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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION**

(of UNESCO)

**Twenty-sixth Session of the IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE-XXVI)
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IOC Ocean Best Practices System

**Strategic Plan**

**2021 – 2025**

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# Introduction: OBPS in Context

The Ocean Best Practices System (OBPS) has been created by members of the global ocean observing[[1]](#footnote-1) community, which includes observers, observing infrastructure engineers/designers/operators, data/information managers, modellers, and end users across applications. Ocean observing is a multidimensional process in which diverse groups and activities must be interfaced to ensure effective outcomes for society. Over decades, the community of ocean practitioners has created a large number of methodologies, best practices and related material. However, global coordination of best practices for the ocean community has only recently received strong interest in line with the progress towards an effective global and integrated ocean observing system.

Best practices emerge from time-tested experience, usually gathered within organizations such as universities, private and public research, institutions, and through collaborative projects and programmes. However, these practices are often retained locally and can disappear over time, resulting in fragmentation of the global methodological base, and unsustainable access to key best practices. Efforts to overcome fragmentation in access and use of quality methods have not been previously attempted on a global scale.

To address this, **OBPS was formed. Now, the OBPS is recognized by the global ocean community as a sustained operational service, serving as a methodological management system and as a facilitator for capacity development/training activities associated with best practice methodologies**. OBPS encompasses deposition of practices into a public archive, support for the adoption of best practices, and development of training with an engaged community. The OBPS operations are supported by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO and its technology evolves through research and innovation grants. Community guidance through various fora defines key areas of OBPS evolution.

The OBPS capabilities evolved through projects such as AtlantOS, ODIP and the Ocean Obs Research Coordination Network. In 2016, the IODE joined the [AtlantOS/ODIP/RCN Best Practices Working Group](https://www.atlantos-h2020.eu/project-information/best-practices/) (BPWG) to work towards an enhanced global best practices repository. The existing IODE **Ocean Data Practices** repository(main partners IODE/WMO/JCOMM/ICES), was identified as a baseline capability. The name was changed in 2018 to **OceanBestPractices** to reflect the broader ‘all ocean-related’ best practices scope of the service. The Ocean Best Practices System includes the repository with advanced search technology, a peer review journal on ocean best practices matters in *Frontiers in Marine Science,* support for training and capacity development, and an outreach and engagement programme with user/creator communities. In June 2019, the **IOC Ocean Best Practices System** was approved as an Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Project, jointly funded by the IODE and GOOS Programmes through **Decision IOC-XXX/7.2.1** (IOC Committee on International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) submitted by the IODE Programme.

This strategic plan and its implementation plan are built on community input and support the OBPS vision and mission. This strategic plan is for a period of 5 years consistent with a decadal vision and includes priorities for the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030). It covers the needs related to both the operations of the Ocean Best Practices System and the utility of the OBP process for the large and diverse representatives of the broad ocean observing community, which includes observers, data managers, modelers, and end users and their applications.

# OBPS Vision and Mission

## Vision

The OBPS cross-cutting vision will serve the needs for broad interoperability and sustainable capabilities:

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| **To have agreed and broadly adopted methods across ocean research, operations and application*s*** |

This vision will be achieved through the development, adoption, and use of best practices to increase efficiency, reproducibility, and interoperability of all “ocean research, operations and applications”, including the full spectrum of observations, data management, modeling and end-user applications.

## Mission

To achieve this vision, a mission statement guides the OBPS strategic implementation:

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| **To develop and sustain an evolving system which fosters collaboration, consensus building, and innovation by providing coordinated and global access to best practices and standards across ocean sciences and applications** |

The OBPS will accomplish the mission by engaging ocean observing communities in a joint and coordinated effort in producing, reviewing and sustaining BP documents and related material.

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# OBPS Key Strategic Service Areas

Ocean practitioners and stakeholders have identified key services needed from the OBPS for the distribution, creation, and uptake of materials related to best practices. These include operations focusing on:

* **Convergence:** The OBPS will assist the community to find broader, potentially global, agreement on documentation on the various operations and practices. While the convergence process itself is conducted by the respective expert communities, the OBPS is a facilitator providing searchable content and metadata from the repository and by providing training and documentation on potential steps to follow for a successful convergence process, and by providing templates for best practices documentation and media.
* **Information content in the OBPS repository:** The OBPS repository contains multiple types of methodological documentation and other media such as videos and mobile apps. In order to maintain the consistency of the inventory for very different users, submissions are reviewed for relevance, provenance, the capacity of individuals to provide input in the name of a community, file format and quality of metadata. In the next evolution of the repository, the submission process will enable an automated ingest of best practices documents and metadata.
* **OBPS repository:** Users have identified easy discovery, access and feedback as areas of continuing development for the repository This includes support for convergence and rating of best practices.
* **Training and Capacity Development:** The OBPS enables the provision and access to training videos, documents and tools created by the community for the community. Capacity development in the OBPS repository will take different forms, from webinars and video tutorials through to establishing links with training providers such as IOC/IODE OceanTeacher Global Academy to access full courses.
* **Endorsement:** Identifying selected methods that have gone through a comprehensive community review process, supports users in selecting which methods to adopt. Endorsement is the process which elevates documentation and may be done with respect to a group’s internal quality standards or more universal standards. Different activities are required from the OBPS to support the endorsement process such as metadata enhancements, an adaptation of the search interface, formulating and reviewing the endorsement criteria against minimal standards and providing version control. Partnerships will be built with key global communities, such as GOOS, to create and maintain a rigorous process for endorsement.
* **Promoting peer-reviewed publications** on all aspects of best practices creation.
* **Community engagement:** raising awareness, presentations on the OBPS, facilitating exchange between different groups, highlighting the importance of BP and providing information to stakeholders. The OBPS provides an open platform (called the OBPS Community Forum) that enables the ocean community to share their experience in creating best practices and using best practices.

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# Challenges to be Addressed by OBPS

There are challenges to sustain and expand the key strategic service areas identified in Section 3, for the ocean community. Despite all that has been accomplished since 2016 - significant challenges still remain towards achieving the OBPS vision. The following methodology challenges are among those that urgently need to be addressed:

1. The concept of best practices is increasingly necessary but remains inconsistently understood;
2. The importance of interoperability of observations as well as data systems needs to be more widely promoted and realized to study the ocean as a global system;
3. Documenting ocean best practices is under-incentivized in academia and research;
4. The interfaces and synergies between best practices and standards are insufficiently clear which limits interoperability of ocean methods and data;
5. Tracing methods across the value chain of ocean-related data, information and knowledge is not transparent and may not currently exist;
6. There are limited processes to motivate and support the convergence of fragmented knowledge and documentation into coherent documentation;
7. Linguistic and cultural barriers to discovering, responsibly using, and co-developing methodologies are still high;
8. The endorsement of documentation by community groups needs to be formalized and facilitated for many areas of best practices;
9. Methodology archives and management systems in many individual institutions or enterprises are still strongly siloed and often inaccessible (except internally);
10. Getting access to training materials on applying best practices is often difficult and individual mentoring is not scalable;
11. Policy makers and funders do not always understand or appreciate the need and importance of best practices.

Many of the above are a mix of technical, social and cultural issues which need a multidisciplinary approach to transform the current ocean research values to an environment that rewards open exchange and broad collaboration and ensures interoperable data and metadata. A series of strategic objectives for the OBPS provided in Section 5 underpin the response to the challenges above and allow the development and operation of an evolving system which fosters collaboration, consensus building and innovation by providing broadly accepted practices and standards across ocean sciences, engineering and applications.

# OBPS Key Strategic Objectives

To work towards our vision, and align with our mission, the OBPS has defined four Strategic Objectives (SO) that will guide its operations for the next decade. Through the SOs, we enunciate priority areas defined by users and the broad community, who expressed their needs during workshops, through surveys, by interacting with projects and programmes, and

through feedback from users in their dialogue with the OBPS. Over the last four years, there have been consistent feedback on user needs, some of which have already been implemented and some of which are elements of this strategic plan.

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| **Strategic Objective 01:** **To secure the OBPS as a trusted system through which the ocean community persistently archives and converges their methods, standards, guides, and other methodological content into context-sensitive best practices**  |

This Strategic Objective addresses challenges 1,3,5,7,11 (see Section 4)

**SO-01 Outcomes**

* The OBPS is a trusted, certified, responsive and sustained community resource.
* The OBPS hosts best practices that are tailored to a broad spectrum of resource / capability environments.
* OBPS has broad community participation and ownership in the development and operations of the System.
* The OBPS provides functionality which allows use by traditional knowledge holders and communities with multiple ways of storing and transmitting practical knowhow.

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| **Strategic Objective 02:** **To accelerate the interoperability of observations, convergence of methodologies, and conventions across ocean communities into trusted, transparently-developed, context-sensitive and interoperable best practices and standards** |

This Strategic Objective address challenges 2,4,8 (see Section 4)

**SO-02 Outcomes**

* Trusted protocols for creation, convergence and endorsement of best practices.
* Interoperability across all dimensions of ocean stakeholders’ needs through propagation and linking of best practices, data and standards.
* Broad community engagement in the creation and adoption of best practices.

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| **Strategic Objective 03:** **To foster community - led and equitable capacity development in ocean best practices** |

This Strategic Objective addresses challenges 10 (see Section 4)

**SO-03 Outcomes**

* Training resources provided by OTGA and other training providers available through the OBPS repository.
* Provision of a portfolio of courses on best practice development, consensus building and submission created by the community for the community.
* OBPS courses embedded in relevant university curricula and *Continuing Professional Development (CPD)* opportunities.

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| **Strategic Objective 04:** **To facilitate the creation of a federated network of interoperating ocean practices systems across all rights-holders and stakeholders** |

This Strategic Objective addresses challenge 9 (see Section 4)

**SO-04 Outcomes**

* a global collection of independent methodology management systems, seamlessly interoperating with the OBPS, that will provide the technology needed to support a cultural shift in how diverse ocean communities advance their practices.
* The OBPS continuously exchanges (meta)data with related methodology management systems through ODIS[[2]](#footnote-2) and other digital infrastructures, federating queries across partner systems, promoting access to best-practices methodology content hosted elsewhere.
* A process to identify, harness, and co-design cross-system technologies to detect gaps and opportunities for convergence in distributed ocean methodology holdings.

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[END OF DOCUMENT]

1. For this document we use the phrase “ocean observing” to be inclusive of ocean observations, data processing and management, modelling and applications. Therefore, we consider Ocean Observations as one element of ocean observing whereas, ocean observing is defined to cover the “data and information value chain” from sensors to end user applications. (for reference - see GOOS 2030 Strategy) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. ODIS (**IOC Ocean Data and Information System)** will interlink distributed, independent, systems (within and outside of the IOC) through a decentralized interoperability architecture (ODIS-Arch), to form a digital ecosystem [↑](#footnote-ref-2)