

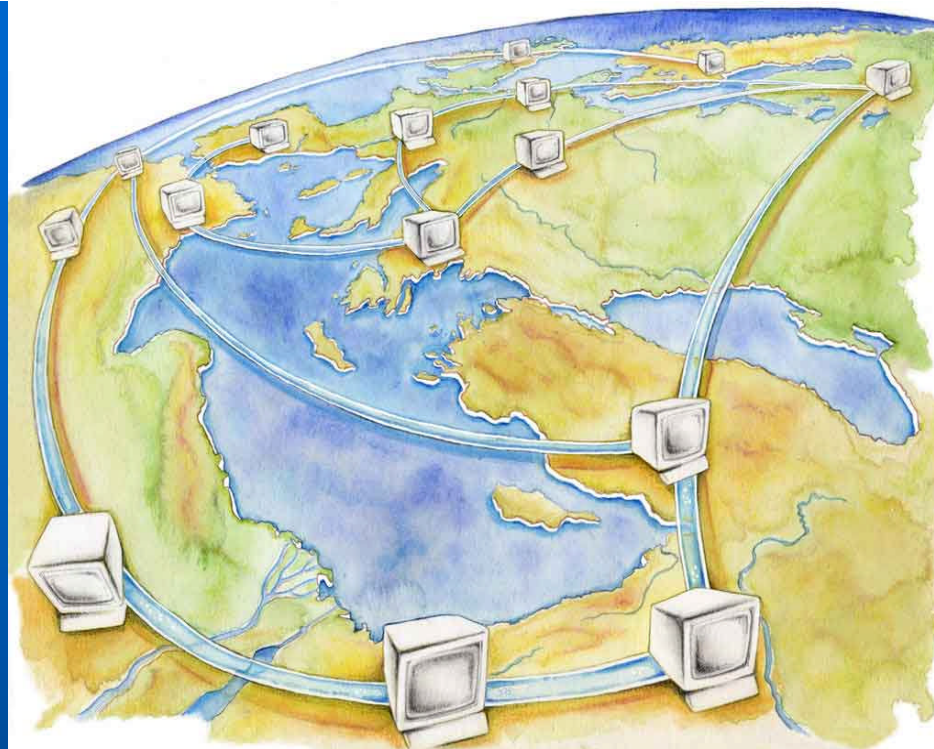
SEMIDE
EMWIS



SEMIDE

www.semide.net

**Système Euro-
Méditerranéen
d'information sur les
savoir-faire dans le
domaine de l'Eau**



EMWIS

www.emwis.net

**Euro-Mediterranean
Information System
on know how in the
water sector**

**النظام المعلوماتي الأورومتوسطي
للمعرفة في مجال المياه**

**Exploitation of Earth Observation for
water management in the
Mediterranean**

EMWIS perspective

Eric MINO

EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP





Presentation outline

1. **Brief reminder on EMWIS**
2. **Activities on water information systems**
3. **Workshop expectations (EMWIS perspective)**

OBJECTIVES OF EMWIS



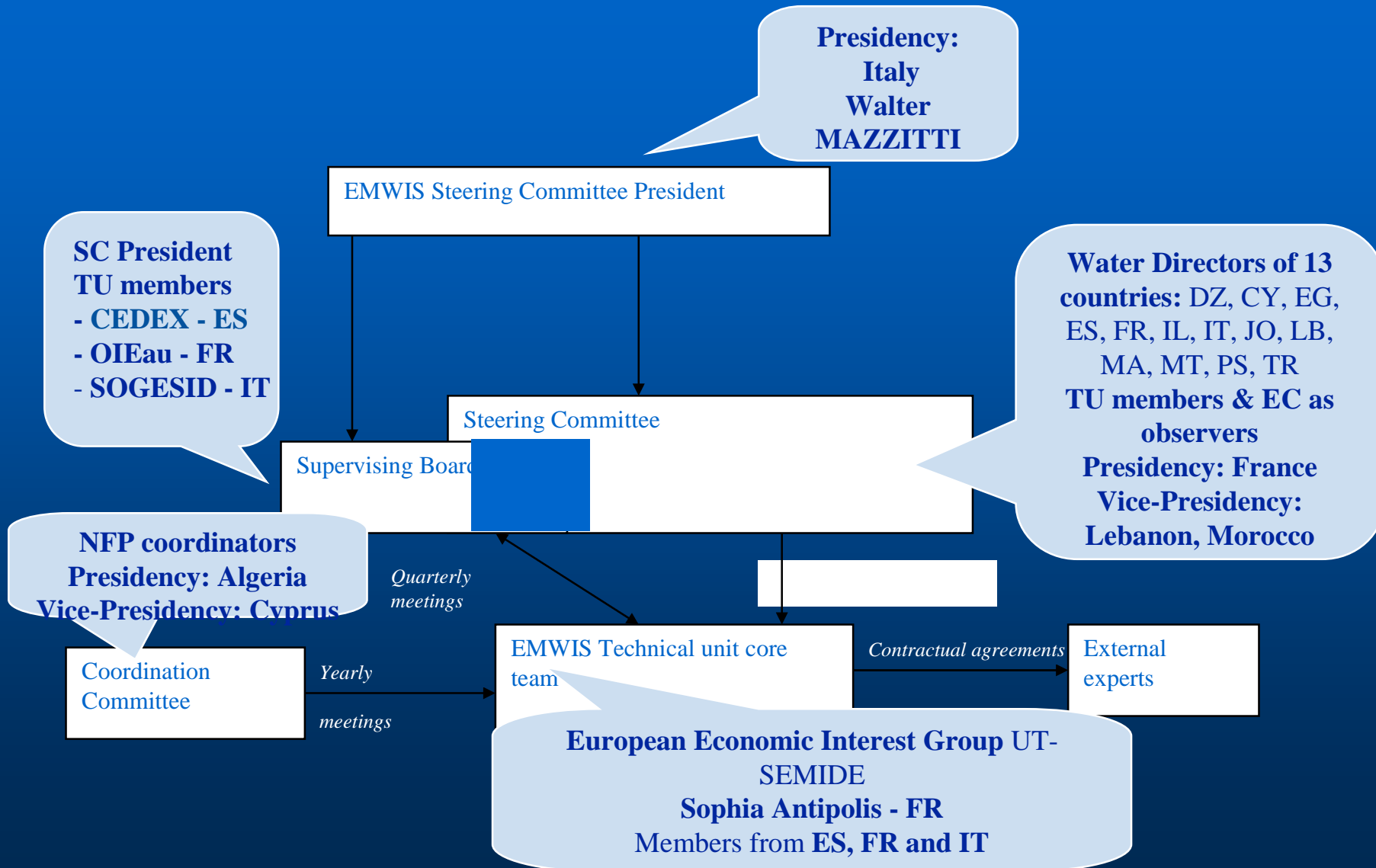
To create a tool for cooperation between the European and Mediterranean countries whose aim is to:

- ❑ Facilitate access to the existing information on know-how;**
- ❑ Develop the sharing of information to enable anyone to make known his activities, his topics of interest ...;**
- ❑ Create common products and cooperation programmes to develop available information and to promote the collection of the lacking information.**

In the water sector

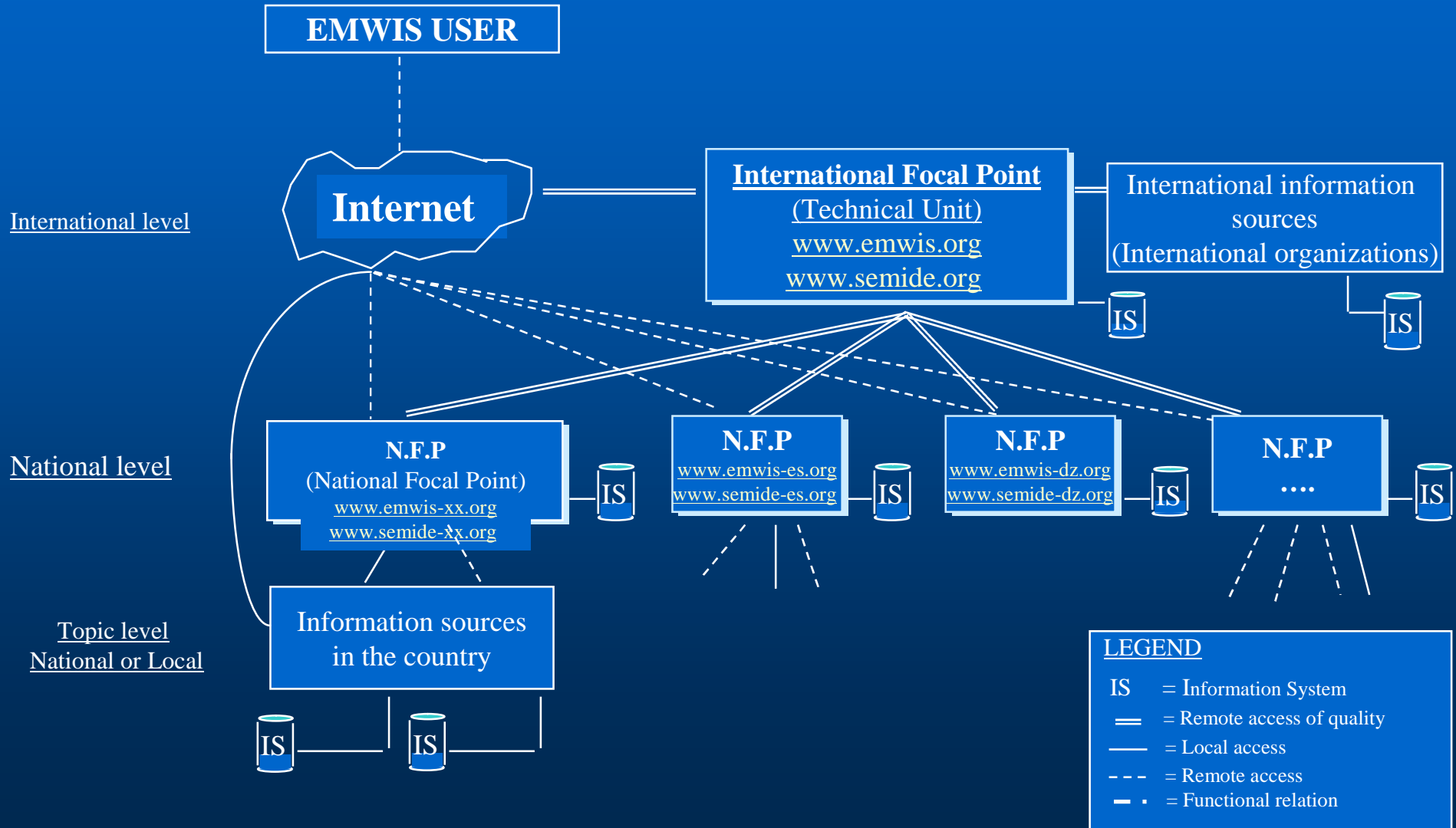


Organisational structure





EMWIS Architecture



The National Focal Points

- European Union: 25 countries

10 NFP created and 7 active websites

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Spain

- Mediterranean partners: 10 countries

10 NFP created and 9 active websites

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey

- Other Union for the Mediterranean countries:

Mauritania, Monaco

- Also opened to Balkan countries and Libya



Strengthening Water Information Background

- 1995 Euromed Partnership
- 1996 Euromed Ministers Initiate EMWIS
- 1999 EMWIS operational launch
- 2005 EMWIS first activities on data management
- 2008 UfM Water Ministerial conference Long Term Water Strategy initiated

Focus on know-how sharing

- 9 years of operation
- 20 countries
- About 50 000 visitors per month

➤ **Confidence between water authorities**

• Feasibility studies of National Water

Information Systems (Algeria, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, Turkey)

• Preliminary analysis for a Mediterranean Water Observation Mechanism - 2006-2007

(7 national diagnostic studies, 25 international initiatives consulted)

Union for the Mediterranean: High level of expectations



Ministerial conference on Water, Dead Sea, Dec'2008

- **Civil Society:**
 - *“underline the need for reliable data and to enable the free flow of information and sharing of data”*
- **Ministerial declaration:**
 - *“reaffirm the importance of data, information and statistics on water, based on internationally agreed definitions and methods, structured within information system ”*
 - *“call for strengthening the coordination of existing Euro-Mediterranean initiatives and networks on information and expertise, policy planning and monitoring ”*
 - *“underline the importance of exchange of good practices, including through EU, Mediterranean, and other relevant programme ”*
 - + soulignons le point 7 of the declaration



Strengthening Water Information and monitoring in the Mediterranean

- **Improving National water data systems in coherence with international standards**

- **Coordinating data collection mechanisms**
 - Harmonisation of definitions (interoperability)
 - Fostering NWIS as main source of reliable data
 - Exchange of experiences



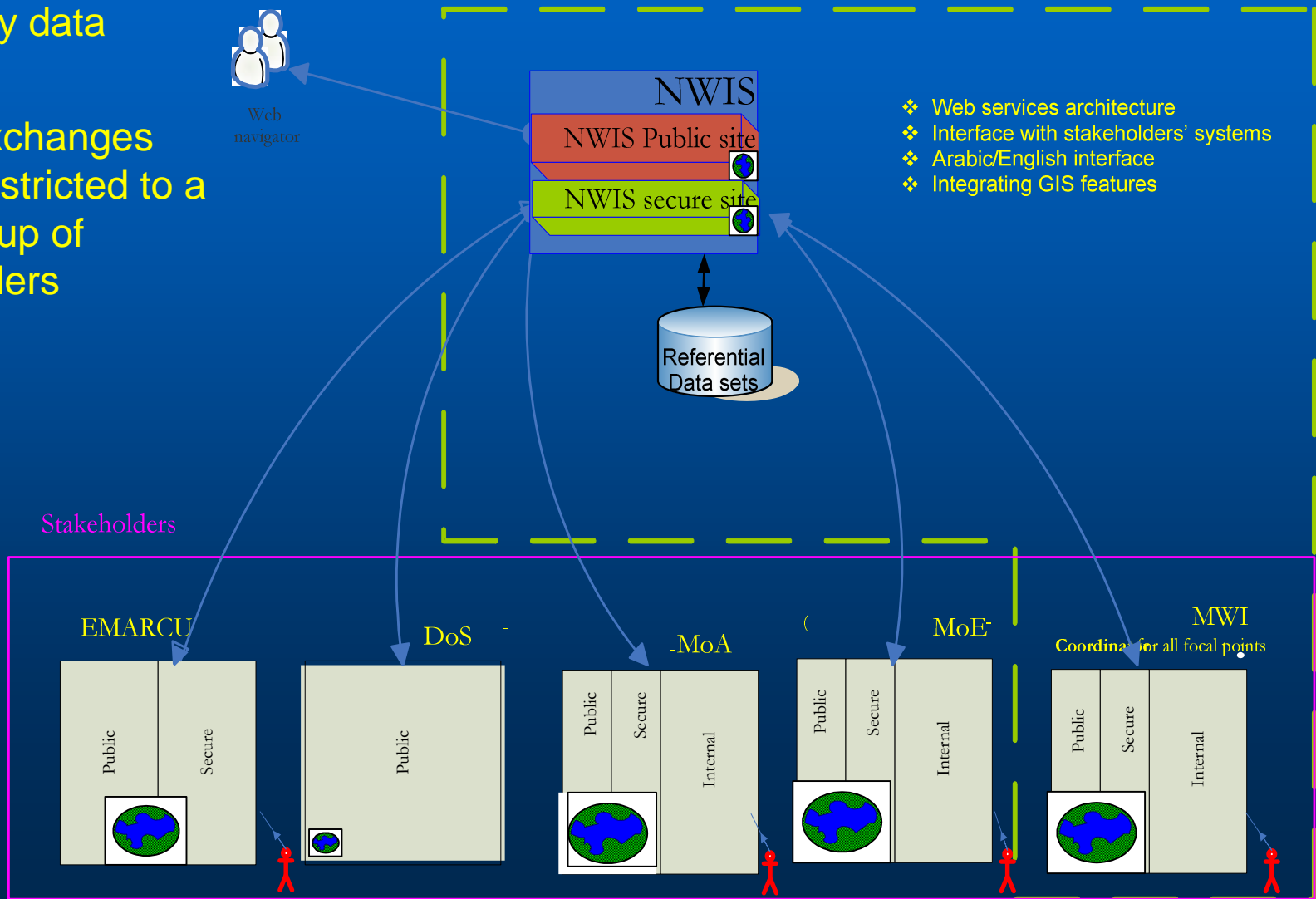
- *“An information system is a set of social stakeholders that records and transforms data representations via information technologies”*
 - => a National Water Information System should include all the stakeholders, directly or indirectly concerned by the water sector, who agree to exploit information technologies with common objectives.
 - => Each stakeholder generally has its own Water Information System which includes only one organisation and its subsidiaries around common objectives



➤ Data access right defined by data owners

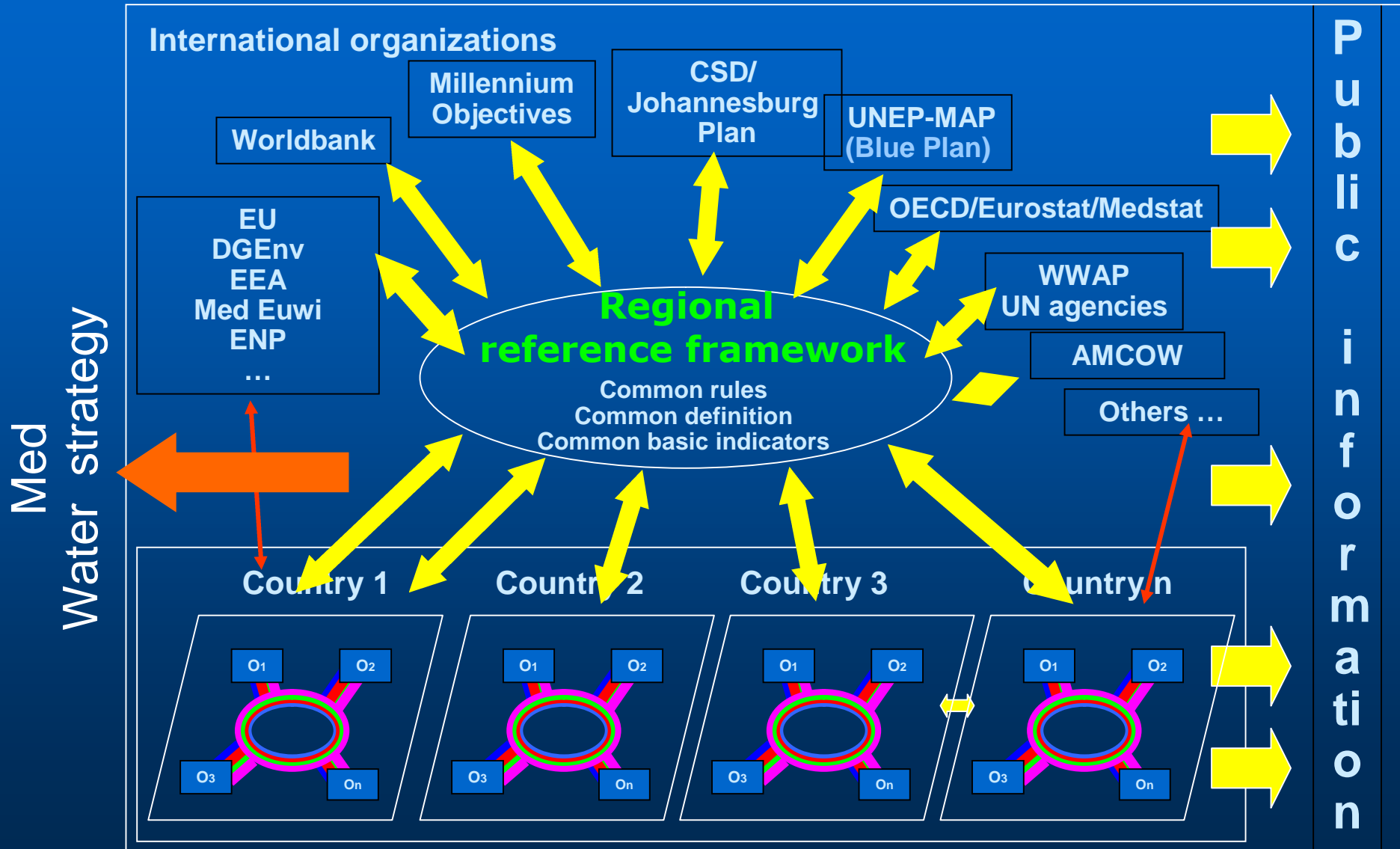
➤ Data exchanges can be restricted to a close group of stakeholders

NWIS Management

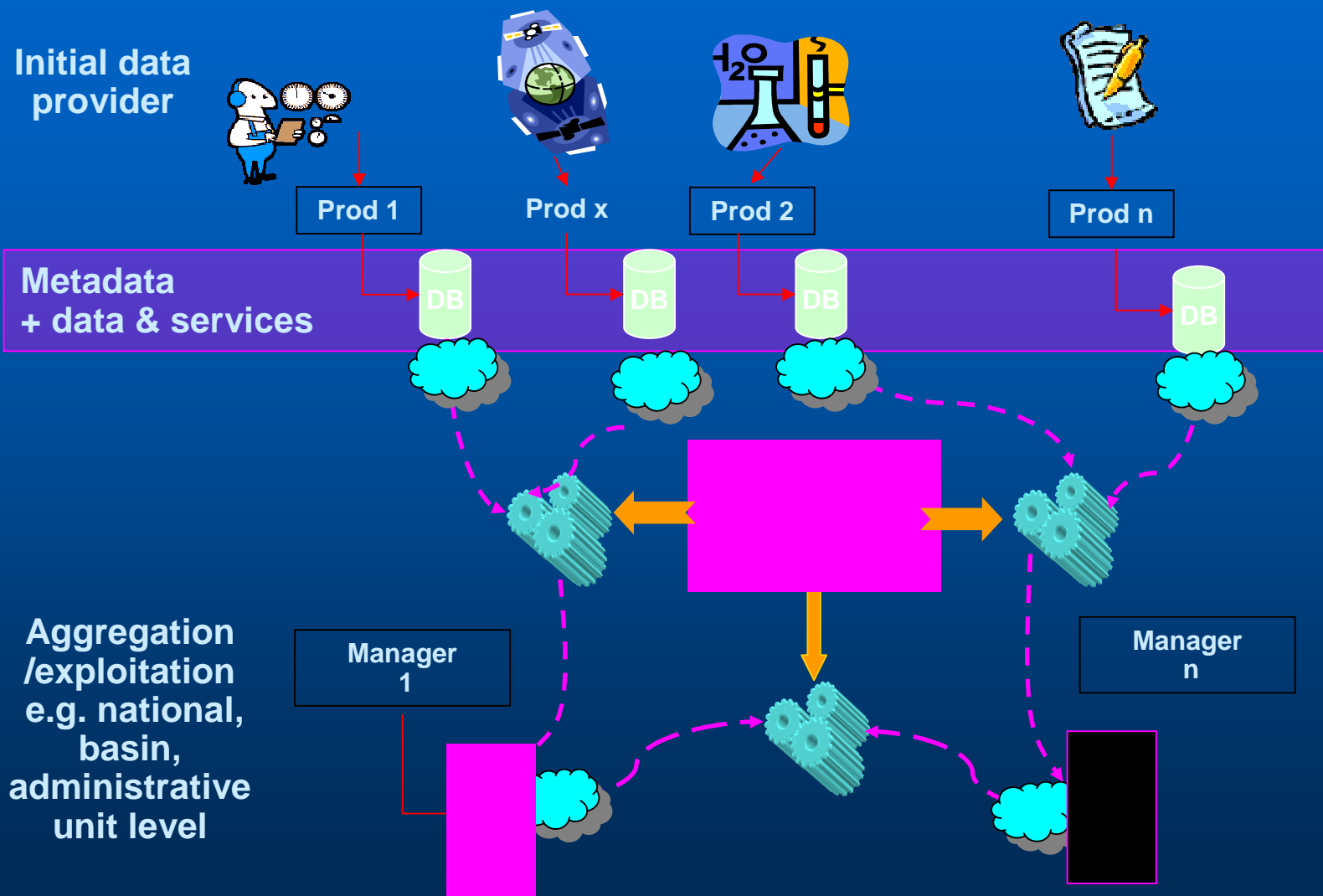


- ❖ Web services architecture
- ❖ Interface with stakeholders' systems
- ❖ Arabic/English interface
- ❖ Integrating GIS features

Mediterranean vision



Organising data exchanges



Content of a reference data framework

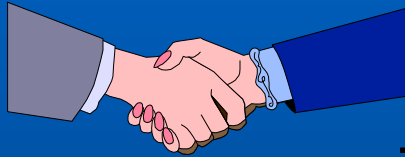


- **Referential datasets**
 - Hydrological networks (e.g. rivers, watersheds, lake, aquifers)
 - Water management areas (e.g. protected areas, administrative units)
 -
- **Data dictionaries (data models, reference lists)**
 - => Generic conceptual data model developed
- **Definition of indicators, data collection methods**
 - => Pilot activity on going on water quantities
- **Geo-catalogue of data sets and data services + map viewer**
 - ⇒ Discovery and view services
 - ⇒ Prototype available with a Mediterranean profile
- **Interoperability specifications (exchange formats/ service protocols)**
 - => Recommendations on standards to be used (for SEIS/WISE/INSPIRE interoperability)

Implementation process



**Policy Framework Agreement
(main objectives, priorities)**



A specific legislation, MoU or partnership agreements

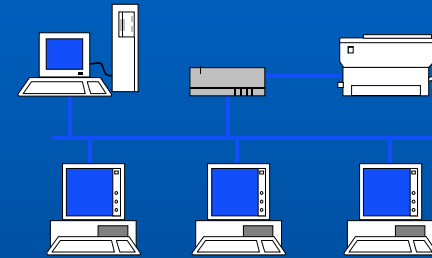
Common language



Specific need definition / agreements on procedures



**System development
(incl. capacity building)**





NWIS basic principles

- **Information should be managed as close as possible to its source**
 - Multiple partners/providers
- **Information collected once and shared with others for many purposes**
 - Different aims / user categories
 - Interoperability requirements (incl. semantic)
 - geographical scales, aggregation
- **Provision of aggregated data to the public**
- **Unique provider for each data type**
- **Gouvernance**
 - Strategic -> needs, cooperation agreement, assessment
 - Technical -> referential data sets, data exchange
 - Basins (or management units), remote sensing -> data collection

Major technical constraints in developing countries



- **Lack of harmonised reference datasets**
 - Land cover
 - Land elevation models
 - Hydrological networks
- **Limited level of water quantity and quality monitoring networks**
 - High cost of monitoring networks
 - Lack of temporal series
- **Information for the citizens**
- **Use of Earth Observation technologies could help solving these data gaps**



- **UfM Mediterranean Water Strategy**
 - ❑ Governance
 - ❑ Climate Change adaptation / drought and flood management
 - ❑ Water financing / Tarifs
 - ❑ water demand management / non-conventional water resources / quality of water and biodiversity
- **EU - Horizon 2020 – Depolution of Mediterranean sea**
 - ❑ Urban waste water
 - ❑ Industrial emission
 - ❑ (Urban solid waste)
- **UNEP - Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development**
 - ❑ Resources and Demand indicators
- **UN – Water => World Water Assessment Programme**
 - ❑ Total freshwater renewable resources
 - ❑ Access to drinking water / sanitation
 - ❑ Water abstration per sector



Technical Drivers

- **GMES – Global Monitoring for Environment and Security**

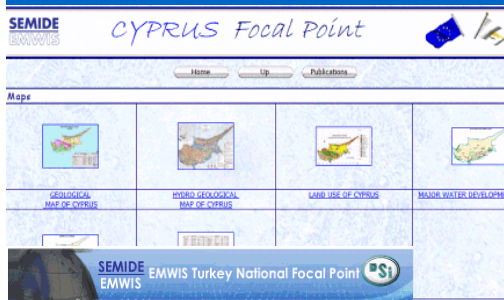
- **SEIS – Shared Environmental Information System**
 - Distributed approach based on specialized nodes
 - Strong EU support for Neighborhood countries (bilateral agreements)



Seminar expectations

- Review some experiences of EO for water management in the region
- Identify topics where EO can add value to water management
- Prepare a concept paper for a regional project focusing on the use of EO applications for water management with pilot countries

Thank you for your attention

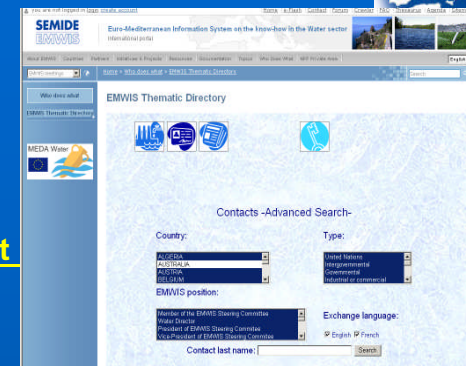


National portals

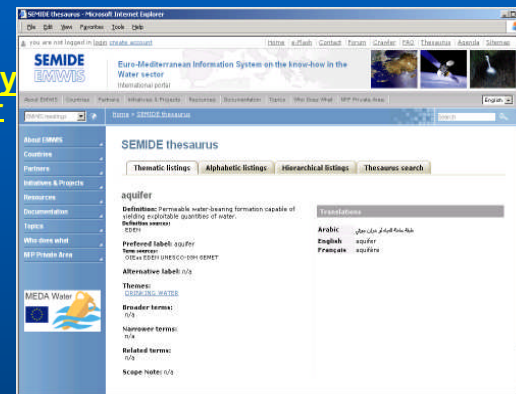


Common taxonomy (multilingual water thesaurus)

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« who does what »



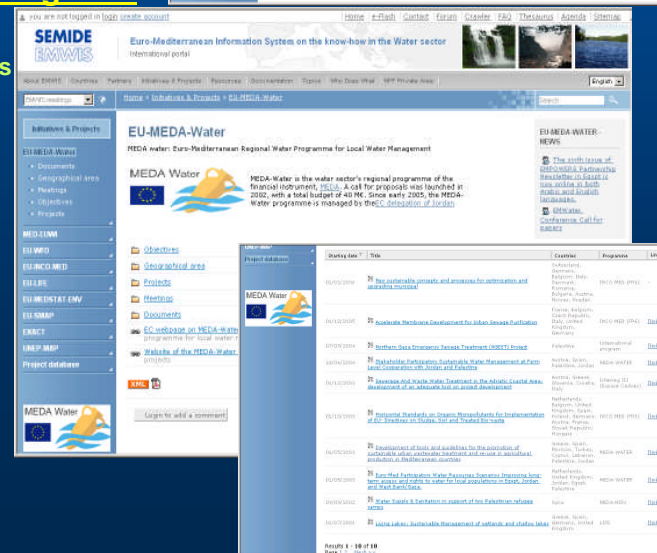
Thematic forums/folders

Ground water, water scarcity
Water glossaries, satellite images,
etc.



Clearing house for EU programs and initiatives

Regional water projects



Monthly eNews Flash in Arabic, English and French

