EUROPEAN COMMISSION / European Research Area / Environment

Fostering cooperation with Latin American countries in the area of environmental research

Call for proposals FP7-ENV-2011

FP7 - Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change)

COOPERATION

European Commission

Directorate General for Research
Environment Directorate

DISCLAIMER:
The preliminary information presented in this document is based on the proposal evaluation results and shall be considered as provisional and subject to potential modifications in the course of project negotiation.

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Introduction

The main objective of this document is to present and highlight, in the context of the call for proposals FP7-ENV-2011, opportunities and measures aiming to foster and support international cooperation in European Union (EU) funded environmental research. The current call for proposals deploys incentives promoting participation of partners from Latin American countries, such as the targeted topics for research and technological development.

The **first part** of this document contains a comprehensive set of extracts selected from the main documents composing the Information Package for applicants. The full set of official call-related documents and instructions for participation are freely available from the Cordis web-server at http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm by selecting Environment (including climate change) and following the link of the call identifier FP7-ENV-2011.

To note that the Cordis server is the repository of the official call related documents, including possible revisions, to which potential applicants shall refer. The current document contains only partial information as available at the moment of its publication.

The **second part** of this publication briefly presents the 21 projects selected so far under the Environment theme in which partners from Latin America are participating and receiving EU financial support. The presentation includes the projects resulting from the calls 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and is following the structure of the work programme research areas:

- Climate change, pollution and risks.
- Sustainable management of resources.
- Environmental Technologies.
- Earth observation and assessment tools for sustainable development.

The complete catalogue including all FP7 projects financed by the Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change) as outcome of the calls for proposals 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is publicly available at: http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index_en.cfm?pg=publications

Some **key figures** summarising the participation of Latin American (LA) partners in the environmental research projects selected so far:

- 49 partners participating in 22 selected projects out of the 454 participations in the calls for proposals (success rate 10,8%).
- ~2/3 of LA partners participating are from Brazil (14), Argentina (10) or Chile (7).
- The EC requested contribution is totalling EUR 7 mio, representing an arithmetic average of about EUR140.000 per partner.
- The level of LA partners participation is variable and depending on the annual work programme orientations. The number is ranging from 4 participations in 2010 selected projects to 27 successful participations in 2007.
- The research fields attracting the highest level of interest are the sub-activities "Pressure on environment and climate", "Sustainable management of resources and biodiversity" as well as "Earth and ocean observation systems and monitoring methods".

PART I

Set of relevant extracts
call FP7-ENV-2011

COOPERATION
Theme 6 – Environment
(including climate change)

Information for applicants

The complete Information Package, as available from the Cordis server, is composed of:

- A **call *fiche*** summarising the main call elements - Publication Date: 20 July 2010, Budget: € 155.000.000, Deadline: 16 November 2010 at 17:00:00 (Brussels local time) - as well as listing the topics called.
- The **General Introduction to the Cooperation Work Programme 2011**: The International Cooperation relevant part is copied hereafter in page 4.
- The **Work Programme 2011 - Environment (including Climate Change)** which presents the thematic approach and describes the topics called as well as the financial share per sub-activity. Relevant parts calling for specific participation of Latin American partners are copied for information, starting on page 5. This targeted presentation does not prevent Latin American partners to participate in other topics of interest.
- The General Annexes to the Cooperation Work Programme 2011, of which **Annex 1 listing the International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)** eligible for participation and funding is copied on pages 9 and 10.
- The **Guides for Applicants**, specific to the type of funding scheme as defined in the call *fiche* and the work programme, as well as the **FP7 factsheets**

The Cordis server provides also access to the "**Electronic Proposal Submission Service (EPSS)**" intended to support the on-line preparation and submission of proposals as well as to the **Additional Documents** section that refers to the FP7 legal basis including decisions from the Council and the European Parliament.

Extract from the FP7 Cooperation Work Programme - Page 9

International Cooperation

Research cooperation with international partners is an important objective of the Seventh Research Framework Programme. Under the Cooperation Specific Programme, research cooperation with international partners is implemented in the following ways:

- Legal entities from countries associated to the framework programme can participate under the same terms and conditions as those established in the EU Member States. The countries currently associated are: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Faroe Islands, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Lichtenstein, Norway, Montenegro, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey.
- The general opening up of all research activities which allows for the participation of legal entities from all third countries, i.e. from high income countries as well as from middle and low income countries identified as International Cooperation Partner Country (see list of countries considered as ICPC in Annex 1). In addition, legal entities from the associated countries and the ICPC list are eligible for funding. Legal entities from the other third countries and international organisations are eligible for funding under the conditions laid down in Art 29 (2) of the Rules for Participation.
- Some topics in the work programme, in areas of mutual interest and benefit, may target the participation of legal entities from a specific third country, from a group of countries, or from a region. In this case, the active participation of the relevant third country partner or partners should add to the scientific and/or technological excellence of the project and/or lead to an increased impact of the research to be undertaken. These aspects will be considered specifically during the evaluation. The participation of third countries may also be implemented in the form of specific measures such as coordinated calls, twinning of projects or other activities. For instance, the 2011 work programme includes coordinated calls with Japan (under the NMP and Energy themes), with Russia (under the NMP and ICT themes) as well as with Brazil (under the ICT theme). Following the 2010 EU-Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Summit[6], which focused on 'Innovation and Technology for Sustainable Development and Social Inclusion' and its Action Plan, particular attention is given to the participation of research entities from the LAC region (for details see the calls of the themes concerned).
- Through the Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICAs), research cooperation can be dedicated to a given countries/region listed of the ICPC list. The SICA topics are of mutual interest and identified in the work programmes per theme. It should be noted that in the case of SICAs, the participation of the targeted countries/regions is an eligibility condition in the Collaborative Projects. Unless specifically stated, there are no such specific participation criteria for Coordination and Support Actions targeted at ICPCs. Depending on the nature and the expected impact of these actions, the participation of third countries in such projects could, however, be considered essential. Further information on these criteria is given in each theme and also in the relevant Guide for Applicants.

[6] Madrid, 18-19 May 2010. See also http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm – Latin America and Caribbean

International Cooperation

Environmental problems and solutions need to be tackled internationally. The strategic approach for international collaboration of EU environmental research includes identification of major cooperation countries and regions. In line with the EU's commitments and S/T strategies, a coherent set of cooperation activities for major cooperation countries, USA, China, Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa, and for major cooperation regions, the Mediterranean, Latin America, Asia and Africa in particular, will be continued along the lines set out already in 2008. Overall, SICAs are foreseen in all the main areas of the work programme following the strategic orientation of the WP2011.

The 2010 EU-Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Summit[7] focused on bi-regional cooperation on "Innovation and technology for sustainable development and social inclusion". The Summit's Action Plan calls for boosting science and technology cooperation between the EU and LAC countries. The activities targeting LAC contribute to sustainability as advocated by the Summit. This requires an integrated approach taking into account the environmental, economic and social dimensions and a balanced involvement of research teams and the relevant stakeholders from Europe and the LAC region in the consortia. Special attention will be paid to the uptake and use of the new knowledge generated and, whenever relevant, to SME participation.

Where appropriate, synergies and/or complementarities among projects selected from the LAC focused topics are encouraged within the same theme or across themes. In these cases, a dedicated budget for coordination or joint outreach activities could be foreseen. For information on LAC related topics in other themes, see the corresponding work programme chapters.

The most relevant topics considered under this specific geographical focus in the Theme 'Environment (including climate change) are hereby detailed.

Area 6.1.1.5 Climate change natural and socio-economic impacts

ENV.2011.1.1.5-1 Impacts of climate and land use changes in the Amazon

Empirical and modelled data indicate that the Amazon basin is at particular risk to climate change, due to changes in temperature, precipitation, frequency and seasonality of extreme events and fire occurrence. Furthermore, land-use change and deforestation have a profound impact on regional and global climate and the hydrological cycle. However, significant uncertainties remain regarding the representation of the relevant processes in current climate models. The main objective of the project should be to understand and quantify the anthropogenic and climate induced land use and land cover changes in the Amazon and their non-linear interactions and feedbacks, as well as their implications for future regional and global climate changes and relevant policies such as initiatives related to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). Research should draw upon observational datasets and state-of-the art models and contribute to better knowledge of how these

[7] Madrid, 18-19 May 2010. See also ec.europa.eu/research/inco – Latin America and Caribbean

ecosystems will be modified in their environmental, economic and social aspects and what response strategies would be realistic at various levels (regional-national-international level).

Funding scheme*:* Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (focus on Latin America)

Expected Impact: *Quantification of the links and feedbacks between climate variability and land-use change in the Amazon. Assessment of the implications for future climate change at regional and global scale. Contribution to national and international policies related to land use change and climate change.*

Area 6.1.3.3 Risk assessment and management

ENV.2011.1.3.3-1 Risk prevention and management before volcanic eruptions

Volcanic eruptions likely to occur are always preceded by a volcanic unrest period and preeruptive precursor signals. In order to better understand the volcanic dynamics and to distinguish between volcanic activities leading or not to eruption, research should develop and improve the knowledge base and the predictability related to pre-eruptive processes and unrest signals for representative volcanoes. Unrest events should be characterised and reliable precursors for relevant volcano types should be defined. Advances in modelling, experimentation and monitoring capacity need to be assured within a multidisciplinary collaborative framework. Based on the analysis of volcanic unrest, taking into account uncertainties, the project should develop and improve the probabilistic assessments leading to better plans for the management of volcanic crises and to the improvement of forecasting and communication procedures.

Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated for international cooperation partner countries (focus on Latin America)

Expected Impact: *Improvement of preparedness and warning capacity. Improvements of the forecast capacity and management of volcanic crisis. Identification of reliable precursors.*

Area 6.2.1.4 Biodiversity

ENV.2011.2.1.4-1 Potential of biodiversity and ecosystems for the mitigation of climate change

Research will examine at a regional scale interactions between biodiversity and climate, and tipping points in ecosystems associated with climate change, especially those in relatively data rich biodiversity hotspots such as Mesoamerica. It will improve our capacity to use ecosystems to mitigate climate change while avoiding feedback that might accelerate global change. It will examine and analyse unforeseen and undesirable consequences of ways in which biodiversity has been used, or is proposed for use, to help mitigate climate change. The work will also analyse the ways in which biodiversity and ecosystems can be used to reduce impacts of climate change on a large scale, for example in the Amazon basin.

Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project) for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (focus on Latin America)

Expected Impact: *Natural resource and biodiversity managers will benefit from guidance on how biodiversity and ecosystems can be used to mitigate climate change without creating new problems. They will also benefit from consolidated understandings of interactions between climate, ecosystem functioning, and biodiversity.*

Area 6.3.1.1 Water

ENV.2011.3.1.1-1 Technologies for water scarcity mitigation in Latin American context

The objective is to assess the potential of various water recycling and reuse technologies in Latin America, quantify the actual needs, benefits and costs of those technologies, evaluate their social acceptance, and provide solutions for water supply and sanitation in rural and agricultural areas in the context of climate change and water scarcity mitigation. Emphasis should be given to water quality and quantity issues, integration of the needs of various end-users, ways to increase the role of water recycling technologies and reuse principles in integrated water resources management schemes, and appropriate decision tools helping the selection of suitable technologies at regional level. A convincing strategy for the effective dissemination, exploitation, take-up in practice and mainstreaming of results is essential.

Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project) for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries (focus on Latin America)

Expected Impact*: Reduce water withdrawals for both surface and ground water systems, and degradation of freshwater resources. Provide a valuable tool to cope with water supply in agriculture and restoration of depleted aquifers. Prepare guidelines to help national and regional authorities to incorporate recycling in their water management strategies. Exchange experiences in this field between EU and Latin America to improve collaboration and strengthen the establishment of long term cooperation. The results of research in this topic should clearly be of interest and potential benefit to SMEs, and will create a beneficial economic impact to the sector concerned. A strong participation of SMEs in the project itself should help contribute to the realisation of that impact.*

Area 6.4.1.1 Integration of European activities within GEO

ENV.2011.4.1.1-1 Integration and optimisation of information for building a Global Carbon Observing System

The topic is intended to support the research necessary for the development of a Global Carbon Observing System, including further integrating networks of atmospheric CO2 observations, air-surface exchange flux terrestrial networks, as well as ocean observatories, building on existing European and global initiatives and relevant GEO tasks (e.g. CL-09-03). Whenever possible the projects should incorporate other constituents important for the radiative budget in the Global Carbon Observing System.

The project should contribute to fostering the development of high-resolution global and regional data-assimilation and modelling systems to enhance the spatial and temporal resolution of the observations and provide relevant global to regional-scale information, including emission inventories through the GEOSS. Partners from South America involved in forest carbon monitoring must be included in a balanced way in the consortium, in particular

to contribute to filling the gap for in-situ data in those critical tropical high carbon productivity areas. The project should explore long-term possibilities for sustaining a Global Carbon Observing System beyond its research and development phase, including developing economic scenarios based on cost/benefit analyses and demonstrating the added value for Europe to support such a system.

Funding scheme: Collaborative Project (large scale integrating project) - for specific cooperation actions (SICA) dedicated to international cooperation partner countries

Expected Impact: *An aggregated set of global Carbon information building on existing regional initiatives and resources, in view of the achievement of the 2015 GEOSS climate strategic target.*

Area 6.4.2.3 Interplay between social, economic and ecological systems

ENV.2011.4.2.3-1 Community based management of environmental challenges

Away from panaceas and silver bullet solutions, local community members can create and enforce original rules that lead to successful and sustainable economic governance models if given access to and in control of their own resources. Supporting these findings, this topic calls for partnerships between civil society and research organisations. These partnerships should identify and analyse locally owned and developed solutions put in place to prevent and resolve tensions arising from a necessary new repartition and use of natural resources, including ecosystem services, due to environmental and climate changes. Adapted outcomes of this research will be shared and potentially implemented with two to three other local communities confronted with the same kind of challenges and seeking support and collaboration in finding ways to overcome their difficulties. The overall focus is on Latin America.

Funding scheme: Research for the benefit of specific groups – Civil Society Organisations. Additional eligibility criterion: A minimum of one participant from Latin America is required.

Expected Impact: *Enhanced local sustainable economic governance of natural resources. Identification and implementation of means to resolve local tensions arising from new repartition and use of natural resources.*

ANNEX 1: LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PARTNER COUNTRIES

Annex 1: List of International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC)[1]

ACP *

- AFRICAN

- Angola LM
- Benin L
- Botswana UM
- Burkina-Faso L
- Burundi L
- Cameroon LM
- Cape Verde LM
- Central African Republic L
- Chad L
- Comoros L
- Congo (Republic) LM
- Congo (Democratic Rep.) L
- Côte d'Ivoire L
- Djibouti LM
- Equatorial Guinea UM
- Eritrea L
- Ethiopia L
- Gabon UM
- Gambia L
- Ghana L
- Guinea L
- Guinea-Bissau L
- Kenya L
- Lesotho LM
- Liberia L
- Madagascar L
- Malawi L
- Mali L
- Mauritania L
- Mauritius UM
- Mozambique L
- Namibia LM
- Niger L
- Nigeria L
- Rwanda L
- Sao Tome and Principe L
- Senegal L
- Seychelles UM
- Sierra Leone L
- Somalia L
- South Africa[2] UM
- Sudan L
- Swaziland LM
- Tanzania L
- Togo L
- Uganda L
- Zambia L
- Zimbabwe L

- CARIBBEAN

- Barbados UM
- Belize UM
- Cuba LM
- Dominica UM
- Dominican Rep. LM
- Grenada UM
- Guyana LM
- Haiti L
- Jamaica LM
- Saint Kitts and Nevis UM
- Saint Lucia UM
- Saint Vincent and Grenadines UM
- Suriname LM
- Trinidad and Tobago UM

- PACIFIC

- Cook Islands UM
- Timor Leste L
- Fiji LM
- Kiribati LM
- Marshall Islands LM
- Micronesia, Federal States of LM
- Nauru UM
- Niue UM
- Palau UM
- Papua New Guinea L
- Samoa LM
- Solomon Islands L
- Tonga LM
- Tuvalu LM
- Vanuatu LM

ASIA

- Afghanistan L
- Bangladesh L
- Bhutan L
- Burma/Myanmar L
- Cambodia L
- China*[2]** LM
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea L
- India[2]** L
- Indonesia LM
- Iran LM
- Iraq LM
- Lao People's Democratic Rep. L
- Malaysia UM
- Maldives LM
- Mongolia L
- Nepal L
- Oman UM
- Pakistan L
- Philippines LM
- Sri Lanka LM
- Thailand LM
- Vietnam L
- Yemen L

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (EECA)

- Armenia[3] LM
- Azerbaijan[3] LM
- Belarus[3] LM
- Georgia[3] LM
- Kazakhstan LM
- Kyrgyz Republic L
- Moldova[3,4] LM
- Russia[2]** UM
- Tajikistan L
- Turkmenistan LM
- Ukraine[2,3,4] LM
- Uzbekistan L

LATIN AMERICA

- Argentina[2] UM
- Bolivia LM
- Brazil[2]** LM
- Chile[2] UM
- Colombia LM
- Costa Rica UM
- Ecuador LM
- El Salvador LM
- Guatemala LM
- Honduras LM
- Mexico[2] UM
- Nicaragua LM
- Panama UM
- Paraguay LM
- Peru LM
- Uruguay UM
- Venezuela UM

MEDITERRANEAN PARTNER COUNTRIES (MPC)

- Algeria[3] LM
- Egypt[2,3] LM
- Jordan [2,3] LM
- Lebanon[3] UM
- Libya[3] UM
- Morocco[2,3] LM
- Palestinian-administered areas[3] LM
- Syrian Arab Rep.[3] LM
- Tunisia[2,3] LM

WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES (WBC)

- Kosovo[5] LM

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*In the 'Specific international cooperation actions', Africa can also be considered as a region on its own, while the Caribbean countries can also participate with Latin American and the Pacific countries with Asia.

**For participation in the 'Specific international cooperation actions' each of Brazil, China, India and Russia may be considered individually as a region on its own. Thus, the required two or more partners can be located in these countries. However, in this case, at least two different partners from different provinces, oblasts, republics or states within Brazil, China, India or Russia are necessary.

In accordance with Article 2(12) of the Rules for Participation in FP7, 'International Cooperation Partner Country' (ICPC) means a third country which the Commission classifies as a low-income (L), lower-middle-income (LM) or upper-middle-income (UM) country. Countries associated to the Seventh EU Framework Programme do not qualify as ICP Countries and therefore do not appear in this list.

* Legal entities established in the high-income territories Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan are not eligible under the ICPC provisions.

[1] Legal entities established in countries in which the European Union under Articles 75 and 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union has issued actions to interrupt or to reduce, in part or completely, economic relations, may only participate and receive a financial contribution if it complies with these actions.

[2] Signed an agreement with the EU covering Science & Technology.

[3] These countries are also part of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).

[4] Until the country becomes Associated to FP7

[5] As defined by UNSC resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999.

PART II

Catalogue of FP7 projects 2007 – 2010 involving partners from Latin America

COOPERATION
Theme 6 – Environment
(including climate change)

Theme 6 – Environment (including climate change)
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Project Number	**Acronym**	**Title**	**Funding Scheme**	**Page**
		Research Area Biodiversity		
244161	FORCE	Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment (FORCE): An ecosystem approach to managing Caribbean coral reefs in the face of climate change	CP-IP-SICA	30
265294	GreenSeas	Development of global plankton data base and model system for eco-climate early warning	CP-FP-SICA	31
		Research Area Environmental Technologies including Cultural Heritage		
244104	THESEUS	Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate	CP-IP	32
226552	RISKCYCLE	Risk-based management of chemicals and products in a circular economy at a global scale	CSA-CA	34
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211307	DevCoCast	GEONETCast for and by Developing countries	CSA-SA	35
244242	EO-MINERS	Earth Observation for Monitoring and Observing Environmental and Societal Impacts of Mineral Resources Exploration and Exploitation	CP-FP-SICA	36
265229	ERA-CLIM	European Re-Analysis of global CLIMate observations	CP-FP	37
265113	GMOS	Global Mercury Observation System	CP-IP-SICA	38
		Research Area Assessment Tools for Sustainable Development		
212237	ESDINDS	The Development of Indicators & Assessment Tools for CSO Values-based projects in Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)	BSG	39
244065	POLICYMIX	Assessing the role of economic instruments in policy mixes for ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation (POLICYMIX)	CP-FP	40

Activity Code: ENV.2007.1.1.5.2. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 60

Title: Assessment of Climatic change and impacts on the Quantity and quality of Water

Proposed EC Grant: 6.493.573 €

Abstract:

As the evidence for human induced climate change becomes clearer, so too does the realization that its effects will have impacts on natural environment and socio-economic systems. Some regions are more vulnerable than others, both to physical changes and to the consequences for ways of life. The proposal will assess the impacts of a changing climate on the quantity and quality of water in mountain regions. Modeling techniques will be used to project the influence of climatic change on the major determinants of river discharge at various time and space scales. Regional climate models will provide the essential information on shifting precipitation and temperature patterns, and snow, ice, and biosphere models will feed into hydrological models in order to assess the changes in seasonality, amount, and incidence of extreme events in various catchment areas. Environmental and socio-economic responses to changes in hydrological regimes will be analyzed in terms of hazards, aquatic ecosystems, hydropower, tourism, agriculture, and the health implications of changing water quality. Attention will also be devoted to the interactions between land use/land cover changes, and changing or conflicting water resource demands. Adaptation and policy options will be elaborated on the basis of the model results. Specific environmental conditions of mountain regions will be particularly affected by rapidly rising temperatures, prolonged droughts and extreme precipitation. The methodological developments gained from a European mountain focus will be used to address water issues in regions whose economic conditions and political structures may compromise capacities to respond and adapt, such as the Andes and Central Asia where complex problems resulting from asymmetric power relations and less robust institutions arise. Methodologies developed to study European mountains and their institutional frameworks will identify vulnerabilities and be used to evaluate a range of policy options.

Partners:

1	UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE	CH
2	FORSCHUNGSANSTALT AGROSCOPE RECKENHOLZ-TAENIKON	CH
3	AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LA PROTEZIONE AMBIENTALE DEL PIEMONTE	IT
4	AGENZIA REGIONALE PER LA PROTEZIONEDELL AMBIENTE	IT
5	UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN	AT
6	UNIVERSIDAD DE LA SERENA	CL
7	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS	CL
8	METEO-FRANCE	FR
9	INSTITUTO TORCUATO DI TELLA	AR
10	ENEA - RICERCA SUL SISTEMA ELETTRICO SPA	IT
11	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI L'AQUILA	IT
13	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)	FR
14	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS	ES
15	COMPAGNIA VALDOSTANA ACQUE SPA	IT
16	ENEL PRODUZIONE. S.P.A.	IT
17	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
18	FONDAZIONE MONTAGNA SICURA	IT
19	THE ABDUS SALAM INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS	IT
20	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IT
22	INSTITUTE OF WATER PROBLEMS AND HYDROPOWER OF THE KYRGYZ NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	KG
24	COMMISSARIAT A L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE (CEA)	FR
25	MONTEROSASTAR SRL	IT
26	MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.	DE
27	ENTE PARCO NAZIONALE GRAN PARADISO	IT
28	POLITECNICO DI MILANO	IT
29	UNIVERSITAET BERN	CH
30	THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM	UK
34	INSTITUT DE HAUTES ETUDES INTERNATIONALES ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT	CH

36	UNIVERSITAET GRAZ	AT
37	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE	UK

Activity Code: ENV.2007.1.1.5.3. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 48

Title: A Europe-South America Network for Climate Change Assessment and Impact Studies in La Plata Basin

Proposed EC Grant: 3.358.996 €

Abstract:

The CLARIS LPB Project aims at predicting the regional climate change impacts on La Plata Basin (LPB) in South America, and at designing adaptation strategies for land-use, agriculture, rural development, hydropower production, river transportation, water resources and ecological systems in wetlands. In order to reach such a goal, the project has been built on the following four major thrusts. First, improving the description and understanding of decadal climate variability is of prime importance for short-term regional climate change projections (2010-2040). Second, a sound approach requires an ensemble of coordinated regional climate scenarios in order to quantify the amplitude and sources of uncertainties in LPB future climate at two time horizons: 2010-2040 for adaptation strategies and 2070-2100 for assessment of long-range impacts. Such coordination will allow to critically improve the prediction capacity of climate change and its impacts in the region. Third, adaptation strategies to regional scenarios of climate change impacts require a multi-disciplinary approach where all the regional components (climate, hydrology, land use, land cover, agriculture and deforestation) are addressed in a collaborative way. Feedbacks between the regional climate groups and the land use and hydrology groups will ensure to draw a first-order feedback of future land use and hydrology scenarios onto the future regional climate change. Fourth, stakeholders must be integrated in the design of adaptation strategies, ensuring their dissemination to public, private and governmental policy-makers. Finally, in continuity with the FP6 CLARIS Project, our project will put a special emphasis in forming young scientists in European institutes and in strengthening the collaborations between European and South American partners. The project is coordinated with the objectives of LPB, an international project on La Plata Basin that has been endorsed by the CLIVAR and GEWEX Panels.

Partners:

1	INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	FR
2	UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA	UK
3	LEIBNIZ-ZENTRUM FUER AGRARLANDSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG (ZALF) e.V.	DE
4	MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.	DE
5	CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL	IT
6	ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA	IT
7	UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	ES
8	SVERIGES METEOROLOGISKA OCH HYDROLOGISKA INSTITUT	SE
9	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS	BR
10	UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO	BR
11	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.	BR
12	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANA	BR
13	CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS Y TECNICAS	AR
14	UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES	AR
15	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA	AR
16	Instituzo national del agua	AR
17	UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPUBLICA	UY
18	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)	FR
19	ENEA - RICERCA SUL SISTEMA ELETTRICO SPA	IT
20	UNIVERSITE DE GENEVE	CH

Activity Code: ENV.2008.1.1.1.1. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 51

Title: Ice2sea - estimating the future contribution of continental ice to sea-level rise

Proposed EC Grant: 9.994.842 €

Abstract:

The melting of continental ice (glaciers, ice caps and ice sheets) is a substantial source of current sea-level rise, and one that is accelerating more rapidly than was predicted even a few years ago. Indeed, the most recent report from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change highlighted that the uncertainty in projections of future sea-level rise is dominated by uncertainty concerning continental ice, and that understanding of the key processes that will lead to loss of continental ice must be improved before reliable projections of sea-level rise can be produced. The ice2sea programme will draw together European and international partners, to reduce these uncertainties. We will undertake targeted studies of key processes in mountain glacier systems and ice caps (e.g. Svalbard), and in ice sheets in both polar regions (Greenland and Antarctica) to improve understanding of how these systems will respond to future climate change. We will improve satellite determinations of continental ice mass, and provide much-needed datasets for testing glacier-response models. Using newly developed ice-sheet/glacier models, we will generate detailed projections of the contribution of continental ice to sea-level rise over the next 200 years, and identify thresholds that commit the planet to long-term sea-level rise. We will deliver these results in forms accessible to scientists, policy-makers and the general public, which will include clear presentations of the sources of uncertainty. The ice2sea programme will directly inform the ongoing international debate on climate-change mitigation, and European debates surrounding coastal adaptation and sea-defence planning. It will leave a legacy of improved understanding of key cryospheric processes affecting development of the Earth System and the predictive tools for glacier-response modelling, and it will train a new generation of young European researchers who can use those tools for the future benefit of society.

Partners:

1	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL	UK
2	ALFRED-WEGENER-INSTITUT FUER POLAR- UND MEERESFORSCHUNG	DE
3	CSC-TIETEEN TIETOTEKNIIKAN KESKUS OY	FI
4	DANMARKS METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT	DK
5	DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET	DK
6	The Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland	DK
7	HASKOLI ISLANDS	IS
8	UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT	NL
9	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)	FR
10	MET OFFICE	UK
11	UNIVERSITETET I OSLO	NO
12	UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES	BE
13	Universita' degli Studi di Urbino Carlo Bo	IT
14	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	UK
15	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH	UK
16	VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL	BE
17	Københavns Universitet	DK
18	UNIVERSITE DE LIEGE	BE
19	UNIVERSITAET ZUERICH	CH
20	UNIWERSYTET SLASKI	PL
21	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS	CL
22	AGENZIA NAZIONALE PER LE NUOVE TECNOLOGIE,L'ENERGIA E LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO SOSTENIBILE	IT
23	NORSK POLARINSTITUTT	NO
24	Instytut Geofizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk	PL

Activity Code: ENV.2008.1.1.4.1. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 48

Title: Comprehensive Modelling of the Earth system for better climate prediction and projection

Proposed EC Grant: 7.922.680 €

Abstract:

The European integrating project COMBINE brings together research groups to advance Earth system models (ESMs) for more accurate climate projections and for reduced uncertainty in the prediction of climate and climate change in the next decades. COMBINE will contribute to better assessments of changes in the physical climate system and of their impacts in the societal and economic system. The proposed work will strengthen the scientific base for environmental policies of the EU for the climate negotiations, and will provide input to the IPCC/AR5 process. COMBINE proposes to improve ESMs by including key physical and biogeochemical processes to model more accurately the forcing mechanisms and the feedbacks determining the magnitude of climate change in the 21st century. For this purpose the project will incorporate carbon and nitrogen cycle, aerosols coupled to cloud microphysics and chemistry, proper stratospheric dynamics and increased resolution, ice sheets and permafrost in current Earth system models. COMBINE also proposes to improve initialization techniques to make the best possible use of observation based analyses of ocean and ice to benefit from the predictability of the climate system in predictions of the climate of the next few decades. Combining more realistic models and skilful initialization is expected to reduce the uncertainty in climate projections. Resulting effects will be investigated in the physical climate system and in impacts on water availability and agriculture, globally and in 3 regions under the influence of different climate feedback mechanisms. Results from the comprehensive ESMs will be used in an integrated assessment model to test the underlying assumptions in the scenarios, and hence to contribute to improved scenarios. COMBINE will make use of the experimental design and of the scenarios proposed for IPCC AR5. Therefore the project will be able to contribute to the AR5, by its relevant research and by the contribution of experiments to the IPCC data archives.

Partners:

1	MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.	DE
2	MET OFFICE	UK
3	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS)	FR
4	CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL	IT
5	METEO-FRANCE	FR
6	KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDS METEOROLOGISCH INSTITUUT (KNMI)	NL
7	UNIVERSITETET I BERGEN	NO
8	DANMARKS METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT	DK
9	EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS	UK
10	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
11	ILMATIETEEN LAITOS	FI
12	Ministerie van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer	NL
13	SVERIGES METEOROLOGISKA OCH HYDROLOGISKA INSTITUT	SE
14	WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITEIT	NL
15	HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO	FI
16	CENTRE EUROPEEN DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION AVANCEE EN CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE	FR
17	UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN	BE
18	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	UK
19	UNIVERSITAET KASSEL	DE
20	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CRETE	EL
21	THE CYPRUS RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	CY
22	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS	BR

Activity Code: ENV.2008.1.1.5.1. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation through Alternative Landuses in Rainforests of the Tropics

Proposed EC Grant: 3.488.760 €

Abstract:

The proposal addresses Topic ENV.2008.1.1.5.1 “Addressing deforestation in tropical areas: greenhouse gas emissions, socio-economic drivers and impacts, and policy options for emissions reduction”. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the development and evaluation of mechanisms and the institutions needed at multiple levels for changing stakeholder behaviour to slow tropical deforestation rates and hence reduce GHG emissions. This will be achieved through enhancing our understanding of the social, cultural, economic and ecological drivers of forest transition in selected case study areas in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America. This understanding will facilitate the identification and assessment of viable policy options addressing the drivers of deforestation and their consistency with policy approaches on avoided deforestation, such as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and degradation (REDD), currently being discussed in UNFCCC and other relevant international fora. At the same time, ways of improving the spatial quantification of land use change and the associated changes in GHG fluxes will be developed, thereby improving the accounting of GHG emissions resulting from land use change in tropical forest margins and peatlands. This will allow the analysis of scenarios of the local impacts of potential international climate change policies on GHG emission reductions, land use, and livelihoods in selected case study areas, the results of which will be used to develop new negotiation support tools for use with stakeholders at international, national and local scales to explore a basket of options for incorporating REDD into post-2012 climate agreements. The project will provide a unique link between international policy-makers and stakeholders on the ground who will be required to change their behaviour regarding deforestation, thereby contributing to well-informed policy-making at the international level.

Partners:

1	THE MACAULAY LAND USE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	UK
2	UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN	BE
3	VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG	NL
4	GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITAET GOETTINGEN STIFTUNG OEFFENTLICHEN RECHTS	DE
5	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGROFORESTRY	KE
6	Center for International Forestry Research	ID
7	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE	NG
8	CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL	CO
9	Balai Penelitian Tanah	ID
10	Research Centre for Forest Ecology and Environment	VN
11	INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE AGRICOLE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	CM
12	Instituto Nacional de Innovacion Agraria	PE

Activity Code: ENV.2009.1.2.1.1 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Impact of climate change on the transport, fate and risk management of viral pathogens in water

Proposed EC Grant: 2.421.016 €

Abstract:

The use of hydrological models to determine the effects of climate change on the variation in viral flux, and therefore in risk associated with viral disease, constitutes a novel approach to the management of water-related disease. Tools developed in previous EU Projects will be used to conduct case studies on five selected sites (in Sweden, Spain, Hungary, Greece and Brazil) vulnerable to climate change (principally rainfall events), and the empirical baseline data accrued will be used in mathematical models constructed to estimate changes in exposure under defined conditions. Exposure levels will then be used to estimate risk of disease associated with such changes. Tools will include novel methods for processing of sewage, effluent and water samples, for quantitative detection of the target viruses, and for the determination of the source (human or animal) of viral pollution. Models will be adapted from existing epidemiological models for viral disease in the community, or will be generated de novo as required. Bacterial faecal indicator analysis will permit the determination of any relationships between virus levels and water quality standards, and also between changes in virus concentration in water and risk to public health activities, such as bathing in polluted water or consumption of shellfish.

Partners:

1	ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY	UK
2	UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA	ES
3	VELINDRE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE TRUST	UK
4	UNIVERSITY OF PATRAS	EL
5	UMEA UNIVERSITET	SE
6	FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ	BR
7	ORSZAGOS KORNYEZETEGESZSEGUGYI INTEZET	HU
8	Fundació Privada Institut Català de Ciències del Clima	ES

Activity Code: ENV.2009.1.3.1.1 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 48

Title: Forest fires under climate, social and economic changes in Europe, the Mediterranean and other fire-affected areas of the world

Proposed EC Grant: 6.178.153 €

Abstract:

Fire regimes result from interactions between climate, land-use and land-cover (LULC), and socioeconomic factors, among other. These changed during the last decades, particularly around the Mediterranean. Our understanding of how they affected fire regime in the past is limited. During this century temperatures, drought and heat waves will very likely increase, and rainfall decrease. These and further socioeconomic change will affect LULC. Additional areas will be abandoned due to being unsuitable for agriculture or other uses. Fire danger and fire hazard are very likely to increase, affecting fire regimes. FUME will learn from the past to understand future impacts. Mod. 1 we will study how LULC and socioeconomics changed and how climate and weather affected fire in dynamically changing landscapes. Fires will be mapped throughout Europe to determine hazard burning functions for LULC types. Since climate has changed, an attempt to attribute (sensu IPCC) fire regime change to climate, differentiating it from socioeconomic change, will be made. Mod. 2 will produce scenarios of change (climate, including extremes, land-use land-cover, socioeconomics, vegetation) for various emissions pathways and three time-slices during this century. With these and results from Mod.1, models and field experiments projected impacts on fire-regime and vegetation vulnerabilities will be calculated, including climate extremes (drought, heat-waves). Mod. 3 will investigate adaptation options in fire- and land-management, including restoration. Fire prevention and fire fighting protocols will be tested/developed under the new conditions to mitigating fire risks. A company managing fire will be a key player. Costs and policy impacts of changes in fire will be studied. Research will focus on old and new fire areas, the rural interface, whole Europe and the Mediterranean, including all Mediterranean countries of the world. Users will be involved in training and other activities.

Partners:

1	UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA - LA MANCHA	ES
2	FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	ES
3	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DELLA TUSCIA	IT
4	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE	FR
5	POTSDAM INSTITUT FUER KLIMAFOLGENFORSCHUNG	DE
6	FUNDACAO DA FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA	PT
7	JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE- EUROPEAN COMMISSION	BE
8	CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL	IT
9	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI	IT
10	CENTRE NATIONAL DU MACHINISME AGRICOLE, DU GENIE RURAL, DES EAUX ET DES FORETS	FR
11	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	EL
12	UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA	EL
13	LUNDS UNIVERSITET	SE
14	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	ES
15	INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	FR
16	ILMATIETEEN LAITOS	FI
17	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IT
18	Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza / International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies	ES
19	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS	ES
20	TECNOLOGIAS Y SERVICIOS AGRARIOS, S.A.	ES
21	Instituto Superior de Agronomia	PT
22	CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES	BE
23	Universté Ferhat Abbas- Sétif- Laboratoire d'Optique Appliquée	DZ
24	INSTITUT NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES EN GENIE RURAL, EAUX ET FORETS	TN
25	Secrétariat d'Etat auprès du Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, chargé de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	MA
26	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY, SOUTHWEST ANATOLIA FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE	TR

27	South African National Biodiversity Institute	ZA
28	US FOREST SERVICE - PACIFIC SOUTHWEST RESEARCH STATION	US
29	Arizona Board of Regents	US
31	UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	US
32	University of Wollongong	AU
33	Universidad Austral de Chile	CL

Activity Code: ENV.2007.2.1.2.2. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Enhancing the role of wetlands in integrated water resources management for twinned river basins in EU, Africa and South-America in support of EU Water Initiatives

Proposed EC Grant: 2.284.012 €

Abstract:

The overall objective of the WETwin project is to enhance the role of wetlands in basin-scale integrated water resources management, with the aim of improving the community service functions while conserving good ecological status. Strategies will be worked out for: • utilizing the drinking water supply and sanitation potentials of wetlands for the benefit of people living in the basin, while maintaining (and improving as much as possible) the ecosystem functions • adapting wetland management to changing environmental conditions • integrating wetlands into river basin management • improving stakeholder participation and capacity building with the aim of supporting sustainable wetland management. The project will work on 'twinned' case study wetlands from Africa, South America and Europe. Management solutions will be worked out for these wetlands with the aim of supporting the achievement of the above objectives. Involvement of local stakeholders into the planning process will play a crucial role. Knowledge and experiences gained from these case studies will be summarized in general guidelines in order to support achieving project objectives on global scale. The project also aims at supporting the global exchange of expertise on wetland management. Stakeholder participation, capacity building and expertise exchange will be supported by a series of stakeholder and 'twinning' workshops.

Partners:

1	VITUKI KORNYEZETVEDELMI ES VIZGAZDALKODASI KUTATO INTEZET KOZHASZNU TARSASAG	HU
2	Soresma NV	BE
3	POTSDAM INSTITUT FUER KLIMAFOLGENFORSCHUNG	DE
4	WASSERKLUSTER LUNZ BIOLOGISCHE STATION GMBH	AT
5	UNESCO-IHE INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION	NL
6	STICHTING WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL	NL
7	NATIONAL WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION	UG
8	INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE IWMI	LK
9	CENTRO DE TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGIAS ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITECNICA DEL LITORAL	EC

Activity Code: ENV.2007.2.1.2.4. **Funding Scheme:** CSA **Duration (Months):** 42

Title: Vital and viable services for natural resource management in Latin America

Proposed EC Grant: 850.000 €

Abstract:

VIVACE is based on two conceptual pillars: on the one side innovative technical concepts for vital and viable services, and on the other, integrated analytical approaches and decision support tools. These two pillars are based on the emerging concepts for natural resource management emphasising reuse and recycling. They will be centred on peri-urban water management, but will include organic solid waste management, and agricultural water management. The “restricted biosphere” where VIVACE will test their tools is represented by rapidly developing urban or small town areas in Latin America, together with their rural/natural surroundings. The systems boundaries will be set on a case specific basis in such a way that the mutual impacts of water extraction and wastewater/waste disposal can be assessed. In each case study, VIVACE will analyse the impact of existing resource management practices (within the considered sectors) on the economic development in the region. This will allow the evaluation of the potential of proposed innovative concepts for safeguarding and or fostering economic development in a restricted biosphere. Integrated analytical approaches for decision support and strategic planning will then be developed and tested, with particular focus on tools for integrated and participatory assessment of these aspects. In this perspective, the two primary objectives of VIVACE will be: 1. To explore the existing potential and constraints of integrated resource planning, thereby contributing to the implementation of the Framework Programmes and the preparation of future Community research and technological development policy. 2. To interact with a wide range of societal actors (SMEs, civil society organisations and their networks, small research teams and research centres) in the activities of the thematic areas of the Cooperation programme.

Partners:

1	UNIVERSITAET FUER BODENKULTUR WIEN	AT
2	STICHTING LETTINGA ASSOCIATES	NL
3	POLITECNICO DI BARI	IT
4	Instituto Internacional de medio Ambiente y Desarrollo- America Latina	AR
5	Instituzo national del agua	AR
6	INSTITUTO MEXICANO DE TECNOLOGIA DEL AGUA	MX
7	Zentrum fur Umweltmanagement und Entscheidungstheorie	AT

Activity Code: ENV.2007.2.1.4.2. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 60

Title: Palm harvest impacts in tropical forests

Proposed EC Grant: 3.145.880 €

Abstract:

Tropical forests harbour thousands of useful plants which are harvested and used in subsistence economies or traded in local, regional or international markets. The effect on the ecosystem is little known, and the forests' resilience is badly understod. Palms are the most useful group of plants in tropical American forests and we will study the effect of extraction and trade of palms on forest in the western Amazon, the Andes and the Pacific lowlands. We will determine the size of the resource by making palm community studies in the different forest formations and determine the number of species and individuals of all palm species. The genetic structure of useful palm species will be studied to determine how much harvesting of the species contributes to genetic erosion of its populations, and whether extraction can be made without harm. We then determine how much palms are used for subsistence purposes by carrying out quantitative, ethnobotanical research in different forest types and then we study trade patterns for palm products from local markets to markets which involve export to other countries and continents. Palm populations are managed in various ways from sustainable ones to destructive harvesting; we will study different ways in which palms are managed and propose sustainable methods to local farmers, local governments, NGOs and other interested parties. Finally we will study national level mechanism that governs extraction, trade and commercialization of palm products, to identify positive and negative policies in relation to resilience of ecosystems and use this to propose sustainable policies to the governments. The results will be diseminated in a variety of ways, depending on need and stake holders, from popular leaflets and videos for farmers, reports for policy makers to scientific publication for the research community. The team behind the proposal represents 10 universities and research institutions in Europe and northwestern South America.

Partners:

1	AARHUS UNIVERSITET	DK
2	INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT	FR
4	FREIE UNIVERSITAET BERLIN	DE
5	ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS KEW	UK
6	UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRES	BO
7	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL MAYOR DE SAN MARCOS	PE
8	PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DEL ECUADOR	EC
9	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA	CO
10	DANISH CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS	DK
11	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS	ES
12	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	ES

Activity Code: ENV.2007.2.1.4.3. **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas in Developing Countries

Proposed EC Grant: 2.418.160 €

Abstract:

LiveDiverse (LD) will develop new knowledge on the interactions between human livelihood and biodiversity in riparian and aquatic contexts in four developing countries (Vietnam, India, South Africa, Costa Rica). It has a strong emphasis on dissemination and the constructive engagement of a broad selection of social groups and their governmental and non-governmental representatives. The analysis of biodiversity values, sustainable use and livelihoods (biodiversity governance) within the project adopts vulnerability as a unifying concept, taking the point of departure in the concepts of biodiversity and livelihood vulnerability. Vulnerability will be considered from a combination of bio-physical, socio-economic and cultural/spiritual perspectives, where human ability to conserve and husband biodiversity while at the same time achieving sustainable livelihoods is of vital importance. The analyses of areas will analyse vulnerability in terms of biophysical, socio-economic- legal, and cultural/spiritual issues. Maps of these three perspectives will then be constructed in each case study and incorporated into a GIS system. These maps will identify biodiversity and livelihood 'hot-spots', that is, places where there is a high risk (according to natural science criteria), and a low capability (according to the socio-economic, law and policy criteria). Finally, biodiversity and livelihood scenarios will be developed. These scenarios will take into account the main perspectives; biological diversity risk, socio economic ability and cultural perceptions to cope with effects of this risk. Working in a 15-year perspective, the scenarios will examine future possible trends, threats and developments in order to formulate strategies and policy to meet the needs of both biodiversity and livelihoods.

Partners:

1	LINKOPINGS UNIVERSITET	SE
2	National Institute for Agricultural Planning and Projection	VN
3	SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING PARTICIPATIVE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT	IN
4	COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	ZA
5	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO ACADEMICO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL	CR
6	VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG	NL
7	UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE	UK
8	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - DIRECTORATE GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE - JRC	BE

Activity Code: ENV.2008.2.1.3.1. **Funding Scheme:** CSA **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Prevention and Restoration Actions to Combat Desertification. An Integrated Assessment.

Proposed EC Grant: 976.964 €

Abstract:

The general objective of PRACTICE is to link S & T advances and traditional knowledge on prevention and restoration practices to combat desertification with sound implementation, learning and adaptive management, knowledge sharing, and dissemination of best practices. Specific objectives are: 1. To create an international platform of long-term monitoring sites for assessing and investigating practices to combat desertification. 2. To develop integrated evaluation tools to assess the cost-effectiveness of practices to combat desertification, taking into account changes in both biophysical and socio-economic properties, by synergistically exploiting the recent advances on assessment and evaluation methodologies and approaches. 3. To assess prevention and restoration practices to combat desertification for croplands, rangelands and woodlands, considering the impacts on socio-economic status, soil functions, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. 4. To identify and document best practices to combat desertification considering multiple purposes at different spatial (local to global) scales, and to establish cost-effective thresholds for the various management alternatives. 5. To develop education material and translational science strategies, and implement innovative participatory approaches to link science to society, to share and transfer evaluation methods and best practices, addressing and involving stakeholders at all levels, from farmers to local organisations, to national and international bodies.

Partners:

1	FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	ES
2	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE	ES
3	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI SASSARI	IT
4	UNIVERSITAET TRIER	DE
5	CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL	IT
6	ARISTOTELIO PANEPISTIMIO THESSALONIKIS	EL
7	THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN	UK
8	FUNDACIÓN UNIVERSIDAD EMPRESA DE LA REGIÓN DE MURCIA	ES
9	UNIVERSITAET HAMBURG	DE
10	Liga para a Protecção da Natureza	PT
11	BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV	IL
12	NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT	ZA
13	Northeast Normal University	CN
14	Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad	CL
15	Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon	MX

Activity Code: ENV.2009.2.2.1.5 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 53

Title: Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment (FORCE): An ecosystem approach to managing Caribbean coral reefs in the face of climate change

Proposed EC Grant: 6.474.632 €

Abstract:

The Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment (FORCE) Project partners a multi-disciplinary team of researchers from Europe and the Caribbean to enhance the scientific basis for managing coral reefs in an era of rapid climate change and unprecedented human pressure on coastal resources. The overall aim is to provide coral reef managers with a toolbox of sustainable management practices that minimise the loss of coral reef health and biodiversity. An ecosystem approach is taken that explicitly links the health of the ecosystem with the livelihoods of dependent communities, and identifies the governance structures needed to implement sustainable development. Project outcomes are reached in four steps. First, a series of experimental, observational and modelling studies are carried out to understand both the ultimate and proximate drivers of reef health and therefore identify the chief causes of reef degradation. Second, the project assembles a toolbox of management measures and extends their scope where new research can significantly improve their efficacy. Examples include the first 'coral-friendly' fisheries policies that balance herbivore extraction against the needs of the ecosystem, the incorporation of coral bleaching into marine reserve design, and creation of livelihood enhancement and diversification strategies to reduce fisheries capacity. Third, focus groups and ecological models are used to determine the efficacy of management tools and the governance constraints to their implementation. This step impacts practical reef management by identifying the tools most suited to solving a particular management problem but also benefits high-level policy-makers by highlighting the governance reform needed to implement such tools effectively. Lastly, the exploitation and dissemination of results benefits from continual engagement with practitioners. The project will play an important and measurable role in helping communities adapt to climate change in the Caribbean.

Partners:

1	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER	UK
2	Integrated Marine Management Ltd.	UK
3	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	UK
4	UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM	NL
5	STICHTING KONINKLIJK NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR ZEEONDERZOEK (NIOZ)	NL
6	Wageningen IMARES	NL
7	WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITEIT	NL
8	Stichting Koninklijke Rotterdamse Diergaarde	NL
9	Carmabi	AN
10	VEREIN ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN FORSCHUNG IN DER FREIEN HANSESTADT BREMEN E.V.	DE
11	BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY	IL
12	University of Costa Rica	CR
14	THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES U WI*	JM
15	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO	MX
16	EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA SUR	MX
17	Centro de Ecologia Marina de Utila	HN
20	THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND	AU
21	ALTERRA B.V.	NL

Activity Code: ENV.2010.2.2.1-2 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Development of global plankton data base and model system for eco-climate early warning

Proposed EC Grant: 3.476.469 €

Abstract:

GreenSeas shall advance the quantitative knowledge of how planktonic marine ecosystems, including phytoplankton, bacterioplankton and zooplankton, will respond to environmental and climate changes. To achieve this GreenSeas will employ a combination of observation data, numerical simulations and a cross-disciplinary synthesis to develop a high quality, harmonized and standardized plankton and plankton ecology long time-series, data inventory and information service. The focus will be on capturing the latitudinal gradients, biogeographical distributions and provinces in the planktonic ecosystem from the Arctic, through the Atlantic and into the Southern Ocean. It will build on historical data-sets, and ongoing multidisciplinary ocean planktonic ecosystem monitoring programs, enhanced where possible with an emphasis on the Southern Ocean. GreenSeas will also enhance international cooperative links with other plankton monitoring and analysis surveys around the globe. The heart of the GreenSeas concept is establishing a 'core' service following the open and free data access policy implemented in the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme. Using state-of-the-art web-based data delivery systems the 'core' service will make available both new and historical plankton data and information products along with error-quantified numerical simulations to a range of users. Connecting with 'downstream' services GreenSeas will moreover offer ecosystem assessment and indicator reports tailored for decision makers, stakeholders and other user groups contributing in the policy making process. Finally, knowledge transfer will be guaranteed throughout the project lifetime, while the legacy of the GreenSeas database web-server will be maintained for at least 5 years beyond the project lifetime.

Partners:

1	STIFTELSEN NANSEN SENTER FOR FJERNMAALING	NO
2	PLYMOUTH MARINE LABORATORY	UK
3	UNIFOB AS	NO
4	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL	UK
5	Murmansk Marine Biological Institute	RU
6	COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	ZA
7	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	ZA
8	CENTRO EURO-MEDITERRANEO PER I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI SCARL	IT
9	Universidade Federal do Rio Grande	BR

Activity Code: ENV.2009.3.1.6.1 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 48

Title: Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate

Proposed EC Grant: 6.530.000 €

Abstract:

Coastal areas are vital economic hubs in terms of settlement, industry, agriculture, trade and tourism to mention some key sectors. There are already many coastal problems including erosion, flood risk and long-term habitat deterioration. As economies continue to develop the asset base at risk will grow, while accelerating climate change will increase the likelihood of damaging extreme events, as well as accelerate habitat decline. Existing coastal management and defence approaches are not well tuned to these challenges as they assume a static situation. THESEUS will develop a systematic approach to delivering both a low-risk coast for human use and healthy habitats for evolving coastal zones subject to multiple change factors. The innovative combined mitigation and adaptation technologies to be considered will include ecologically-based mitigation measures (such as restoration and/or creation of habitats), hydro-morphodynamic techniques (such as wave energy converters, sediment reservoirs, multi-purpose structures, overtop resistant dikes), actions to reduce the impact on society and economy (such as promotion of risk awareness or spatial planning) and GIS-based software to support defence planning. To integrate the best of these technical measures in a strategic policy context we will develop overarching THESEUS guidelines which will considers the environmental, social and economic issues raised in any coastal area. It is in this spirit that THESEUS will advance European and international experience in applying innovative technologies to reducing coastal risks. THESEUS activities will be carried out within a multidisciplinary framework using 8 study sites across Europe, with specific attention to the most vulnerable coastal environments such as deltas, estuaries and wetlands, where many large cities and industrial areas are located.

Partners:

1	ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA	IT
2	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	ES
3	UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH	UK
4	AALBORG UNIVERSITET	DK
5	Infram International BV	NL
6	GKSS - FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM GEESTHACHT GMBH	DE
7	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	UK
8	UNIVERSITE DE VERSAILLES SAINT-QUENTIN-EN-YVELINES.	FR
9	CENTRE D'ETUDES TECHNIQUES MARITIMES ET FLUVIALES	FR
10	MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY HIGHER EDUCATION CORPORATION	UK
11	INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ	PL
12	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	BG
13	ATHENS UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS - RESEARCH CENTER	EL
14	KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN - KNAW	NL
15	CONSORZIO PER LA GESTIONE DEL CENTRO DI COORDINAMENTO DELLE ATTIVITA DI RICERCA INERENTI IL SISTEMA LAGUNARE DI VENEZIA	IT
16	INSTYTUT BUDOWNICTA WODNEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	PL
17	BANGOR UNIVERSITY	UK
18	BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES ET MINIERES	FR
19	HAMBURG PORT AUTHORITY	DE
20	Entente interdepartementale pour la demoustication du littoral méditerranéen	FR
21	LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	LV
22	Istituto Superiore per la Ricerca e la Protezione Ambientale	IT
23	VLAAMS INSTITUUT VOOR DE ZEE VZW	BE
24	ARISTOTELIO PANEPISTIMIO THESSALONIKIS	EL
25	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN	BE
26	MARINE HYDROPHYSICAL INSTITUTE - UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	UA
27	P.P. SHIRSHOV INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	RU
28	University of Delaware	US

29	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO	MX
30	EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY ECNU	CN
31	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	TW

Activity Code: ENV.2008.3.3.1.1. **Funding Scheme:** CSA **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Risk-based management of chemicals and products in a circular economy at a global scale

Proposed EC Grant: 996.148 €

Abstract:

Many potentially hazardous compounds are traded as chemicals or incorporated as additives in products. Their release to the environment has been a concern of EC, UNO, WHO and OECD. The discussion of the assessment and management of chemicals and products led to the OECD program Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). The World Summit encouraged countries to implement GHS with a view of having the system operating by 2008. The need to form GHS on a global scale is part of EU policy. GHS aims to have the same criteria worldwide to classify the responsible trade and handling of chemicals and at the same time protect human health. The EU will ensure transition from the current EU Classification & Labelling (C+L) to the GHS which harmonizes with REACH. Countries like Japan and the USA announced to implement GHS in the near future. UNITAR supports other countries. However, a complete picture on the global state of implementation is not available. With the growing level of worldwide trade we however face unsafe products on the marked. Only last year reports about toys releasing hazardous components made it to headlines. Vietnam reported that all kind of plastic gets recycled and sold back to the market. This shows that global trade in a circular economy is not acceptable without globally agreed assessment methods and harmonised C+L. A ECB study revealed that the EU regulation REACH will require 3.9 mill. additional test animals if no alternative methods are accepted. The number of additional tests are unknown when GHS is implemented in a global scale. The CA RISKCYCLE will include experts from OECD, UNEP, SusChem, country experts from Asia, America and Europe. The overall objective of the project is to define with international experts future needs of R+D contributions for innovations in the field of risk-based management of chemicals and products in a global perspective using alternative testing strategies to minimize animal tests.

Partners:

1	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAET DRESDEN	DE
2	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS	ES
3	ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE FARMACOLOGICHEMARIO NEGRI	IT
4	UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA	ES
5	UNIVERSITEIT LEIDEN	NL
6	IVL SVENSKA MILJOEINSTITUTET AB	SE
7	UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI	ES
8	TUTECH INNOVATION GMBH	DE
9	UNIVERSITA CATTOLICA DEL SACRO CUORE	IT
10	DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET	DK
11	BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES ET MINIERES	FR
13	Institute of Clean Energy & Environmental Engineering, Shenyang Institute of Aeronautical Engineering	CN
14	THE ENERGY AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE	IN
15	Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam National University Hanoi	VN
16	ANKARA UNIVERSITESI	TR
17	FUNDACAO COORDENACAO DE PROJETOS PESQUISAS E ESTUDOS TECNOLOGICOS COPPETEC	BR

Activity Code: ENV.2007.4.1.4.3. **Funding Scheme:** CSA **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: GEONETCast for and by Developing countries

Proposed EC Grant: 1.852.527 €

Abstract:

The DevCoCast project aims at involving Developing Countries in the GEONETCast initiative. Many Developing Countries are exposed to serious environmental risks and their need for adequate information is high. Unfortunately, reliable and continuous access to real time environmental information is often lacking. The GEONETCast concept overcomes existing telecommunication limitations and is able to provide reliable and fast access to environmental information. The DevCoCast project will 1. disseminate existing environmental added-value datasets (both in-situ and satellite based) from various sources in Africa, South- and Central America and Europe in (near) real time and at no cost via GEONETCast to a broad range of user communities in Developing Countries and 2. promote and support the use of these products. By utilizing the existing EUMETCast dissemination system, we can directly take benefit from the operational infrastructures and from a well developed user base in Africa and South-America. This enables us to focus our effort on the support of the use of the data and building up and maintaining the capacity in Developing Countries which includes training, workshops, networking and outreach. The project sets up a number of pilot cases in Africa, South- and Central America and Asia and is conceived to have a big impact with a limited budget, by building upon existing production (SPOT-VEGETATION a.o.) and dissemination infrastructures (EUMETCast, FengYunCast), existing research projects (GEOLAND, VGT4AFRICA, MERSEA, GOOS, YEOS a.o.) and servicing all relevant environmental end-user communities. The ultimate ambition is to introduce and embed the GEONETCast data in a systematic manner into reporting systems in support of planning and decision making processes. This effort will enable authorities in Developing Countries in fulfilling their increasing monitoring and reporting obligations and help them to better manage their natural resources.

Partners:

1	VLAAMSE INSTELLING VOOR TECHNOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK N.V.	BE
2	AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT	NE
3	CENTRE REGIONAL AGRHYMET	NE
4	Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento	BR
5	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CORDOBA	AR
6	COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH	ZA
7	DANMARKS METEOROLOGISKE INSTITUT	DK
8	EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA AGROPECUARIA	BR
9	THE EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES	DE
10	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PESQUISAS ESPACIAIS	BR
11	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIA AGROPECUARIA	AR
12	STICHTING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION	NL
13	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - DIRECTORATE GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE - JRC	BE
14	UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN	ZA
16	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL	UK
17	PLYMOUTH MARINE LABORATORY	UK

Activity Code: ENV.2009.4.1.3.2 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: Earth Observation for Monitoring and Observing Environmental and Societal Impacts of Mineral Resources Exploration and Exploitation

Proposed EC Grant: 3.120.838 €

Abstract:

European Commission Vice President Günter Verheugen, responsible for enterprise and industry policy declared "European industries need predictability in the flow of raw materials and stable prices to remain competitive. We are committed to improve the conditions of access to raw materials, be it within Europe or by creating a level playing field in accessing such materials from abroad." The global dimension of access to raw materials was on the agenda of the G8 Summit on June 2007. On that occasion a Declaration on "Responsibility for raw materials: transparency and sustainable growth" was adopted. Several national and international initiatives, both from the private or the institutional sectors, arised to address the sustainable development of the extractive industry and the reduction of its environmental footprint. Meanwhile, the extractive industry is facing increasing environmental and societal pressures, being regulatory or not, during all phases of a project, from exploration to exploitation and closure. The social acceptability of a project is among the major key issues to be dealt with. EO-MINERS scientific and technical objectives are to: - assess policy requirements at macro (public) and micro (mining companies) levels and define environmental, socio-economic, societal and sustainable development criteria and indicators to be possibly dealt using EO - use existing EO knowledge and carry out new developments on demonstration sites to further demonstrate the capabilities of integrated EO-based methods and tools in monitoring, managing and contributing reducing the environmental and societal footprints of the extractive industry during all phases of a mining project, from the exploration to the exploitation and closure stages - contribute making available reliable and objective information about affected ecosystems, populations and societies, to serve as a basis for a sound "trialogue" between industrialists, governmental organisations and stakeholder

Partners:

1	BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES ET MINIERES	FR
2	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL	UK
3	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	IL
4	DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUER LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT EV	DE
5	WUPPERTAL INSTITUT FUR KLIMA, UMWELT, ENERGIE GMBH.	DE
6	GEOLOSKI ZAVOD SLOVENIJE	SI
7	Mineral Industry Research Organisation	UK
8	COUNCIL FOR GEOSCIENCE	ZA
9	ANGLO OPERATIONS LIMITED	ZA
10	UNIVERSITE DE VERSAILLES SAINT-QUENTIN-EN-YVELINES.	FR
11	CESKA GEOLOGICKA SLUZBA	CZ
12	Sokolovská uhelná, právní nástupce, a.s.	CZ
14	Anglo American Chile Limitada	CL

Activity Code: ENV.2010.4.1.2-1 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 36

Title: European Re-Analysis of global CLIMate observations

Proposed EC Grant: 3.499.607 €

Abstract:

ERA-CLIM will develop observational datasets suitable for global climate studies, with a focus on the past 100 years. These datasets will include atmospheric, oceanic, and terrestrial observations from a variety of sources, high-resolution global reanalysis products of the observations, and associated data quality information needed for climate applications. The project will use existing climate data records and make a substantial contribution to filling known gaps in these records. Proposed data recovery efforts will focus on upper-air observations made in the first half of the 20th century, as well as near-surface observations of wind and humidity, in all regions of the globe. A specific goal for the project is to improve the quality and consistency of climate observations through reanalysis. Together with other in-situ and remote-sensing datasets available from existing data archives, the observations collected for ERA-CLIM will be included in a newly developed Observation Feedback Archive. Quality feedback information for this archive, including data departures and bias estimates, will be generated during several new pilot reanalyses, as well as from existing reanalysis datasets. The pilot reanalyses and the Observation Feedback Archive will be made available to users world-wide as a unique resource for climate research and observational studies of the Earth system.

Partners:

1	EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR MEDIUM-RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS	UK
2	MET OFFICE	UK
3	UNIVERSITAET WIEN	AT
4	UNIVERSITAET BERN	CH
5	ALL-RUSSIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION-WORLD DATA CENTRE	RU
6	FUNDACAO DA FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA	PT
7	THE EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES	DE
8	METEO-FRANCE	FR
9	Dirección Meteorológica de Chile	CL

Activity Code: ENV.2010.4.1.3-2 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 60

Title: Global Mercury Observation System

Proposed EC Grant: 6.882.068 €

Abstract:

The overall goal of the proposed project is to develop a coordinated global observation system for mercury able to provide temporal and spatial distributions of mercury concentrations in ambient air and precipitation over land and over surface waters at different altitudes and latitudes around the world. This will then provide high quality data for the validation and application of regional and global scale atmospheric models, to give to governments, national and international organisations and stakeholders a firm basis for future policy development and implementation. Specific objectives of the proposed project are (a) to establish a Global Observation System for Mercury (GMOS) able to provide ambient concentrations and deposition fluxes of mercury species around the world, by combining observations from permanent ground-based stations, and from oceanographic and tropospheric measurement campaigns; (b) to validate regional and global scale atmospheric mercury modelling systems able to predict temporal variations and spatial distributions of atmospheric mercury entering to and re-emitted from terrestrial and aquatic receptors; (c) to evaluate and identify source-receptor relationships at country scale and their temporal trends for current and projected scenarios of mercury emissions from anthropogenic and natural sources; (d) to develop interoperable tools to allow the sharing of observational and models output data produced by GMOS. The overarching goal of GMOS is to support the achievement of goals set by the GEO / GEOSS, and specifically of the GEO Task HE-09-02d and contribute to the advancement of our scientific understanding in the nine Societal Benefit Areas (SBA) established in GEOSS. The proposed project will rely on the results and knowledge acquired in the framework of past EU projects (i.e., MAMCS, MOE, MERCYMS) and international programs (i.e., UNECE TF HTAP; UNEP F&T partnership area).

Partners:

1	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IT
2	NORSK INSTITUTT FOR LUFTFORSKNING	NO
3	IVL SVENSKA MILJOEINSTITUTET AB	SE
4	INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN	SI
5	INIBIOMA CONICET Universidad Nacional del Comahue	AR
6	INSTITUT FRANCAIS DE RECHERCHE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DE LA MER	FR
7	Instituut voor Toegepast Technologisch Onderzoek	SR
8	GOETEBORGS UNIVERSITET	SE
9	UNIVERSITA CA' FOSCARI DI VENEZIA	IT
10	AARHUS UNIVERSITET	DK
11	GKSS - FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM GEESTHACHT GMBH	DE
12	UNIVERSITE JOSEPH FOURIER GRENOBLE 1	FR
13	UNIVERSITY OF YORK	UK
14	Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences	CN
15	Associacao Pesquisadores do Experimento LBA	BR
16	Meteorological Synthesizing Centre - East of EMEP	RU
17	MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V.	DE
18	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - DIRECTORATE GENERAL JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE - JRC	BE
19	Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University Chennai	IN
20	South African Weather Service	ZA
21	National Institute of Meteorology and Geophysics	CV
22	KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT	KE
23	LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	LV
24	Saint Petersburg State University	RU

Activity Code: ENV.2007.4.2.3.2. **Funding Scheme:** BSG **Duration (Months):** 24

Title: The Development of Indicators & Assessment Tools for CSO Values-based projects in Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Proposed EC Grant: 814.565 €

Abstract:

This project involves five very different Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) involved in Education for Sustainable Development in a very wide range of project types coming together to investigate two main aims, with academic assistance: 1) to develop more useful indicators to measure the impact of value/behaviour change elements in their ESD projects – at the project level. This will enable them to better prioritise their resources across a wide range of project types. A considerable range of value-based projects will be considered, involving SMEs, communities and schoolchildren. The newly developed project level impact indicators will be related to those for other levels, e.g. regional, national; and those used in academic arenas. It will be necessary to particularly focus on the development of less established SD indicators such as " well-being" which are can be strongly affected by spiritual/faith-based values and activities (Clark and Lelkes, 2005). Indicators for this have been difficult to quantify so far in mainstream discussions, but by focussing at project impact level we believe some can be defined and refined, with CSOs working with academics. Some schools of thought suggest that reinforcing local values will lead more effectively to behaviour changes, leading to larger SD impacts; without ways to measure, such ideas cannot be tested. 2) to improve the environmental impact of projects through advice at ground level. Three of the CSO participants in this proposal are faith-based whose projects generally focus on social issues more than environmental ones. The RTDs will be asked to outline possibilities to increase the projects' environmental impact within their current context, leading to suggestions and guidelines for such CSOs to allow them to be more effective at environmental impact even when this is not their main focus. Researchers officers will work extensively in the field on CSO projects, with CSO staff, for both aims.

Partners:

1	UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON	UK
2	Earth Charter Initiative	CR
3	EUROPEAN BAHA'I BUSINESS FORUM ASSOCIATION	FR
4	Alliance of Religions and Conservation	UK
5	BAHA'I AGENCY FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - UNITED KINGDOM	UK
6	People's Theater e.V.	DE
7	Arthur Lyon DAHL	CH
8	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	CZ

Activity Code: ENV.2009.4.2.3.1 **Funding Scheme:** CP **Duration (Months):** 48

Title: Assessing the role of economic instruments in policy mixes for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision (POLICYMIX)

Proposed EC Grant: 3.458.312 €

Abstract:

POLICYMIX aims to contribute to achieving the EUs goals of reversing trends in biodiversity loss beyond 2010 through the use of cost-effective and incentive-compatible economic instruments. POLICYMIX focuses on the role of economic instruments in a mix of operational conservation policy instruments. To this end, POLICYMIX will develop an integrated evaluation framework that considers multiple policy assessment criteria – biodiversity and ecosystem service provision indicators; valuation of their economic benefit and policy implementation costs; social and distributional impacts; and legal and institutional constraints – at different levels of government. This multi-level approach is of paramount importance for effective biodiversity conservation policy given the overlap between ecological systems and systems of governance in practice. In particular, we evaluate the cost-effectiveness and benefits of a range of economic instruments vis-á-vis direct regulation through command-and-control in a variety of European and Latin American case studies. The suite of selected POLICYMIX case studies aims to provide complementary examples of innovative economic instruments such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and ecological fiscal transfers, and assess the possibilities for transfer of policy success stories, providing concrete learning possibilities for policy-makers. POLICYMIX actively uses advisory boards including land-users, local managers and national policy-makers, who collaborate with our researchers in the feasibility assessments of economic instruments. Based on this science-policy dialogue, POLICYMIX will develop a stepwise framework for carrying out policy assessment using available data, multi-criteria spatial targeting tools and tiered policy selection matrices. The POLICYMIX approach to policy design at multiple government levels is highly complementary with on-going EU ecological research on multi-scale conservation prioritization.

Partners:

1	STIFTELSEN NORSK INSTITUTT FOR NATURFORSKNING	NO
2	HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FUER UMWELTFORSCHUNG GMBH - UFZ	DE
3	FUNDACAO DA FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS E TECNOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA.	PT
4	VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG	NL
5	International Institute for Environment and Development	UK
6	SUOMEN YMPARISTOKESKUS	FI
8	Rede de Desenvolvimento, Ensino e Sociedade	BR
11	FUNDACAO DE APOIO A PESQUISA AGRICOLA*FUNDAG FOUNDATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUPPORT	BR
12	CENTRO AGRONOMICO TROPICAL DE INVESTIGACION Y ENSENANZA CATIE	CR

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Additional information

Call FP7-ENV-2011 information

CORDIS call page and work programme (select tab "Cooperation" and click on "Environment (including climate change)"
http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm

Participant Portal (select tab "FP7 calls")
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/

Information Days related to this call

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/rtd/enveco2011calls/library