Past documentation on Projects:

SC-4: Original draft principles

Advantages of affiliation as a GOOS Project

The affiliated project benefits from the recognition that it is contributing to a larger programme and larger global context. Benefits include:

- Increased opportunities for interaction with GOOS programme structures and the ocean observing community,
- Recognition that the legacy of the project should be incorporated into GOOS where possible, and

Increased visibility through website links and other communications.

Principles for association as a GOOS Project

GOOS Projects are aimed at filling identified gaps in the system. They may be Development Projects with a broad scope covering requirements, observations, and data systems universally relevant to GOOS, with a geographic or thematic focus; or Pilot Projects focused on specific areas or systems to improve readiness for sustained observations.
Proposed principles for the association of a Project with GOOS are that it:
[basic GOOS principles]

1. Supports GOOS Principles, in particular related to:
    a. being designed to meet defined objectives on the basis of user needs,
    b. intent to sustain observations over the long term,
    c. addressing the range from data capture to end products and services,
    d. commitment to timely, free and unrestricted access to data and associated metadata,
    e. commitment to adhering to internationally-recognized standards and best practices for observations and data management;

2. Uses the Framework for Ocean Observing and associated tools such as the Strategic Mapping and EOV / observing network specification sheets;

3. **GOALS**: Are aimed at increasing the readiness of requirements, observing networks, data systems, and/or information-generation activities;

{CONTEXT}

4. Identifies and manages interfaces with existing GOOS structures and projects, as well as other existing national and international networks, systems and organizations where appropriate;

5. maintains communication and develops a strategy to leave a legacy with a GOOS-related structure; and

6. Is independently managed.

Procedure: Emerge through GOOS Structures: the Steering Committee, Panels, GRAs - community is asked to approach the most relevant of those structures to get the projects going. Approved by the Steering Committee.

Ideal characteristics of Projects

- Focus on developing long-term sustained infrastructure (new or redeveloped) they leave behind to GOOS
    - human capacity / community including coordination mechanisms
    - funding support and interest of agencies
    - technical infrastructure
- Clear objectives and expected results within a sufficient, but limited period of time. (GOOS Projects are not a substitute for routine ongoing GOOS elements/activities)
- Milestones, dates, costing (realizable within a specified period)
- Fundable:
    - engages potential sponsors early in the planning process, and
    - has a strategy to prove value – identifies impact and societal benefit, immediate or longer-term – use of information gathered
- Potential to be repeatable / scalable / reusable
- Engages developing countries

Interface with GOOS

- GOOS projects will communicate with appropriate GOOS body (e.g. the SC and/or its Panels, GRAs) as defined in the Project prospectus.
- Communications shall be kept to efficient minimum, and full use of web page updates and other electronic media will serve to update the community on progress

SC-10

1. **Request** that Projects work in the GOOS planning process to capture key actions, intersections, and boundaries with Core Team components in the GOOS Implementation Plan, identifying outputs, impacts, and resourcing needs; and that these identify they key value and plans for how the projects innovate, changing and improving GOOS. [do projects need a forum as ongoing touchpoint for engagement with the rest of GOOS?]
2. **Work** with the Projects that have a regional scope (TPOS 2020, AtlantOS) and the GRAs to define the best levels of interaction with global observing networks and national systems, starting with workshop, and feeding into the structure/governance evolution work. Include some consultation with other regional governance systems: Regional Seas, LMEs, RFMOs, IOC and WMO regional structures].