2.2.1.7. Promoting Access to Information across Marine Themes

Support Action COASTAL AND MARINE WIKIPEDIA

'MARINE WIKI'

SUMMARY

The Support Action will produce a Coastal and Marine Wikipedia to allow coastal and marine professionals to take better advantage of insight gained in projects of the EU Framework Programme. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is a new concept in sharing European knowledge and experience in integrated coastal and marine management. A preliminary version, 'Coastal Wiki', has been developed within the Coordination Action ENCORA. It is intended for use in daily practice by professionals in coastal and marine practice, policy and science. It is embedded in WIKIMEDIA software, allowing expert users to update the content at any time with new knowledge and to archive background information. The strength of the concept is its capability to highlight relationships, to reveal context and to guide the user in a simple and natural way through related topics. By connecting scattered knowledge sources it provides professionals with up-to-date, coherent, reliable and comprehensive information and it fills major gaps in the information flow among disciplines and the information flow from experts to non-experts. Elaborating the scientific and practical knowledge of the EU-funded marine projects into the Wiki format contributes to: (1) extending and updating the Coastal Wiki with the newest insights gained from European marine research cooperation, (2) making this knowledge accessible to policymakers, practitioners and public stakeholders and available for educational purposes, (3) indicating mutual links among the findings of the different projects and bringing them in the context of existing knowledge, (4) linking the knowledge to practical issues, (5) keeping this knowledge alive. The proposal includes procedures for quality assessment and maintenance. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia focuses on European marine waters and coastal zones, to support the European Maritime Strategy. The project will start in 2008 and will run for three years till the end of 2010.

List of participants

Participant no.	Institute	Short Name	Country
1	National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management / RIKZ	RIKZ	Netherlands
2	European Institute for Marine Studies, Univ. West Britanny	UBO	France
3	Centre for Estuarine and Marine Ecology	CEME	Netherlands
4	WL | Delft Hydraulics	WLD	Netherlands
5	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research	HCMR	Greece
6	Marine and Coastal Policy Research Group, Univ. Plymouth	MarCoPol	UK
7	CNRS - Station Biologique Roscoff	CNRS-SBR	France
8	HR Wallingford	HRW	UK
9	Danish Meteorological Institute	DMI	Denmark
10	Flanders Marine Institute	VLIZ	Belgium
11	CoastNet – the coastal network	CoastNet	UK
12	EUCC Coastal Union	EUCC	Netherlands
13	Institute of Marine Research, University of Algarve	IMAR	Portugal
14	Baltic Sea Research Institute Warnemuende	IOW	Germany
15	Centre for Coastal Dynamics and Engineering, Univ. Plymouth	C-CoDE	UK

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1. Scientific and technical quality

1.1. Concept and objectives

1.1.1. The issue: taking better advantage of existing knowledge

There is abundant information on coastal and marine processes and issues. But most of this information is not easy to find or to use. Existing documentation and publication practices do not enable taking full advantage of present knowledge and experience. The present situation is:

(1) scientific knowledge is communicated mainly among fellow experts; scientific publications focus on specific disciplinary aspects and are almost inaccessible to non-expert coastal and marine professionals;
(2) integrated assessments of coastal and marine issues often refer to specific field situations and are published as grey literature or brochures, which are hard to find and to get;
(3) results published on project sites often become inaccessible shortly after the project has ended.

Powerful search systems have been developed to retrieve information from the Internet, but due to the huge proliferation of websites generally not more than a fraction of the relevant information is found. Use of this information is further hampered by lack of coherence among the information pieces and lack of comprehensiveness and context. Some pieces of information may be outdated and others may be unreliable. For these reasons much coastal and marine knowledge existing in research institutes and in practitioners organizations throughout Europe is not fully used and similar studies are carried out more than once. New knowledge dissemination practices are needed for Europe to take better advantage of existing knowledge, especially for use in practice and policy.

1.1.2. The wikipedia concept

A wikipedia is a searchable website that allows visitors to easily add, remove and otherwise edit and change some available articles. It is the product of collaborative writing by authors who can add new articles or improve and update existing articles. The whole history of additions and improvements can be traced, no information gets definitively lost. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia can best be described as an information web equipped with a powerful search tool. Articles of typically 1-3 pages are structured according to different layers of specialisation. Authors focus in their articles on a single topic at a certain level of detail, but are capable to provide a wider context and to provide more detailed information by introducing links to related articles. Therefore the wikimedia software incorporates a very handy tool, which is the automatic linking to related information pieces. Well chosen links ensure a coherent access to the body of information. Wherever you enter the wikipedia, you are guided to the information you need. The most detailed information is contained in external literature references and specialised external websites, which are also automatically linked using the CoastWeb technology. In this way non-experts are guided to specialised information without getting lost in a “forest” of details and practitioners and policymakers can get access to scientific information at a level they can understand. The wikipedia concept therefore complements present knowledge dissemination practices and mitigates major shortcomings: scientific publications only accessible to experts, lack of interdisciplinary links, difficult access to practical knowledge and experience due to dispersal over grey literature sources, lack of comprehensiveness and consistency among sources, not freely accessible literature and sources which are not up to date; unacceptable delays in establishing intellectual property rights through traditional publishing routes.

1.1.3. The Coastal and Marine professional Wikipedia

The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is a professional Internet encyclopaedia that guarantees high quality information. Several procedures will be implemented to ensure quality, consistency and comprehensiveness. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is primarily meant for disseminating knowledge to a broader audience than the community of specialists working at the frontiers of science. It is not meant for publishing original research; it is a vehicle for disseminating knowledge complementary to the traditional peer-reviewed scientific journals. A major difference with the general wikipedia is the requirement of an editing authorisation for contributors. Anonymous contributions are precluded; authors and co-authors of articles or article revisions are explicitly acknowledged. The access to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is free to any coastal and marine stakeholder, but only

experts registered in the Wiki Contact Database are entitled to enter new information. Editing authorisations will be granted only to users with a professional background, checked by the coordinators of the national networks established by ENCORA. Content management and quality assessment are major tasks defined in the project. The Wiki Content Manager will oversee the overall quality of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. External Quality Assessment Panels and User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups will provide assistance with regular checks of the factual soundness of the content and the fitness for practical use. Reviews and revisions will be carried out by review teams organised by the coordinators of the FP6 projects participating in the project. Poorly drafted articles will be subjected to editorial revision by experienced text writers.
Appropriate links will be established between the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and the general wikipedia. We will explore cooperation with other recent initiatives, such as Citizendium and World.Science, which are also developing procedures for quality maintenance.

1.1.4. Building on and extending the Coastal Wiki

The project builds on the Coastal Wiki delivered by the ENCORA Coordination Action by the end of 2007 (see Fig. 1.1). The Coastal Wiki is a wikipedia for coastal professionals, providing an overview of ICZM expertise in EU coastal nations: state-of-the-art, success factors and promising strategies. It covers the state of knowledge up till 2006 and therefore does not include results and insight from projects still ongoing under the 6th Framework Programme. The Coastal Wiki focuses on coastal zones and provides only limited information on the marine environment. The Coastal Wiki will contain at its delivery some 100 – 200 articles; in the next years this number will increase by contributions from new users with editing authorisation. Maintaining the quality of the Coastal Wiki is an important issue, which requires ongoing efforts in content management.
The new project, 'Marine Wiki', will add important new information to the Coastal Wiki and will enhance its usefulness and value for coastal and marine professionals in several respects:

- new insight and results provided by recent FP6 projects;
- extension of the Coastal Wiki with state-of-the-art knowledge of the European marine environment, especially knowledge from EU-funded programmes, such as FP5, FP6 and Interreg;
- review and revision of existing and new articles based on expertise gained in the 6th Framework Programme;
- editorial revision of all general articles to improve readability and understanding by non-experts;
- a content management service to ensure quality, coherence and comprehensiveness of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia;
- technical support of wiki contributors.

With these additional investments the Coastal Wiki will become an essential professional medium to disseminate knowledge and experience of practical solutions to coastal and marine management and policy issues and to become a primary source of information for coastal and marine practitioners, policymakers and scientists.

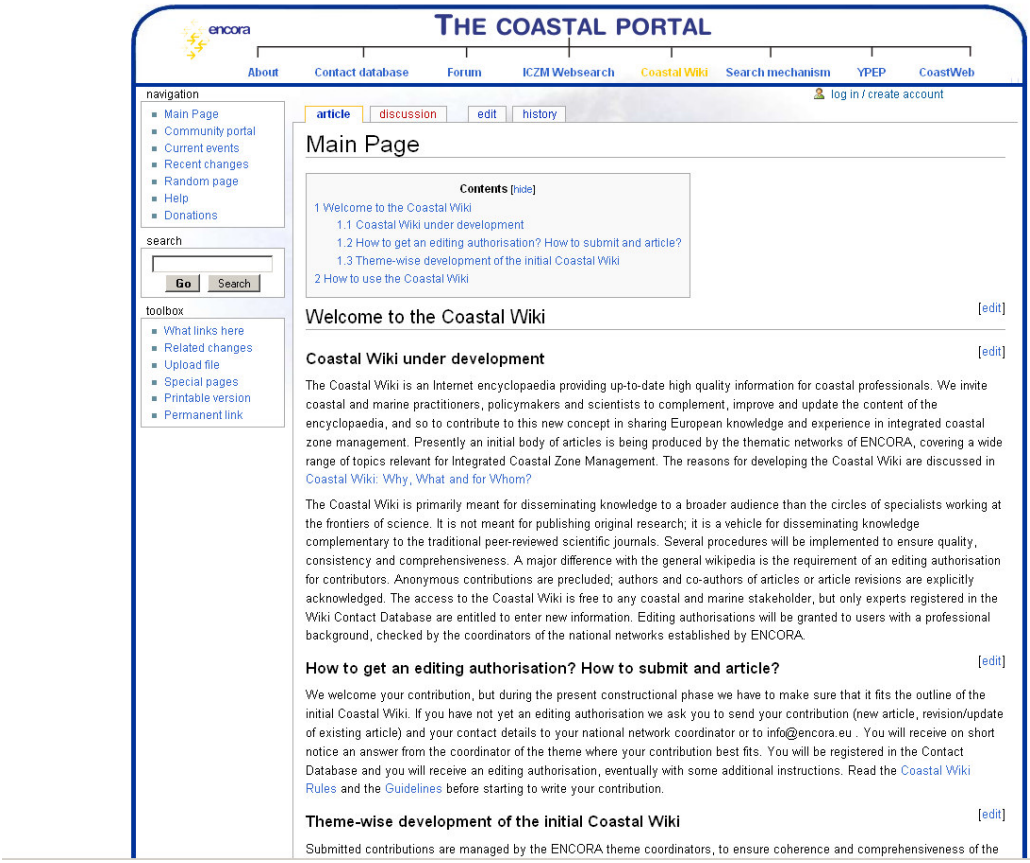

Figure 1.1 Screenshot of Main Page Coastal Wiki (www.ENCORA.eu/wiki/)

1.1.5. Objectives

The objective of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is to better disclose knowledge and experience, by guiding users to the information they need. The Support Action focuses in particular on knowledge developed in the most recent marine FP projects, but addresses also knowledge and experience gained in other projects funded by EU-programmes. Major marine projects of FP6 will be directly involved in the Support Action as reviewers of existing information and as contributors of new knowledge in the respective fields of science. Other EU-funded projects (e.g. from FP5 and Interreg) will also be invited to contribute to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia.

The primary users of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia are professionals, usually with higher education, who are either generalists who need to update their knowledge about a broad range of subjects or specialists who need to gain an understanding of other sectors or disciplines in order to work in an integrated manner. Target user groups are:

- *Policy makers*: e.g. a coastal mayor, an employee at high management level in regional or national administration, European Commission staff, or managers of influential NGOs;

- *Practitioners:* e.g. a marine protected area manager, an expert working for administration, a planner or consultant at all administrative levels, employees of firms active in the coastal and marine area;

- *Scientists*: e.g. a researcher (from any area of marine-related science) needing information from other than his/her own field of interest or as a start-up to enter a new research area;

- *Students* at academic institutions and trainees, who want to familiarise with concepts of coastal and marine science and with practices of coastal and marine management;

- *Public stakeholders* with particular interest in coastal and marine information, e.g. water sports practitioners, amateur fishermen, seaside visitors, etc.

- *The wider public*. With this group in particular, a pro-active approach to the dissemination of research outputs is necessary and foreseen in the project.

Specific actions to address these target groups are described below and in sections 1.2 and 1.3.

The objectives formulated in the call text are now discussed more in detail.

1) Promote communication between all marine actors involved in on-going FP projects
Ten institutes leading major marine-related FP6 projects participate in the Support Action. These projects cover all European coastal seas and a wide range of marine topics. The participants in these projects are involved in many other marine-related FP6 projects. These institutes will mobilize their project networks to produce input to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. This input relates not only to knowledge and experience gained in the projects they are coordinating but also to knowledge and experience gained in other projects in which they and their project partners participate (i.e. the majority of FP6 marine-related projects). All ongoing FP6 projects will be invited to deliver contributions to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and to upload important background documents in a linked database, the CoastWeb Archive. Other EU-funded projects, from FP5 and Interreg programmes, will also be invited. In this way the major outcome of EU-funded research of the past decade will be reflected in the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. Coordination of these contributions by the Wiki Content Manager and by the Content Revision and New Content task teams will strongly stimulate communication between marine-related FP6 projects and generate incentives for new cooperation.

2) Compile information on FP projects as required by the decision-makers
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is a fast and efficient information source both for experts and non-experts. Non-experts will get a comprehensive overview of particular aspects of coastal and marine science, practice or policy and links with related topics. Experts will find specific up-to-date knowledge and experience, including information on tools and practices. Representatives of the targeted user groups (i.e. decision-makers, etc) will be invited to join User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups. Among these groups an initial enquiry will be made to identify the type of information most relevant for inclusion in the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. During the project the User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups will be asked to evaluate the Wiki content and to make recommendations on missing topics and on the presentation of knowledge (science) and experience (best practices, policies).

3) Give added value to the marine FP projects by the dissemination of information on their results
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia offers a great diversity of entries. As the interests of many target groups, such as managers and policymakers, are very diverse and variable over time, the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will in general better respond to their information needs than executive summaries of project results. A particular effort is needed to edit wikipedia articles in a way that they are to-the-point and easy to understand for non-experts; for this a dedicated editorial effort is foreseen in the project. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is particularly suited for quick assessments of existing knowledge. The strength of the Wiki is its capability to highlight relationships, to reveal context and to guide the user in a simple and natural way through related topics. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia connects existing scattered information sources to provide coastal and marine professionals with up-to-date, coherent, consistent and comprehensive information. The most detailed background information is generally indirectly accessible either in the CoastWeb archive or through external links to project websites and databases containing more detailed information and data. The CoastWeb archive performs a complimentary function to the wiki, having an online archive capable of storing all types of digital information. Users can upload and access files online. Furthermore, being compliant with the Open Archives Initiative, it provides a gateway to over 130 online archives around the world. It has a search function which is especially tailored to the needs of the coastal and marine community.

4) Enhance public outreach
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will greatly enhance the public outreach of EU-funded research. The Wikipedia provides a coherent and comprehensive frame for the presentation of this research, integrating the results in the broad context of coastal and marine knowledge and rendering them understandable for a large public. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will be actively promoted in

particular among stakeholder associations with specific interests in coastal and marine information; these associations will be invited to participate in the User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups.

5) Education activities in the marine research domain.
The products of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will be incorporated into the teaching and training materials of the "Erasmus Mundus Master in Water and Coastal Management". They will also be made available to the 48 European Universities and 11 third country Universities collaborating in this programme. Other universities will be involved through the Asia Link "Coastal Profs" programme. The 22 Universities involved in the SPICOSA project will use the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia as will the Universities in the ENCORA project. An international meeting will be organised for institutions specialised in training programmes and courses on coastal and marine training capacity building, to involve these institutions in the development of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and to increase its suitability for training and education purposes. Universities and schools proposing courses in marine disciplines will receive information on the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and on its potential use in education programmes.
Secondary schools will make use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for school projects etc. Secondary school science teachers are trained in European Universities participating in this and related projects and their training includes elements of Environmental sciences. Marine topics are always popular with secondary level students and are often used to make less palatable science subjects more popular.

We believe that the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia responds fully to the call objectives and that it will become a major tool for keeping coastal and marine professionals informed of recent developments and new major knowledge sources in their field. It is complementary to the information service on marine research provided by EurOcean and to the marine database developed by SeaDataNet; it supports the development and the implementation of a European Maritime Strategy.

For a list of measurable and verifiable milestones and deliverables: see 1.3.2 and table 1.3a.

1.2 Contribution to the coordination of high quality research

The Support Action contributes to the coordination of high quality research in several respects:

Disseminate knowledge of EU research cooperation
Major marine projects of FP6 are directly involved in the proposal to fill the wikipedia with new insight gained in these projects. The wikipedia format ensures a coherent and comprehensive presentation, within the context of existing knowledge, and effective guidance of expert and non-expert users to the knowledge they need. The Wiki cross-links provide a quick overview of all related aspects of a particular issue; it provides an information base for performing integrated assessments. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is also particularly suited for sharing practical knowledge and for making quick assessments of existing knowledge.

Recognising that the wider public, and even those at the practice level, are less likely to go looking for new information on best practices, the project will take a pro-active approach to communication with policymakers, practitioners, scientists and other public stakeholders who have particular interest in coastal and marine information. This will be by means of translating research findings into news, and then using a variety of existing media (such as institutions newsletters, and the CoastWeb newsfront) as communication channels.

Facilitate communication
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia provides a common understanding of concepts in coastal and marine science, practice and policy to facilitate communication among coastal and marine professionals in different fields. The articles, especially those related to general issues, will be edited such as to be easily understandable for non-experts. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia not only facilitates knowledge transfer from information producers to information users; it also offers facilities for communication among information producers. They can start discussions by using the discussion pages attached to each article or the discussion forum sections of the Internet portal. They can directly contact their colleagues by looking up the contact data in the Wiki Contact Database.

Trigger cooperation
The wikimedia software promotes and facilitates collaborative writing of articles. This collaboration will trigger and extend cooperation throughout Europe.

Quality of information
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia allows experts registered in the Contact Database to easily add, remove and otherwise edit and change existing articles. Articles that have been reviewed will receive a special mention, indicating – on their consent - the reviewers' identity. An important facility are the discussion pages attached to each article, where expert users can add their comments. These peer review facilities contribute to increasing the quality of the information and provides for the replacement of outdated and erroneous information. In this way the short-comings of the traditional peer-review system are overcome. That is, a live, up-to-date document is maintained and supported by system checks that enable the high standard of scientific robustness to be maintained whilst also enabling the timely dissemination of research findings.

Foster interdisciplinarity
Wikipedia articles on general topics provide general descriptions and explanations on a non-expert level and refer for technical details to linked articles on more specific topics. They connect otherwise scattered information sources and therefore allow basic disciplinary information to be shared among disciplines.

Enhance the practical use of knowledge
By disseminating new scientific insight in a comprehensible way its practical use will be enhanced. Links to articles and external websites with relevant information from field studies contribute to spreading experience of best practices and practitioner input to the wiki and archive will help to identify research needs for future projects.

Focusing of research
By providing an overview of the state of the art, the wikipedia also shows where important knowledge gaps exist. This avoids 'reinventing the wheel' and contributes to focusing research efforts in Europe on common objectives. By preventing double work it enhances the efficiency of research investments.

Higher education
The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is a very suitable tool for educational and training purposes. University courses may use the wiki in addition to (or even instead of) traditional textbooks. It will help students to find information on general concepts, state-of-the-art knowledge and authoritative references and to get easily access to more specific knowledge.

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The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will serve also for spreading knowledge gained in future projects of the Framework Programme and other EU-funded programmes. These projects will be invited to include the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia in their dissemination plan.

1.3 Quality and effectiveness of the coordination mechanisms and associated workplan

1.3.1. Workplan Strategy

The Workplan strategy follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act principle. Planning makes clear what has to be achieved when by who: the deliverables are clearly described and the time planning is logic and feasible, agreed by those responsible to deliver. The Do stage is based on a clear description of the tasks to be performed with measurable targets, the responsibilities of the actors and their mutual interaction. The Check stage is the feedback on the performance of the project, for which performance indicators are identified and monitored. The analysis of these indicators trigger remediation actions, the Act stage. In the following the different stages are shortly described.

1.3.2. Deliverables and responsibilities

1.3 "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia"
The final deliverable of the project is a Coastal and Marine Wikipedia satisfying the requirements:
- up to date with knowledge gained from the Framework Programme;
- state-of-the-art quality;
- used in daily practice by coastal and marine professionals throughout Europe;
- regularly updated by expert users;
- supervised by an editorial board consisting of a network of Wiki ambassadors.

The "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia" is a success if it is not final (i.e. an ultimate version of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia), but an initial information body which continues to evolve by contributions of the user community.
Input to the "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia" is: (1) the professional Coastal Wiki delivered by ENCORA, containing already a few hundred articles covering various aspects of Integrated Coastal Zone Management; (2) new insight and results gained by the FP projects MARBEF, BIOCOMBE, ELME, SESAME, SPICOSA, FLOODsite, CHARM, CONSCIENCE, Marine Genomics Europe, ECOOP; (3) invited contributions from other projects related to coastal and marine issues and carried out in the frame of EU funded programmes and (4) expanded CoastWeb archive and FP6 research featured in news service, delivered by CoastNet. The wiki will develop gradually during the project and the progress will be monitored by means of a set of performance indicators.
Responsible: WP1 project coordinator (overall responsible for the realisation of the final deliverable)
Execution: WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4

Intermediate deliverables

1.1. Progress reports
Reporting to the Commission on management and activity progress.
Responsibility and execution: WP1 coordinator.
Contributions: WP2, WP3, WP4 coordinators and project participants.

1.2. Final Management and Activity reports
Final reporting to the Commission on the achievements of the Support Action.
Responsibility and execution: WP1 coordinator.
Contributions: WP2, WP3, WP4 coordinators and project participants.

2.1. Instructions and guidelines for users
Yearly improvement based on internal and external evaluations (deliverables 3.1 and 3.2).
Responsible: WP2 coordinator.
Execution: Wiki Content task team. Contributions: WP3 and WP4 coordinators.

2.2. Yearly report on performance indicators
Collection of statistics, analysis, recommendations and implementation, based on deliveries 3.1 and 3.2.

Responsible and execution: WP2 coordinator. Contributions: WP3 coordinator.

2.3. List of content-revised articles
FP6 project coordinators and their project partners select and revise existing Wiki articles in their field in view of the new findings from their project. Time schedule according to the FP6 project planning.
Responsible: WP2 coordinator
Execution: Content Revision task team

2.4. List of new articles including an internal quality assessment
FP6 project coordinators and their project partners create new articles on the major insight and findings from their project, with an internal peer review procedure. They list the newly created articles, indicating the quality status; time schedule according to the FP6 project planning. Coordinators of earlier EU funded projects will also be invited to provide articles on major findings and experience from their projects (see deliverable 3).
Responsible: WP2 coordinator
Execution: New Content task team

3.1. Yearly external evaluation of scientific quality
Each year a panel of coastal and marine scientists with changing composition is invited to evaluate the scientific quality of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and to formulate recommendations for improvement.
Responsibility: Coordinator WP3.
Execution: Quality Assessment task team.

3.2. Yearly external evaluation of user satisfaction
Each year a User Satisfaction Evaluation Group of coastal and marine practitioners, policymakers and other stakeholders, with changing composition, is invited to evaluate the fitness for use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia in practice and to formulate recommendations for improvement. The first evaluation includes an enquiry exploring the main fields of interest of the target user group, i.e. which kind of topics and information Wiki users are most interested in. The User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups also signal poorly written articles to be revised by the Editorial task team.
Responsibility: Coordinator WP3.
Execution: User Satisfaction task team.

4.1. Well maintained and user-friendly Coastal & Marine Wiki website, underlying CoastWeb Archive and newsfront
Yearly improvement of supporting facilities for the Wiki, based on internal and external evaluations.
Responsible: WP4 coordinator.
Execution: Infrastructure task team. Contributions: WP3 coordinator.

4.2. Metadata of FP project documents uploaded into Coastweb Archive
Articles and documents describing major results of EU-funded projects (in particular from FP6 and FP5, see annex 1) are collected and uploaded with metadata description in the Coastweb Archive, and linked as background documents to articles in the Coastal and Marine Wiki.
Responsible: WP4 Coordinator.
Execution: Task team Coastweb Archive.

4.3. List of re-edited articles
Poorly written articles (in particular articles identified as inappropriate by User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups) will be selected, restyled and re-edited in order to maximise the readability for the target audience.
Responsible: WP4 coordinator
Execution: Editorial Revision task team

4.4. Conference on using Coastal and Marine Wiki for training and education
Participants: institutions for coastal and marine management training.
The meeting aims at raising awareness of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and at reaching

agreements for linking educational material. Participants will include Universities involved in Erasmus Mundus (48), Asia Link coastal profs (4), SPICOSA (22) and ENCORA (11).
Responsible: WP4 Coordinator.
Execution: Task team Wiki Training and Education

4.5. Coastal and Marine Wiki education manual
Manual for teachers how to use the Wiki and guidelines/instructions for contributing educational material to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, as output of the Meeting on using Coastal and Marine Wiki for training and education. This manual will be made available through the web and be linked to the e-learning materials of COASTLEARN, Erasmus Mundus, and SPICOSA.
Responsible: WP4 Coordinator.
Execution: Task team Wiki Training and Education

4.6. Portfolio of promotion and dissemination materials
Publications, brochures and presentations on progress and highlights, to be disseminated through various media, e.g. existing newsletters, coastal and marine Internet portals, (inter)national conferences, the national coastal networks established under ENCORA. The publications promote the use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and stimulate external experts to contribute. Press releases and media articles produced will be listed.
Responsible: WP4 coordinator.
Execution: Promotion task team.

4.7. Exploitation strategy
Final event and delivery of "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia", 2 months before the end of the project. Installation of supervising editorial board and protocol for maintenance and quality of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
Responsible: WP4 coordinator.
Execution: Promotion task team; Contributions: Executive Committee..

Table 1.3a Deliverables list

Deliv. no.	Deliverable name	WP no.	Nature	Dissem. level	Delivery proj. month
D1.1	**Progress reports**	**1**	**R**	**PU**	**13, 25**
D1.2	**Final management and activity report**	**1**	**R**	**PU**	**36**
D1.3	**Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia**	**1**	**P**	**PU**	**36**
D2.1	**Instructions and guidelines for users**	**2**	**R**	**PU**	**6, 24,36**
D2.2	**Yearly report on performance indicators**	**2**	**R**	**PU**	**12, 24, 36**
D2.3	**List of revised articles**	**2**	**R**	**PU**	**12, 24, 32**
D2.4	**List of new articles including an internal quality assessment**	**2**	**R**	**PU**	**12, 24, 32**
D3.1	**Yearly external evaluation of scientific quality**	**3**	**R**	**PU**	**10, 20, 32**
D3.2	**Yearly external evaluation of user satisfaction**	**3**	**R**	**PU**	**10, 20, 32**
D4.1	**Well maintained and user-friendly Coastal & Marine Wiki website, underlying CoastWeb Archive and newsfront**	**3**	**P**	**PU**	**6, 24, 36**
D4.2	**Metadata of FP project documents uploaded into Coastweb Archive**	**4**	**P+R**	**PU**	**18**
D4.3	**List of re-edited articles**	**4**	**R**	**PU**	**12, 24, 32**
D4.4	**Conference on using Coastal and Marine Wiki for training and education**	**4**	**P+R**	**PU**	**24**
D4.5	**Coastal and Marine Wiki education manual**	**4**	**R**	**PU**	**24**
D4.6	**Portfolio of promotion and dissemination materials**	**4**	**R**	**PU**	**12, 24**
D4.7	**Exploitation strategy**	**4**	**R**	**PU**	**36**

1.3.3. Work task description

1.1 **Project Management (WP1)**

Objectives:

Coordinate the project, ensure its progress
Project administration, workplan and financial planning
Fulfil reporting requirements

Activities:

The project coordinator will install the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee; he will invite members of the Advisory Board and prepare terms of reference, in consultation with the SC. The work task comprises the preparation, coordination and reporting of meetings of the Steering Committee and the Advisory Board and the assessment of the project progress (achievements, budget) in relation to the planning and the targets set for the performance indicators. Decisions will be prepared on proposals for improvement or – where necessary – for recovery/correction measures and their implementation will be monitored. The coordinator will maintain the Consortium Agreement and he will prepare progress reports for the Commission and communicate with the EU project officer on all matters related to the project.

2.1. **Wiki Content Management (WP2)**

Objectives:

Ensure coherence and comprehensiveness of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
Ensure State of the Art Coastal and Marine Wikipedia

Activities:

The Wiki Content Management task team will analyse the content of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and identify content that is needed to ensure its comprehensiveness, using the recommendations of the Quality Assessment and the User Satisfaction task teams. The Content Manager will steer the Editorial Revision task team, the Content Revision task team and the New Content task team for the implementation of these recommendations. The Wiki Content Management task team will invite FP6 projects and other EU-funded programmes to deliver input. The team will develop appropriate procedures, instructions and guidelines to harmonise this input delivery. Ethical rules will be developed to which Wiki contributors have to subscribe and the task team will oversee and enforce their maintenance. The task team will monitor the realisation of the agreements on input delivery and it will present the state of development of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia to the Steering Committee, evaluating performance indicators relative to the targets (Table 1.3b).

2.2. **Content Revision (WP2)**

Objective:

Coastal and Marine Wikipedia consistent with knowledge from EU-funded projects

Activities:

The Content Revision task team will dress an inventory of existing (from the Coastal Wiki) and new articles to be revised and/or updated. Agreements are made among the FP6 projects to carry out reviews and revisions. Revised content will be delivered by these FP6 projects through their representatives in the consortium. Revised content includes links to documents from other EU-funded projects uploaded in the CoastWeb archive.

2.3. **New Content (WP2)**

Objective:

Coastal and Marine Wikipedia updated with new insight and findings from EU-funded programmes

Activities:

The Content Revision task team will dress an inventory of new content to be delivered to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. Agreements are made among the FP6 projects to produce corresponding articles and to organise collaborative peer review. These new peer-reviewed articles will be delivered by these FP6 projects through their representatives in the consortium. New articles include links to documents from other EU-funded projects uploaded in the CoastWeb archive.

3.1. **Quality Assessment (WP3)**

Objective:

Ensure content quality of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
Activities:
The WP coordinator and the Quality Assessment task team will select and invite coastal and marine experts for the external Quality Assessment Panels, prepare terms of reference and develop assessment criteria. The task team will ensure the functioning of these panels, select and submit Wiki content for review, collect the recommendations and transmit them to the Wiki Content Manager. Each year the Quality Assessment Panels will be renewed. The task team will report on the performance indicators (Table 1.3b) related to the quality of the Wiki content.

3.2. **User Satisfaction (WP3)**
Objective:
Ensure Coastal and Marine Wikipedia fitness for use
Activities:
The WP coordinator and the User Satisfaction task team will select and invite coastal stakeholders representing the different target user groups of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, for participation in external User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups. The task team will prepare terms of reference and develop assessment criteria and enquiry forms. The task team will ensure the functioning of these groups and thereto organise Internet forum discussions and/or econferences. The task team will select and submit Wiki content for evaluation to the User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups, analyse the results of the evaluation, formulate recommendations and transmit them to the Wiki Content Manager. Each year the User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups will be renewed. The task team will report on the performance indicators (Table 1.3b) related to the fitness for use of the Wiki content.

4.1. **Promotion, Dissemination & Exploitation (WP4)**
Objectives:
The objective of this work task is to promote the Coastal & Marine Wiki among the target groups:
- *The research community*: this target group is expected to contribute content to the Coastal and Marine Wiki as well as the CoastWeb archive. At the same time, they can use these tools to help them undertake better integrated research.
- *The policy and practice communities*: they can use the Coastal and Marine Wiki and CoastWeb as a management resource. In a good practice context, they can also make contributions.
- *Marine FP and other EU projects*: the Coastal and Marine Wiki offers a prime opportunity for dissemination of the results of EU projects related to the marine environment.
- *Public stakeholders and the wider public*: the Coastal and Marine Wiki can foster a better understanding of the environmental, social and economic pressures that influence management decisions, so that society and its political leaders make better informed choices.
- *Higher education institutions*: they will receive information on the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and on its potential use in higher education programmes.
Activities:
The research, policy, and practice communities will be informed about the Coastal and Marine Wiki through presentations and the distribution of information material at expert events, such as project meetings and scientific conferences, through articles in specialist newsletters, e-mail lists, and similar fora. For a strategic and systematic approach, an inventory of upcoming promotion activities will be compiled and regularly updated. Results of promotion activities will be monitored. Marine FP and other EU projects about to kick off or already running will be approached through e-mail actions and encouraged to use the Coastal and Marine Wiki for the publication and promotion of their project results. The interested public encompasses English speaking people involved in maritime activities, such as water sports, and those with a keen personal interest in science and the environment. They will be reached through the CoastWeb news service and media work conducted with the help of ENCORA and other network members with good media relations. Cooperation with the relevant European Commission media departments (e.g. those of DG Research and DG Environment) is also envisaged. An Exploitation Strategy will be developed that shows options for future maintenance and extension of the Coastal and Marine Wiki.

4.2. **Infrastructure (WP 4)**
Objective:

Improve and maintain the Coastal and Marine Wiki architecture
Activities:
The Coastal and Marine Wiki portal, which includes information about the project, will be hosted, optimised, and maintained throughout the project. This includes the management of access rights for Wiki authors/contributors and a Help Desk, which provides technical support to users

4.3. **Coastweb Archive (WP4)**
Objective:
Provision of permanent and easy access to marine FP project documents through the CoastWeb archive and search function
Activities:
Relevant project documents from past and ongoing marine FP and other EU-funded projects (see annex 1) will be researched. The metadata descriptions of those documents will be uploaded into the Coastweb Archive. Throughout the project, the CoastWeb infrastructure will be well maintained. An overview of uploaded documents will be made available for the Content Revision and the New Content task teams.

4.4. **Editorial Revision (WP4)**
Objective:
Create a style and structure of Wiki articles that are appropriate for the target audience.
Activities:
Poorly written articles (in particular articles identified as inappropriate by User Evaluation Groups) will be selected, restyled and re-edited in order to maximise the readability for the target audience.
Editorial content will be produced for media use.
Relevant links within and between Coastal and Marine Wiki articles will be established.

4.5. **Training and Education (WP4)**
Objective:
Promote the use of the Coastal & Marine Wiki for training and education purposes.
Activities:
A European Coastal and Marine Wiki training/education conference will be prepared and organised that will provide a forum for discussing concepts and experiences with using wiki type web structures for coastal and marine teaching and training. This conference will include a large number (50+) of universities already networked and collaborating through Erasmus Mundus, ENCORA and SPICOSA. Based on the conference results, a manual for teachers and trainers will be compiled on “how to” use the Coastal and Marine Wiki in education and training. This manual will be strategically promoted within the EU coastal and marine teaching and training community and available through frequently visited websites Coastlearn, Erasmus Mundus, ENCORA, SPICOSA).

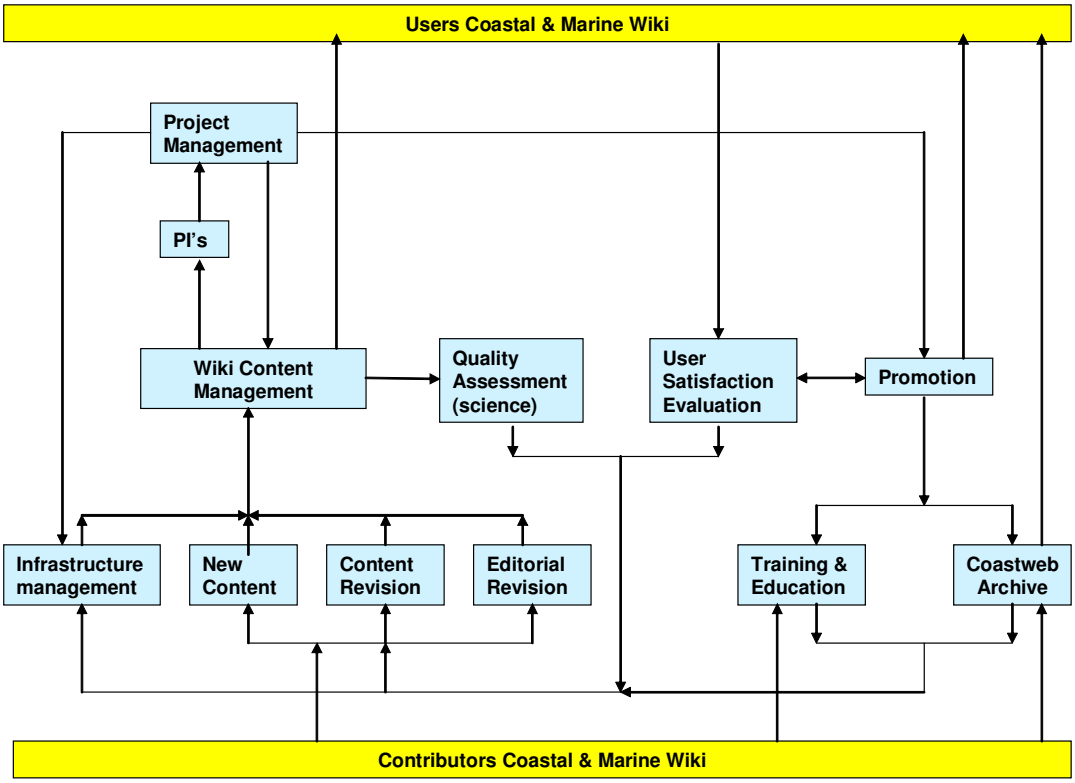


Figure 1.2 Relations between work tasks

1.3.4 Workplan and feedback on performance

For supervising the progress and quality of the project a set of indicators has been defined, which will be monitored on an annual basis.

Table 1.3b List of performance indicators and targets

Indicators	Measure	Target month 12	Target month 24	Target month 36
Content revision of articles by FP6 projects	number of articles	50	100	160
Delivery of new articles by FP6 projects	number of articles	40	90	140
Upload background documents in Coastweb	number of documents	50	100	150
Average science quality rating: comprehensiveness	rating 1-5)[1]	2	3	4
Average science quality rating: consistency	rating 1-5)[1]	2	3	4
Average science quality rating: state-of-the-art	rating 1-5)[1]	2	3	4
User satisfaction rating	percentage of satisfaction	30	60	90
Daily number of Wiki visits		50	100	200
Number of contributors (in Contact Database with editing authorisation)		500	1000	2000
Number of articles		200	350	500

)[1] Rating by external Quality Assessment Panel and User Satisfaction Evaluation Groups; 1 = < 50% of content above standard , 2 = > 50 % above standard, 3 = > 70 % above standard, 4 = > 85 % above standard, 5 = > 95% above standard.

Several intermediate deliverables provide input for monitoring the indicators. From the analysis of the indicators measures will be derived to improve where necessary the performance of the project.

The workplan is outlined in Table 1.3c. The planned activities are listed in chronological order. For each activity are indicated: the objective(s), the expected products (among them the deliverables, indicated in bold) and the activity responsible and the actors (work task teams).

Table 1.3c Workplan

Period month	Activity	Objectives	Products / deliverables (bold)	Responsible, actors
1-2	Kick-Off meeting (incl. Preparation)	Agreements on Workplan Consortium Agreement Composition Advisory Board Identify members User Satisfaction Evaluation Group and Quality Assessment Panel	Consortium Agreement Detailed Workplan 1st year	Executive Committee; WP1
2-4	Invitations Advisory Board	Installation Advisory Board	Advisory Board terms of reference	WP1
2-4	Invitations External Quality Panel	Installation and operation External Quality Panel	Criteria quality assessment	WP3; Quality Assessment task team
2-4	Preparation user evaluation enquiry and invitations User Satisfaction Evaluation Group	Establishment User Satisfaction Evaluation Group and procedures	User evaluation guideline and forms; Development and operation of WIki user forum	WP3; User Satisfaction task team
2-6	Wiki content analysis	Wiki coherence and comprehensiveness Coastal and Marine Wikipedia	Inventory of missing topics and articles to be revised; ***Instructions and guidelines for***	WP2; Wiki Content Management task

		State of the Art	***users and authors***	team
2-8	Look up and select documents from EU-funded projects	Inventory of relevant documents of EU-funded coastal and marine projects	Collection of relevant documents from EU-funded projects	WP4, Coastweb Archive task team
3-8	Wiki infrastructure assessment	Hosting and operation the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia Help Desk, technical support and user assistance	***Well-maintained Coastal and Marine Wikipedia website and underlying Coastweb databse***	WP4; Infrastructure task team
4-10	First user enquiry	Wiki fitness for use	***First annual evaluation of User Satisfaction***; Inventory missing topics, Recommendations on type of information	WP3; User Satisfaction task team
4-10	First quality evaluation	Wiki content quality	***First annual external quality evaluation***: recommendations	WP3; Quality Assessment task team
4-12	Update content	Input FP6 projects	Revised articles; New articles; ***List of revised articles;*** ***List of new articles including internal quality assessment***	WP2; partners from 1st call FP6 projects
4-22	Metadata description and upload Coastweb Archive	Coastweb Archive filled with articles and documents describing major results of EU-funded projects	***Metadata of FP project documents uploaded into CoastWeb Archive***	WP4, Coastweb Archive task team
6	Workshop FP6 coordinators	Agreement on contributions	List of revisions and new articles to be delivered; Internal review procedure	WP2; Wiki Content Management task team
6-12	Promotion for coastal and marine professionals and public	Awareness and information public Wiki awareness among target groups users and authors	Inventory user target groups; ***Portfolio of promotion and dissemination materials***	WP4; Promotion task team
6-12	Editorial revision of Wiki articles	Improved readability of Wiki articles; improved dissemination of research outputs	***List restyled and re-edited articles*** Editorial content for general media use	WP4; Editorial task team
10-12	Preparation Annual meeting Steering Committee and Advisory Board	Project management	***Yearly report on performance indicators***; Recommendations; Agenda annual meeting	Executive Committee; WP1
12	Annual meeting Steering Committee and Advisory Board	Progress assessment Strategy promotion, dissemination	Corrective actions Detailed Workplan 2nd year including strategy for promotion, dissemination and exploitation	WP1; WP4
12-13	Report on progress	State of the project (achievements, budget)	***Annual management report*** ***Annual activity report***	WP1
12-24	Insert relevant links to project documents EU-funded project in Wiki	Results of EU-funded projects accessible through the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia	Coastweb Archive linked to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia	WP4; Coastweb Archive task team
12-36	Explore links to EU policy objectives	Link to EU policy initiatives	Link to EU Maritime Strategy	WP4
14-16	Invitations Wiki Training and Education Conference	Preparation Wiki Training and Education Conference	Preliminary programme Wiki Training and Education Conference	WP4; Wiki Training and Education task team
16-20	Second user enquiry	Wiki fitness for use	***Second annual evaluation of User Satisfaction***; Recommendations for improvement	WP3; User Satisfaction task team
16-20	Second quality evaluation	Wiki content quality	***Second annual external quality evaluation;*** Recommendations for improvement	WP3; Quality Assessment task team
16-24	Editorial revision of Wiki articles	Improved readability of Wiki articles; improved dissemination of research outputs	***List restyled and re-edited articles*** Editorial content for general media use	WP4; Editorial task team
16-24	Update content	Input FP6 projects	Revised articles; New articles; ***List of revised articles;*** ***List of new articles including internal quality assessment***	WP2; partners from 2nd, 3rd call FP6 projects
22-24	Preparation Annual meeting Steering Committee and Advisory	Project management	***Yearly report on performance indicators***; Recommendations; Agenda annual meeting	Executive Committee; WP1

	Board			
24	Wiki Training and Education Conference	Use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for training and education	***Conf. Report Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for Training and Education***; Agreements on linking educational material to the Wiki; ***Coastal and Marine Wiki education manual***	WP4; Wiki Training and Education task team
24-32	Preparation Wiki Training and Education materials	Use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for training and education	***Coastal and Marine Wiki education manual***	WP4; Wiki Training and Education task team
24	Annual meeting Steering Committee and Advisory Board	Progress assessment Strategy promotion, dissemination Future Coastal and Marine Wikipedia management Editorial Board	Corrective actions Detailed Workplan 3nd year	WP1, WP4
24-25	Report on progress	State of the project (achievements, budget)	***Annual management report*** ***Annual activity report***	WP1
24-32	Update content	Input FP6 projects	Revised articles; New articles; ***List of revised articles;*** ***List of new articles including internal quality assessment***	WP2; Partners from 4th call FP6 projects
24-32	Prepare future Coastal and Marine Wikipedia management	Future management structure and institutions	Commitment of future Wiki management organisation	Executive Committee; WP1
30-34	Invitations Editorial Board	Editorial Board	Procedures for Editorial Board	WP1
28-32	Second user enquiry	Wiki fitness for use	***Second annual evaluation of User Satisfaction***; Recommendations for improvement	WP3; User Satisfaction task team
28-32	Second quality evaluation	Wiki content quality	***Second annual external quality evaluation;*** Recommendations for improvement	WP3; Quality Assessment task team
32-36	Final content revision	Implementation of recommendations for improvement	Revised content	WP2; Content Revisions task team
32-36	Editorial revision of Wiki articles	Improved readability of Wiki articles	***List restyled and re-edited articles***	WP4; Editorial task team
34-36	Final Wiki event	Installation Editorial Board Transfer to new Coastal and Marine Wikipedia management organisation	***Exploitation Strategy:*** Installation of supervising editorial Board and protocol for maintenance and quality of Coastal and Marine Wikipedia; Delivery Final Wiki; Transfer to future Coastal and Marine Wikipedia management organisation	WP1, WP4
45-36	Report on progress	State of the project (achievements, budget)	***Final management report*** ***Final activity report***	WP1

1.3.5. Timing and milestones

Table 1.3d Project time schedule (Gantt chart)

WP	DESCRIPTION	YEAR 1						YEAR 2						YEAR 3					
		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
1	**MANAGEMENT**																		
	Progress reports																		
	Final Management Report																		
2	**CONTENT**																		
	Work task Content Management																		
	Instructions and guidelines																		
	Reports on indicators																		
	Work task Content Revision																		
	Content-revision articles (list)																		
	Work task New Content																		
	New articles (list)																		
3	**QUALITY**																		
	Work task Quality Assessment																		
	External evaluation scientific quality																		
	Work task User Satisfaction																		
	External evaluation user satisfaction																		
4	**COMMUNICATION**																		
	Work task Promotion, Dissemination																		
	Portfolio materials																		
	Exploitation strategy																		
	Work task Infrastructure																		
	Well maintained Wiki website																		
	Work task CoastWeb Archive																		
	Well maintained Archive																		
	Metadata uploaded FP documents																		
	Work task Editorial Revision																		
	Restyled and re-edited articles (list)																		
	Work task Training and Education																		
	Wiki Conference Training, Education																		
	Wiki education manual																		

Table 1.3e List of milestones (control points for going to next step)

Milestone no.	Milestone name	WP's involved	Expected date (project month)	Means of verification
1	Kick-Off meeting	WP1	2	Consortium Agreement
2	Progress Y1	WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4	12	Performance indicators
3	Progress Y2	WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4	24	Performance indicators
4	Final event	WP4	34	Agreement on continuation Coastal and Marine Wikipedia

1.3.6. Workpackages

Several worktasks are closely related with strong mutual interactions. Therefore they are clustered in workpackages, representing major activity components of the project. The distinctive character of the workpackages is expressed in the workpackage titles.

Table 1.3e Clustering of work tasks into workpackages

WP1 MANAGEMENT	• Project Management
WP2 CONTENT	• Wiki Content Management • New Content • Content Revision
WP3 QUALITY	• Quality Assessment (science) • User Satisfaction Evaluation
WP4 COMMUNICATION	• Promotion • Editorial Revision • Coastweb Archive • Training & Education • Infrastructure management

The relations between the workpackages and the important feed-back loop for steering the project to its objectives is shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 1.3f Workpackage list

WP no.	Work package title	Type of activity	Lead participant no.	Person-months	Start month	End month
1	**Management**	**MGMT**	**1**		**1**	**36**
2	**Content**	**COORD**	**4**		**1**	**36**
3	**Quality**	**COORD**	**11**		**1**	**36**
4	**Communication**	**COORD**	**12**		**1**	**36**
	TOTAL				**1**	**36**

Table 1.3g Work package descriptions

WP no.	**1**			**start date**				**1**	
WP title	**Management**								
Activity type	**MGT**								
Participant no.	**1**	**4**	**11**	**12**					**total**
Person-month per participant	**8**	**1**	**1**	**1**					**11**

Objectives
- Coordinate the project, ensure its progress
- Project administration, workplan and financial planning
- Fulfil reporting requirements

Description of work

Work task 1.1 Project Management
- Installation Steering Committee, Executive Committee and Advisory Board
- Preparation of meetings Steering Committee and Advisory Board
- Progress assessment (achievements, budget) in relation to planning
- Mutual tuning of workpackages
- Proposals and implementation of recovery/correction measures

- Overseeing overall progress and preparation progress reports
- Maintaining the Consortium Agreement
- Communication with the EU project officer

Deliverables
D1.1 Annual management and activity progress reports
D1.2 Final management and activity report
D1.3 Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia

WP no.	**2**			**start date**		**1**					
WP title	**Content**										
Activity type	**COORD**										
Participant no.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**14**	**15**	**total**
Person-month per participant	**1**	**5**	**9**	**19**	**12**	**11**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**4**	**94**

Objectives
- Ensure coherence and comprehensiveness of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- Ensure State of the Art Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- Coastal and Marine Wikipedia consistent with knowledge from EU-funded projects
- Coastal and Marine Wikipedia updated with new insight and findings form EU-funded programmes

Description of work

Work task 2.1 Wiki Content Management
- Harmonisation of input delivery by FP6 projects and earlier EU-funded programmes
- Procedures for input delivery; instructions, guidelines
- Development and enforcement of ethical rules
- Progress control; performance indicators

Work task 2.2 Content Revision
- Inventory of articles to be revised/updated
- Agreement on reviews, tuning
- Content revision of articles

Work task 2.3 New Content
- Inventory missing articles
- Agreement on contributions, tuning
- Production new articles
- Organisation collaborative peer review

Deliverables
D2.1 Instructions and guidelines for users
D2.2 Yearly report on performance indicators
D2.3 List of revised articles
D2.4 List of new articles including an internal quality assessment

WP no.	**3**			**start date**					**1**
WP title	**Quality**								
Activity type	**COORD**								
Participant no.	**1**	**2**	**4**	**11**	**14**				**total**
Person-month per participant	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**8**				**19**

Objectives
- Ensure content quality of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- Ensure Coastal and Marine Wikipedia fitness for use

Description of work

Work task 3.1 Quality Assessment
- Selection, invitation, installation, operation external Quality Assessment Panel
- Annual renewal of Quality Assessment Panel members

- Quality Assessment procedures and criteria
- Reporting by Quality Assessment Panel, recommendations
- Selection, invitation User Satisfaction Evaluation Group
- Information on performance indicators

Work task 3.2 User Satisfaction
- User evaluation guideline
- Development and operation of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia user forum
- Coastal and Marine Wikipedia econference
- Development enquiry forms, distribution
- Analysis of results, recommendations
- Information on performance indicators

Deliverables
D3.1 Yearly external evaluation of scientific quality (report)
D3.2 Yearly external evaluation of user satisfaction (report)

WP no.	**4**			**start date**				**1**
WP title	**Communication**							
Activity type	**COORD**							
Participant no.	**1**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**			**total**
Person-month per participant	**1**	**15**	**10**	**12**	**9**			**47**

Objectives
- Promote the Coastal & Marine Wiki among the target groups and other FP projects as a means to disseminate and access knowledge and experience on coastal and marine issues
- Inform the interested public through media work
- Provide permanent and easy access to FP project documents through CoastWeb
- Ensure that style of Wiki articles is appropriate for target audience
- Promote the use of the Coastal & Marine Wiki for training and education purposes
- Improve and maintain Coastal and Marine Wiki architecture

Description of work

Work Task 4.1. Promotion, Dissemination and Exploitation
Work Task Leader: EUCC
- Create and regularly update inventory of upcoming promotion opportunities
- Coordinate promotion activities within team and monitor results
- Place Coastal and Marine Wiki articles in related newsletter
- Cooperate with the media
- Ensure that the potential of the Coastal and Marine Wiki is being recognized by related European policy initiatives, in particular the European Maritime Policy
- Promote contribution to the Coastal and Marine Wiki by registered authors
- Explore and promote future use and maintenance of the Coastal & Marine Wiki through an exploitation strategy

Work Task 4.2. Infrastructure
Work Task Leader: VLIZ
- Manage the database of users and contributors
- Host, revise, and maintain Coastal & Marine Wiki infrastructure
- Help Desk function, provide technical support to users
- Maintain and revise project related information on the web
- Maintain Contact Database
- Management of access rights (editing authorisations)
- Handle copyright issues

Work Task 4.3. CoastWeb Archive
Work Task Leader: CoastNet
- Research and collect relevant documents from FP and other EU-funded projects (see annex 1)
- Upload metadata description into Coastweb Archive
- Maintain CoastWeb infrastructure

Work Task 4.4. Editorial revision
Work Task Leader: CoastNet

- Identify poorly written articles (in particular articles identified as poor by User Satisfaction Evaluation Group)
- Edit articles in order to maximise readability for target audience
- Produce editorial content for general media use
- Insert relevant links in Coastal & Marine Wiki

Work Task 4.5. Training and Education
Work Task Leader: IMAR

- Preparation and organisation of Wiki training/education conference
- Based on conference results, compile manual for teachers how to use Coastal & Marine Wiki in education and training
- Promote manual within coastal and marine teaching and training community

Deliverables
D4.1. Well maintained and user-friendly Coastal & Marine Wiki website, underlying CoastWeb Archive and newsfront
D4.2. Metadata of FP project documents uploaded into Coastweb Archive
D4.3. List of re-edited articles
D4.4. Conference on using Coastal and Marine Wiki for training and education
D4.5. Coastal and Marine Wiki education manual
D4.6. Portfolio of promotion and dissemination materials
D4.7. Exploitation strategy

Table 1.3h Summary of staff effort

Participant no. / short name	WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	Total person months
RIKZ	8	1	1	1	11
UBO		5	1		6
CEME		9			9
WLD	1	19	1		21
HCMR		12			12
MarCoPol		11			11
CNRS-SBR		9			9
HRW		8			8
DMI		8			8
VLIZ				15	15
CoastNet	1		8	10	19
EUCC	1			12	13
IMAR				9	9
IOW		8	8		16
C-CoDE		4			4
Total	**11**	**94**	**19**	**47**	**171**

The estimated number of person-months required depends not only on the task to be performed, but also on the type of personnel employed. For certain tasks the number of person-months required can be 50-100 % higher if the task is not performed by a senior experienced person but by a less experienced person working under the supervision of an experienced senior person. The total costs are estimated to be similar in both cases. The list of person-months is indicative, because several partner institutes have not yet decided which type of personnel (senior, less senior) they will employ in the project.

1.3.7. Risks and contingency plans

RISKS	CONTINGENCY PLAN/MEASURES
Loss of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia due to breakdown of the computer system, fire or other accidents	Daily backup of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia and storage of the backup in a safe place.
Impairment of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia by computer viruses, hackers, vandalism, etc.	
Introduction of erroneous or low quality information by users	The WIKIMEDIA software keeps track of all historic contributions and changes; local content failures can be easily restored. Users are invited to alert the Wiki Content Manager when they come across problematic, poor or erroneous input; the Content manager then takes action to restore the original content. For each contribution (change or new article) the corresponding editor name is automatically recorded. All persons with editing authorisation are registered in the Wiki Contact Database. For getting editing authorisation authors have to subscribe the ethical rules of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia; these rules include the submission of proposed contributions to expert colleagues for peer review before entering new content. The Content Manager may decide to withdraw the editing authorisation of contributors delivering poor quality and who do not follow the ethical rules.
Copyright issues	Damage due to neglect of copyright, is mitigated by including prescriptions related to copyright issues in the author instructions and in the ethical rules. When users detect unauthorised plagiarism they are invited to report to the Content Manager. The Content Manager then will remove the copyright breaching contribution and he may decide to withdraw the editing authorisation of the copyright breaching author.
Insufficient acceptance by the target communities	This issue is discussed in section 3.2. on Spreading excellence, Exploiting results, Disseminating knowledge. Several initiatives will be taken to reduce this risk to a minimum.
Interruption of content management after the end of the project	To solve this issue we will explore if there are institutions considering the maintenance and content management of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia a strategic asset, in which they are willing to invest without external funding. Such an exploration among coastal and marine institutions in Europe will be initiated from the start of the project. Several partner institutions in the ENCORA Coordination Action have already indicated (but not yet confirmed) a possible interest.

2. Implementation

2.1. Management structures and procedures

The management structure is built in a modular way, consisting of the following workpackages (WPs):

- PROJECT MANAGEMENT (WP1, including Project Coordinator, Executive Committee)
- CONTENT (WP2, including the tasks Content Management, Content Revision, New Content)
- QUALITY (WP3, including the tasks Quality Assessment, User Satisfaction Evaluation)
- COMMUNICATION (WP4, including the tasks Promotion, Editorial Revision, Training and Education, Infrastructure)

The steering and information relations are shown schematically in Figure 2.1.

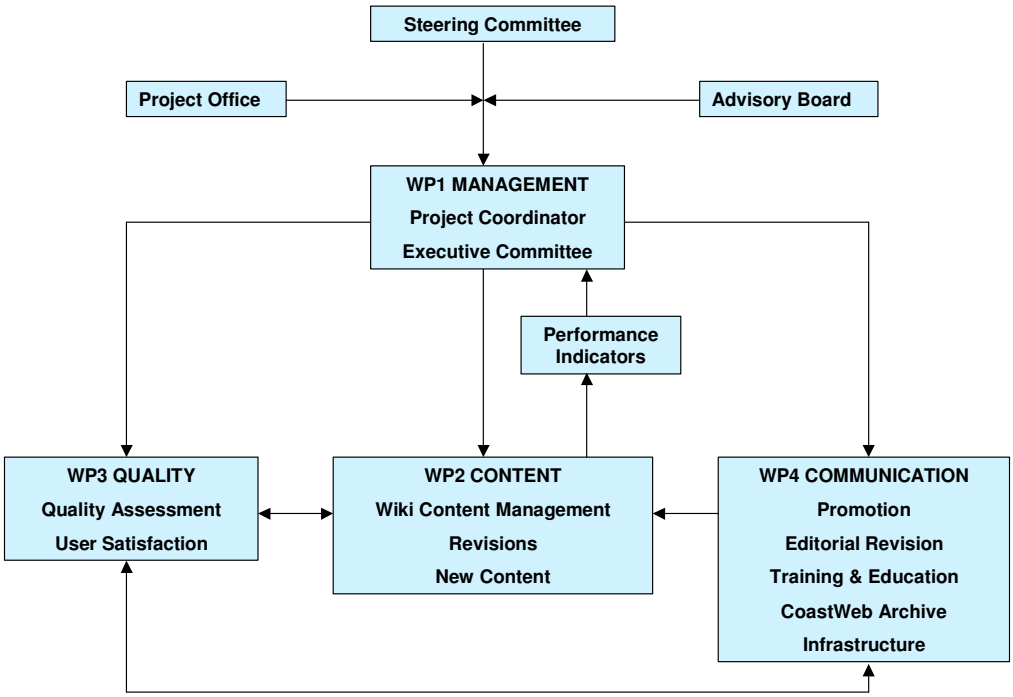


Figure 2.1 Steering and information relations

The decision-making structures and procedures are described in detail in the Consortium Agreement. The major steering principles indicated below.

Steering Committee
Membership: Representatives of the Consortium partner institutes (one representative and one vote per partner)
Chairman: Project coordinator
Tasks/responsibilities:

- take all decisions necessary for the implementation of the workplan and for the achievement of the project objectives (including eventually necessary workplan revisions)
- appointment (or eventually revocation) of the workpackage leaders
- establishment of an Advisory Board (including the appointment and eventual revocation of its members)

- approval of any reports to be delivered under the Contract with the Commission

A unanimous decision shall be required with respect to any issue involving a change in the task and/or the funding allocated to one or several partners.
Meeting frequency: at least once every twelve months.

Executive Committee
Membership: Workpackage leaders and the project coordinator
Chairman: Project coordinator
Tasks/responsibilities:
- management and coordination of the project and coordination of its operability
- prepare the decisions of the Consortium Institutions within the Steering Committee
- initiate, coordinate and adapt the proposals of the workpackages
- monitor the progress of the project in relation to the workplan
- propose measures to redress eventual adverse deviations from the workplan

Meeting frequency: at least once per six months or upon request by any of its members.

Advisory Board
Membership: Policymakers and practitioners with experience in dissemination of knowledge among professionals and among the public.
Tasks: Formulate recommendations to the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee on:
- promotion and dissemination strategy
- increasing the effectiveness and impact of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- content strategy, fitness for use
- quality assessment issues
- increasing coherence and consistency of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- important knowledge sources and potential authors for the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia
- tuning the activities of the project with the activities of similar initiatives
- any particular topic requested by the Consortium.

Meeting frequency: at least once per year or upon request by the Steering Committee or the Executive Committee.

Project Coordinator
- Intermediary between the Consortium Institutions and the Commission in relation to the Contract
- Assists the Executive Committee in the overall follow-up of the performance of the tasks and activities and deliverables to be provided by the Consortium Institutions under the Contract
- Information of the representatives of the other Consortium Institutions on any non-performance

Project Office
- Administrative support of the management and coordination activities, in accordance with the Contract
- Assistance of the Executive Committee as well as the Steering Committee, the Advisory Board and the ENCORA coordinator in the fulfilment of administrative and organisational tasks in accordance with the workplan

Workpackage (WP)
Coherent set of tasks representing a logical phase of the implementation of the project
Each WP consists of a team, to which each of the Consortium Institutions taking part in the respective line of activity appoints one or more team members

Workpackage leaders
- Coordinate the work tasks of each workpackage and maintain the documentation of these activities
- Present the workpackages' results and recommendations to the Executive Committee and the Steering Committee

Workpackage team
Organise and supervise the execution of the work tasks incurring to the workpackage according to the workplan.
Responsibility of each Consortium Institution participating in a workpackage:
- performance of tasks assigned to the institution within the allocated budget

- coordination within the team for the efficient realisation of the workpackage objectives

Work task
Specific task to be performed within a workpackage

Work task leader
Organises and supervises, as a member of the workpackage team, the activities incurring to the work task

Work task team
Participants in a work task carrying out the work under the supervision of the work task leader

The actual production of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia is the responsibility of WP2 CONTENT; this is the core task of the project. This core task is supported by the work packages QUALITY and COMMUNICATION.

A major steering mechanism is the continuous monitoring of a set of Performance Indicators (see Table 1.1. Comparison of the actual indicator values with the pre-established targets provides a simple and effective means to control the progress of the project and to identify eventual measures for redressing the workplan implementation.

2.2. Individual participants

2.2.1. Expertise of project partners

The following fiches contain a description of the organisation of participating institutes, their experience and the expertise of staff members involved in the project.

Participant information National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management, RIKZ

Description organisation	RIKZ is a governmental advisory institute for coastal and marine management in the Netherlands. RIKZ is a part of Rijkswaterstaat, a governmental practitioner organization and a Directorate of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Water Management, responsible for the implementation of coastal and marine management in the Netherlands. RIKZ supports this governmental task with information and practical advice. RIKZ also acts as advisory institute for the Water Policy Department of the Ministry. RIKZ is responsible for the acquisition and development of knowledge and data necessary for knowledge-based decision-making for coastal policy and coastal practice. This task includes own research, instruction of external research under contract, instruction of monitoring programmes carried out by parties internal and external to Rijkswaterstaat, management, analysis and interpretation of data. RIKZ has about 350 staff and an annual budget of about 60 million Euro.
Experience organisation	RIKZ is the Dutch governmental representative in international conventions relative to coastal and marine policy and management. RIKZ was and is participant in many EU research projects (e.g. SandPit, FIRE, MARBEF, MODELKEY, COASTWATCH, Safety at Sea, Seasearch) and Interreg projects (CoPraNet, COMRISK, SCALDIT), often in the role of end-user. RIKZ was project director of the EUROSION project commissioned by EU DG Environment and is coordinator of the FP6 Coordination Action ENCORA..
Profile individual participants	**Professor Job Dronkers** (1947) received in 1975 the Doctorat ès Sciences (Paris/Strasbourg). He was during 12 years head of the research department of the National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management (RIKZ) and Professor at the University of Utrecht in Physics of Coastal Systems. He is also guest professor at the University of Qingdao (China) and has been invited lecturer at several universities. He is cofounder of the Netherlands Centre for Coastal Research (NCK) and chairman from 1996-2002. He has organized several international conferences in the field of coastal physics and coastal management: Physics of Estuaries and Coastal Seas (1986, NL), Euroconference Prediction of Change in Coastal Seas (1993, FR), International Conference on Physics of Estuaries and Coastal Seas (1996, NL), Euroconference on Transdisciplinary Coastal Management Research (1997, ES) and was also proceedings editor. He was session chairman, panel member and keynote speaker at many international conferences. He was co-editor of several scientific journals and member of several advisory committees, such as the Scientific Advisory Board of the Alfred-Wegener Institute and the External Advisory Group for the 5th EU Framework Programme, Key-action Water and Marine Ecosystems. He was Dutch representative at the MAST Committee for the 3rd and 4th EU Framework programme. He was project-director of the EUROSION project of EU DG-Environment and review-editor of the chapter on Coasts and Low-lying Areas of the 4th IPCC Assessment Report. He is author of the textbook Dynamics of Coastal Systems (2005). He is coordinator of the FP6 Coordination Action ENCORA.

Participant information University of Western Brittany (UBO, France)

Description organisation	The University of Western Brittany (UBO) is a multidisciplinary university located in Brest. France. The European Institute for Marine Studies (IUEM) has heen founded in 1997 to regroup all the research programmes in marine sciences conducted by the university and the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). IUEM is organised into seven research laboratories covering all major fields of research in natural and social marine sciences and two post-graduate programmes: a multidisciplinary master programme for Marine and Coastal Sciences (SML) and the Doctoral School for Marine Sciences (EDSM). IUEM's scientific and technical staff totals about 150 permanent-position scientists and technicians, one third appointed by the CNRS and the others by the University, plus about 40 soft-money persons.

Experience organisation	Research units are involved in about 180 on-going international programs, including 6th FP Integrated Projects and Networks of Excellence. In addition to research programs IUEM also manages the "Observatory of the Coastal Domain" (OCD). The OCD aims to quantify the long-term variability of the physics, chemistry and biology of Western Europe's coastal waters, and to deconvoluate the impacts of large-scale phenomena and of local anthropogenic inputs.
Profile individual participants	**Denis Bailly** **Interest**: economics of marine resources and coastal environment, evaluation of public policies for sustainable development. **Experience**: researcher at the Economic Department of IFREMER from 1986 until 1992. Assistant professor at the Faculty for Law and Economy of UBO since 1993. Vice-director of the Centre for the Law and Economy of the Sea (CEDEM). Elected member of the administration council of IUEM, member of the editorial board of the Aquaculture Economic and Management Journal. Coordinator or work package leader of EU-funded research programmes since 1987 on the economics of aquaculture in Europe, the sustainability of shrimp farming in Asia (AADCP ,STD3, GAMBAS, PORESSFA), comparative analysis of CZM policies in Europe (COASTMAN), policy and knowledge in fisheries management (PKFM) and environmental valuation in the Indian Ocean (PRE-CO]). Scientific co-coordinator for SPICOSA (Science and Policy Integration for Coastal System Assessment) Integrated Project under the 6th FP.

Participant information HR Wallingford

Description organisation	HR Wallingford provides worldleading analysis, advice and support in engineering and environmental hydraulics, and in the management of water and the water environment. HR Wallingford has a 60 year track record of achievement in applied research and specialist consultancy. We have a unique mix of know-how, assets and facilities including state of the art physical modelling laboratories, a full range of computational modelling tools and, above all expert staff with world-renowned skills and experience. HR Wallingford's activities span all areas of the coastal environment. Our formidable research base allows us to keep pushing back the boundaries, to innovate and to apply our unique understanding and techniques for the benefit of all. Our research provides improved understanding of sediment transport processes, of coastal erosion and flooding, and of the performance of coast protection structures, as well as new insights into remote monitoring and the management of coastal data. As a result, HR Wallingford is recognised world-wide as a leading centre for coastal engineering and modelling
Experience organisation	HR Wallingford has a long track record of international cooperations for academic as well as commercial projects. The Floodsite Project team for example which HR Wallingford is leading includes 36 institutions from 13 countries of the EU. HR Wallingford has as well been involved in several other EU cooperations
Profile individual participants	Jonathan Simm is a Technical Director at HR Wallingford with Extensive experience in conducting and managing feasibility studies, design and construction supervision of coastal and maritime works. He is Editor of authoritative guidance manuals on the Use of Rock in Coastal & Shoreline Engineering (CIRIA), Beach Management (CIRIA), Construction Risk in Coastal Engineering (Thomas Telford), Risk levels and Whole Life Costs in Port Coastal and River Engineering (Thomas Telford). Mark Morris is a Principal Engineer working on Dam and Embankment Safety – Dam-break, Embankment Breach and Risk Assessment within the Floodsite framework. He has extensive experience in dambreak analysis techniques, dam safety risk assessment and breach formation prediction at National and International levels. Studies include national and international research into fundamental processes and modeling tools, prioritization of operational and research needs as well as consultancy studies

Participant information Flanders Marine Institute - VLIZ

Description organisation	The Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ) acts as a co-coordinating and information platform for marine sciences in Flanders. VLIZ hosts the Flanders Marine Data and Information Centre, and deploys the vessel *Zeeleeuw* for oceanographic research. The main task of VLIZ is supporting and visualizing scientific research in the coastal area. By doing so, it developed a co-ordination forum, an oceanographic platform and the Flanders Marine Data and Information Centre. Besides, the institute acts as contact point and provides advices on demand of the government or on our own initiative. VLIZ contributes also in popularizing science, in sensitizing en further expanding our marine multi media centre. VLIZ has an interface function between the scientific community, the public authorities and the public at large. VLIZ is a membership organization. Everyone with an interest in research in the coastal zone can, individually or as a group, become a member.
Experience organisation	−Building an information and co-ordination centre for marine research in Flanders. VLIZ functions as co-ordination platform for policy, for the federal and institutional collaboration and for logistic support of the scientific research. −Creating an oceanographic platform. VLIZ deploys the vessel *Zeeleeuw*, and is responsible for management, maintenance and utilization of the shared research equipment and infrastructure. −Building the Flanders Marine Data and Information Centre. The Centre assembles different types of data and information, implements international standards, and (re)distributes data nationally and internationally. It is a young and modern data centre that archives data and information and furthermore puts this data and information at the disposal of scientists and policy makers. Within the scope of numerous (European) cooperation projects the centre provides expertise and logistic support for the development of data and information systems, the archiving of datasets, the communication of projects (e.g. developing and hosting websites), ... The Flanders Marine Data Centre closely cooperates with national and international organisations such as IOC/IODE, ICES and MarBEF, the European node of OBIS, ENCORA ... −Increase the visibility of Flanders concerning marine research. VLIZ provides information from and to the international community and functions as an international contact point for the Flemish marine researchers. −VLIZ carries out other activities in support of marine sciences, *eg* vulgarization and awareness campaigns, and management of the library. −VLIZ will advise, and make proposals upon request from the Flemish Government or on its own initiative, and functions as point of contact for several ad hoc assignments of the Flemish Government.
Profile individual participants	**Dr Jan Mees** (m), is director of the Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ). He has a background in marine ecology ,taxonomy of mysids and statistical analysis of multivariate environmental data. He is deputy chairperson for MarBEF WP1 Data Management within MarBEF, involved in several IOC/IODE activities and Vice-Chair of the Marine Board of the European Science Foundation.

Participant information The Coastal Union - EUCC

Description organisation	EUCC is a Europe based network of coastal practitioners, with 3000 members and member organisations, in all European coastal states. EUCC National Branches operate in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom, and Ukraine. The EUCC International Secretariat is located in Leiden (NL), the EUCC Mediterranean Centre in Barcelona (Spain) and the EUCC Baltic Office in Klaipeda (Lithuania). The total number of staff is ca. 25. EUCC-membership mainly consists of professionals working at non-governmental organisations as well as at planning, management and research institutions, municipalities and visitor centres. General information activities of the EUCC are traditionally aimed at spreading information on ongoing projects and topical issues concerning the coast, e.g. through the publication of the quarterly magazine *EUCC Coastline*, the more scientific *Journal of Coastal Conservation*, and six different electronic newsletters in six languages (English, French, German, Spanish, Polish and Dutch).
Experience organisation	In early 2004 an EC INTERREG IIIC project started to establish the European coastal practitioners network; the CoPraNet project consists of 21 partners, under the lead of the EUCC. CoPraNet is an international, demand driven communication and information platform to assist European coastal practitioners (in coastal management, planning and policy making) in finding and accessing information and exchanging experience. The CoPraNet Clearing House mechanism provides information services in 10 European languages. In order to promote Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Central & Eastern Europe, the Newly Independent States and the Mediterranean region, the EUCC has initiated a very successful programme for distance training on ICZM: *CoastLearn*. The EUCC is following the development of coastal policies at global level (Biodiversity Convention), at Pan-European, at EU and at national levels. EUCC has written a series of documents on European policies for the Council of Europe and the Environment for Europe conferences: reports designing the European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones that was adopted by the Council of Europe in 1999; the European Coastal and Marine Ecological Network (ECMEN); and on Pan European Coastal and Marine Ecological Corridors (PECMEC). Furthermore, EUCC has developed proposals for coastal legislation for the Russian Federation. The EUCC is promoting the development and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) initiatives since 1990, and has been championing and promoting the EC Demonstration Programme for ICZM (1997-99), the EC Strategy for ICZM (2000) and the European Parliament and Council Recommendation on ICZM (2002). The EUCC also played a central role in developing indicators to monitor ICZM Progress for the EEA, and in the drafting of policy recommendations for coastal erosion management in Europe (EUROSION). EUCC is presently playing important roles in the European ICZM projects SPICOSA, ENCORA, CONSCIENCE, and COREPOINT.
Profile individual participants	**Mr. Salman** is a senior executive with fourteen years international management experience co-ordinating a staff of 15-25 members; experienced senior expert with a broad orientation in coastal matters, specialising in ecological networks, nature conservation, integrated coastal zone management (ICM, ICZM, IMCAM), spatial planning, coastal dune management and coastal ecology. In recent years he has specialised in implementation, participation and information aspects of coastal management. He has been extensively involved in coastal management and conservation issues in the Netherlands and in Europe in general, especially around the North Sea as well as in Poland, the Baltic republics, Russia, Ukraine, and Albania. In his work he was also involved in local development, regional planning, environmental policies, organisation building and in recreation and tourism policies

Participant information CoastNet

Description organisation	CoastNet is an independent sustainable development charity, working in the UK, Europe and beyond. – CoastNet brings together policy, practice, and the public, through conferences and events www.coastnet.org.uk . CoastNet runs up to four conferences per year, which are open to all, and workshops as required. CoastNet's magazine, The Edge, is produced quarterly, and an email newsletter, monthly. – CoastNet provides news and information, through publications and the web. www.coastweb.info provides an online information resource for the coastal and marine community. The archive acts as a repository for digital information and reports, and as a gateway to other archives. Its newsfront, brings science and information to a wider audience – CoastNet runs the CoastNet Centre for Futures Research This think tank, provides a platform for new holistic and cross-desciplinary research projects and partnerships which reflect the sustainable development needs of the coast.
Experience organisation	CoastNet has a strong practitioner base in the UK. Our networking activities span conferences, workshops and publications and provide a variety of vehicles for communication, and sharing experience and exchanging knowledge. We will soon run a national grant-making programme of approx. €15 million. At the European level, CoastNet is involved in both Interreg and FP6. The Corepoint project concerns the integration of science and policy, and CoastNet's role has been regarding communications and information dissemination. CoastNet's role in Encora is to evaluate information tools and to support the wiki development by provision of the archive for detail background information.
Profile individual participants	**Title; major functions; nominations; rewards; a few major publications (relevant for the project)** **Strategic Director, CoastNet** Alex Midlen has 25 years experience in coastal and marine management, in research, business and public sector roles. For 10 years Alex worked as a practitioner in the UK, being involved directly in coastal management at local, regional and national levels. During this time Alex managed the ICZM-focussed SAIL Partnership, which is very active in Interreg programmes , and the North SeaFaring Interreg North Sea project on maritime heritage. Alex has also been involved in other European programmes, such as the MAYA projects, concerning recreational boating. At the local level, Alex dealt with a complex range of issues from urban regeneration, to housing delivery, to nature conservation, to water recreation management. **Network Coordinator CoastNet** **Dr. Theresa Redding** has a broad-based experience, ranging from academic research, through teaching, to supporting the delivery of sustainable development by practical means. Having worked in Africa and Asia, Dr Redding's early research interests were in tropical fisheries management. On returning to the UK in 1986, the emphasis shifted to aquaculture, being based at the world renowned Institute of Aquaculture at Stirling University. These research interests were continued at the University of Hull, along with the development of a full teaching programme in Aquaculture. A move out of academia followed in 1999 when Dr Redding joined the Marine Stewardship Council, as UK Fisheries Director, to promote its eco-labelling scheme for marine fisheries in the UK. Since, 2002 Dr Redding has led the CoastNet secretariat as Network Co-ordinator, managing a range of project activities in addition to the operational aspects of the network.

Participant information Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, HCMR-IO

Description organisation	**Type of organisation:** The Hellenic Centre for Marine Research-Institute of Oceanography (HCMR-IO) is a large Governmental Research Centre that belongs to the Ministry of Development, General Secretariat for Research and Technology. **Mission:** To carry out marine and coastal research in the framework of national and EC Projects, as well as the private sector. **Fields of expertise:** The Institute of Oceanography can support research on the fields of Physical, Chemical, Biological Oceanography, Marine Geology and Geophysics and Operational Oceanography, from the coastal zone to the deep sea. Some of the expertise fields are nutrient budgets, suspended-sinking- dissolved organic matter, air-sea exchange of CO_2, biogeochemical cycles, phyto-zooplankton, rates, invasive species, productivity, numerical modelling (physical and ecological), data assimilation, natural radiotracers, ocean atmosphere interactions, remote sensing, coastal zone management, environmental economy, data management. **Number staff:** The IO is the largest among the five Institutes which constitute the HCMR, with a staff of ~250 including researchers, technicians, administrative and secretariat staff, and personnel under contract
Experience organisation	**Role in national cooperation:** At the national level the Institute collaborates with public bodies and the private sector. It has been responsible for the monitoring of Saronikos and Thermaikos Gulfs (hosting Athens and Thessaloniki cities, respectively) for more than 10 years. In 2005, the Institute of Oceanography, based on an evaluation for the years 2000-2005 by an international committee, has been awarded an Excellency Award by the General Secretariat of Research and Technology in Greece. This made the Institute one of the top 18 Institutes in Greece. **Role in international cooperation (relevant for the project):** The IO has participated in numerous EU-funded RTD projects like EC Stimulation Action EUROECOMARGE, PELAGOS, OTRANTO, CINCS, MTP-II MATER (Coordinator for E. Mediterranean part), METROMED (Coordinator), KEYCOP, MEDATLAS, INTERPOL (Coordinator), ADIOS, MARSAIS, BEEP, STRATEGY, DANUBS, EUROCAT, IASON, and SESAME-IP (Coordinator). Many of these research Projects had a strong coastal component covering a broad range of issues, e.g. eutrophication, pollution (heavy metals and organic micro-pollutants), sediment transport, coastal erosion, catchment-coastal zone-deep sea continuum, etc.
Profile individual participants	**Title:** Dr. Evangelos Papathanassiou-Director of Research **Major functions:** more than 25 years experience in National and EU projects in the field of ecotoxicology, marine ecology and management studies **Nominations:** Coordinator for the marine and coastal programme of the European Environment Agency from 1996 to 1999. Coordinator author and editor in several European and Mediterranean Reports published by the EEA and UNEP/MAP. Evaluator in several DG Research Programmes. Director of the IO (2003-2006) coordinator of IASON SSA and SESAME-IP (FP6). **Selected publications:** Papathanassiou E., 1997. The European Environment Agency and its Involvement in the marine and Coastal Environment. Deutsche Hydrographische Zeitschrift, Actuaell Probleme der Meeresumwelt, Supplement 7: 135-140. Cotou E., E. Papathanassiou & C. Tsangaris, 2002. Assessing the quality of marine coastal environments: comparison of scope for growth and Microtox 1 bioassay results of pollution gradient areas in eastern Mediterranean (Greece) Environmental Pollution 119(2), 141-149. Simboura N., Panayotidis P. and Papathanassiou E., 2005. A synthesis of the biological quality elements for the implementation of the European Water Framework Directive in the Mediterranean ecoregion: The case of Saronikos Gulf. Ecological Indicators, 5(3), 253-266. Simboura N., Papathanassiou E. and Sakellariou D., 2007. The use of a biotic index (Bentix) in assessing long-term effects of dumping coarse metalliferous waste on soft bottom benthic communities. Ecological Indicators, 7(1), 164-180.

Participant information NIE-CEME

Description organisation	The Centre for Estuarine and Marine Ecology of the Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIE-CEME) is a fundamental research institute. The research at NIE-CEME is focused on the functioning of estuarine and coastal ecosystems, the impact of engineering and pollution on estuarine systems, and on long term changes in ecosystems. The research is based on a multidisciplinary, integrated approach of aquatic ecosystems in which the different organisation levels and processes are coupled using synthetic techniques such as remote sensing and modeling. The major processes are studied in detail in the field and by using modem experimental techniques such as mesocosms.
Experience organisation	The Centre for Estuarine and Marine Ecology of the Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIE-CEME) is involved in, and coordinating, several national and international, especially EU, programmes. At national level the institute is involved in many fundamental and applied studies, and participates in monitoring and Environmental Impact Assessment projects, in the Dutch coastal zone, together with state departments, consultancies, research institutes and universities. The NIE has been leading several, and participating in many, EC and ESF projects. At present the NIE is the general coordinator of the EC FP6 Network of Excellence MarBEF on Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning, and is leading also the MARS network of European Marine Research Stations.
Profile individual participants	Prof.Dr. Herman Hummel is the co-ordinator of the Monitor Taskforce at the Netherlands Institute of Ecology. He is visiting professor in Estuarine Ecophysiology at the University of Gdansk, Poland. His specific aim is to understand the relation between fluctuations in environmental factors (salinity, tide, food, degree of pollution) and genetics, physiology and ecology (diversity, distribution, biomass, growth, condition, reproduction, reserve constituents) of estuarine macrobenthos. An important issue is to what degree bivalves, already living under extreme conditions, are sensitive to additional changes in their environment. Herman Hummel was general co-ordinator of the major EC Concerted Action BIOMARE "Implementation and networking of large-scale long-term MARine BIOdiversity research in Europe" with the participation of 24 European institutes (EVR1-CT2000-20002)(http://www.biomareweb.org), and general co-ordinator of the EC project BIOCOMBE: The impact of BIOdiversity changes in COastal Marine Benthic Ecosystems (EVK3-2001-00146))(http://www.biocombe.org). Further, he is the Executive Director of the Network of Excellence MARBEF "Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning" with 90 participating European institutes (http://www.marbef.org), Moreover, he is executive secretary of the MARS Network, uniting the marine research stations of Europe (http://www.marsnetwork.org). He published more than 150 papers of which more than 60 in refereed international scientific journals. He was involved in more than 50 multi-annual contracts with national governmental and international organizations and consultancies, attended more than 110 symposia and overseas seminars, and chaired or (co-)organised more than 40 networks, symposia and workshops, and obtained more than 55 grants from national and international organisations (a.o. the Council of Europe, the National Shellfisheries Association USA, UNESCO, NUFFIC, NERC Gr. Britain, EC (FAR, INTAS, 5thFW), NWO).

Participant information Station Biologique de Roscoff - CNRS

Description organisation	**Mission:** research and academic education on the biology of marine organisms and ecosystems; **Fields of expertise:** research and training center in marine biology and oceanography **Number staff:** 131 permanents plus 93 PhD and postdoc plus contractants The **Station Biologique de Roscoff (SBR**), located on the Breton coast of the English Channel, is a research and training center in marine biology and oceanography, jointly operated by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and by the Université Pierre et Marie Curie (UPMC). The SBR is currently staffed by 118 permanent members (15 associate professors and professors from UPMC, 34 permanent researchers from the CNRS and 69 technicians and engineers). This staff is currently distributed in 14 research teams from 3 research departments (UMR) as well as in several core services. Its missions are: - to promote research and academic education on the biology of marine organisms and ecosystems; - to provide access to the ecological and biological resources of the site, for the benefit of both

	the national and transnational scientific community; - to carry out a series of observations, over the long-term, of the physico-chemical and biological characteristics of the coastal environment next to Roscoff. The SBR is also actively involved in technology transfer through research contracts with private companies, including small and medium enterprises.
Experience organisation	Most scientists at the SBR have developed international relationships, and their students will then have many opportunities to pursue a research career when their doctoral thesis or engineer degree is completed. At the European scale, SBR was the leading partner in several FP5 programmes such as PICODIV and EPIFIGHT, and the Institute was associated in a number of other projects (VENTOX, MARGENES, EXOCET/D, PROMOLES, AMORES…). In FP6, the **SBR is the scientific coordinator of the Network of Excellence "Marine Genomics Europe"**, and several SBR groups also are involved with the **NoEs "MARBEF and EUROCEANS"**. Moreover, with the aim of consolidating its strategic moves towards genomics, genetics and structural biology, the **SBR is currently seeking a close association with the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)**. Ongoing discussions with EMBL involve the implementation of SBR-EMBL research partnership chairs, which plans for hiring two new group leaders, in 2006 and 2007. **Finally, the SBR is engaged into a priority programme in marine ecology with** the Center for Advanced Studies in Ecology and Biodiversity from **the Pontificia Universidad Catolica of Santiago de Chile** (Laboratoire International Associé "Dispersal and Adaptation in Marine Species, Director Dr. Myriam Valero). SBR is also a Marie Curie site and hosts the project: ESTeam"Moving into the genomcis of marine biodiversity ' (EST 2006-2010)
Profile individual participants	**Title:** Dr Barbier Michèle is International project manager at SBR. She has a strong background in science (PhD in marine biology) and has relevant communication skills (Prize-winner of the price of scientific popularization (from ADIM) : « Le généthon de la gratte » 1998 and Prize-winner of the Price Daniel Jouvance on marine phytoplankton 1996).In the framework of MGE she has published different articles: • *Filip Volckaert, Michèle Barbier, Adelino V.M. Canário, Jeanine Olsen, Johanna Wesnigk and Catherine Boyen. Empowering Ocean Science through Genomics, submitted to Science* • *Barbier M., and C. Boyen 2006. Recherches génomiques sur les organismes marins, Biofutur 265: 53-56.* Michèle Barbier is the Manager of Marine Genomics Europe, EU-FP6 network of excellence (Coordinated by CNRS Catherine Boyen– Station Biologique de Roscoff) (10M€) and the Manager of the Marie Curie programme ESTeam, (EU-FP6 Early-Stage researcher Training programme at Station Biologique de Roscoff) (1,7 M€). She is also in charge of international projects: NSF-SBR proposal (September 2006) and manages MGE internal communication and external spreading: website, newsletters, brochures, books… M. Barbier is the Coordinator of the Science and Society Programme within Marine Genomics Europe and has implemented a Science at School Program and Science & Art program . Within this programme she created and implemented different tools for communication: • Edition of a booklet for children : Once upon a time…The marine Sciences (2005) • Edition of a Calendar (2007) • Creation and implementation of a European photo contest on marine genomics (ImaGene) 2005, 2006 (see Science, vol 310: 227, Oct 2005) • Implementation of a Photo travelling exhibition through Europe (museum, aquaria, school) 2006 • Implementation and development of the MGE web site : http://www.marine-genomics-europe.org • Implementation of a partnership between SBR and a high school Jacques Prévert, Saint Pol de Léon, France since 2004 She is also in charge of the secretariat for the Marine Genomics Europe Gender Issue Program

Participant information WL | Delft Hydraulics

Description organisation	Delft Hydraulics is an independent, non-profit, self-governing institute offering clients throughout the world a unique combination of advisory and applied research services in all aspects of water-related problems. The institute was founded in 1927 as a result of huge on-going civil engineering works in the Netherlands. The institute is renowned world-wide for its experience in hydraulic & coastal engineering and water resources development. Fields of operation concentrate on hydraulics, hydrodynamics, morphodynamics, policy analyses for water

	resources management, oceanography, environmental planning, impact assessment and ecology. Specific fields of consultancy with bearing to the present project include water quality, ecology, estuarine and coastal morphodynamics, integrated estuary and coastal zone management and development of decision support systems for estuarine and coastal areas. By simultaneously carrying out applied and fundamental research Delft Hydraulics enables practical know-how to be directly linked with the latest technological developments. Tuning actual applications with research and development activities guarantees high quality services. These services are provided by a staff of approximately 375, some 60% of whom are university graduates, multidisciplinary in their expertise. The institute draws upon a network of collaborating expertise to ensure that clients benefit from the most appropriate international project experience.
Experience organisation	Delft Hydraulics has gained extensive experience and competence from participation in a series of EU projects on coastal issues, including PACE, SAFE, SEDMOC, HABES, COAST3D, SANDPIT, COASTVIEW, FLOODsite, COPRANET, SANDS, CATCHMENT2COAST, SPEAR, DELOS, SPICOSA and CONSCIENCE. Delft Hydraulics formed part of the steering committee for many of these projects, and acted (or acts) as the coordinator of SANDPIT, HABES, CATCHMENT2COAST and CONSCIENCE. In addition, Delft Hydraulics has been involved in many R&D programs at the national level, such as the Ongoing Research Framework with the Dutch Ministry of Public Works, which aims to stimulate applied research in direct support of CZM. Since 1993, Delft Hydraulics has taken on the role of Programming Secretary of the Netherlands Centre for Coastal Research.
Profile individual participants	**Mr. Marchand, M.Sc.** is working as specialist on integrated coastal zone management and has over 25 years of experience in national and international projects. This experience, combined with his scientific background as ecologist/environmental scientist and excellent editorial skills makes him especially capable of providing guidance in interdisciplinary studies on coastal zone management. Mr. Marchand works on assignments dealing with issues such as environmental impact assessment, environmental economics, coastal zone management and policy analysis studies. He was project manager of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management study as part of a World Bank financed Cyclone Hazard Mitigation Project in Andhra Pradesh, India. He was co-ordinator of the CATCHMENT2COAST project in Southern Africa and is now coordinating the CONSCIENCE project preparing a the scientific framework for coastal erosion management in Europe. He leads the Dutch pilot of the SPICOSA project on ICZM and is doing a PhD at Delft Technical University on coastal vulnerability assessment. **Prof. Dr. Leo van Rijn** lectures in sediment transport at Utrecht University and UNESCO-IHE (Delft). He has broad experience in hydraulics, sediment transport and morphology of rivers, estuaries and coasts. He has participated as a team member and as project manager in many hydraulic and morphological studies in the Netherlands and abroad, using both physical and mathematical models. Various mathematical models have been developed to compute the sedimentation of trenches and channels. Another activity has been the development of several instruments for measuring in-situ velocity and sediment transport in rivers and estuaries. In recent years, he has been involved in the management of coastal research in the Netherlands. He published many papers and articles on topics of sediment transport and morphology. He has written three books, namely: "Principles of fluid flow and surface waves in rivers, estuaries, seas and oceans"; "Principles of sediment transport in rivers, estuaries and coastal seas" and "Principles of coastal morphology". Prof. Van Rijn has been scientific coordinator of the EU project SANDPIT and has been involved in other EU projects such as SEDMOC and COAST3D. **Selected references** Marchand, M., K. Heynert, H. van der Most & W. E. Penning (Eds.) (2003). Dealing with flood risks. Proceedings of a seminar on the regional implications of modern flood management. Delft Hydraulics Select Series 1/2003. Delft University Press (DUP Science). Delft. Van Rijn, L.C. (1998). Rock, Cliff, Gravel and Reef coasts, Principles of Coastal Morphology. Aqua Publications, Amsterdam; www.aquapublications.nl Van Rijn, L.C. (2005). Principles of Sedimentation and Erosion Engineering in Rivers, Estuaries and Coastal Seas, 600 pages, Aqua Publications Amsterdam Winchester, P., M. Marchand & E. Penning-Rowsell (2006). Promoting sustainable resilience in coastal Andhra Pradesh. Chapter in book 'Managing Coastal Vulnerability', L. McFadden, R. Nicholls & E. Penning-Rowsell (Editors), Elsevier.

Participant information: DMI

Description organisation	DMI was founded in 1872. Now, more than 125 years later, DMI has a staff of 400 employees and more than 600 associated observers, and an annual turnover of 250 million Danish kroner. The main objectives of DMI continue to be the same as in 1872, notably: • to make observations • to provide forecasts and other information • to communicate these to the public • to contribute to the development of the meteorological, oceanographic and related geophysical sciences DMI provides meteorological, oceanographic and related services for the community within the large geographical area of the Kingdom of Denmark (Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland), including surrounding waters and airspace. DMIís area of activity comprises forecasting and warning services as well as continuous monitoring of weather, sea state, climate, and related environmental conditions in the atmosphere, over land and in the sea. The purpose of these activities is to assist in the protection of life and property as well as to provide a basis for economic and environmental planning (aviation, national defence, shipping, agriculture, sporting and recreational events, etc.). Through scientific research and development DMI secures the optimum accomplishment of its tasks and serves the community with up-to-date information.
Experience organisation	DMI' Centre for Ocean and Ice (COI) are responsible for the operational monitoring of sea ice, operational support for ship traffic for safe navigation, storm surge warnings, wave forecasts, sea ice drift forecasts and other operational oceanographic products. COI has taken ative part in a number of EU-funded projects relevant for this project: PAPA (coordinator), ODON (coordinator), MERSEA Strand1, Mersea IP and ECOOP (coordinator). and are also active in the BOOS and NOOS cooperation.
Profile individual participants	**Dr. Erik Buch** Dr. Erik Buch (Head of Centre for Ocean and Ice). Graduated as Master of Science, Physical Oceanography, 1978; Lic. Scient. (Ph.D), Physical Oceanography, 1983; Bachelor of Commerce, Management, 1990 and Project Management, 1994. Senior scientist at Greenland Fisheries Research Institute, 1982; Head of Fisheries Department, same institute, 1985. Vice-Director, same institute, 1986. Head of Oceanographic Department, Royal Danish Administration of Navigation and Hydrography, 1990. Head of Division for Operational Oceanography, DMI 1998 (renamed to Centre for Ocean and Ice in 2006). Responsible for the Danish oceanographic contribution to the Greenland Sea Project. Project co-ordinator for the Nordic contribution to World Ocean Circulation Experiment - NORDIC WOCE. Representing DMI in EuroGOOS, chairman of EuroGOOS Baltic Task Team since 1998. Coordinator of the EU-funded project PAPA, WP leader in the MERSEA IP project. Great experience in oceanographic data collection, analysis and presentation. Responsible for oceanographic monitoring program in Greenland Waters since 1980. 104 publications.

Participant information IMAR, Institute of Marine Research of the University of Algarve

Description organisation	The Institute of Marine Research - IMAR was created in 1991, as a non-profit private organisation. The founder members are the majority of universities in Portugal that undertake research in Marine Science and Technology. The general objective of IMAR is the development of Marine Science and Technology. IMAR brings together experts from different institutions from all over Portugal, including the islands of Madeira and Azores. IMAR includes about 300 researchers in various research centres and covers the majority of disciplines in Marine Science and Technology, which facilitates multidisciplinary research. Areas of expertise include: Oceanography, Aquaculture, Coastal Management, Environmental Impact, Fisheries (including Technology), Hydrodynamic and Ecological Modelling, Instrumentation, Marine Biology, Pollution, Sediment Transport, Toxicology. IMAR has participated in and also coordinated many EU research projects and has established a reputation for high quality research and a reliable research partner. www.**imar**.pt
Experience organisation	IMAR has demonstrated its strength in international cooperation. It has participated in 5th Framework projects eg OAERRE. - Oceanographic Applications to Eutrophication in Regions of

	Restricted Exchange . www.**oaerre**.napier.ac.uk/ IMAR also participates in the 6th FP ECASA project "An Ecosystem Approach to Sustainable Aquaculture" http://www.ecasa.org.uk/ . IMAR has participated in numerous other EU projects (CANIGO ,C2C, SPEAR, INDIA) and has demonstrated that it is a reliable partner delivering high quality science.
Profile individual participants	**Key personnel:** Professor Alice Newton is a senior researcher at IMAR-UAlg. She coordinates the Erasmus Mundus Master in Water and Coastal Management and the Capacity Building and Training Work package in the 6thFP SPICOSA project. She is a member of the LOICZ Science Steering Committee and a Member of the IAPSO-IAHS* Joint Commission on Groundwater-Seawater Interactions. Her research interests are eutrophication, coastal lagoons and ecological status. Other staffs with a variety of backgrounds from oceanography to marine biology include Joel Guiomar (Coastal Zone and Research Manager), Sonia Cristina (Remote Sending and Oceanography), Priscila Goela (Analytical Laboratory Manager) and Bruno Fragoso (Marine Ecology and Aquaculture). The staffs have experience in EU projects (ECASA, CRAB) and educational international projects (Erasmus Mundus, Asia Link, Tempus). **Recent relevant publications:** Newton, A., Icely, J.D, M.Falcao , A.Nobre, J.P.Nunes, J.G. Ferreira, C.Vale 2003 Evaluation of Eutrophication in the Ria Formosa coastal lagoon, Portugal. Continental Shelf Research 23, 1945–1961 Tett , P., Gilpin,L., Svendsen, H., Erlandsson,C. , Larsson,U. , Kratzer,S. , Fouilland, E., Janzen,C., Jae-Young Lee , Grenz, C. , Newton, A., Ferreira,J.G. Fernandes, T., Scory, S. 2003 Eutrophication and some European waters of restricted exchange. Continental Shelf Research 23, 1635–1671 Newton,A. & Mudge, S.M 2005 Lagoon-sea exchanges, nutrient dynamics and water quality management of the Ria Formosa (Portugal) Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 62, 405-414 Edwards, V., Icely, J.D., Newton, A , Webster, R., 2005 A comparison of the yield of chlorophyll from nitrogen between the lagoonal waters of the Ria Formosa and the oceanic waters off Sagres on the southern coast of Portugal. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 62, 391-403 Nobre A.M., Ferreira J.G., Newton A.,.Simas T,.Icely J.D, Neves R., 2005. Management of coastal eutrophication: Integration of field data, ecosystem-scale simulations and screening models. Journal of Marine Systems, 56 (3/4), 375-390. Loureiro,S., Newton, A., Icely, J.D. 2005Effects of Nutrients enrichments on primary production in the Ria Formosa Coastal Lagoon (Southern Portugal). Hydrobiologia, 550, 29-45 Loureiro,S., Newton, A., Icely, J.D. 2005 Microplankton composition, production and upwelling dynamics in Sagres (SW Portugal) during summer 2001. Scientia Marina, 69, 323-341. Loureiro,S., Newton, A., Icely, J.D. 2006 Boundary conditions for the European Water Framework Directive in the Ria Formosa lagoon, Portugal (physico-chemical and phytoplankton quality elements). Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 382-398 Murray, L. Mudge, S.M., Newton, A. Icely J.D. 2006.The effect of benthic sediments on dissolved nutrient concentrations and fluxes Sediment-seawater nutrient exchange in the Ancao basin, Ria Formosa, Portugal. Biogeochemistry 81, 159-178.

Participant information: Marine and Coastal Policy Research Group (MarCoPol, formerly MCPRG), University of Plymouth

Description organisation	The Marine and Coastal Policy Research Group (MarCoPol) at the University of Plymouth Marine Institute is an interdisciplinary research centre which cuts across natural, social, economic sciences and law. The University is part of the Plymouth Marine Sciences Partnership, jointly constituting the UK's largest marine and coastal research community. MarCoPol has close research links with the MBA (Marine Biological Association of the UK) and SAHFOS (Sir Alister Hardy Foundation of Ocean Science). MarCoPol is currently conducting research into Bayesian belief network modeling techniques for social ecological systems, eutrophication indicators for European seas, ecology and sustainable use of the marine and freshwater environments, and Ecological Quality Objectives and human footprint analysis in the Baltic, Black and Irish Seas.
Experience organisation	MarCoPol acted as the coordinating institute for the EU FP6 European Lifestyles and Marine Ecosystems (ELME) project and is currently participating in the EU FP6 projects SESAME, IASON, and SPICOSA. MarCoPol has also participated in EU FP4 (SAFER EURORO and CA Short Sea Shipping) and FP5 (ROROPROB and HARDER) projects as well as multiple UK

	projects (Leonardo – TAMAR/TAMAR II and TMR supporting initiatives CREST, CODESO, TASAMAR, EMIT and SIMMS). Additionally, MarCoPol has recently completed a Leverhulme Foundation funded research project on the integrated assessment and control of diffuse sources of pollution.
Profile individual participants	**Laurence Mee** is Professor of Marine and Coastal Policy Research and Director of the University of Plymouth Marine Institute. Professor Mee is a Pew Fellow, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Protection of the Sea (ACOPS), Member of the Council of the Marine Biological Association, Member of the Scientific Steering Committee for Land Oceans in the Coastal Zone (IGBP-LOICZ), and Chairman of the Devon Maritime Forum. He has held research grants from the EU, ESRC/NERC, and the UN and was leader of the UNDP-TSC project to develop methodologies and a training programme for Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses and Strategic Action Programmes for the Global Environment Facility's $1Bn International Waters Programme. Professor Mee has an extensive publication record including recent papers in Scientific American, Limnology and Oceanography, Oceanography, and Marine Pollution Bulletin.

Participant information Baltic Sea Research Institute Warnemünde (IOW)

Description organisation	The **Baltic Sea Research Institute Warnemünde** (abbreviated **IOW** for Institut für Ostseeforschung Warnemuende) is a non-university research institute, dedicated to interdisciplinary marine research in coastal and marginal seas with a special emphasis on the Baltic Sea ecosystem. The institute is subdivided into the departments: Physical Oceanography and Instrumentation, Biological Oceanography, Marine Chemistry and Marine Geology IOW is a member of the Science Association Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (WGL). Its basic funding is jointly covered by the federal government and the state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Number of staff: 150
Experience organisation	The IOW is an international research institute with intensive and long-lasting national, European and world-wide contacts and co-operations. The institute was and is involved in many European projects like CHARM (Characterisation of the Baltic Sea Ecosystem: Dynamics and Function of Coastal Types), BaltCoast (Spatial planning for Integrated Development of Coastal Zones in the Baltic Sea region), MarBEF (Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning), BIOCOMBE (The impact of Biodiversity changes in Coastal Marine Benthic Ecosystems), BEEP, EurOcean, ASTRA, GLOBEC, SIBER, ELME, SPICOSA, BASYS, ENCORA…
Profile individual participants	**PD Dr. habil. Gerald Schernewski** **Position:** Senior scientist and head of the group “Coastal Research and Management”. Lecturer at Kiel and Rostock University; Guest-professor at St. Petersburg State University, Russia, and the University of the Algarve, Faro, Portugal. **Experience:** Author of over 100 publications on coastal and marine issues, co-ordinator of national and international coastal projects, international expert on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (EU, EEA, UNEP, Helcom), Member of the Executive Committee in EUCC - The Coastal Union International (largest coastal NGO worldwide), President of EUCC – The Coastal Union Germany. **References:** Schernewski, G. & U. Schiewer (eds.) (2002): Baltic Coastal Ecosystems: Structure, Function and Coastal Zone Management. CEEDES-Series, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 397 p.; Schernewski, G. & N. Löser (eds.) (2004): Managing the Baltic Sea, Coastline Reports 2, 280 p.; Schernewski , G. & T. Neumann (2005): The trophic state of the Baltic Sea a century ago: A simulation study. Journal of Marine Systems, 53, 109-124. Neumann, T. & G. Schernewski (2005): An ecological model evaluation of two nutrient abatement strategies for the Baltic Sea. Journal of Marine Systems; Schernewski, G., V. Podetchine & T. Huttula (2005): Effects of the flow field on small scale phytoplankton patchiness. Nordic Hydrology, Vol 36, No 1, 85-98.

Participant information C-CoDE Plymouth University Centre for Coastal Dynamics & Engineering (United Kingdom)

Description organisation	The Centre for Coastal Dynamics and Engineering (**C-CoDE**) is the largest group of coastal scientists and engineers in the UK. This interdisciplinary group includes members of academic staff, PhD students and postdoctoral researchers as well as dedicated technical staff and administrators from the Schools of Earth, Ocean and Environmental Science, Engineering, Mathematics and Computing. C-CoDE is at the forefront of international research in the field of coastal dynamics and engineering. Members of the Centre have secured significant research funding from prestigious sources including EPSRC, NERC, DEFRA, EA, the Royal Academy of Engineers and the EU. The staff in the Centre have published extensively in leading scientific and engineering journals, and serve on the scientific committees of international conferences and councils of learned and professional societies.
Experience organisation	The Centre collaborates closely with scientists in leading research organizations throughout the world including Scripps Institute of Oceanography and Oregon State University and is currently co-coordinating the EPSRC Coastal Zone Networks (COZONE). They are engaged heavily in several European research programmes and a major Framework V EU project (COASTVIEW) involving 12 international organizations. The Centre has also participated in the UK Foresight project Future Flooding and is a partner in the new £5.5m Flood Risk Management Consortium funded by the EPSRC, NERC, DEFRA, EA and the Scottish Executive Coordinating institute of National Network COZONE, an interdisciplinary research network, to promote the coastal zone research community in the UK, in which participate, in which participate over 100 organisations, as previously listed.
Profile individual participants	**Andrew Chadwick** is Professor of Coastal Engineering at the University of Plymouth, UK . He graduated in 1974, subsequently obtaining his MSc and PhD degrees. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Managers. He has a substantive publication record, including books, refereed journal papers and international conference papers. He has held many research grants from SERC/EPSRC, DEFRA and the EU. Since 1986, his research work has centred on nearshore wave measurements, coastal sediment transport and hydrodynamic and morphodynamic numerical modeling. He was the deputy chairman of the organizing committee for *Coastal Dynamics* 97. He currently leads the EPSRC COZONE networks, comprising the Beach Processes, Coastal Waters and Coastal Structures networks. He is a member of the editorial Panel for *Maritime Engineering,* the review board for the *Journal of Hydraulic Research* and the EPSRC Peer Review College.

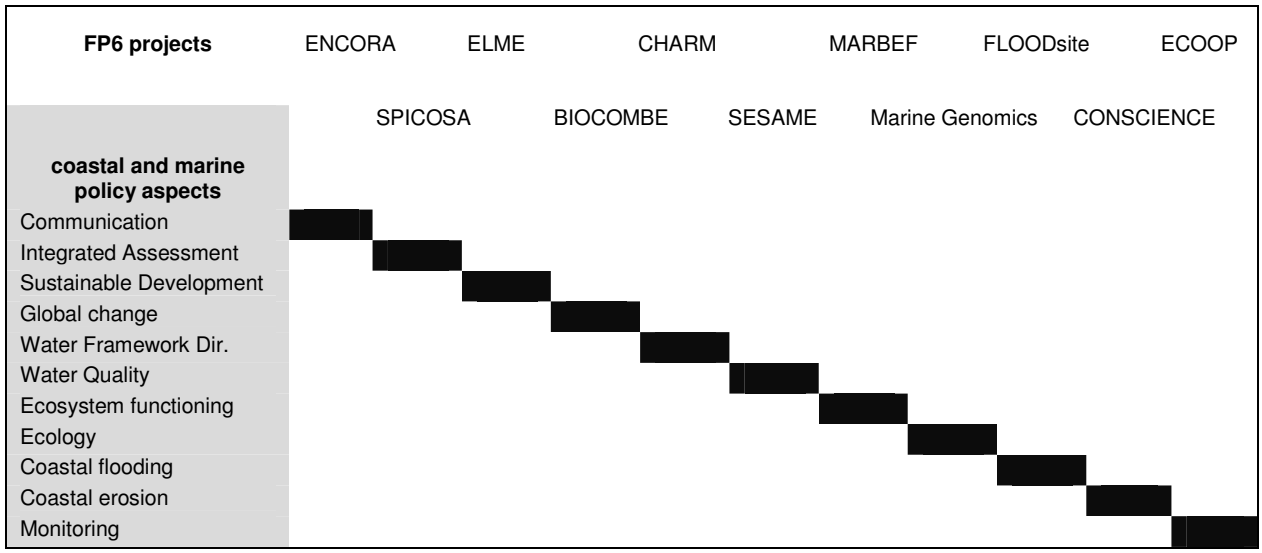
2.3.2. Tasks of project partners

Institute	WP	Role	Task team	Task
RIKZ	1	coordinator WP leader	Project Management	Coordinate the project
UBO	2	WP participant	Content Revision	Deliver input from SPICOSA (revisions) related to Integrated Assessments of coastal and marine systems
CEME	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from MARBEF and BIOCOMBE (revisions, new content) related to biodiversity
WLD	2	WP leader	Content Management	Wiki content management
			New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from CONSCIENCE (revisions, new content) related to coastal sediment management
HCMR	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from SESAME (revisions, new content) related to marine nutrient and carbon dynamics
MarCoPol	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input t from ELME (revisions, new content) related to sustainable development practices and policies
CNRS-SBR	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from Marine Genomics Europe (revisions, new content) related to ecosystem functioning and biodiversity
HRW	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from FLOODsite (revisions, new content) related to coastal flood protection
DMI	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from ECOOP (revisions, new content) related to marine monitoring
VLIZ	4	WP participant	Infrastructure Management	Host and maintain the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, provide technical support and user assistance
CoastNet	3	WP leader	User Satisfaction	Organise external evaluation of the fitness for use, performance assessment and recommendations
	4	WP participant	Editorial Revision	Ensure editorial quality, organise editorial revision and produce general editorial content
		WP participant	CoastWeb Archive	Host and maintain the CoastWeb Archive, collect and upload relevant documents from EU-funded marine projects
EUCC	4	WP leader	Promotion	Coordinate and implement promotion and dissemination activities
IMAR	4	WP participant	Training & Education	Promote and organise the use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for educational purposes
IOW	2	WP participant	New Content Content Revision	Deliver input from CHARM (revisions, new content) related to the Water Framework Directive
	3	WP participant	Quality Evaluation	Organise external evaluation of the scientific quality, performance assessment and recommendations
C-CoDE	2	WP participant	Content Management	Assist in transfer of Content Management from ENCORA Coastal Wiki to Coastal and Marine Wikipedia

More detailed task descriptions are given in section 1.3.3.

2.3. Consortium as a whole

The project partners have been selected to represent together a major part of the marine-related new knowledge in the 6th Framework Programme, directed to the European coastal zones and coastal waters. This focus has been chosen to serve in the first place the purposes of the European Maritime Strategy. The selection also takes into account constraints of project management and budget. The FP6 projects coordinated by the selected partners cover together the most salient aspects of coastal and marine management and policy, as shown in the table below.



The FP6 projects coordinated by the participating institutes cover all the European seas for almost all coastal and marine policy aspects. This is shown in the table below.

Region / Project	Baltic	North Sea	Atlantic	Mediterranean	Black Sea
ENCORA					
SPICOSA					
ELME					
BIOCOMBE					
CHARM					
SESAME					
MARBEF					
Marine Genomics					
FLOODsite					
CONSCIENCE					
ECOOP					

The institutes coordinating major FP6 marine-related projects are marine research institutes (CEME, IOW, HCMR, DMI), universities (UBO, MarCoPol, SBR, C-CoDE) or research-oriented consulting companies (WLD, HRW). For contributing to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, the consortium members use not only their own expertise, but also the expertise of their FP6 project partners. They add to the Wiki the new knowledge gained in the respective projects. Together with their FP6 projects partners they review existing Wiki articles in the field of expertise covered by the project partners and they improve the content. Therefore some of the budget will be spent among these other FP6 project partners, to provide input to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia.
The Institute of Marine Research of the University of Algarve coordinates the Erasmus Mundus Master in Water and Coastal Management and the Capacity Building and Training Work package in the 6thFP SPICOSA project. It has been included in the consortium especially for its expertise and networks in training and education.

The eastern European coastal zones and seas are well represented in the project, although we have no partners from Eastern Europe in the consortium. The reason is that East-European institutes were participant but not coordinator of major marine-related projects in FP6 and FP5. East-European institutes however participate through several FP6 projects represented in the Support Action.

Other consortium members are governmental institutes (RIKZ, VLIZ) or NGO's (EUCC, CoastNet). They bring in their expertise of coastal practice and policy and expertise of communicating knowledge by means of the wikipedia and other searchable knowledge databases, such as IMIS and CoastWeb. These partners have great experience in communicating science to practitioners and policymakers and have a substantial network among these user groups for promoting the Coastal & Marine Coastal Wiki. The table below shows the distribution of consortium members over different types of organisation.

ORG PARTNER	GOV	PRACTICE	CONSULT	RESEARCH	UNIVERSITY
RIKZ	■				
VLIZ	■				
CoastNet		■			
EUCC		■			
WLD			■		
HRW			■		
HCMR				■	
IMAR				■	
CEME				■	
IOW				■	
DMI				■	
CNRS-SBR					■
UBO					■
MarCoPol					■
C-CoDE					■

The above analysis shows that the participants collectively constitute a consortium capable of achieving the project objectives and are suited to the tasks assigned. The participants yield complementary expertise and together form a well-balanced consortium.

2.4. Resources to be committed

2.4.1. Resources provided by the project partners

The following fiches provide a short description of the FP6 projects which constitute a major knowledge resource of the participating institutes.

FP6 project acronym and full title	**Coordination Action ENCORA European Network of Coastal Research**
Coordinator and institute	**Job Dronkers, RIKZ**
Resource delivered by the project	A first version of the coastal and marine wikipedia, Coastal Wiki, will be delivered by the EU co-funded Coordination Action ENCORA by the end of 2007. At present it contains already some hundred articles. It will serve as a starting point for the present Coastal and Marine Wikipedia Support Action covering wide range of topics related to Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Several of the project partners have already contributed to the development of the first Coastal Wiki version. Their experience is a major contribution to the project and an important success factor. The Coastal Wiki can be visited at the ENCORA Portal, www.ENCORA.eu/wiki

FP6 project acronym and full title	**FloodSite – Integrated flood risk analysis and and management methodologies**
Coordinator and institute	**Mark Morris, HRW**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	The FLOODsite project covers the physical, environmental, ecological and socio-economic aspects of floods from rivers, estuaries and the sea. The project is arranged into seven themes covering: - Risk analysis – hazard sources, pathways and vulnerability of receptors. - Risk management – pre-flood measures and flood emergency management. - Technological integration – decision support and uncertainty. - Pilot applications – for river, estuary and coastal sites. - Training and knowledge uptake – guidance for professionals, public information and educational material. - Networking, review and assessment. - Co-ordination and management.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	FloodSite will deliver: - An integrated, European, methodology for flood risk analysis and management. - Consistency of approach to the causes, control and impacts of flooding from rivers, estuaries and the sea. - Techniques and knowledge to support integrated flood risk management: o Sustainable “pre-flood” measures (spatial planning, flood defence infrastructure and measures to reduce vulnerability). o Flood event management (early warning, evacuation and emergency response). o Post-event activities (review and regeneration). - Dissemination of this knowledge. - Networking and integration with other EC national and international research.
Titles of Wiki articles (some examples)	Dike Failure modes Estimation of Extreme events Reliability analysis of defence structures and systems Emergency flood management Flood event management planning

FP6 project acronym and full title	**Network of Excellence MARBEF “Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning”**

Coordinator and institute	**Carlo Heip (General Coordinator) and Herman Hummel (Executive Director), NIEE-CEME**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	MARBEF knowledge relates to: 1. Understanding how marine biodiversity varies across spatial and temporal scales and between levels of biological organization methods to detect significant change can be developed 2. The relationships between marine biodiversity (at all levels of organisation) and ecosystem function through the integration of theoretical and modeling exercises, comparative analyses and carefully-designed experimental tests 3. Understanding the economic, social and cultural value and importance of marine biodiversity and therefore develop the research base required to support the sustainable management of marine biodiversity.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	Due to the integration of the results at large scale and the availability of historical data, we are able to show patterns, and eventual changes, in biodiversity occurring at long-term and at large (European-wide) spatial scale. These patterns are established for various biotic groups as e.g. meiobenthos, seaweeds, zooplankton, at different organisational scales as genetic, autecological, species or community level. Moreover, in the Clearing House Mechanism newly techniques and new founds of biodiversity, e.g. in the deep sea, are reported.
A few examples of new Wiki articles to be delivered	- Marine biodiversity along the coastline of Europe - Large scale patterns of marine biodiversity - Long-term shifts in the marine biodiversity of Europe - Meiobenthic species - Meiobenthic species diversity in European marine waters

FP6 project acronym and full title	**BIOCOMBE: The impact of BIOdiversity changes in COastal Marine Benthic Ecosystems**
Coordinator and institute	**Herman Hummel, NIE-CEME**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	BIOCOMBE knowledge relates to: Assessment of the degree and impact of changes in diversity of dominant marine benthic species on coastal ecosystems, by describing the (changes in) distribution of the clam *Macoma balthica* and the blue edible mussel *Mytilus edulis*, and the consequences for ecosystem functioning.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	The changes in distribution of races of key species have been measured along the European coastline. Mussels *Mytilus edulis* do show a north-east shift of tens of kilometres in their distribution each decade. In clams, *Macoma balthica*, the southern races have been shifiting hundreds of kilometres northward during the last decades, and they will be eradicated from south-west Europe with ongoing Climate Change. This is based on measurements on genetic diversity, ecophysiological features and historical data.
A few examples of new Wiki articles to be delivered	- Blue edible mussel Mytilus spp along the coastline of Europe - Range shifts in the blue edible mussel Mytilus spp - Clams in European coastal waters - Impact of climate change on clams

FP6 project acronym and full title	**SESAME** **Southern European Seas: Assessing and Modelling Ecosystem changes**
Coordinator and institute	**Dr. Enangelos Papathanassiou** **Hellenic Centre for Marine Research-Institute of Oceanography**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	SESAME knowledge relates to the assessment and prediction of changes in the Mediterranean and Black Sea ecosystems as well as changes in the ability of these ecosystems to provide goods and services. The Mediterranean and Black Sea will be approached as a coupled climatic/ecosystem entity, with links and feedbacks to the world ocean. The assessment of ecosystem changes will be based on the identification of the major regime shifts in ecosystems that occurred during the last 50 years. Mathematical models, validated and upgraded using existing and new observations, will be used to predict ecosystem responses to changes in climate and anthropogenic forcing during the next five decades. The new data will be gathered during multidisciplinary, multi-ship oceanographic cruises in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. These will provide an overall picture of the Mediterranean and Black Sea that does not yet exist as well as essential datasets for model

	validation. SESAME will also study the effect of the ecosystem variability on key goods and services with high societal importance like tourism, fisheries, ecosystem stability through conservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change through carbon sequestration in water and sediments. The innovative character of SESAME is reflected in the close merging of economic and natural sciences to study the changes in the western and eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea within the period from 50 years in the past to 50 years in the future. SESAME will create a platform for disseminating the research results to all levels of society. It will stimulate and strengthen international cooperation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions through the participation of research organizations from Member States, Associated States, Associated Candidate countries, non-EU Mediterranean and NIS countries as well as international organizations.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	SESAME will contribute to the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia through a number of actions that derive directly from its Workpackage structure and are related to the coastal zone: (i) collection and analysis of existing datasets. This will provide the opportunity to use historical data in order to built up articles for the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia; (ii) carbon sequestration experiments will be undertaken in selected coastal sectors of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea and will give new insights about the benthic-pelagic coupling and a better understanding of the ocean's carbon cycle; (iii) time-series analysis of European river inputs into the two seas, with emphasis in nutrient and organic carbon budgets, which affect directly the conditions of the coastal zone; (iv) regional high-resolution physical-ecological models will be developed in selected coastal sectors of the study area; (v) the use of DPSIR conceptual framework aims at bridging human activities (usually concentrated nearby the coast) and scientific perspectives, therefore, coastal and marine ecosystems will be considered for their ability to provide goods and services for the society; (vi) stakeholder mapping and interest analysis; (vii) scenarios of environmental change and macro-economical modelling.
A few examples of new Wiki articles to be delivered	- Case studies of coastal erosion along the Mediterranean coastline - Space planning of aquaculture (fish and mussel) in Greece - The coast as a buffer zone between the mainland and the deep sea - Analysing conflicts between environmentalists and stakeholders in coastal zone use - The role of the coastal zone in carbon sequestration and climate change - The future of the coastal zone based on existing information and modelling predictions

FP6 project acronym and full title	**ELME – European Lifestyles and Marine Ecosystems**
Coordinator and institute	**Laurence Mee, MarCoPol, University of Plymouth**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	ELME knowledge relates to the improved understanding of the relationship between European lifestyles and the state of marine ecosystems, through the modelling of the consequences of alternative scenarios for human development in post-accession Europe on the marine environment. The basic approach of ELME was (1) to study the immediate and deeper economic and social causes of key problems on a European sea catchment–wide scale, (2) to examine how social and economic drivers will changes as a consequence of large scale policy processes, and (3) to model the likely consequences to the marine environment of a number of plausible scenarios for European development in the next 25 years.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	ELME's contribution to the Coastal and Marine Wiki will be focused on the results relating to its research themes (habitat and species destruction, eutrophication, chemical pollution, fisheries) in each of Europe's regional seas (the Baltic, Black, Mediterranean, and North-East Atlantic/North Seas). The DPSIR conceptual framework was adopted to organise information relating to each environmental theme. ELME then collated an extensive collection of long-term environmental and social time-series datasets for each European sea. Thematic conceptual models were simplified into Bayesian belief networks (BBNs), which allowed the modelling of this extensive dataset, at a regional sea scale. Possible future development scenarios were created and simulated in each regional sea using the BBNs.
Titles of Wlki articles (some examples)	- cod fishing and pesticide use in the Baltic Sea - seagrass degradation in the Mediterranean - invasive species in the Black Sea - eutrophication in European seas - the exacerbation of eutrophication due to climate change in the North Sea

FP6 project acronym and full title	**MGE - Marine Genomics Europe**
Coordinator and institute	**Catherine Boyen, Station Biologique de Roscoff, CNRS**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	Marine Genomics Europe (MGE) is a crossroads between Life Sciences, Ecology, Environment, Bioinformatics and High Technologies within a multicultural European network. MGE is a Network of excellence, devoted to the development, utilization and spreading of high-throughput genomics approaches for the investigation of the biology of marine organisms and their ecosystem. The major goal of "Marine Genomics Europe" (MGE) Network of Excellence is to promote, develop and spread a better understanding of the functioning of marine ecosystems and the biology of marine organisms throughout the European Union. The long-term target is to establish a durable European network capable of implementing high-throughput genomic approaches in the field of marine biology. The MGE network of Excellence involves 45 institutions from 16 countries (14 state members and 2 non European states, ca 450 persons implicated).
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	The major projects conducted within the JER programme concern marine organisms sub divided into 4 main groups: : ➢ **Within the Microbial Node,** the sciencists focus on organisms that are of major importance for the functioning of marine ecosystems : shotgun sequencing of cytophagal (Genoscope), microarray, proteomics tools, metagenomics investigation of extreme marine sites. ➢ **Within the Algal Node,** the scientists focus on ambitious genomics integrating programme structuring the community around: complete sequencing genome of multicellular brown alga Ectocarpus (Genoscope)**,** development of highly polymorphic microsatellite markers (SSR) on micro & macro species, Oligo-microarrays ➢ Within the **Evolution, Development & Biodiversity Node** the scientists integrate "evo-devo" research with modern ecological genetics and biodiversity approaches to evolutionary and ecosystem functional studies : construction of genomic and cDNA libraries, development of neutral markers from several organisms., gene arrays, phylochips developed and used for building a database for sequence information and M-OTU identification. ➢ Within the **Fish and Shellfish Node,** the scientists assemble a set of genomics tools for exploration of physiological, ecological and economic models for evolutionary studies, biodiversity and resource management : cDNA libraries from a large set of tissues of fish & shellfish species, development of high-throughput genotyping technologies, Investigation of the impact of natural and anthropogenic environmental stress and sex determination.
Titles of Wlki articles (some examples)	- Genomics empowers marine ocean knowledge - Integrative marine biology - Metagenomics : the microbial biodiversity - Assessment of Invasive species in harbour - Aquaculture and fisheries - Biotechnologies from the sea

FP6 project acronym and full title	**CHARM – Characterisation of the Baltic Sea Ecosystem: Cynamics and Function of Coastal types**
Coordinator and institute	**Bo Riemann (coordinator), National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark** Gerald Schernewski (Task leader), Baltic Sea Research Institute, Germany
Fields of expertise covered by the project	The eleven involved partner institutes carried out research and developed recommendations on typology, biological indicators, reference conditions and monitoring strategies for implementing the EC Water Framework Directive in the coastal zone and open waters of the entire Baltic Sea.
Fields/topics	**Major new results were:**

where the project yields new insight or new results	– Development of a typology for the Baltic ecoregion on the basis of hydrographic and biological variables. – Evaluation and modification of the typology with respect to the biological indicators of the Water Framework Directive. – Identification of factors regulating biomass and structure of phytoplankton communities on both local and regional scales. – Development of phytoplankton community indexes that adequately describe the state of coastal waters, and are applicable for cost-effective monitoring. – Development of numerical links between phytoplankton indices to other quality elements (benthic fauna and macrophytes). – Development of conceptual models for macrophytes as indicators of the state of coastal ecosystems. – Identification of factors regulating macrophyte communities and their temporal stability at both local and regional scales in the Baltic Sea. – Identification of major changes in the vegetation through the last century by comparing present and historic vegetation surveys. – Identification of macrophyte indicators that adequately describe the state of coastal ecosystems. – Definition of reference conditions for benthic vegetation in different areas of the Baltic Sea. – Compilation and analysis of existing information on benthic fauna in Baltic coastal waters. – Identification and explanation qualitative and quantitative relationships between benthic fauna and other ecological state variables in relation to environmental change. – Reconstruction of reference conditions for benthic assemblages. – Contribution to an overall monitoring strategy using selected zoobenthic quality elements. – Evaluation and calculation of water quality, in terms of nutrient data, in relation of oxygen conditions and nutrient loads for selected coastal regions. – Estimation of pristine coastal nutrient concentrations in selected coastal regions – Evaluation of the existing monitoring activities within the Baltic Sea ecoregion and study of the applicability of those in relation to the requirements of WFD.
Titles of Wlki articles (some examples)	Water quality, pristine state, reference conditions, phytoplankton indices, phytoplankton spatial distributions, macrophyte indicators, zoobenthic quality elements, Water Framework Directive, monitoring strategy, marine and coastal typology…..

FP6 project acronym and full title	**CONSCIENCE** **Concepts and Science for Coastal Erosion Management**
Coordinator and institute	**Marcel Marchand** **WL | Delft Hydraulics**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	Expertise includes coastal morphodynamics and coastal erosion processes , in particular: sediment transport processes and modelling, as well as governance issues regarding coastal and coastline management. The project further prepares an overview of current data collection and assimilation techniques, tools and methods for coastal erosion monitoring.
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	Operationalisation of key concepts in coastal erosion management, i.e.: coastal resilience, sediment reservoirs, favourable sediment status and coastal cells. The project improves the scientific basis of these concepts. A framework for coastal erosion management will be developed that puts these concepts in place and links them with the wider policy decision making process. European guidelines for set-back lines will also be prepared.
Titles of Wlki articles (some examples)	– coastal erosion management – shoreline maintenance best practices – coastal resilience – coastal sediment cells – coastal erosion indicators

FP6 project acronym and full title	**European COastal-shelf sea OPerational observing and forecasting system**
Coordinator and institute	**Dr. Erik Buch** **Danish Meteorological Institute**
Fields of expertise covered by the project	ECOOP will consolidate, integrate and further develop existing European coastal and regional seas operational observing and forecasting systems into an integrated pan-European system targeted at detecting environmental and climate changes, predicting their evolution, producing timely and quality assured forecasts, providing marine information service's (including data, information products, knowledge and scientific advices) and facilitate decision support needs. This is to be attained through the following activities: 1. Integrate existing coastal and regional sea observing (remote sensing, in-situ) networks into a pan-European observing system 2. Integrate existing coastal and regional sea forecasting systems into a pan-European forecasting system and assimilate pan-European observation database into the system 3. Assess the quality of pan-European observing and forecasting system 4. Advance key technologies for the current and next generation pan-European observing and forecasting system 5. Develop and generate value-added products for detecting environment and climate change signals 6. Integrate and implement a pan-European Marine Information System of Systems (EuroMISS) for general end user needs 7. Develop methodology and demonstrate an European Decision Support System for coastal and regional seas (EuroDeSS) that responds to the needs from targeted end users, as emphasized in the GEOSS and GMES initiatives 8. Carry out technology transfer both in Europe and at intercontinental level, establish education and training capacities to meet the need for ocean forecasters
Fields/topics where the project yields new insight or new results	ECOOP will, for the first time, build up the following pan-EU systems which are critical for GMES and the GEOSS implementation plan in the next 5-10 years in Europe: - A pan-European coastal/shelf sea forecasting system - A pan-European near real-time marine data exchange and quality control system - A pan-European Marine Information System of Systems (EuroMISS) - In addition to this, ECOOP will provide tools and protocols for system quality assessment, including - tools for assessing pan-EU coastal/shelf observing system in technology, system products, sampling schemes, cost and delivery time - Operational tools for assessing pan-EU coastal/shelf forecasting products - Common protocols for quality assurance of data in coastal waters For key marine-related decision making issues such as climate change, oil spill and ecosystem health, ECOOP will build up 'Dedicated presentation systems with value-added products for supporting decision making'. ECOOP will also advance key technologies for developing next generation observing and forecasting systems, including: – Optimum design of the next generation coastal/shelf sea observing system – Innovative methodology in marine ensemble forecasting, ecosystem and sedimentary forecasting, estuary-coast-offshore interaction.
Titles of Wlki articles (some examples)	• Interfacing river runoff to forecasting models • Comparison of tide data and altimetry • Climate variability in European regional seas • Information and decision support system for European regional sea.

2.4.2. Financial resources needed for the project

Task budgeting

Institute	WP	Task	Person-months	Labour costs k€	Other costs k€	Travel k€	Total costs k€
RIKZ Rijkswaterstaat	1	Project management	8	60			125
	2,3,4	Ensure overall performance	3	30		35	
UBO	2	Deliver input from SPICOSA: 35 article revisions	5	35	5	5	50
	3	Contribution to external Quality Assessment	1	5			
NIE-CEME	2	Deliver input from MARBEF and BIOCOMBE: 20 revisions + 20 articles	9	60	10	5	75
WL | Delft Hydraulics	2	Wiki content management	12	100		10	200
		Deliver input from CONSCIENCE: 20 revisions + 20 articles	7	60	10		
	1	Contribution to project management	1	10			
	3	Contribution to Quality Assessment and User Satisfaction	1	10			
HCMR	2	Deliver input from SESAME: 20 revisions + 20 articles	12	60	10	5	75
MarCoPol Univ. Plymouth	2	Deliver input from ELME: 20 revisions + 20 articles	11	60	10	5	75
Station Biologique Roscoff	2	Deliver input from Marine Genomics Europe: 20 revisions + 20 articles	9	60	10	5	75
HR Wallingford	2	Deliver input from FLOODsite: 20 revisions + 20 articles	8	60	10	5	75
DMI	2	Deliver input from ECOOP: 20 revisions + 20 articles	8	60	10	5	75
VLIZ	4	Host and maintain the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, provide technical support and user assistance	15	105		5	110
CoastNet	3	Organise external evaluation of the fitness for use, performance assessment and recommendations	8	45		5	175
	4	Ensure editorial quality, organise editorial revision and produce general editorial content			60		
		Host and maintain the CoastWeb Archive; collect and upload relevant documents from EU-funded marine projects	10	60			
	1	Contribution to project management	1	5			
EUCC	4	Coordinate and implement promotion and dissemination activities	12	60	50	5	120
	1	Contribution to project management	1	5			
IMAR	4	Promote and organise the use of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia for educational and training purposes	9	45	25	5	75
IOW	2	Deliver input from CHARM: 20 revisions + 20 articles	8	60	10	5	135
	3	Organise external evaluation of the scientific quality, performance assessment and recommendations	8	60			
C-CoDE	2	Assist in transfer of Content Management from ENCORA Coastal Wiki to Coastal and Marine Wikipedia	4	30		5	35
TOTAL			171	1145	220	115	1475

Explanation

Content revision and production of new articles

An average Wiki article is 2-3 pages. We estimate 1-2 person-month for 10 article reviews and revisions, 2-4 person months for producing 10 new articles. This includes internal peer review, links with related articles and external websites and upload of background documents with metadata in CoastWeb. These estimates hold for experienced senior persons; for less experienced persons working under the supervision of a senior experienced person the number of person-months required can be 50-100 % higher. The total personal costs are estimated to be similar in both cases. About 15% of the budget will be spent to involve FP6 project partners in reviewing and writing articles (Other costs).

SPICOSA has already foreseen the dissemination of project results through Coastal Wiki as part of the project; here only an additional review and revision task has been budgeted.

Content management

We estimate that 4 person-months per year is required for the task Content Management of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, including contributions to WP1 and WP3.

In ENCORA the content management of the Coastal Wiki is carried out by the Centre for Coastal Dynamics and Engineering (C-CoDE, Univ. Plymouth); after delivery of the Coastal Wiki on 31-12-2006 this task will be transferred to WL | Delft Hydraulics. C-CoDE will during the first 6 months of the Support Action assist in the transfer of this task to WLD and in the development of content management strategy and procedures based on the ENCORA experience (30 k€).

Coastal and Marine Wikipedia system support, incl. Contact Database

Each year about 5 person-months.

CoastWeb Archive Collection and upload of background documents

Each year about 3 person-months.

User Satisfaction Evaluation and Content Quality Assessment

Each year about 2-3 person-months will be spent on organising User Satisfaction Evaluation and 2-3 person-months for organising external Quality Assessment Panels.

Editorial revision

The editorial revision of about 120 Wiki articles and editorial content for general media use will probably be subcontracted for 60 k€.

Promotion and dissemination

Each year about 4 person-months will be spent on promotion and dissemination activities. A budget of 50 k€ is foreseen for the production of promotional materials and for the organisation of the final event.

Content for education and training

An effort of 9 person-months will be spent on the organisation of a conference to reach agreements on linking education and training materials to the Marine and Coastal Wiki and to produce an educational manual; the meeting costs are estimated at 25 €.

Travel

Each year on average 1 Steering Committee meeting and 1 WP meeting, in total 7 meetings.

The travel budget WP1 includes travel and subsistence of the Advisory Board.

The total required budget for the project is 1 475 000 EUR

3. Impact

3.1. Expected impacts listed in the workprogramme

The project contributes to one of the primary recommendations of the recent Commission Green Paper *"Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision for the oceans and seas" i.e.: "the EU could consider setting up a European Marine Observation and Data Network which would provide a sustainable focus for improving systematic observation (in situ and from space), interoperability and increasing access to data".* It contributes to this objective by putting dispersed information sources, with emphasis on research results, from various actors into a publicly accessible and analysable format, connect these actors with the public and private domain, including the educational sectors and reduce transaction costs for doing innovative research by building more effectively on existing (but often inaccessible) information.

A major impact is expected on the European Marine Strategy. In the Green paper the EMS Task Force proposes to establish mechanisms to strengthen European cooperation and coordination in marine-related research, aiming at a more efficient use of knowledge and experience gained from European and national research programmes. Green Paper quotes:

"It is essential that marine related research in Europe is considered as a whole and that co-ordination and co-operation in this area is significantly improved."

and

"A vision is urgently needed for marine related research in Europe leading to a strategy that derives even greater benefits from the Framework Programmes and other sources of funding in Europe, avoids duplication, closes gaps and creates synergies. The strategy should include mechanisms for optimising coordination, cooperation and dialogue between the Commission and policymakers, industry and scientific communities in Member States and third countries. On the basis of input from the scientific and technical community, it should set out what is necessary to support strong and durable integration of activities among organisations carrying out research relating to the sea and maritime activities in Europe, and to provide for a stronger cross sectoral dialogue between scientific disciplines and technology developers, to provide input for a holistic approach to maritime policy."

Equally important is to take better advantage of experiences with national and regional policies and experiences with national, regional and local management practice. Green Paper quote:

"The coherence of EU policies affecting the coastal zones and the integration of the various levels of governance are a pre-requisite for successful ICZM. Actual solutions to coastal planning and management issues are best found at a regional or local level. Given the interaction of coastal and maritime issues across the land-sea interface, an overall EU maritime policy has a major stake in the success of ICZM. Consideration should therefore be given to an EU-wide mechanism for comparative analysis and an exchange of best practice.."

The Green Paper proposes several possible mechanisms to enhance sharing of knowledge and information among European partners, such as the development of a single Internet Portal to access knowledge from different research projects, the establishment of a Marine Research and Data Network, to provide open access to data and information for integrated assessments and the development of an Atlas of European coastal waters. Green paper quotes:

"The establishment of a single European Internet portal for research-related projects to replace the fragmented web pages that currently exist could be envisaged."

and

"The EU could consider setting up a European Marine Observation and Data Network which would provide a sustainable focus for improving systematic observation (in situ and from space), interoperability and increasing access to data, based on robust, open and generic ICT solutions. Such a Network would allow for an EU integrated analysis of different types of data and meta-data

assembled from various sources It would aim to provide a source of primary data for implementing in particular forecasting and monitoring services, to public authorities, maritime services and related industries and researchers, integrating existing, but fragmented initiatives."

and

"On the basis of data collected from these various sources, the EU could also develop a veritable Atlas of EU coastal waters which could serve as an instrument for spatial planning. It would be a contribution to the similar UN project and a valuable educational tool to raise the consciousness of Europeans of their maritime heritage."

The Green Paper emphasises in particular the importance of balanced information of all aspects of coastal and marine issues, to support the development of holistic approaches in ocean and sea-related policies. Green Paper quote:

"We should consider a new approach to oceans and seas management that no longer looks only at what humans can extract from the oceans and seas, nor one that looks at the oceans and seas on a purely sectoral basis, but one that looks at them as a whole. To achieve this, it is necessary to increase cooperation and to promote effective coordination and integration of ocean and sea-related policies at all levels."

The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia clearly responds to the vision and objectives expressed in the Green Paper. It offers an innovative and sustainable mechanism to better share knowledge and experience among European nations and institutions, based on sound scientific evidence from research programmes carried out in national and European frames. However, the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia goes beyond simply collecting knowledge and data from research projects. It also incorporates experience from practice and policy in the European countries, covering many different aspects related to coastal and marine policy and management. The Wikipedia contains several levels of information, from a general overview level to detailed information on specific aspects; the Wikipedia structure provides cross-links among different related aspects, such as to allow for integrated assessments. The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia presents information at different levels of expertise and therefore informs both coastal and marine stakeholders in general, coastal and marine professionals and the more disciplinary oriented coastal and marine experts.

3.2. Spreading excellence, exploiting results, disseminating knowledge

The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia concept has great potential to become a powerful tool for spreading excellence and disseminating knowledge in the coastal and marine professional communities. Its success depends primarily on its recognition by the target user community as a major source of information, worthwhile to be kept up to date. The development of the "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia" is based on the premise of a user community eager to further develop and improve the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia. Once this stage of recognition is reached, the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will become an essential tool for sharing knowledge and experience. For this, several conditions need to be fulfilled.

The quality of the "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia", i.e. the quality of the content, its coherence, comprehensiveness and accessibility, is one important condition. The quality of the project team and its resources are deemed sufficient to fulfil this condition. The external Quality Assessment Panels organised by the project will signal eventual weaknesses requiring special attention. The Editorial task team will revise poorly written articles, to ensure that in particular articles on general topics are to the point and easily understandable for non-experts.

The second important condition is the awareness of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia in the coastal and marine professional communities. Therefore an important effort is spent in the project to involve a great number of potential future contributors in the development of the "Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia" and to exhibit the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia at many meetings attended by potential users. This continues the efforts of the ENCORA Coordination Action to promote the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia in the national coastal networks established in many European countries. The involvement of a large network (50+) of Universities already networked and collaborating through

Erasmus Mundus, SPICOSA, and ENCORA is one of the pillars of this strategy. The proposed user satisfaction enquiries are intended to inform and to involve potential users representing different stakeholder groups in all European countries and to get feedback from this broad user community. These enquiries will start early in the project to allow for timely adjustments to the needs of the target user communities.

A third condition is the willingness of users to contribute to completing, improving and updating the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia with new knowledge. What are the rewards Wiki authors may expect? The authorship of articles is acknowledged in the Wiki, but it is not recognised in scientific citation indexes. However, Wiki articles can be quite influential due to the broadness of the potential reader group. This may be an important incentive for contributors. The project team will also try out other ways to strengthen the incentives for authors, for instance, mention on the opening page of the most visited articles in a certain period or mention of the articles best appreciated by readers.

The public at large is not the primary target group of the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia, but for special groups it can be an important information source, for instance beach tourists, nature conservationists, yachtsmen, sports divers, amateur fishermen, etc. These user groups will be identified; associations in which they are represented will receive information and will be involved in the user satisfaction evaluation. The launch of the “Final Coastal and Marine Wikipedia” will be communicated to the media through press releases.

The Coastal and Marine Wikipedia will be used in schools and universities for education and so allow a new generation to gain better knowledge and understanding of coastal and marine issues. In this way the Coastal and Marine Wikipedia can greatly contribute to awareness-raising among EU-citizens of the essential life-support functions of the coastal and marine environment. This awareness is crucial for the overall objectives of the FP7 RTD Environment programme, i.e. sustainable management of resources and conservation of biodiversity.

4. Ethical issues

All legal provisions applicable under European regulations regarding the protection of Intellectual Property Rights regarding pre-existing knowledge and the protection of individual data will be respected.

No other specific ethical issue is involved in the work to be conducted under the IP SPICOSA.

ANNEX 1: EU-FUNDED COASTAL AND MARINE-RELATED PROJECTS

FP6 GLOBAL CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

Sustained, Efficient Production of Required Information & Services within Europe	SEPRISE
Thresholds of environmental sustainability	THRESHOLDS
Life history transformations among harmful algal blooms species and the environmental and physiological factors that regulate them	SEED
Tropical Eastern North Atlantic Time-Series Observatory	TENATSO
System of industry metocean data for the offshore and research communities	SIMORC
Study for Environmental Arctic Change - Developing Arctic Modelling and Observing Capabilities for Long-term Environmental Studies	Search for DAMOCLES
Quantifying the Climate Impact of Global and European Transport Systems	QUANTIFY
Organics over the Ocean Modifying Particles in both Hemispheres	OOMPH
Implementation of high-throughput genomic approaches to investigate the functioning of marine ecosystems and the biology of marine organisms	MARINE GENOMICS EUROPE
European climate of the last Millennium	MILLENNIUM
Models for assessing and forecasting the impact of environmental key pollutants on marine and freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity	MODELKEY
Climate of the Artic and its Role for Europe (CARE) - a European component of the International Polar Year	IPY-CARE
Secondary Marine Aerosol Production from Natural Sources	MAP
Marine biodiversity and ecosystem functioning	MARBEF
International Action for Sustainability of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Environment	IASON
Integrated flood risk analysis and management methodologies	FLOODsite
Towards DNA chip technology as a standard analytical tool for the identification of marine organisms in biodiversity and ecosystem science	FISH & CHIPS
Grand Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) regional alliances (GRASS) network development	GRAND
Harmful algal bloom species in thin layers	HABIT
European Seafloor Observatory Network Implementation	ESONIM
Expressed Sequence Tag (EST) Analysis of Toxic Algae	ESTTAL
European network of excellence for ocean ecosystems analysis	EUR-OCEANS
Extreme ecosystems studies in the deep ocean: technological developments	EXOCET/D
Fast advanced cellular and ecosystems information technologies	FACEIT
The European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy project	EDIT
European lifestyles and marine ecosystems	ELME
European network for coastal research	ENCORA
New Paleoconstructions from Antartic Ice and Marine Records	EPICA-MIS
European Seas Observatory Network	ESONET
Understanding the Dynamics of the Coupled Climate System	DYNAMITE
Dynamic sensing of pollution disasters and predictive modeling of their ecological impact	ECODIS
Integrating new technologies for the study of benthic ecosystem response to human activity: towards a Coastal Ocean Benthic Observatory	COBO
Delivering alien invasive species inventories for Europe	DAISIE
Developing Artic Modelling and Observing Capabilities for Long-term Environmental Studies	DAMOCLES
Marine carbon sources and sinks assessment	CARBOOCEAN
Earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides in the Corinth rift, Greece A multidisciplinary approach for measuring, modelling, and predicting their triggering mode and their effects.	3HAZ-CORINTH
A Supporting Programme for Capacity Building in the Black Sea Region towards Operational Status of Oceanographic Services	ASCABOS
Hotspot ecosystem research on the margins of European seas	HERMES
Science and Policy Integration for Coastal System Assessment	SPICOSA
Characterisation of the Baltic Sea Ecosystem	CHARM

FP5 MARINE-RELATED PROJECTS

Ocean Margin Deep-Water Research Cluster	OMARC
Continental Slope Stability	COSTA
Stratigraphical Development of the Glaciated European Margin	STRATAGEM
Environmental Controls on Mound Formation along the European Margin	ECOMOUND
Atlantic Coral Ecosystem Study	ACES
The Mound Factory-Internal Controls	GEOMOUND
Development and Assessment of New Techniques and Approaches for Detecting Deep Sub-Seafloor Bacteria and their Interaction with Geosphere Processes	DEEPBUG

Techniques for the Quantification of Methane Hydrate in European Continental Margins	HYDRATECH
Concerted action: European coordination on Mediterranean prodeltas	EURODELTA
Exploration and evaluation of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea gas hydrates and the associated deep biosphere	ANAXIMANDER
Methane fluxes in ocean margin sediments: microbiological and geochemical	METROL
European margin strata formation	EUROSTRATAFORM
Profiles across Mediterranean sedimentary systems - Part	PROMESS 1
Marine environment cluster	IMPACTS
Cycling of Phosphorus in the Mediterranean	CYCLOPS
An integrated approach to assess the mercury cycling in the Mediterranean basin	MERCYMS
Atmospheric Deposition and Impact of pollutants, key elements and nutrients on the Open Mediterranean Sea	ADIOS
Structure and role of biological communities involved in the transport and transformation of persistent pollutants at the marine AIR-Water INterface	AIRWIN
Biological effects of environmental pollution in marine coastal ecosystems	BEEP
Bioaccumulation of persistent organic pollutants in small cetaceans in European waters: transport pathways and impact on reproduction	BIOCET
Food web uptake of persistent organic pollutants in the arctic marginal ice zone of the Barents Sea	FAMIZ
Impact of natural and trawling events on resuspension, dispersion and fate of pollutants	INTERPOL
Communities of Marine Microrganisms for Oil Degradation	COMMODE
Role of microbial mats in bioremediation of hydrocarbon polluted coastal zones	MATBIOPOL
Transport, Reactions and dynamic of heavy metals in contaminated marine sediments	TREAD
Significance of external/anthropogenic nitrogen for Central Baltic Sea N-cycling	SIGNAL
Marine Effects of Atmospheric Deposition	MEAD
Assessment of antifouling agents in coastal environments	ACE
Molecular approaches to assess pollution risks and ecosystem health in the ocean	BIOMARK
European Initiative on Harmful Algal Blooms	EUROHAB
Biological control of harmful algal blooms in European coastal waters: role of eutrophication	BIOHAB
Transfer And Fate Of Harmful Algal Bloom (Hab) Toxins In European Marine Waters	FATE
New strategy of monitoring and management of HABs in the Mediterranean Sea	STRATEGY
Algal introductions to European Shores	ALIENS
Harmful Algae Blooms Initiation and Prediction in Large European Marine Ecosystems	HABILE
Harmful Algal Bloom Expert System	HABES
The Marine Biodiversity Cluster	
Implementation and Networking of Large-Scale Long-Term Marine Biodiversity Research in Europe	BIOMARE
Creating a Long-Term Marine Biodiversity Infrastructure in the EEA and the NAS	MARBENA
Algal Introductions to European Shores	ALIENS
European Marine Genetic Diversity	EUMAR
EUROpean GELatinous zooplankton: Mechanisms Behind Jellyfish Blooms and Their Ecological and Socio-Economical Effects	EUROGEL
Managing Benthic Ecosystems in Relation to Physical Forcing and Environmental Constraints	MaBenE
Bacterial Single-cell Approaches to the Relationship Between Diversity and Function in the Sea	BASICS
Oceanic Seamounts: an Integrated Study), ACES (Atlantic Coral Ecosystem Study	OASIS
Microbial Marine Communities Stability: from Culture to Function	MIRACLE
The Impact of Biodiversity Changes in Coastal Marine Benthic Communities	BIOCOMBE
Initiating a European Network to Develop a European Cetacean Photo-ID System and Database	EUROPHLUKES
European Land-Ocean Interaction Studies	ELOISE
Composition of dissolved organic matter and its interaction with metals and ultraviolet radiation in river-ocean systems: impact on the microbial food web	COMET
Integrated Nitrogen Model for European Catchments	INCA
Bridging effects of mixtures to ecosystem situations and regulations	BEAM
European Catchments: Catchments changes and their impact on the coast	EUROCAT
Nutrient Management in the Danube Basin and its impact on the Black Sea	DANUBS
Human effects on nutrient cycling in fluvial ecosystems: Development of an Expert System to assess stream water quality management at reach scale	STREAMES
Costal Sands as Biocatalytical Filters	COSA
Oceanographic application to eutrophication in regions of restricted exchange	OAERRE
Dissolved organic matter (DOM) in coastal ecosystems: transport, dynamics and environmental impacts	DOMAINE
Nutrients Cycling and the Trophic Status of Coastal Ecosystems	EUROTROPH
Nutrient dynamics mediated through turbulence and plankton interactions	NTAP
The impact of BIOdiversity changes in COastal Marine Benthic Ecosystems	BIOCOMBE
Development of an Information Technology Tool for the Management of European Southern Lagoons under the influence of river-basin runoff	DITTY
Tidal Inlets Dynamics and Environment	TIDE
Detection and Analysis of Nutrient Limitation in Coastal Plankton Communities across a Hierarchy of Temporal and Physiological-Systemic Scales	DANLIM
A system of Hierarchical Monitoring Methods for assessing changes in the biological and physical state of intertidal areas	HIMOM
Operational Radar and Optical Mapping in monitoring hydrodynamic, morphodynamic and environmental parameter for coastal management	OROMA

Monitoring & managing of European seagrass beds	M&MS
Monitoring long-term trends in eutrophication and nutrients in the coastal zone : Creation of guidelines for the evaluation of background conditions, anthropogenic influence and recovery	MOLTEN
Significance of external/anthropogenic nitrogen for Central Baltic Sea N-cycling	SIGNAL
Marine Effects of Atmospheric Deposition	MEAD
Environmental Design of Low Crested Coastal Defence Structures	DELOS
Human interaction with large scale coastal morphological evolution	HUMOR
PRediction Of The Erosion of Cliffed Terrains	PROTECT
Video monitoring of littoral processes in support of coastal-zone management.	CoastView
Operational Forecasting cluster	OF
Atlantic Network of Interdisciplinary Moorings and Timeseries for Europe	ANIMATE
A Regional Capacity Building and Networking Programme to Upgrade Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Black Sea Basin	ARENA
Biofouling resistant infrastructure for measuring, observing and monitoring	BRIMOM
Influence of climate change on coastal sediment erosion	CLIMEROD
European Directory of the Initial Ocean Observing System	EDIOS
European Sea Level Service Research Infrastructure	ESEAS-RI
Planning for a North West European shelf seas ocean data assimilation and forecast experiment	ESODAE Phase 1
Global altimeter measurements by leading Europeans	GAMBLE
Establishment of a European radar altimeter calibration and sea-level monitoring site for JASON, ENVISAT and EURO-GLOSS	GAVDOS
Development of a real time in situ observing system in the North Atlantic Ocean, by an array of Lagrangian profiling floats	GYROSCOPE
Integrated Observing and Modeling of the Arctic Sea Ice and Atmosphere	IOMASA
Ice ridging information for decision making in shipping operations	IRIS
Mediterranean network to Access and upgrade the Monitoring and forecasting Activity in the region	MAMA
Rogue waves - Forecast and impact on marine structures	MaxWave
Marine EnviRonment and Security in the European Area - Strand 1	MERSEA-Strand 1
Mediterranean ocean Forecasting System : Toward Environmental Predictions	MFSTEP
Harmonised monitoring, reporting and assessment of illegal marine oil discharges	OCEANIDES
Optimal Design of Observational Networks	ODON
Programme for a Baltic network to assess and upgrade an operational observing and forecasting system in the region	PAPA
Preparation and integration of analysis tools towards operational forecast of nutrients in estuaries of European rivers	PIONEER
Satellite-Based Ocean ForecasTing	SOFT
Towards an Operational Prediction system for the north Atlantic and European coastal Zones	TOPAZ

INTERREG III

Management of the islands marine protected areas through key-species species	AEGINA
Development of an interregional network for the monitoring of the quality of coastal water by bio-integrators towards the durable protection of the Western Mediterranean	Mytilos
Wermed	Wermed
Integrated Management of wetlands (follow-up)	WETLANDS II
Trilateral Wadden Sea Forum	WSF
Sustainable harvesting of razorshells	SHARE
Georeferenced Information Systems of the marine resources of Macaronesia	SIGMARMAC
Save the North Sea	SNS
Promotion of Cabotage (“Short Sea Shipping”) in the Atlantic Area	SSSAA
Spatial Planning in Coastal Zones	PlanCoast
Strategy for the long lasting development of underwater tourism in the Mediterranean	SubMed
Sustainable Spatial Development with a NETwork of Port's for Boat Tourism	SuPortNetII
Integrated System for Ports Management	TEC-TRIPÉ
North Sea Commission Fisheries Partnership	No Acronym
Network of Maritime SMEs Connecting the Maritime Regions of the Atlantic Area	TRIDENT
Management and sustainable development of protected transitional waters	TWReferenceNET
Maximising the bio-technological value of marine resources	VALBIOMAR
The system of the harbour parks in the Mediterranean: Edge areas of sea and intermodality	WATERFRONT
Reinforcement of the technical means to fight against the consequences of pollution originated from Prestige shipwreck. Balance and perspectives of transnational cooperation for the fight against pollution in the Gulf of Gascogne	PRESTIGE
Network of Regional MARitime Competence Centres - A Regional Maritime Strategy for Promoting Intermodal Transport, ICT and Network Opportunities within the North Sea Region	REMARCC
Actions for the development of maritime transport in the areas of the Western Mediterranean	REPORTS
The Route of the Bays	RUTA DE BAHIA
Sustainable Coastal Risk Management in 2050	SAFECOAST

Safety at sea	Safety at sea
Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Southern North Sea	SAIL
Revaluation of the identity of the salt mines of the Atlantic. Recovery and promotion of the biological, economic and cultural potential of the coastal humid zones	SAL
Atlantic River Salmon	SALAR
Sea Level Change Effecting the Spatial Development in the Baltic Sea Region	SEAREG
Interregional and transnational approach in maritime safety and protection of the environment in Western Mediterranean	SECURMED
Deep Water resources of the Atlantic Mid-Oriental: Alternatives to Fisheries in Macaronesia	PESCPROF-2
Deep Water resources of the Atlantic Mid-Oriental: Evaluation of its potential and dissemination of results	PESCPROF-3
Sustainable Short Sea Shiping	PLACA 4 S
The network of the regions and the ports of the Western Mediterranean	PORT NET MED PLUS
The small Atlantic fishing ports	PORT-ATLANTIC
Promoting interregional co-operation of ports and multi-modal transport structures in the EU	PORT-NET
Clean Harbours	PORTS NETS
Consistency, development, harmonization and validation of the assessment methods for the littoral environment quality by the follow-up of Posidonia oceanica herbarium	Posidonia
Pushing Offshore Wind Energy Regions	POWER
Alternative substances in feed for Atlantic cod (Preparatory)	No Acronym
Ports and Nature,Striking a New Balance	NEW! DELTA
Northern Maritime Corridor - North Sea Region	NMC-NSR
Northern Maritime Corridor - Motorway of the Northern Seas	NMC II - MONS
Flood Risk Management in Estuaries: Sustainable New Land Use in Flood Control Areas	FRAME
Sustainable development of cod farming	NORTH COD
Scientific observatory for traditional fishing	OCIPESCA
Management of Potected Sea Areas	OGAMP
Ordinance planning and dynamic of the coastal strap	OLITORA
Network observatory for the Fisheries and Marine environment of Macaronesia - Phase I	ORPAM I
Network observatory for the Fisheries and Marine environment of Macaronesia - Phase II	ORPAM II
Characterization, Ordinance and Management of the Marine Protected Areas in Macaronesia. The case studies of ECO-Parque Marinho, Funchal (Madeira), Gran Canaria and Tenerife (Canary islands) and Santa Maria (Azores)	PARQMAR
Deep Water resources of the Atlantic Mid-Oriental	PESCPROF-1
Maritime Regions: Making Museums Commercially Competitive	MarMuCommerce
Marine and Yachting 2 in the Lower North Sea and the Irish Sea	MAYA II
Marine Environment Damage to Atlantic Coast Structures	MEDACs
Réseau de gestionnaires d'aires marines protégées de Méditerranée	MEDPAN
FORUM SKAGERRAK II	FSII
Reseau MedWet d'information et conaissance pour le developpement durable des ecosystemes hydriques	MedWet-Reseau CODDE
Managing European Shoreline and Sharing Information on Nearshore Areas	MESSINA
Sub-Sea Tunnels (Micro-project)	No Acronym
The Inventory Evaluation and Monitoring of Wetlands	MW/SUDOE
Development of an interregional network for the monitoring of the quality of coastal water by bio-integrators towards the durable protection of the Eastern Mediterranean	Mytimed
-	NautisMed
Development of the water sports sector in the Atlantic Area	NEA
Network for the diminution of the effects of Dinophysis in Aquaculture	NEMEDA
Setting up of a network of indicators of the abundance and colonisation patterns of the European eel (Anguilla anguilla) in the south of the central part of its area of distribution	INDICANG
Integration in the intermodal goods transport of non EU states: Rail, Inland/coastal waterway Modes	INTERIM
Interregional Maritime Cluster – Development and Improvement with K.E.R.N.-Region/Germany, Brest/France and Gdansk/Poland	InterMareC
Inland transports on sea routes	INTRASEA
InterPortsPromotioNet	IPPN
Study of the population structure, distribution, movements and habitat use of the sperm whale, Short-finned Pilot Whale, Bottlenose Dolphin and Atlantic Spotted Dolphin in Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands	MACETUS
Studies of viability on the establishment of a maritime via	MACSHIPING
Fisheries as a factor of development of long-lasting tourism	MARIMED
Marine Aquaculture and Artificial Reefs: New models of integrated production	MARINOVA
Knowledge, promotion and enrichment for the sustainable use of the Marine Protected Areas of Macaronesia	MARMAC
The Emergency Response to Coastal Oil, Chemical and Inert Pollution from Shipping	EROCIPS
European Salmon Tour	EUROSAT
Forecasting initiation of blooms of toxic algae	FINAL

Freight Intermodality and Exchange on Sea and Straits in Europe	FINESSE
Rational Environmental Management in Macaronesia Ports	GARP
Green North Sea Docks: Development of the Best Environmental Practice for Decontaminating Tributyltin (TBT) Containing Waters in the North Sea Region Based on Life Cycle Assessment	GREEN-NSD
To encourage responsible fishing activity at the Mediterranean basin as a way of limiting the threats of the climate change	H2O
Sustainable management of the natural coastal heritage and of the living marine resources from the Republic of Cape Verde	HYDROCARPO
Improving Coastal and Recreational Waters	ICREW
Integrated Management of Risks and environmental factors for a sustainable development of peripheral ports areas	IMAPS
Coastal Zone Management in the Baltic Sea Region	COASTMAN
Coastal Sustainability as a Challenge	COASTSUST
Combined Functions in Coastal Defence Zones	COMCOAST
Common Strategies to reduce the risk of storm floods in coastal lowlands	COMRISKS
Coastal Practice Network	CoPraNet
Creating a Sustainable Framework for ICZM	COREPOINT
Regional cycle development through coastal co-operation - seagrass and algae focus	CosCo-Project
CYCLEAU	CYCLEAU
Evaluation model of the level of the durable development of the European coastal zones	DEDUCE
Analysis penetration of ITC and promotion of e-commerce within the SME's belonging to the aquaculture strategic sector of the Atlantic area	e-AQUA
European ports coaching programme for sustainable development and implementation of environmental best practices	ECONET2006
Electronic Port Surveillance System	EPOS
Renewable energies and energetic saving in Macaronesia	ERAMAC-1
Renewable energies and energetic saving in Macaronesia	ERAMAC-2
Exploitation and alternative use of the Atlantic lighthouses	AT-LIGHTS
Atlantic Area Motorway of the Sea	ATMOS
Baltic Sea management - Nature conservation and sustainable development in the marine ecosystem through marine spatial planning	BALANCE
Integrated Coastal Zone Development in the Baltic Sea Region	BALTCOAST
Integrating the Seaways of the Southern Baltic Sea into the PanEuropean Transport System	BALTIC GATEWAY
Maritime Safety - Transport and Environment in the South Baltic Sea Region	BALTIC MASTER
Database of Marine organisms of Macaronesia	BANCOMAC
Baltic Sea information motorways	BASIM
Environmental reconstruction and maintenance of beaches under erosion by using sand marine carriers	BEACHMED
The strategic management of the littoral protection for a sustainable development of the coastal zone of the Mediterranean	BEACHMED-e
Baltic SeaBreeze	BSB
Enhancing the importance of the Cultural Maritime Heritage	CABOTAGEM
New Opportunities for inland waterways across the North Sea	Canal Link
INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT : TOWARDS AN ATLANTIC VISION	Coastatlantic
The Atlantic Area Aquaculture Group	AAAG
Promotion of sustainable fishery in Northern Adriatic sea	ADRI.FISH
Maritime Electronic motorways of the Mediterranean	AEM MED
Integrated Network for monitoring, alert and management of risks from spilled pollutants and catastrophic incidents in the Maritime Zone of Macaronesia.	ALERMAC
The role Marine Protected Areas in the durable management of Economic activities, such as artisanal fishing and tourism, harmonized with the cultural identity of the Western Mediterranean areas	AMPAMED
Ancient Mediterranean sea routes	ANSER
The Mediterranean Waters: Critical examination of the applicability of three guide-lines for the implementation of the Framework Directive 2000/60/CE in the countries of the Mediterranean zone	AQUAMED
Co-operation between the regions of Trøndelag (Norway), Galicia (Spain) and Border, Midland and Western (Ireland), in the field of Marine Resources	AQUAREG
Atlantic Arc Salmon Project	ASAP
Development of a Macaronesian Biodiversity Database	ATLANTICO
Territorial impacts of European fisheries policy	No Acronym
Sustainable development of marine fish aquaculture (Preparatory)	No Acronym
Harmonised River Basins Strategies North Sea	HARBASINS
Development of a framework for Mapping European Seabed Habitats	MESH

ANNEX 2: CALL DESCRIPTION

ENV.2007.2.2.1.7. Promoting access to information across marine themes

Widely disseminate and provide easy access to all FP information of potential interest to the marine stakeholder community (public and private), in particular from FP6 and FP7. 1) promote communication between all marine actors involved in on-going FP projects and compile information on FP projects as required by the decision-makers; 2) give added value to the marine FP projects by the dissemination of information on their results; 3) enhance public outreach and education activities in the marine research domain.

Funding scheme: coordination and support actions (supporting type)

> ***Expected impact**: This project should contribute to one of the primary recommendations of the recent Commission Green Paper "Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: A European vision for the oceans and seas" i.e.: "the EU could consider setting up a European Marine Observation and Data Network which would provide a sustainable focus for improving systematic observation (in situ and from space), interoperability and increasing access to data". This action will contribute to this objective by putting dispersed information sources, with emphasis on research results, from various actors into a publicly accessible and analysable format, connect these actors with the public and private domain, including the educational sectors and reduce transaction costs for doing innovative research by building more effectively on existing (but often inaccessible) information.*