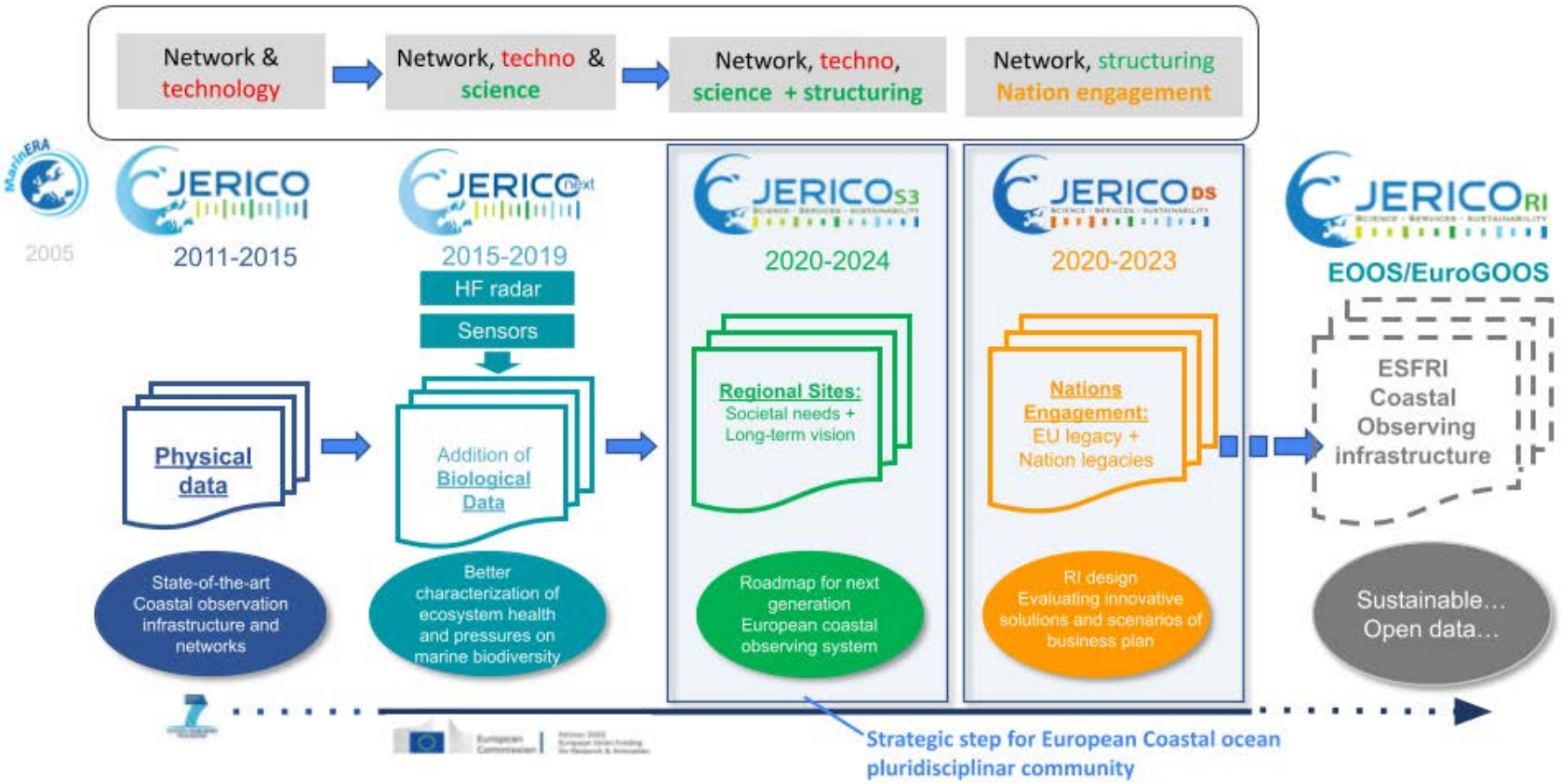
ILICO - JERICO
12 septembre 2022
Brest - France

Information et partage sur JERICO-ILICO

JERICO-RI

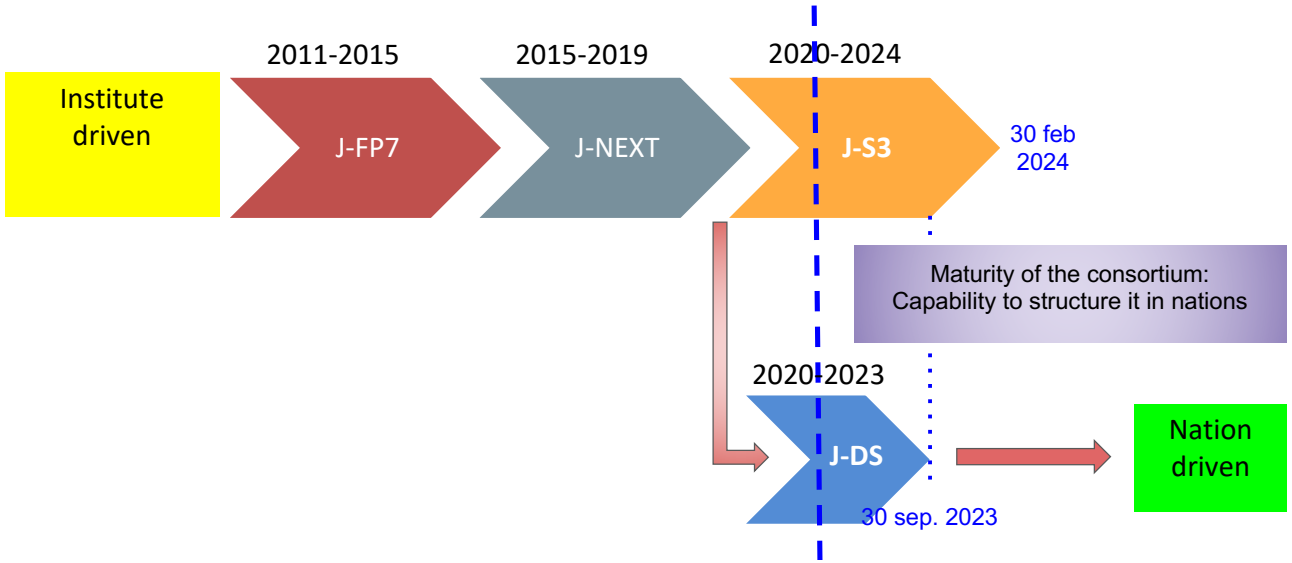
Joint European Research Infrastructure for Coastal Observatories


Network & technology
Network, techno & science
Network, techno, science + structuring
Network, structuring Nation engagement
2005
JERICO
2011-2015
JERICO next
2015-2019
HF radar
Sensors
JERICO S3
2020-2024
JERICO DS
2020-2023
JERICO RI
EOOS/EuroGOOS
Physical data
Addition of Biological Data
Regional Sites: Societal needs + Long-term vision
Nations Engagement: EU legacy + Nation legacies
ESFRI Coastal Observing infrastructure
State-of-the-art Coastal observation infrastructure and networks
Better characterization of ecosystem health and pressures on marine biodiversity
Roadmap for next generation European coastal observing system
RI design Evaluating innovative solutions and scenarios of business plan
Sustainable… Open data…
Strategic step for European Coastal ocean pluridisciplinar community

Stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

ESFRI Application and next steps

JERICO-RI: the European coastal observing system of systems
& related projects: J-FP7, J-NEXT, J-S3, J-DS



JERICO-DS is entering last year

Stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

Etape préliminaire nécessaire

La convergence entre :

- les initiatives pilotées par la **communauté scientifique européenne**
- les initiatives pilotées par les **États** (la France figure par les pays les plus avancés dans dans la structuration nationale de l'observation de l'océan côtier).

1. Les projets et le retour de l'évaluation ESFRI

Stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

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1. Les projets et le retour de l'évaluation ESFRI
2. Liens avec le paysage européen

Stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

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1. Les projets et le retour de l'évaluation ESFRI
2. Liens avec le paysage européen
3. Stratégie de rapprochement des gouvernances Europe / Nation
4. **Vers une stratégie scientifique partagée à l'échelle de l'Europe**

1. Evolution des stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

*rôle plus fédérateur pour **les appels d'offre européens***

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Septembre 2021	Contribution au draft programme Horizon Europe / Cluster 5 Transport / WP2023-2024 : Impact of climate change on the coastal risks: coastline erosion, resilience of coastal management structures and port infrastructures
Décembre 2021	Identification des Topics Horizon Europe Mission «Régénérer notre océan et nos eaux» pouvant intéresser la communauté
Février 2022	Contribution au Knowledge Hub de la JPI Ocean sur l'élévation du niveau de la mer – > worshop 18-19 octobre à Venise
Mars 2022	Recensement des participations aux Topics Horizon Europe (demande CNRS/INSU)

EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

Appels à Projets Horizon Europe dans le cadre de la Mission «Régénérer notre océan et nos eaux»
Lien pour consulter les appels publiés le 22 décembre 2021 :
Deadline: 12 avril 2022

Underlying models for the European Digital Twin Ocean
Piloting citizen science in marine and freshwater domains
The relation of young generations with the sea and water: values, expectations, and engagement
Lighthouse in the Baltic and the North Sea basins - Low impact marine aquaculture and multi-purpose use of marine space
Atlantic and Arctic basins lighthouse – coordination activities
Atlantic and Arctic basin lighthouse - restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems and increased climate resilience
Mediterranean sea basin lighthouse - actions to prevent, minimise and remediate litter and plastic pollution
Mediterranean sea basin lighthouse – coordination activities
Danube river basin lighthouse – restoration of fresh and transitional water ecosystems

-> est-ce que notre communauté a participé ? Comment le savoir ?

EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

Appels à Projets Horizon Europe dans le cadre du Cluster 6: Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment :
Deadline: 31 12 2023 :
(draft HEU 2023-24 CL6 work programme)

HORIZON-CL6-2023-GOVERNANCE: Reducing observation gaps in the land-sea interface area

Expected outcome:

The successful proposal will be contributing to the European Green Deal objectives including the need to address climate change mitigation and adaptation, pollution and biodiversity loss, through up-taking, integrating, further deploying and exploiting environmental observations.

The successful proposal will be contributing to the European Strategy for Data and the European Digital Strategy and support Destination Earth and the development of Digital Twins. It will also be contributing to a strengthened Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)[1] and improvement of data and modelling services provided by European programmes such as Copernicus[2] (marine, climate, land, and emergency services), its Coastal Initiative and the European Marine Observation and Data network (EMODnet)[3] and ensure enhanced coordination with ESA relevant activities as part of the EC-ESA Earth System Science Initiative[4].

The successful proposal is expected to contribute to all of the following outcomes:

- Increased availability of integrated in-situ observations at the land-sea interface, with particular emphasis on river mouths, estuaries and deltas in Europe;
- Appropriate/improved interoperability standards (including data standards and data integration) and new methods, protocols and technologies for integrated observation at the land-sea interfaces, standardised methods to efficiently combine Earth observation data from different sources, including satellite observation, to cover important gaps in the land-sea interface, allowing for the development of seamless and high-resolution data products;
- Improved hydrological, biogeochemical, ecological and coastal modelling based on the integration and combination of these new sources of in-situ observations and their combination at the land-sea interface;
- Enhanced networking between the relevant observation communities (in-situ, airborne, satellite, citizen science, etc.) and training of the citizen science community in the approach to the observation of the land-sea interface making use of newly developed novel low-cost instrumentation;
- Strengthened coordination between Earth observation communities in the land and marine domains, including hydrology, and between the in-situ data collection and satellite ocean communities (e.g., ESA activities), and better integration of observation and modelling science communities working on applications close to shore, to ensure consistency and cross-validation of different types of observations and foster complementarity and enhanced integration into advanced products and multisource information.

EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

Appels à Projets Horizon Europe dans le cadre du Cluster 6: Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment :
Deadline: 12/04/2023
(draft HEU 2023-24 CL6 work programme)

HORIZON-CL6-2023-CLIMATE-01-8: Closing the research gaps on Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs) in support of global assessments".

Expected Outcome: In line with the European Green Deal and, in particular with the objectives of the Climate Law, the Climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, the Nature Restoration Law, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), successful proposals should further the European efforts in achieving climate–neutrality by advancing the understanding and science to support adaptation and resilience of natural and managed ecosystems in the context of a changing climate and biodiversity loss and by efficiently monitoring, assessment and projections related to climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation potential to deliver solutions for tackling emerging threats and support decision-making at regional, European and global levels.

Successful proposal results are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes:

1. Further developed key ocean monitoring indicators and Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs from GOOS) in compliance with international programmes (IPCC, WOA, IPBES, CMIP, CLIVAR, Ocean Health Index, UN Decade, ARGO), and the Essential Climate Variables (ECVs from GCOS) that support international global assessments and a regional approach to it overcoming current limitations and gaps;
2. Further improved Earth System Models (ESMs) representing key physical, biogeochemical and biological processes in the ocean with reduced uncertainty of climate change projections at regional scales, and reduced biases (i.e. in the WCRP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP7) models for ocean and polar regions);
3. Better understood links between ocean physical, biogeochemical and biodiversity (including microbes and macro organisms) variability over time, and the impacts of stressors (e.g., warming, ocean deoxygenation, and acidification) including extreme events, on ocean health, GHG sources and sinks, biology and ecosystems, as well as advanced understanding and science in support of adaptation and resilience of natural and managed marine and polar ecosystems in the context of a changing climate, including its interaction with other natural or anthropogenic stressors like pollutants;
4. Strengthened development of common, agreed standards for climate records content, format, quality and validation methodology;
5. Enabled evidence-based decision–making (e.g., developing early warning ocean climate indicators) and sustained European leadership in ocean–climate–biodiversity nexus science EU programmes supporting e.g., Copernicus climate services, marine services, EEA / JRC reporting and complementing other relevant European programmes (e.g., science programme of the European Space Agency), as well as significant contributions made to the implementation of the European Green Deal and its climate and biodiversity objectives, the EU maritime strategy, to the development of the European Digital Twin of the Ocean (to both the data and models components), and to global scientific assessments, such as the IPCC, IPBES and WOA, as well as to the UNFCCC Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, UN Decade of Ocean Science and UN SDGs 13 and 14.

1. Evolution des stratégies nationales et européennes pour ILICO

*rôle plus fédérateur pour **les politiques marines***

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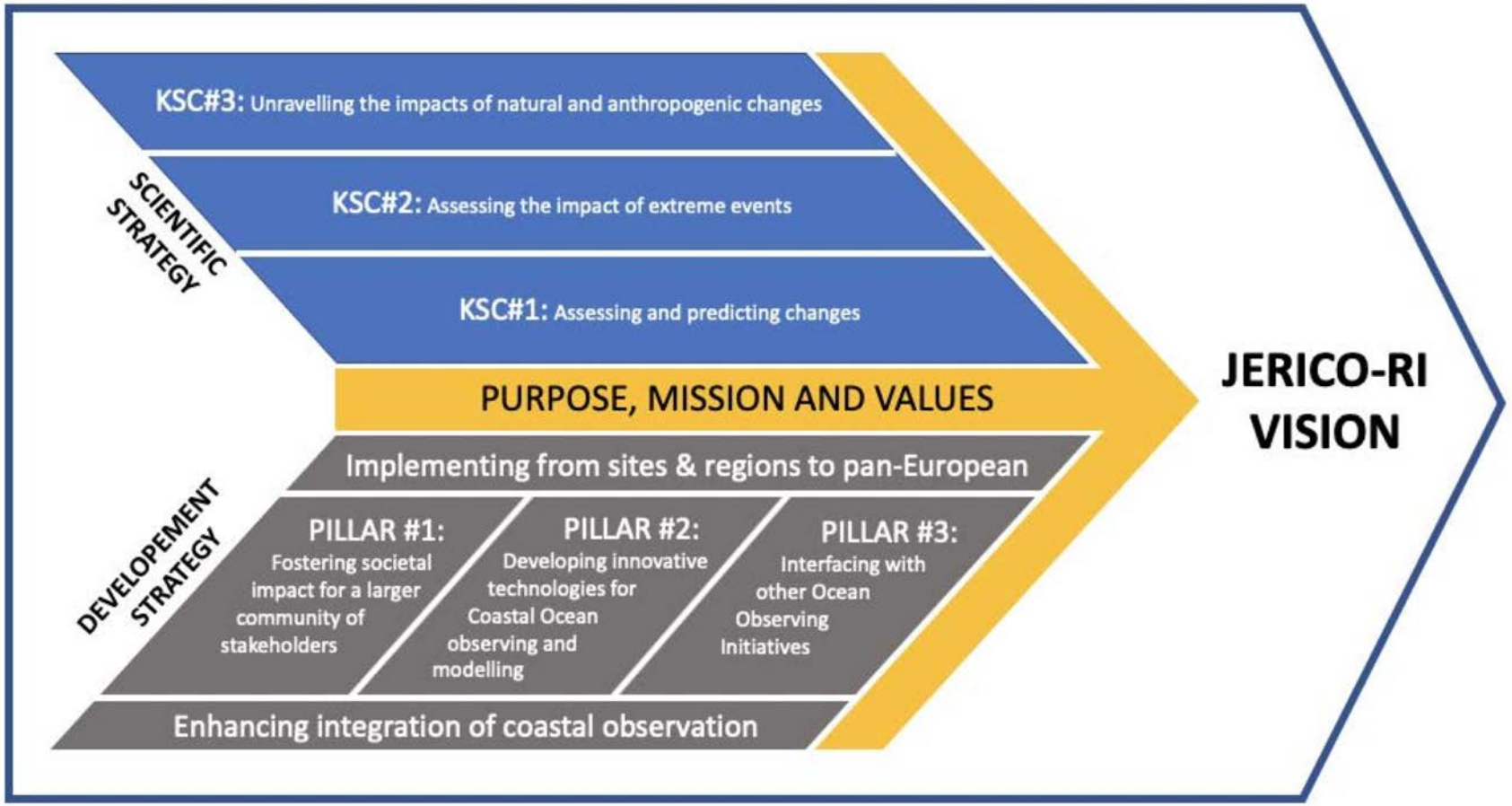


JERICO-Design

Presentation of results of WP1 National Survey

Wednesday 17 November
09:00-10:00
RBINS, Brussels

Main Speaker: Marcello Magaldi (J-DS WP1 leader)
Contributors: Annalisa Griffa, Antoine Gremare, Holger Brix, Anna Rubio and all National Representatives and WP leaders

The JERICO-DS project is funded by the European Commission's H2020 Framework Programme under grant agreements No.951799. Project coordinators: Ifremer, France.

JERICO-DS Wp1 Survey

* Required

Sources of information

According to which sources of information are you replying to this survey? *

- ◯ Information gathered in specific meetings with national key-stakeholder
- ◯ Information already present in national documents and/or agreements
- ◯ Personal opinions
- ◯ Other: _____

Please specify references to sources (meeting dates and conveners or specific documents) *

Your answer

In your opinion, within the scientific topic #1 "Biodiversity", are the following societal needs of interest and what is their current implementation level? Please note that more boxes can be marked to indicate both the level of priority and the level of implementation.

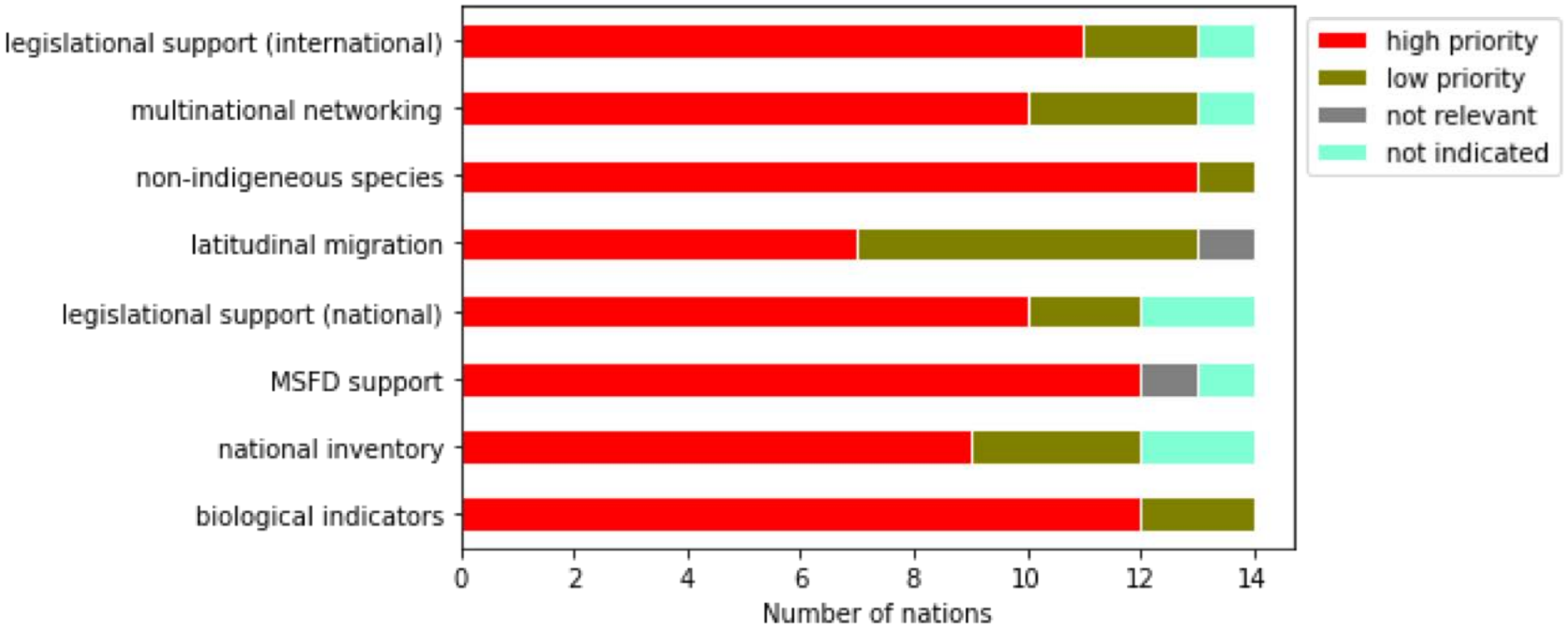
	Not relevant	Low priority	High priority	Already implemented	Needs more implementation
biological indicators	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
creation of national inventory	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
contribution/support to MSFD implementation (Descriptor #1)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
legislational support at the national level	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
latitudinal migration	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
non-indigeneous species	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
multinational networking activities on the topic	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
legislation support to international conventions/agreements	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Are other important needs missing within the scientific topic #1 "Biodiversity"? Please specify also priority level (low, medium or high)

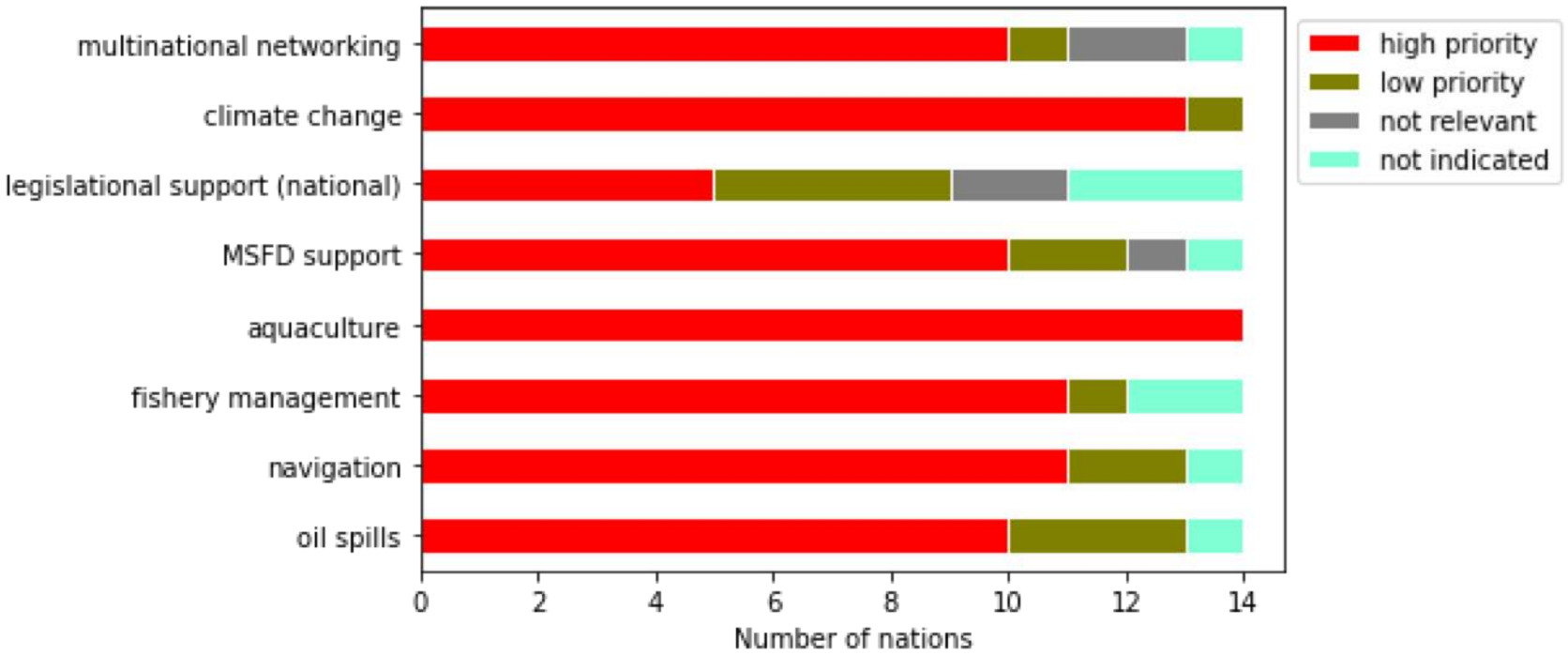
Your answer

Hydrography et transport
Eutrophication
Chemical contaminant and marine litter
Land/Ocean continuum
Coastal Carbon
Ecosystem approach
Coastal forecasting
Impact of extreme events

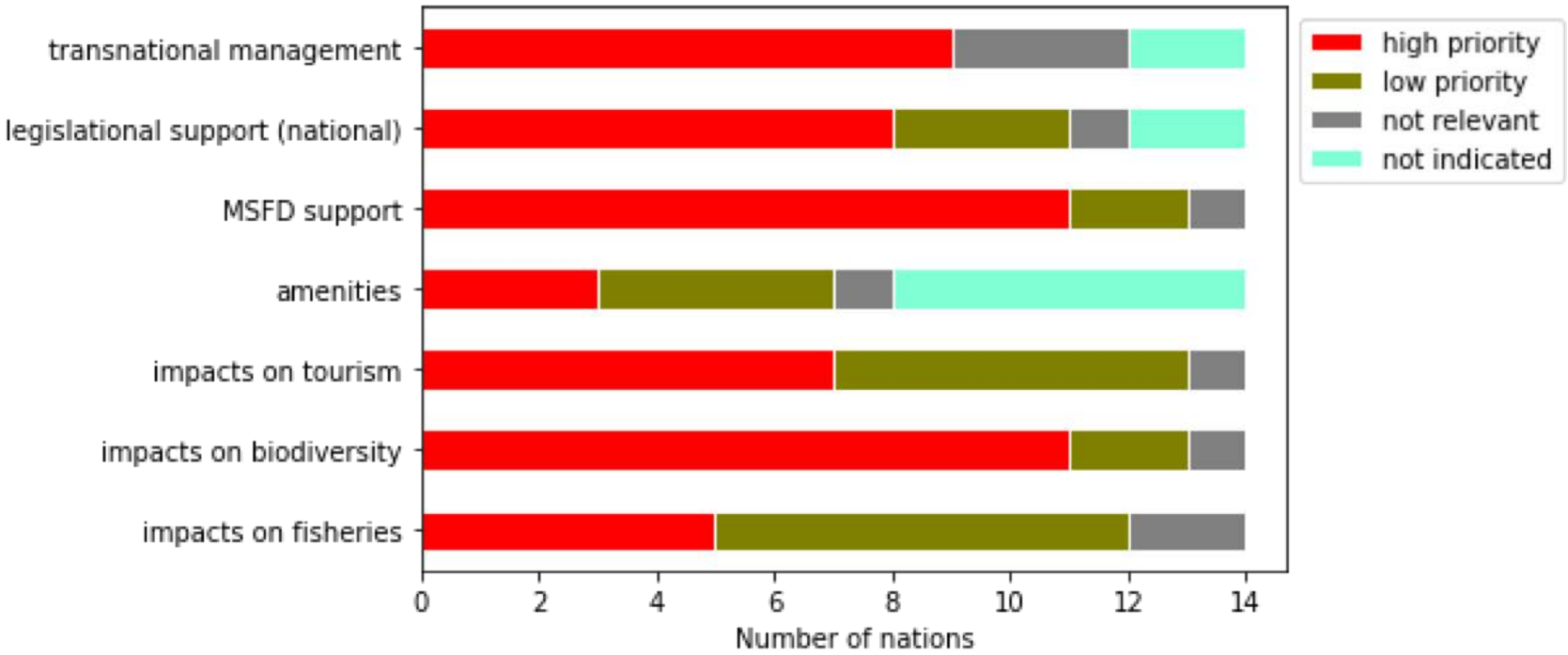
BIODIVERSITY



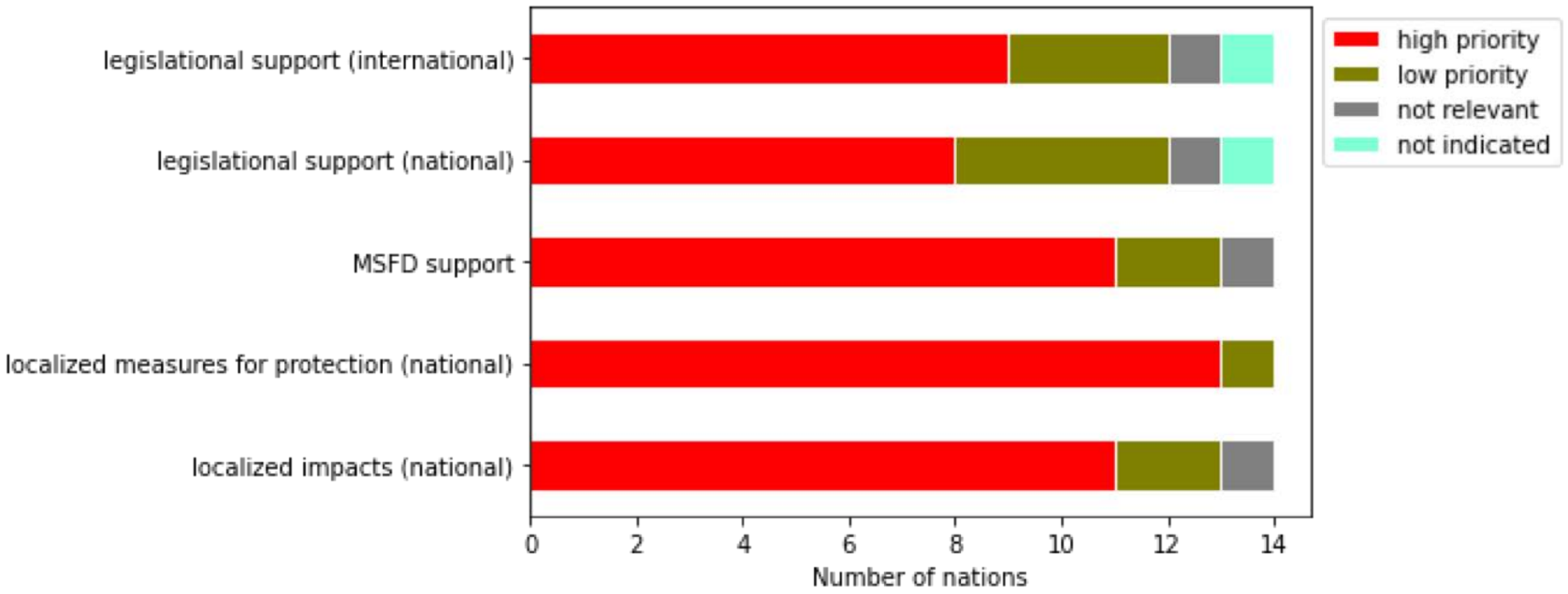
HYDROGRAPHY AND TRANSPORT



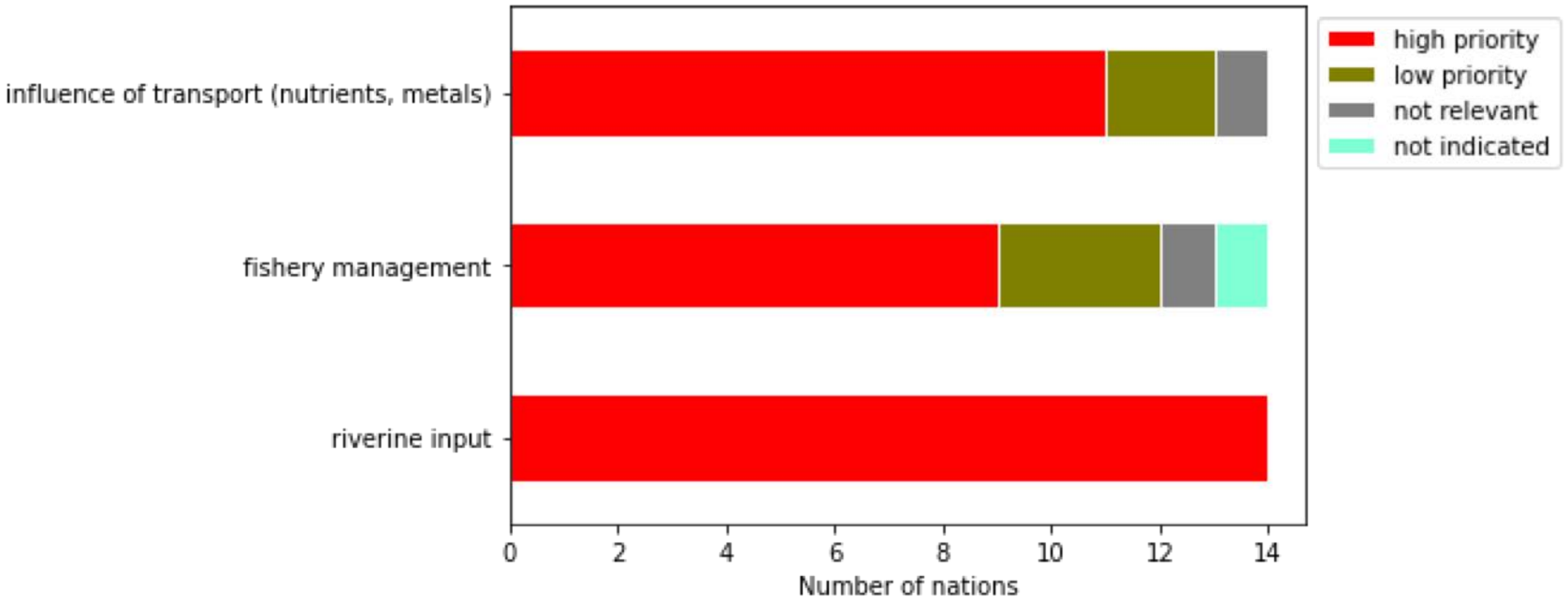
EUTROPHICATION



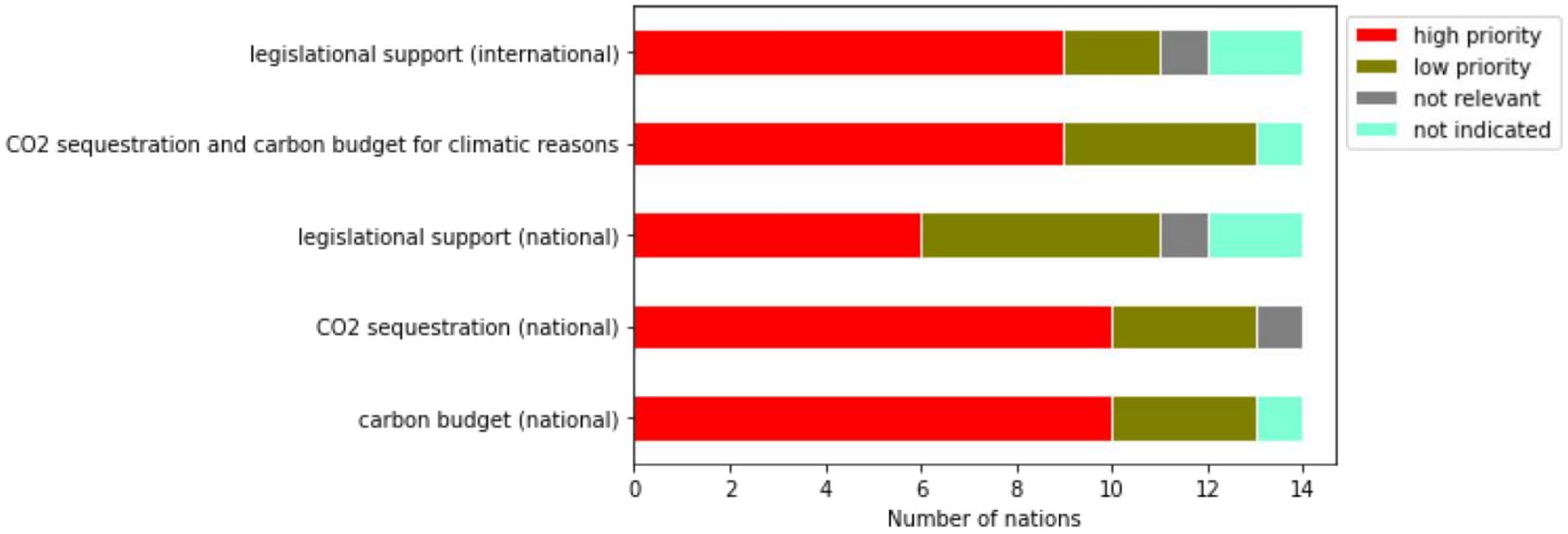
CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS AND MARINE LITTER



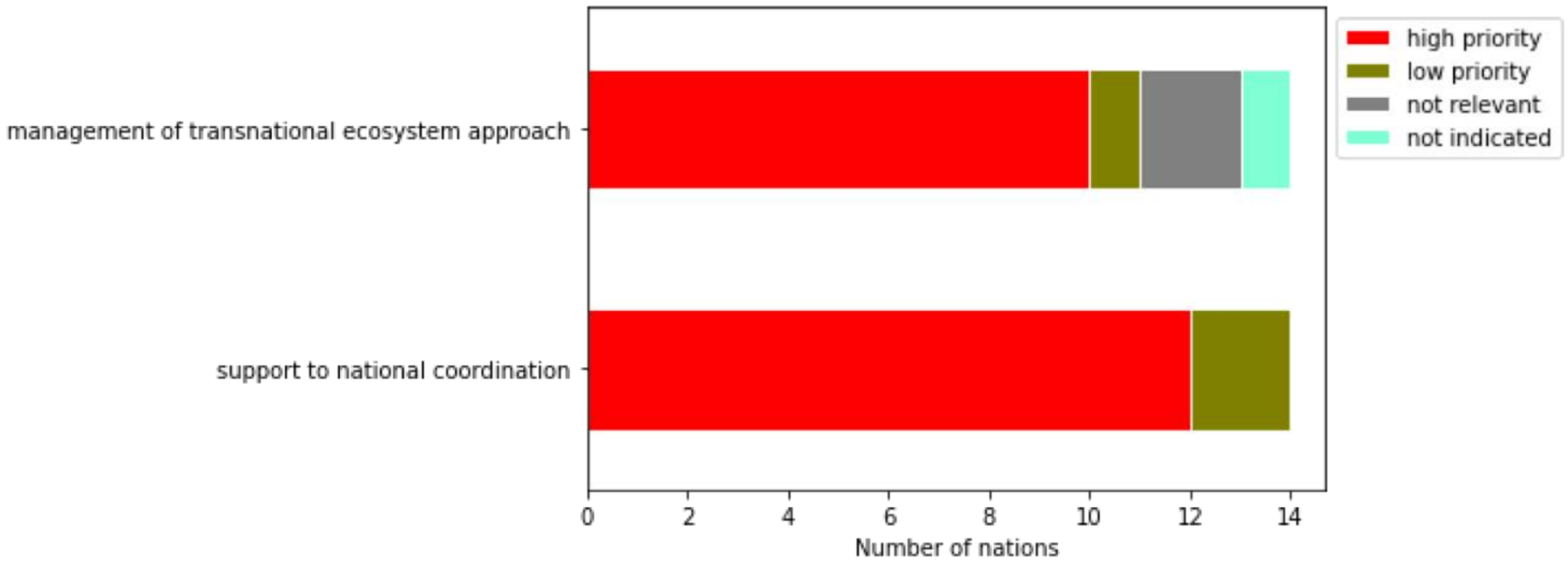
LAND/OCEAN CONTINUUM



COASTAL CARBON



ECOSYSTEM APPROACH



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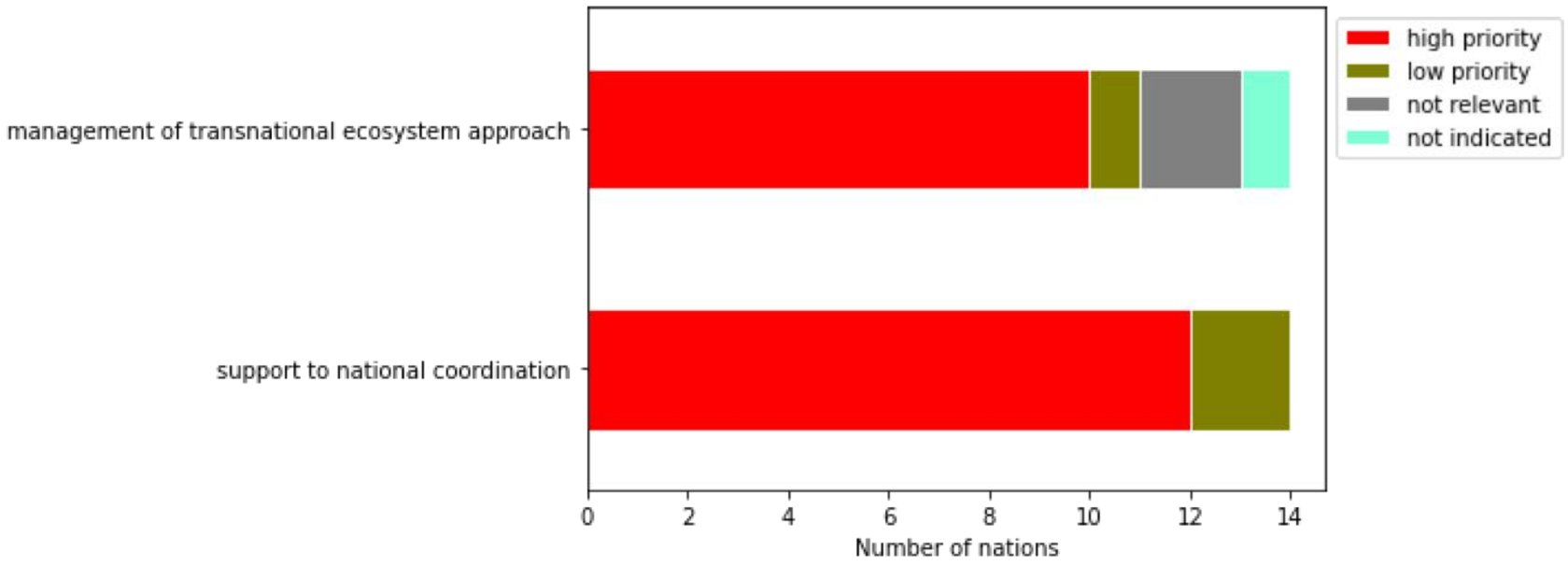
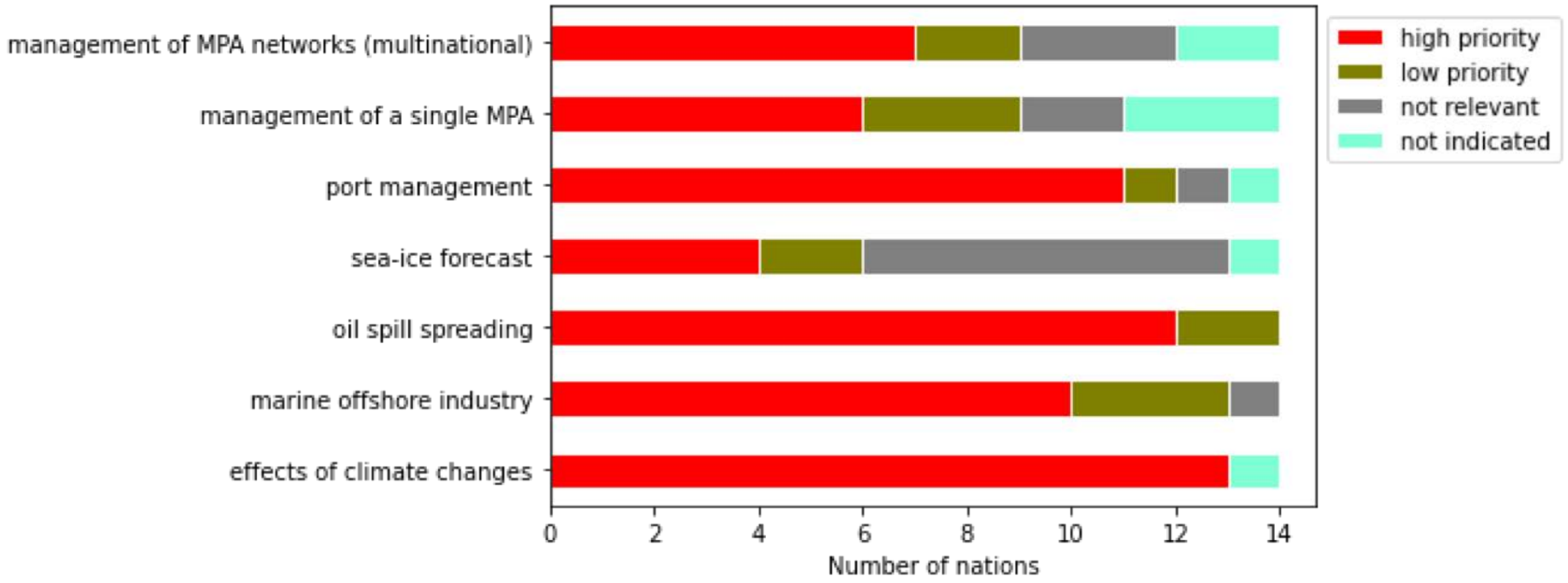
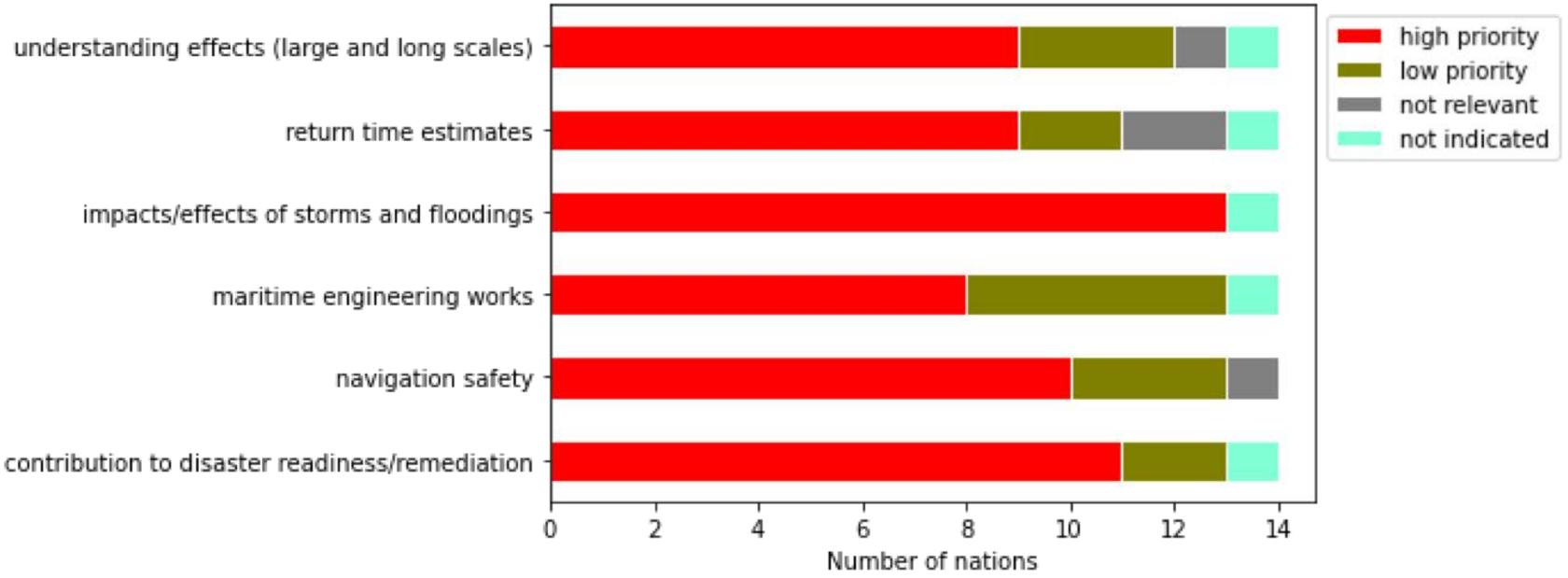


COASTAL FORECASTING



IMPACT OF EXTREME EVENTS



Conclusions générales de l'enquête :

Réponses principalement basées sur des documents existants :

- Besoins "hautement prioritaires" les plus vérifiés (au moins 11 nations) : **espèces non indigènes, aquaculture, changement climatique** (y compris la prévision des effets sur les zones côtières), **mesures des contaminants et des déchets, apports fluviaux, impact/effets des tempêtes et des inondations.**

- **Les besoins sociétaux** les plus pertinents doivent être davantage mis en œuvre dans la plupart des pays (exception : dynamique et prévision des marées noires). Ceci inclut également les descripteurs MSFD.

- Besoin de plus de temps pour approfondir certaines indications divergentes (pas clair ?, **migration latitudinale, soutien législatif au niveau national**) et les nombreuses suggestions faites (**sujets liés à l'aquaculture, sédiments, vagues, HAB vs Eutrophisation, etc...**).

Enquête sur les aspects technologiques :

Actuellement : Questionnaire sur les « technological aspects ».
Date limite 8 mars 2022 -> programmation de point avec les responsables de SNO + toute personne intéressée

1. Dans quelle mesure existe-t-il une coordination technique nationale en ce qui concerne les Key Scientific Challenges (KSC) de JERICO ?

2. Dans quelle mesure existe-t-il des synergies entre ILICO et d'autres efforts d'observation européens (EuroGOOS, ERICs) dans votre pays en ce qui concerne les KSCs ?

3. Dans quelle mesure est-il important que les plateformes d'observation partagent des technologies communes et soient interopérables en ce qui concerne les KSC ? Indiquez si c'est important au niveau de l'UE ou seulement au niveau national ou régional.

4. Dans quelle mesure les intercalibrations, validations, meilleures pratiques et audits sont-ils utilisés pour améliorer l'excellence de la maintenance et de l'exploitation des systèmes par rapport à chaque KSC ?

5. Dans quelle mesure la compétence technique du personnel est-elle suffisante pour répondre aux observations ILICO/JERICO des KSC de votre pays ?