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Stimulating the development of downstream GMES services

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D10.21: Dissemination and use plan V1

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Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission)	

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1.0	14 June 2011	First draft	S. Sandven
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SIDARUS CONSORTIUM

Participant no.	Participant organisation name	Short name	Country
1 (Coordinator)	Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center	NERSC	NO
2	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar-und Meeresforschung	AWI	DE
3	Collecte Localisation Satellites SA	CLS	FR
4	University of Bremen, Institute of Environmental Physics	UB	DE
5	The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge	UCAM	UK
6	Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Norwegian Ice Service	Met.no	NO
7	Scientific foundation Nansen International Environmental and Remote Sensing Centre	NIERSC	RU
8	B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus	IPNASB	BR

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SUMMARY

A Dissemination and Use plan is a mandatory deliverable in all FP7 RTD projects. This document is the first version of the dissemination and use plan for SIDARUS, presenting planned activities related to publications, presentations at conferences and workshops, interaction with users and international programmes and organisations who are expected to be interested in the results of the project. The document also describes activities carried out In the first six months of the project, including the establishment of a project website and preparation of a user questionnaire that has been distributed to more than 20 users. The dissemination and use plan will be updated by month 24.

1 Plan for the dissemination and exploitation work

The objectives of the dissemination and exploitation work are to:

1. Make exploitable results of the project widely available to users and institutions during the project and after it has finished;
2. Clarify IPR issues: ownership of results, rights and agreements to use results;
3. Prepare and distribute promotion and dissemination material;
4. Develop and update the exploitation and use plan during the project;
5. Contribute to up-take of GMES recommendations and infrastructure, services and products, both in the provider and user communities.

1.1 Introduction

This introduction is an excerpt from the "Guide to Intellectual Property Rules for FP7 projects" providing rules and recommendations on how results generated in a project should be disseminated and exploited

The Dissemination and Use plan is mandatory. The grant agreement requires the submission to the Commission of a plan for the use and dissemination of foreground (Article II.4.2.b of GA), which must contain information about the expected use of the project results sufficiently detailed to permit the *Commission* to carry out any related audit (Articles II.29.2 and II.23 of GA). Any technical audit which may be initiated at any time and up to five years after the project can assess also the participants' plan for the use and dissemination of foreground.

Foreground: results generated in a project by individual participants or jointly by the consortium, including intellectual property rights related to exploitation of the results. Foreground can be tangible (analyzed data, software, instruments, etc.) or intangible (knowledge, scientific conclusions). Results generated outside or before the project are not included. Valuable foreground should be protected, especially if it is capable of industrial or commercial application. A decision *not* to protect foreground should preferably be made in consultation with the other participants, which may wish to take ownership. If valuable foreground is left unprotected, the Commission may take ownership.

Background: information and knowledge held by the participants before the project started, and intellectual property rights needed to carry out the project or for using foreground. Background includes only information needed to implement the project or to use the foreground.

Dissemination of foreground: Each participant shall ensure that the foreground it owns is disseminated as swiftly as possible. However, any dissemination (including publications or on web-pages) should be delayed until a decision about its possible protection has been made (through IPR or trade secrets). The other participants may object to the dissemination

activity if their legitimate interests in relation to their foreground or background could suffer disproportionately great harm.

Any dissemination activity shall be reported in the *plan for the use and dissemination of foreground*, including sufficient details/references to enable the *Commission* to trace the activity. With regard to scientific publications relating to foreground published before *or after* the final report, such details/references and an abstract of the publication must be provided to the Commission at the latest within two months following publication (Article II.30.4 of GA).

Furthermore, an electronic copy of the published version or the final manuscript accepted forpublication shall also be provided to the Commission for publication purposes (cf. Article II.12.2 of GA) at the same time if this does not infringe any rights of third parties.

Access right: Access rights means **licences and user rights** to foreground or background owned by another participant in the project. The Grant Agreement's provisions relating to access rights to foreground and background constitute "minimal" provisions that, unless otherwise indicated, cannot be set aside or restricted. It should be noted that under the grant agreement **access to another participant's foreground or background** is **only** to be granted if the requesting participant ***needs*** that access in order to carry out the project or to use its own foreground.

Participants can freely define in any manner (for example in a positive or negative way) what is needed for the project (i.e. background available for access by each other). Access rights may be requested by any participant if it needs them for carrying out its own work under the project, until the end of the project.

1.2 Definition of SIDARUS exploitable results

Table 1.1. Overview of exploitable results and involvement of the partners

Exploitable result	NERSC	AWI	CLS	UB	UCAM	Met.no	NIERSC	IPNASB
Sea ice data from previous and new field campaigns (WP2)	X	X			X			
Satellite data for case studies and test areas (WP3)	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Studies of albedo and snow cover, algorihms and processing system (WP4)				X				X
SAR analysis and toolbox for sea ice and icebergs (WP5)	X	X	X			X	X	
Sea ice thickness results (WP6)		X		X	X			
Ice forecasting (WP7)	X		X					
Results of data integration and validation (WP8)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Results of demonstrations (WP9)	X	X	X	X		X		

1.3 Dissemination activities

Project results will be disseminated through a number of different channels, including, among others:

- A public web site where open results from the project are presented (http://sidarus.nersc.no).
- Dissemination to key users in each of the study areas through direct or phone meetings.
- Interaction with GMES (GAC, GPO and other GMES projects).
- Interaction with projects working with ocean observing systems
- Workshops during the project period, held on regional/national level to present results and prototype to a wider group of potential users working in the field of pollution and crisis management, forecasting services and other public administrations.
- Dissemination towards EuroGOOS, the regional EuroGOOS associations and in other fora promoting operational oceanography.
- Dissemination towards service providers, including SMEs, delivering environmental information on coastal and ocean regions.
- The project will be presented at international and national conferences/workshops, in particular those related to pollution of the seas.
- Papers will be submitted for publications in international referee journals.

Table 1.2 Overview of dissemination work carried out in the first six monhs of the project.

Dates	***Type***	***Type of audience***	***Countries addressed***	***Size of audience***	***Partner involved***
February 2011	Public web site: (SIDARUS.nersc.no)	All	All		NERSC
February 2011	SIDARUS summary paper	EU	All		all
April	Arctic Shipping conference in Helsinki	Arctic shipping	All		Met.no
April-May	Distribution of SIDARUS brochure and questionnaire to the user group	User group of SIDARUS			Met.no
June	Meeting with Total in Stavanger regarding Arctic activities	Offshore industry	Norway, France		NERSC
June	Meetings with Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in St. Petersburg	Arctic sea ice services	Russia		NIERSC
June	Talks with A. N. Svertsov Inst. Of ecology and evolution in Moscow	Environemental protection	Russia		CLS

Table 1.3 Planned dissemination work

Dates	Type	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner involved
October 2011	EuroGOOS Conference, SOPOT, Poland	Operational oceanography	Europe	≈ 200	NERSC
2011-2012	ESA collocation meetings for CCI projects at ESRIN	Climate research using EO data	Europe	≈ 100	NERSC, met.no, UB, UCAM
2011-2012-2013	Oral and poster presentations at conferences, including GMES events, scientific and popular science articles.	Research, GMES services	tbd	tbd	all

1.3.1 Peer Reviewed publication

tbd

1.3.2 Proceedings and other papers

S. Sandven et al., SIDARUS summary paper provided to EU

1.3.3 Talks on conferences

tbd

1.3.4 Submitted Abstracts and Posters

tbd

1.4 User groups

The main user groups for the SIDARUS results are:

1.4.1.1 Climate research and modelling

This user group consists of key climate research institutes working with climate modeling and climate data analysis. Many of these institutes are members of the IPCC which produces climate reports every 5 years. One of the most significant aspects of climate change is the enhanced warming and the reduction of the sea ice cover in the Arctic. Improved sea ice

data for both Arctic and Antarctic are required to validate and improve the climate model predictions for the high latitudes. The sea ice services developed in SIDARUS can be implemented for long-term observations needed for climate studies.

1.4.1.2 Marine environmental monitoring

This user group consists of the national and European agencies (e.g. European Environment Agency (EEA), Changes in the ocean environment to due climate change, resource exploitation, transport, tourism can have severe impact on a vulnerable environment. Acoustic technology can contribute to improved environmental monitoring in the Arctic Ocean. There is a growing interest for combined information on sea ice mapping and animal tracking provided, for example for polar bears. User organisations working with protection of sea ice habitats includes: The Institute of Evolution and Ecology Problems (Russian Academy of Sciences); Alberta University, Canada. The Department of Biological Sciences, and Greenland Institute of Natural Resources,

1.4.1.3 Safety of marine operations (shipping, oil and gas industry)

With decreased sea ice cover in the Arctic, new sailing routes for trans-Arctic shipping will open up. The sailing distance from Europe to Japan is much shorter via the Arctic, using the Northern Sea Route, compared to the route via Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean. Also the sailing route from Europe to the west coast of North America will be shorter if a trans-Arctic sailing route is used. The ongoing Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment project, implemented by the Arctic Council's working group PAME (Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment) is studying the consequences of reduced sea ice and perspective for future Arctic shipping. Ocean temperature in the Arctic is a key factor determining the sea ice extent and thickness. It is of high priority for Arctic Shipping to have improved monitoring and forecasting systems for ocean temperature and sea ice.

Offshore industry involved in planning of Arctic drilling and exploration activities need all the available data from operational oceanography, climate monitoring and modelling as well as from environmental monitoring. In addition, the offshore industry need specific information to establish design criteria for offshore construction, vessels and for operations during harsh winter conditions. Important parameters for the offshore industry are air and sea temperature, wind, waves, sea ice, icebergs, sea level, visibility and icing on vessels. In addition to being a user of available data, the offshore industry is also actively supporting technology development in the Arctic which is important for their planned operations. NERSC is working with several oil companies (Statoil, Hydro, Shell, Total) to study Arctic climate and sea ice conditions of importance for planning offshore operations at high latitudes.

Include table of users

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