

**Kick-off meeting of the projects funded through the  
Biodiversa and Water JPI 2020-2021 Joint Call on  
“Conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and  
their biodiversity, including a focus on aquatic systems”  
(BiodivRestore)**

**4 May 2022, 13:00-18:00 CEST**



# Welcome words

*By Maja Kolar, AEI, Spain*







## Objectives

- ✓ Get to know the 22 funded projects
- ✓ Start interaction between funded projects and with the funding organisations
- ✓ Learn more about Biodiversa and the WaterJPI expectations in terms of reporting, acknowledgment, additional activities etc.

**This meeting is complementary with the clustering workshop aiming at fostering collaborative activities among the funded projects** which is organized tomorrow (closed event)

## A FEW GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE MEETING

1

For your information: the webinar is recorded and will be broadcasted on the Biodiversa & Water JPI websites and Social Media

2

Audio available to the presenters only

3

For any question: **USE “Q&A” FUNCTION**



The screenshot shows the Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a dark bar with icons for 'Audio Settings', 'Chat', 'Raise Hand', and 'Q&A'. The 'Q&A' icon is circled in red. A red arrow points from this icon to the 'Q&A' section on the right. In this section, there is a welcome message in French: 'Bienvenue N'hésitez pas à poser des questions à l'animateur et aux conférenciers'. Below this, there is a text input field with the placeholder 'Tapez votre question ici...'. To the right of the input field, there are two buttons: 'Annuler' and 'Envoyer'. Below the input field, there is a checkbox labeled 'Demander anonymement'.

Audio Settings ^

Chat Raise Hand Q&A Leave Meeting

Bienvenue  
N'hésitez pas à poser des questions à l'animateur et aux conférenciers

Type your question here and press 'Send'

Tapez votre question ici...

☐ Demander anonymement Annuler Envoyer

## A FEW GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR SPEAKERS

When you are speaking, make sure to :

- **Switch on your camera**
- **Switch on your microphone**
- **Introduce yourself** (what's your name and organisation, and your funded projects if any)
- **Respect the time constraint**

**Many thanks in advance!**



# Welcome words in the context of a co-funded Call

*By Laura Palomo-Rios, European Research Executive  
Agency*



# Overview of Biodiversa, the Water JPI & the BiodivRestore Action

by **Rainer Sodtke**, *Biodiversa+ Vice-Chair & BiodivRestore Coordinator*, and  
**Miguel Ángel Gilarranz**, *WaterJPI Chair & Coordinator*



# Biodiversa+

## *The European Biodiversity Partnership*

By *Rainer Sodtke*, Biodiversa+ Vice-Chair &  
BiodivRestore Coordinator



## A well established network, building on Biodiversa

Annual joint calls to support transnational research on biodiversity, ecosystem services and Nature-based solutions

*Since 2008*



## A specific type of research funded...

1.4M€

of funding on average  
per project

5

Different countries per  
project on average

Medium-size projects that demonstrate

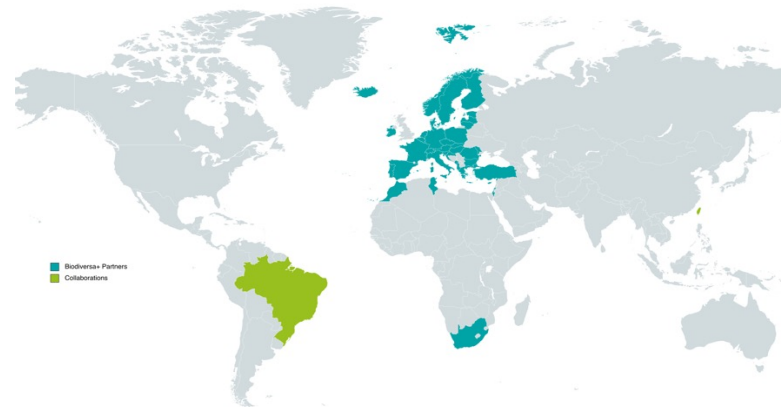
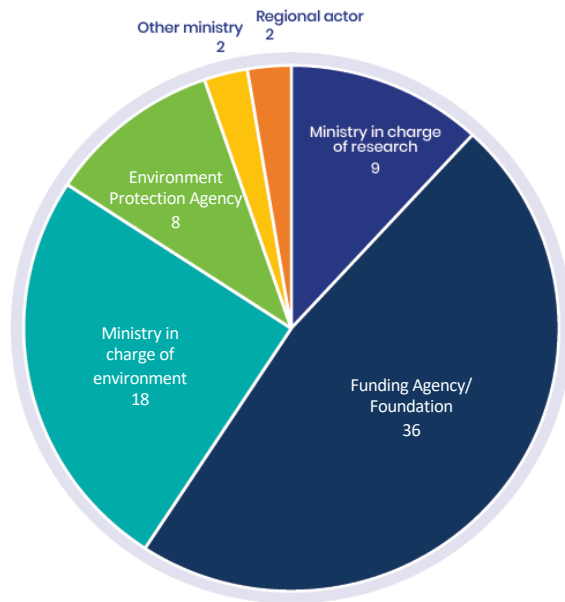
- **Scientific excellence**
- **High Policy and societal relevance**
- **High level of stakeholder engagement**





# Biodiversa+ : the new European biodiversity partnership

**Biodiversa+ : a network with a biodiversity focus and an increasing international dimension**

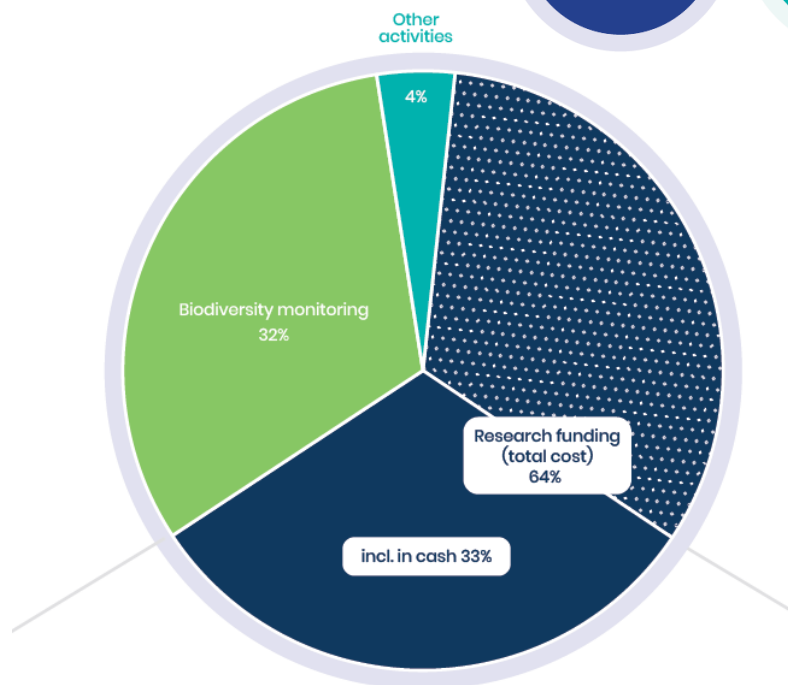


## Portfolio of activities & budget amplitude...!



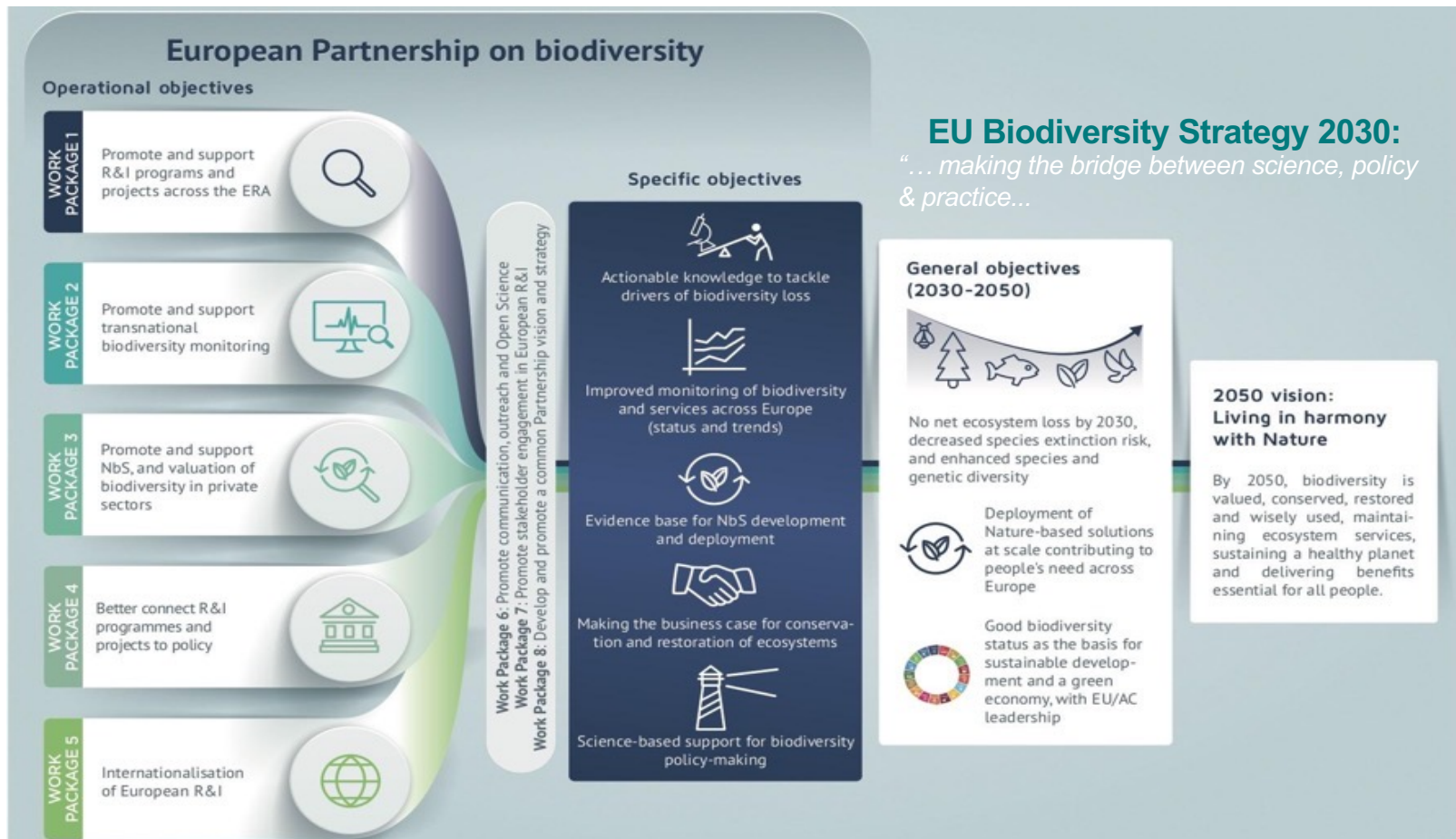
**6**  
Calls planned

Typically  
**>42M€**  
(in cash) per call



**Budget of >800 Mio € over 7 yrs**, combining in-cash and in-kind resources from its Partners and including 165 Mio € by the European Commission

## Aligned with the policy context..!



## Learn more on Biodiversa main achievements



<https://www.biodiversa.org/1557/download>

# Joint Programming Initiative Water challenges for a changing world (Water JPI)

*By Miguel Ángel Gilarranz, AEI, Spain  
Water JPI Vice-Chair*

**KICK-OFF MEETING – May 4, 2022 - BIODIVRESTORE 2020-2021 CALL**



# What are Joint Programming Initiatives – JPIs?

An initiative of **European Member States** and the **European Commission** for tackling Current Grand Challenges with European dimension and global outreach through:

- Identification of common research, development and innovation priorities.
- Launch of Joint multilateral activities e.g. calls for projects, networks of experts, technology transfer.
- Reinforcement of links to various international initiatives.

## Ultimate aims

- To make better use of Europe's limited public RDI funding.
- To respond jointly to current challenges.



## 10 JPIs since 2008



**Healthy and Productive  
Seas and Oceans**



**More Years, Better Lives -  
The Potential and  
Challenges of  
Demographic Change**



**Antimicrobial Resistance-  
The Microbial Challenge -  
An Emerging Threat to  
Human Health**



**Connecting Climate  
Knowledge for Europe**



**Global Urban Challenges,  
Joint European Solutions**



**Agriculture, Food  
Security and Climate  
Change**



**Cultural Heritage and  
Global Change: A New  
Challenge for Europe**



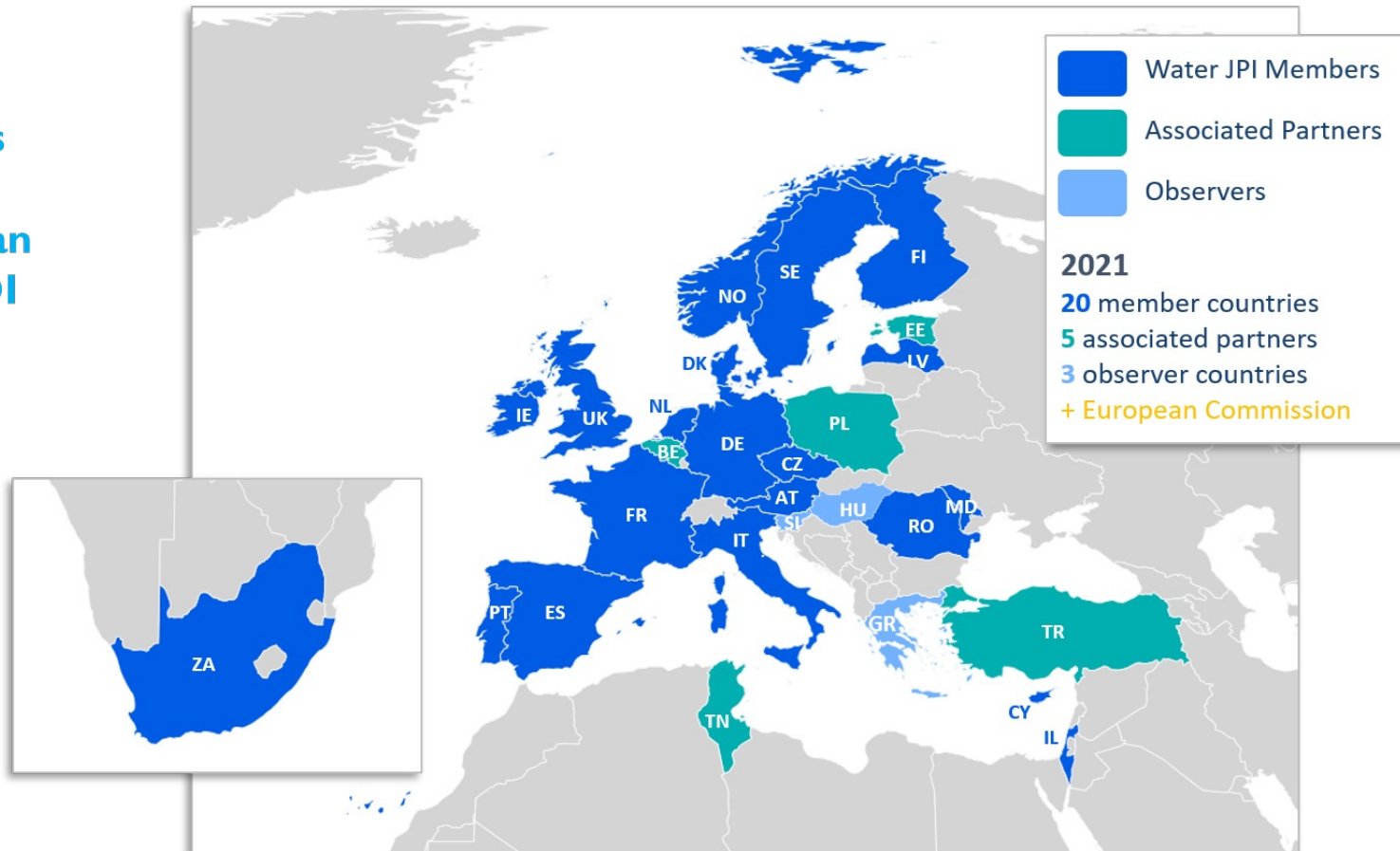
**A Healthy Diet for a  
Healthy Life**



**Alzheimer and other  
Neurodegenerative  
Diseases**

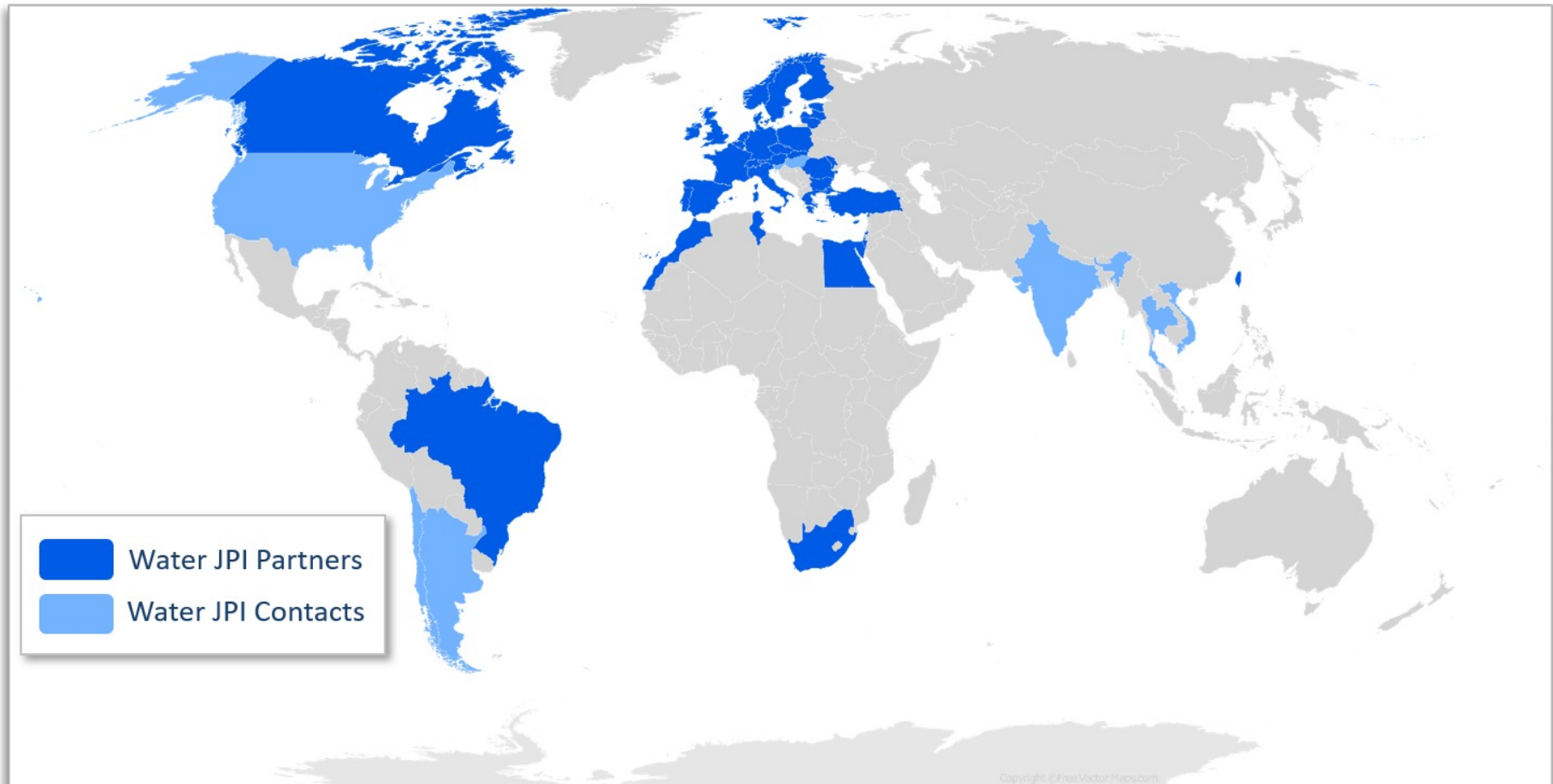
# Water JPI Membership

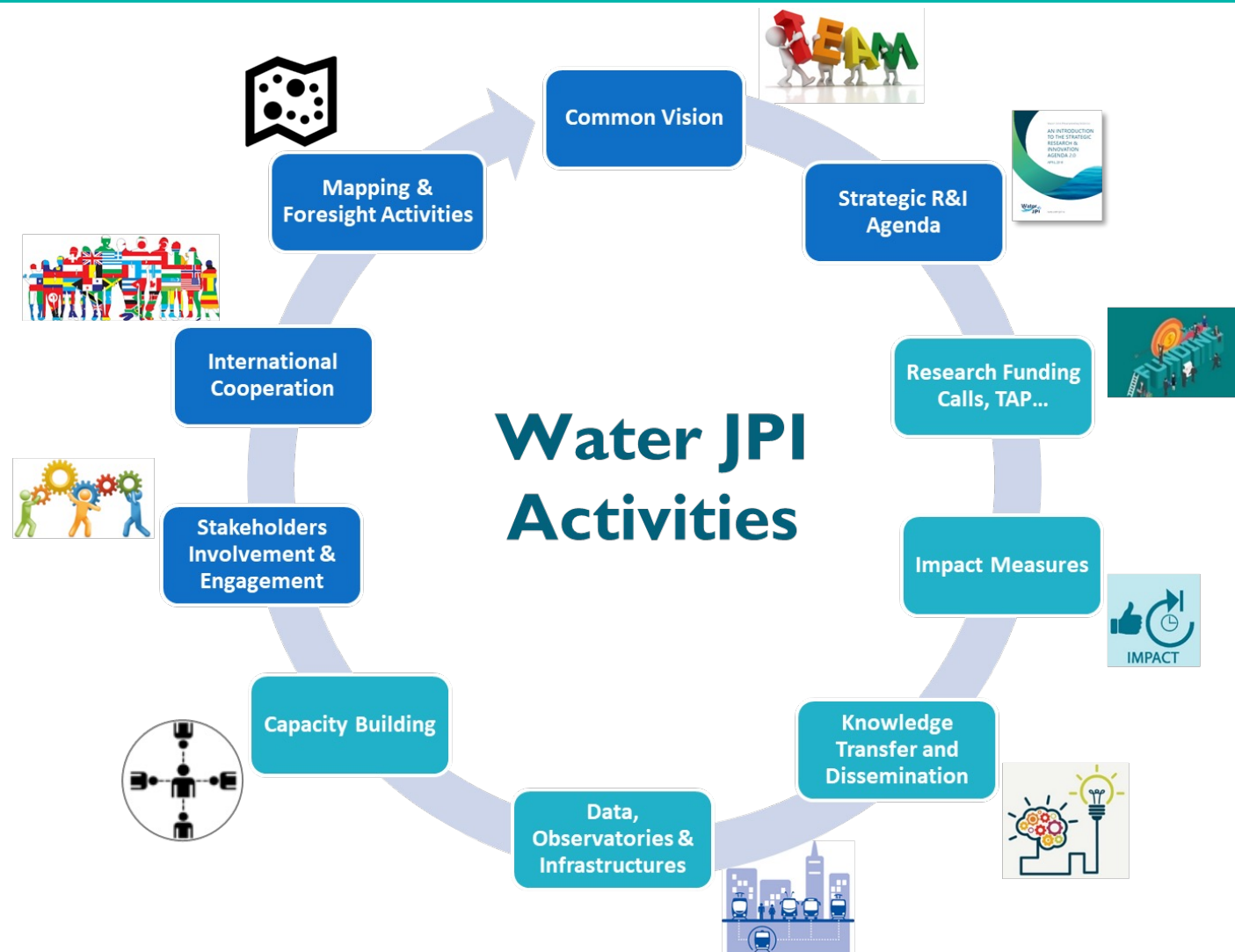
**Water JPI partners** currently represent **88% of the European National Public RDI investment on Water**





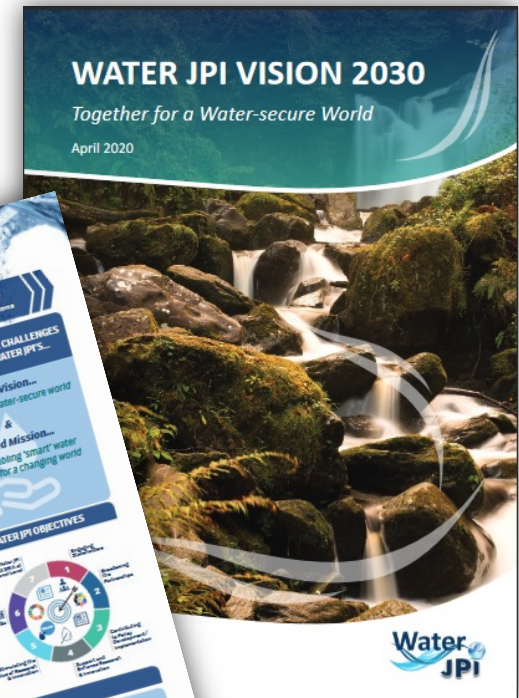
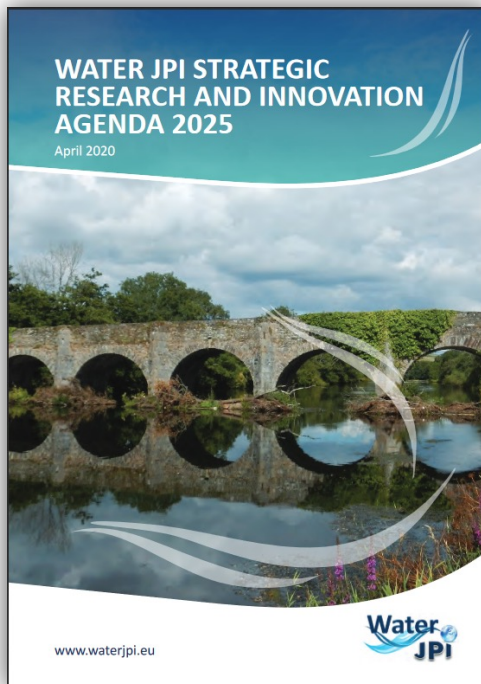
# Water JPI Global Partnership





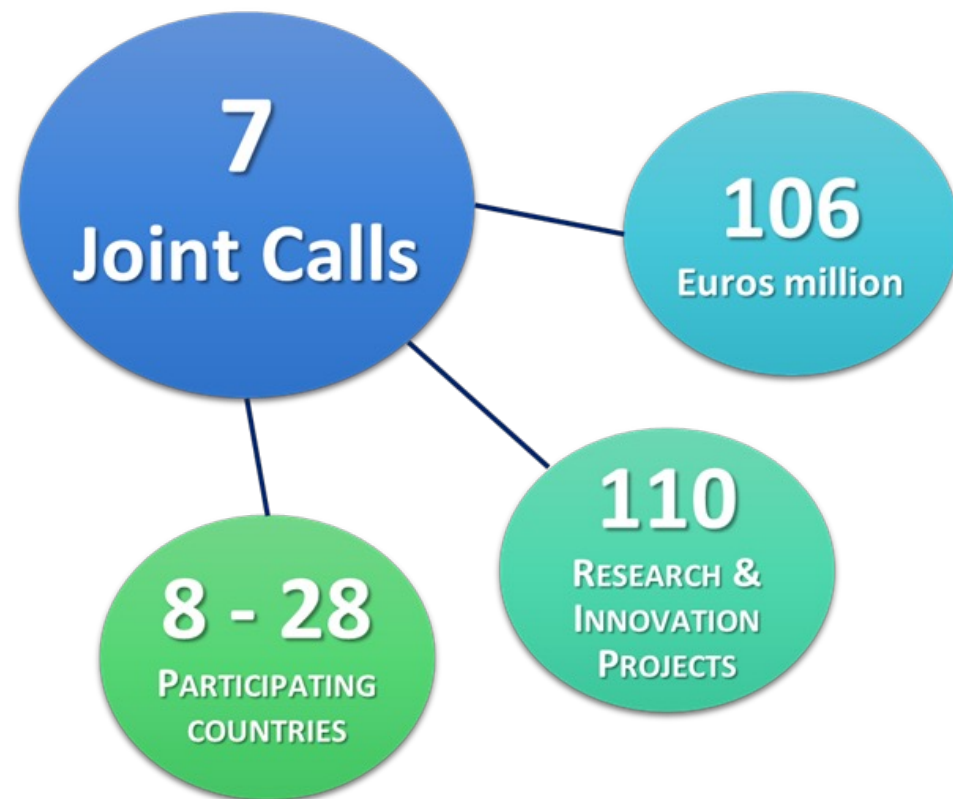
# Vision 2030 and SRIA 2025

- Updated in April 2020
- available online



## Water JPI Joint Calls:

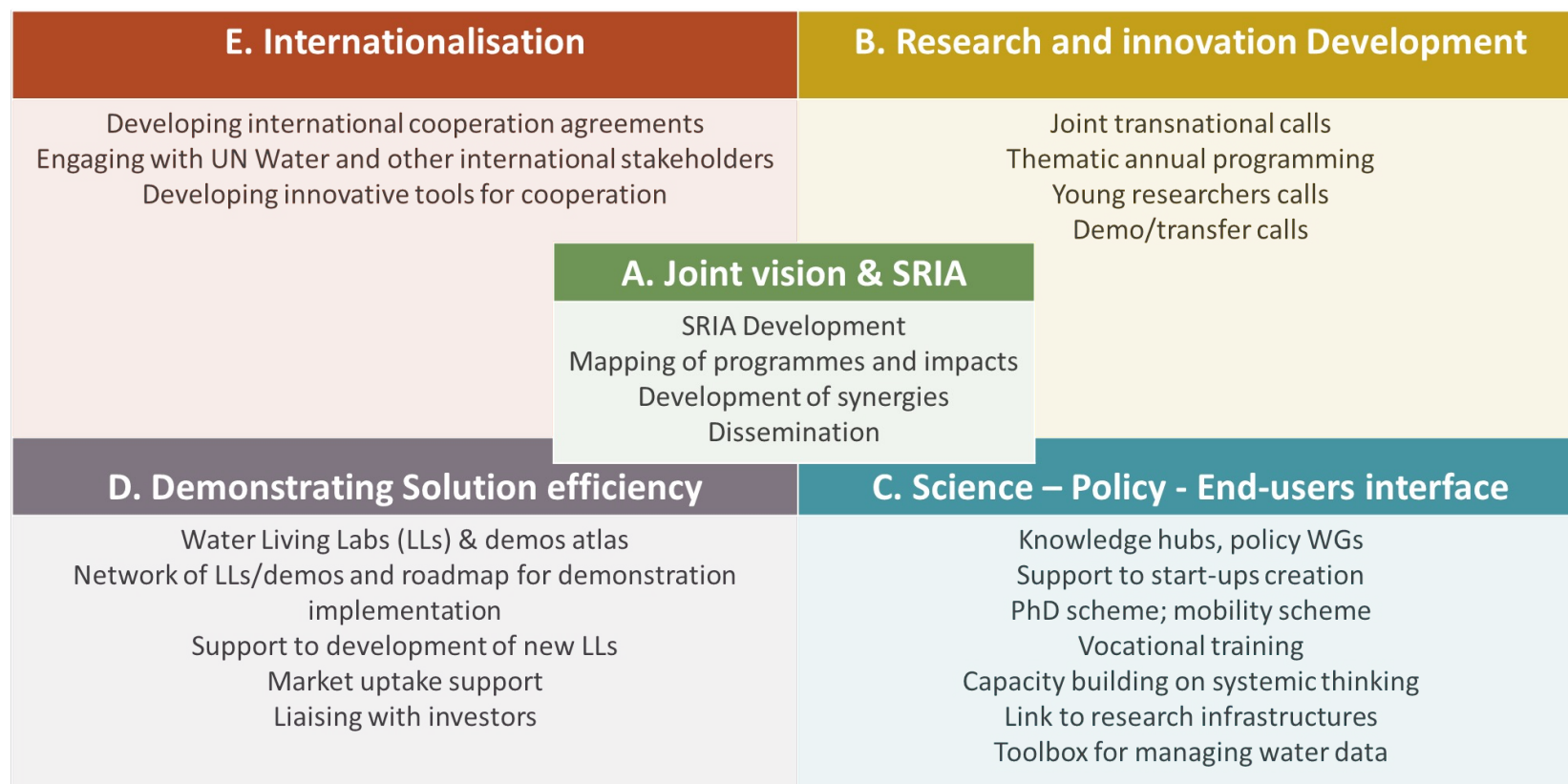
- [2013 Pilot Call](#): Emerging Water Contaminants
- [2015 Joint Call](#): Developing technological solutions for services for water distribution and measurement, wastewater treatment and reuse, desalination, floods and droughts
- [2016 Joint Call](#): Improving water use efficiency and reducing soil and water pollution for a sustainable agriculture
- [2017 Joint Call](#): Water resource management in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
- [2018 Joint Call](#): Closing the water cycle gap - improving sustainable water resources management
- [2020 Joint Call](#): Risks posed to human health and the environment by pollutants and pathogens present in the water resources
- [2020-2021 Joint Call](#): Conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and their biodiversity, including a focus on aquatic systems





# European Co-funded Partnership

## Water4All – Water Security for the Planet



## **UPCOMING:**



Water4All – Water Security for the Planet upcoming 2022 Joint Call on  
**“Management of water resources: resilience, adaptation and mitigation to hydroclimatic extreme events and management tools ”.**

### **Themes:**

- 1 - Resilience, adaptation and mitigation to hydroclimatic extreme events
- 2 - Tools for water management in the context of hydroclimatic extreme events
- 3 - Improved water governance in the context of hydroclimatic extreme events and international contexts

Over 30 Funding Agencies from Europe and abroad participating

**Call secretariat:** [water4all2022\\_callsecretariat@mur.gov.it](mailto:water4all2022_callsecretariat@mur.gov.it)

**More information:** <http://www.waterjpi.eu/joint-calls/joint-call-2022-water4all>

## For more information...



[www.waterjpi.eu](http://www.waterjpi.eu)



- Website : [www.waterjpi.eu](http://www.waterjpi.eu)
- A Newsletter – [Subscribe on line!](#)
- [@WaterJPI](#)
- LinkedIn - Water JPI researcher forum group  
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8455262>
  - Joint Calls announcements & Networking
  - Announcement of events and activities
- A unique contact point
  - [waterjpisecretariat@agencerecherche.fr](mailto:waterjpisecretariat@agencerecherche.fr)
  - Phone + 33 | 78 09 81 20



- Website: [www.water4all-partnership.eu](http://www.water4all-partnership.eu)

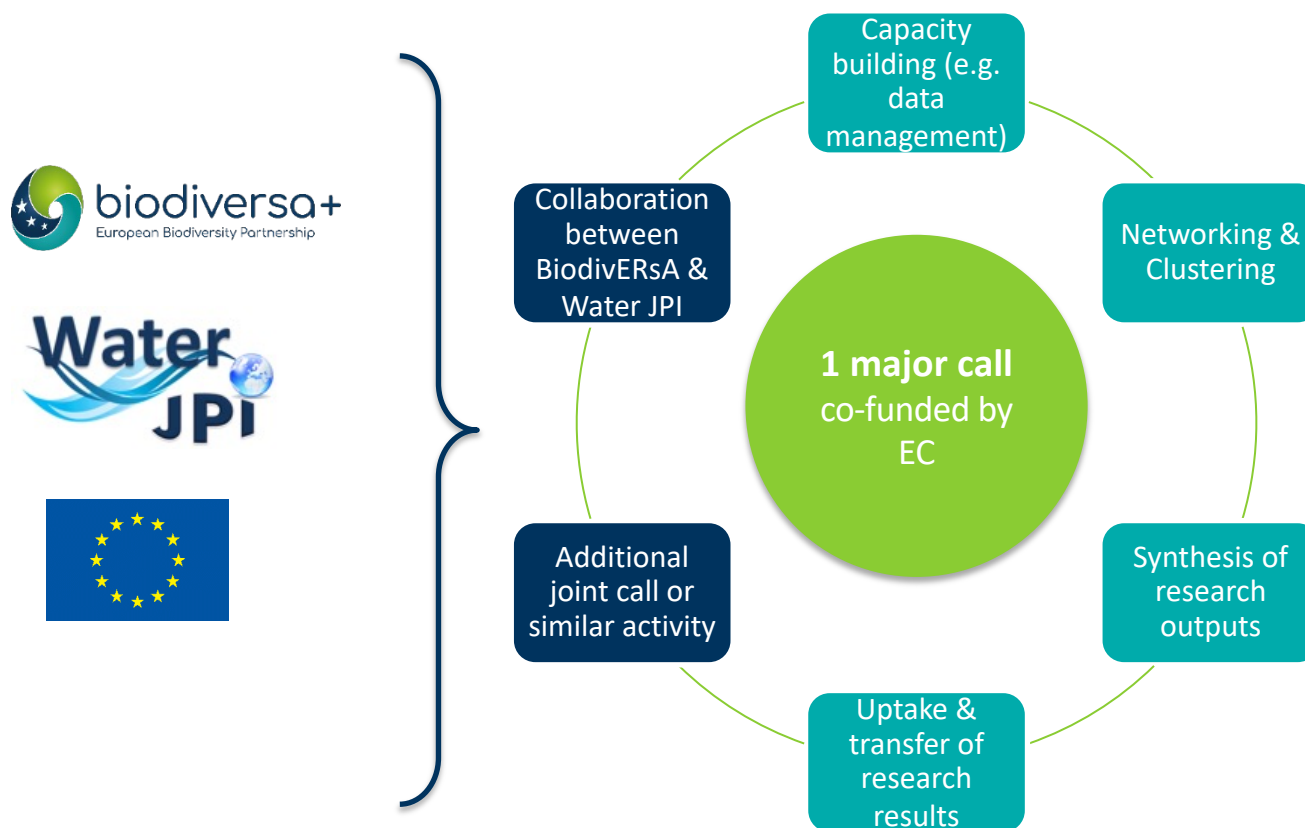


# The BiodivRestore Cofund Action





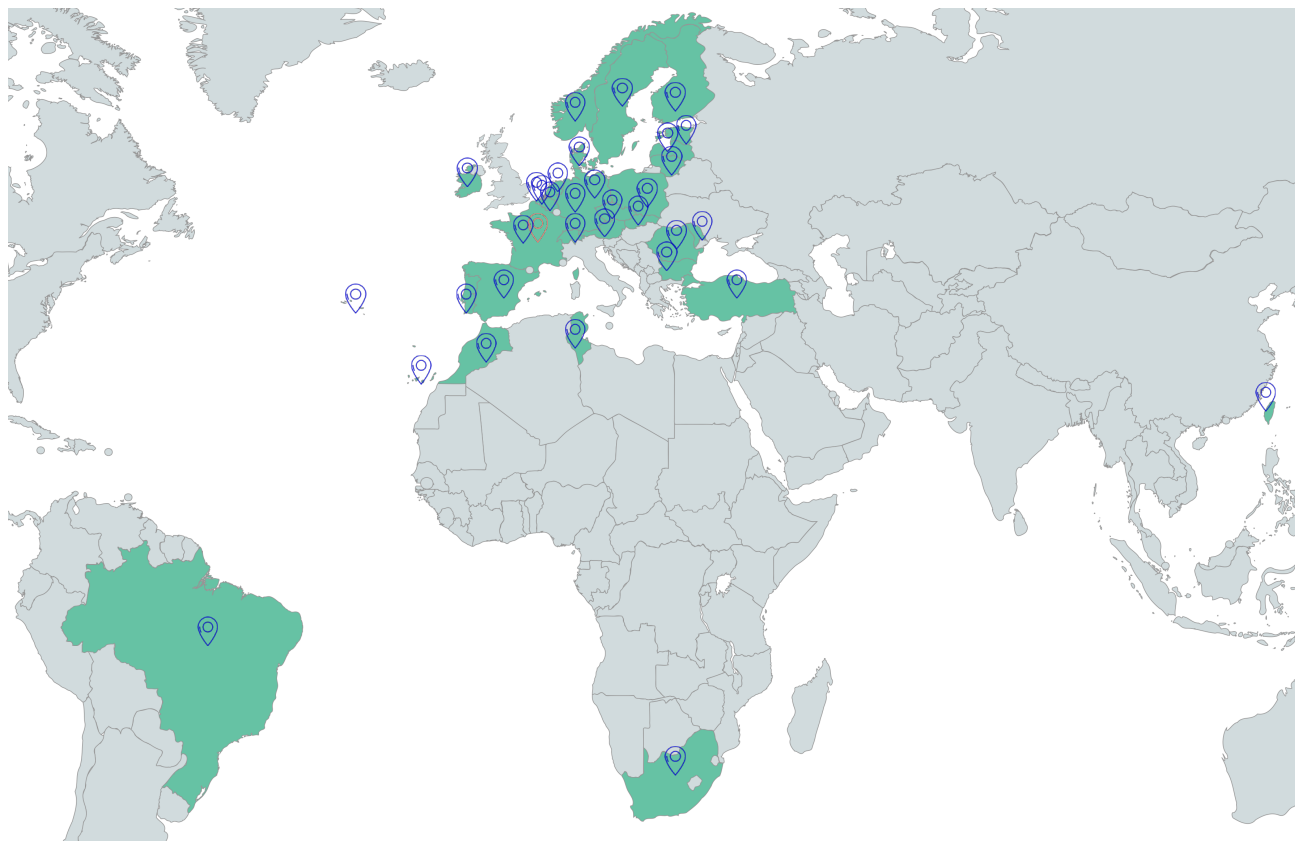
## The BiodivRestore ERA Net-Cofund Action



## Amplitude of the BiodivRestore research call

31 funding  
organisations  
from 27  
countries

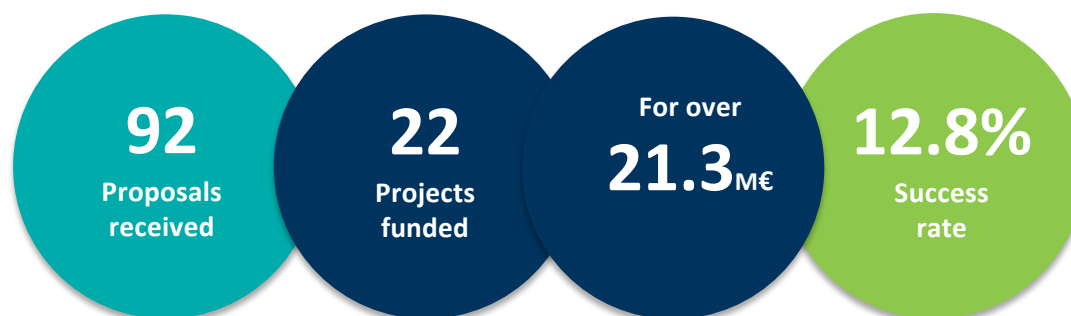
Total funding  
for the Call:  
> 21.3M€



## Overview of the BiodivRestore call

Call on **conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems and their biodiversity, including a focus on aquatic systems**

All ecosystems were eligible



The success of the call possible thanks to :

- ✓ The Call Secretariat (AEI, in Spain)
- ✓ The funders of the call
- ✓ The European Commission
- ✓ The Evaluation Committee
- ✓ External reviewers

**A GREAT THANKS TO ALL!!**

# Introduction

## General impression on the call and its outputs

***Presented by Judith Fisher (Vice Chair), Director Fisher Research Pty Ltd, IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel, IUCN CEM Theme Leader Ecosystems and Invasive Species***

*On behalf of the Chair and Vice Chair*

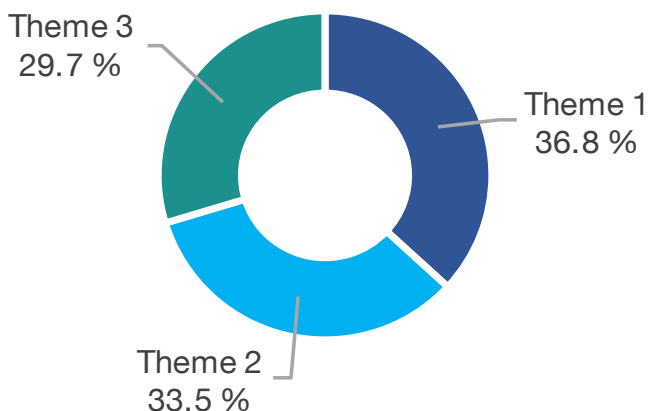
***Cara Nelson (Chair), Professor of Restoration Ecology (University of Montana, USA); chair of the IUCN Ecosystem Restoration Thematic Group***

# OVERVIEW OF THE 2020-2021 BIODIVERSA AND WATERJPI JOINT CALL ON

**“Conservation and restoration of  
degraded ecosystems and  
their biodiversity, including a focus on  
aquatic systems”**

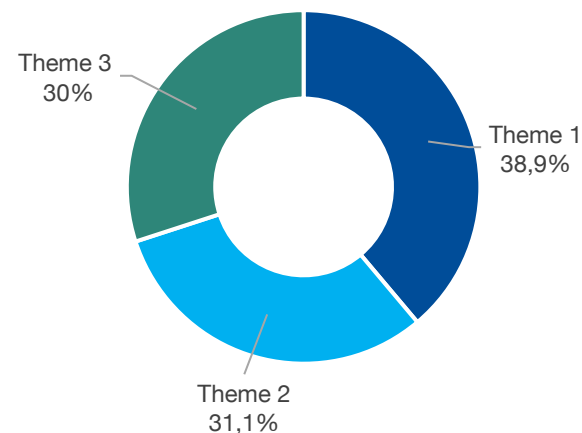
## Studied themes

### Submitted full proposals



**Theme 1** : Studying the biological and biophysical processes at stake for conservation/restoration, and their interactions

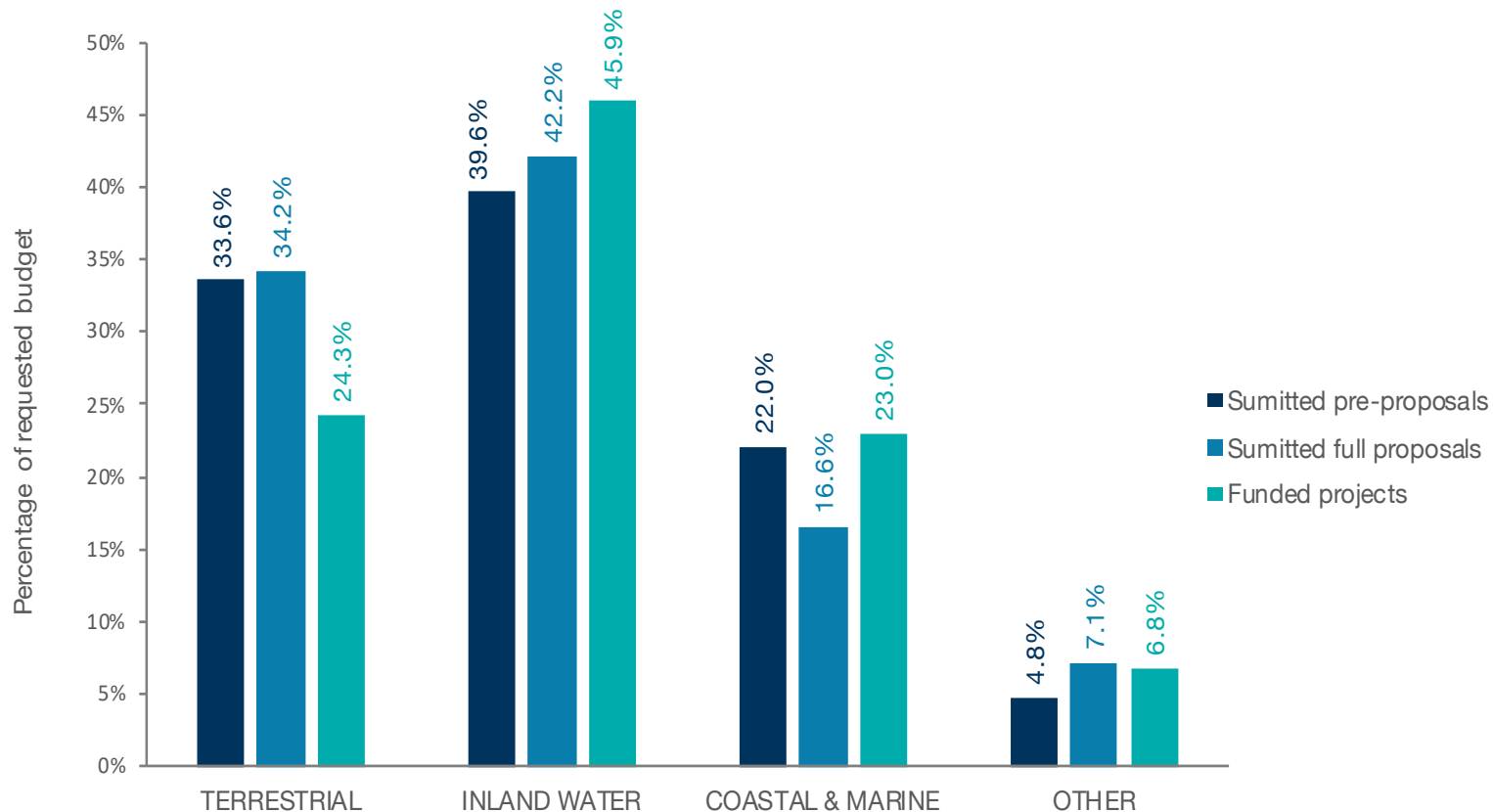
### Funded projects



**Theme 2** : assessing trade-offs and synergies between targets, benefits and policies for conservation and restoration

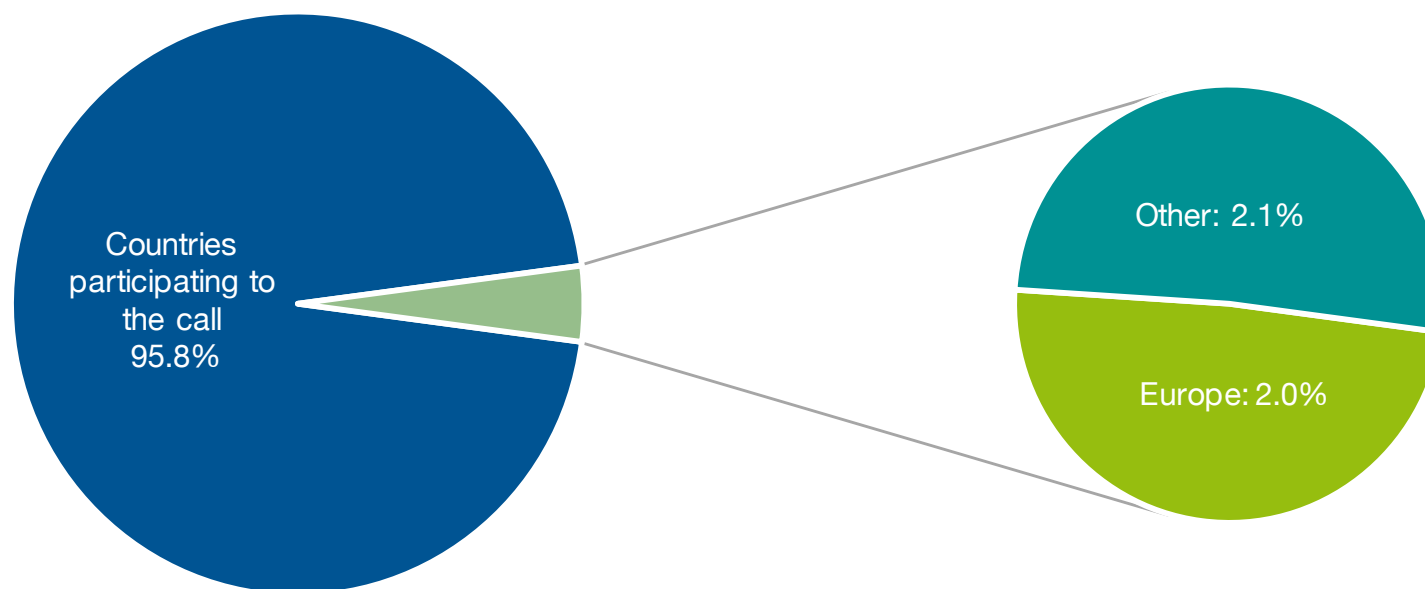
**Theme 3** : knowledge for improving the effectiveness and upscaling of conservation and restoration actions

## Studied environments

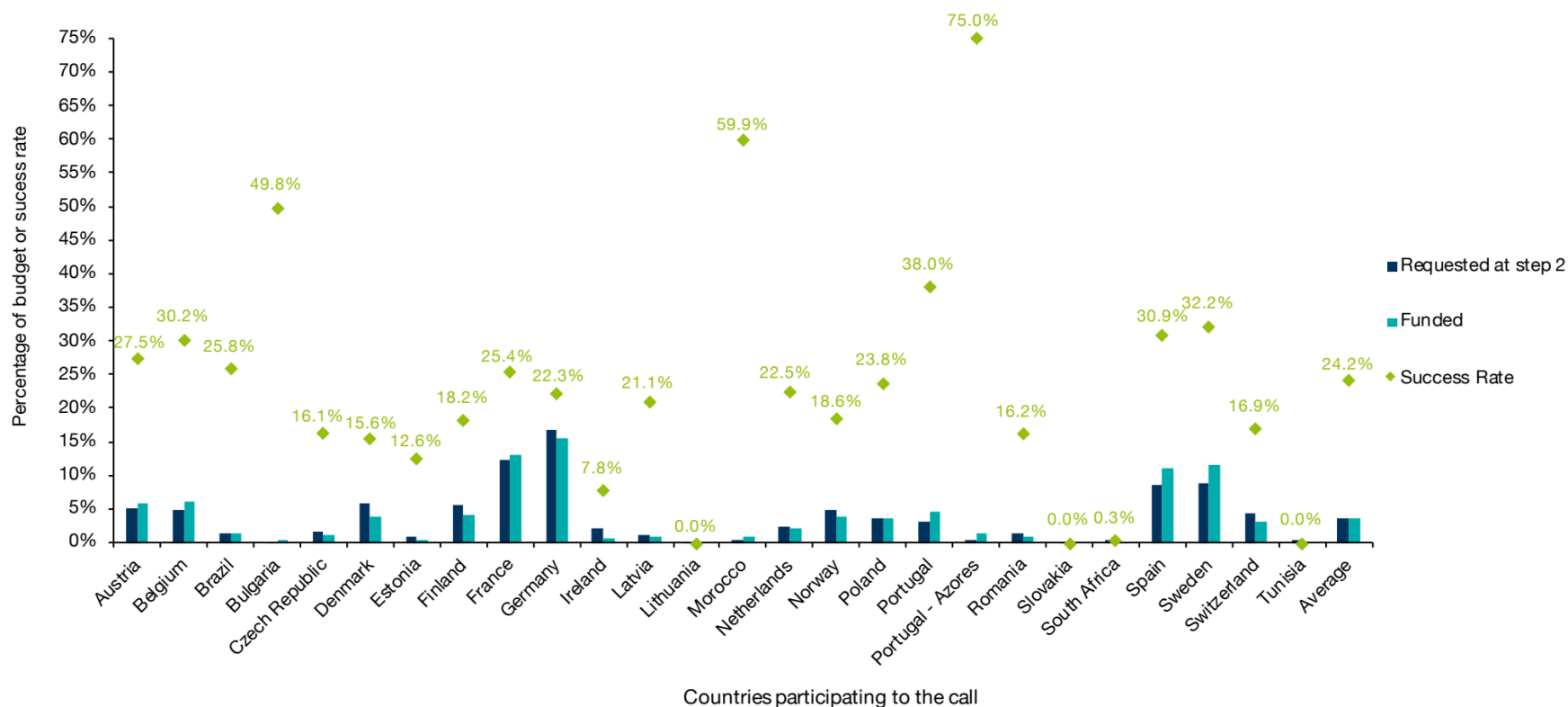




## Origin of applicants

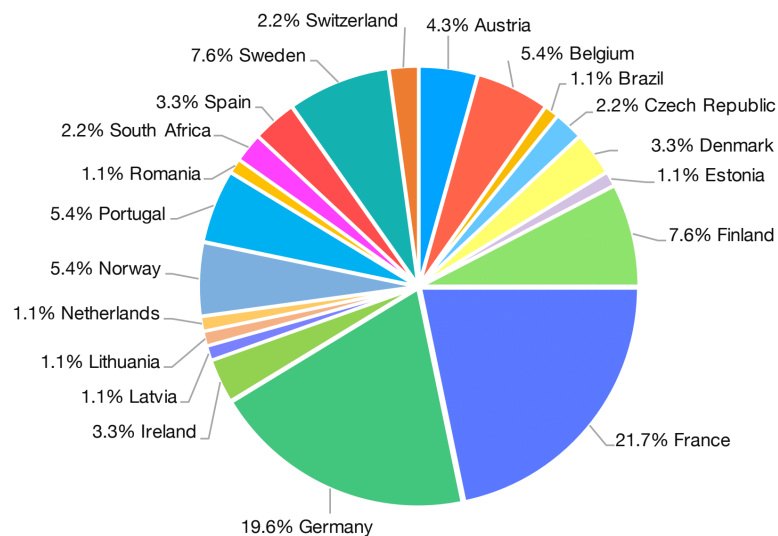


## Origin of applicants

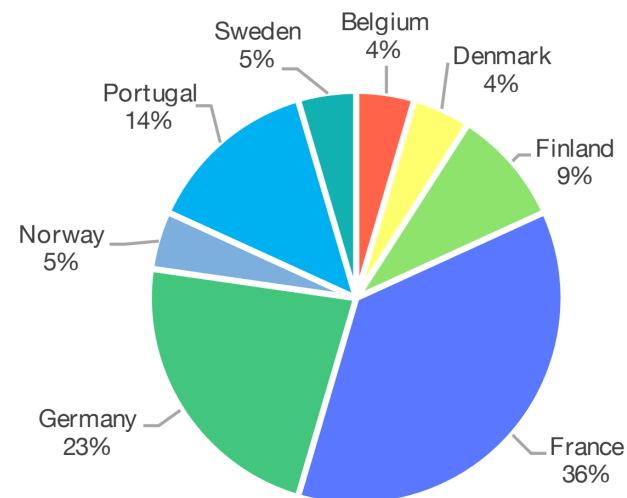


## Origin of the coordinators

**Geographical origin of the coordinators  
(submitted full proposals)**

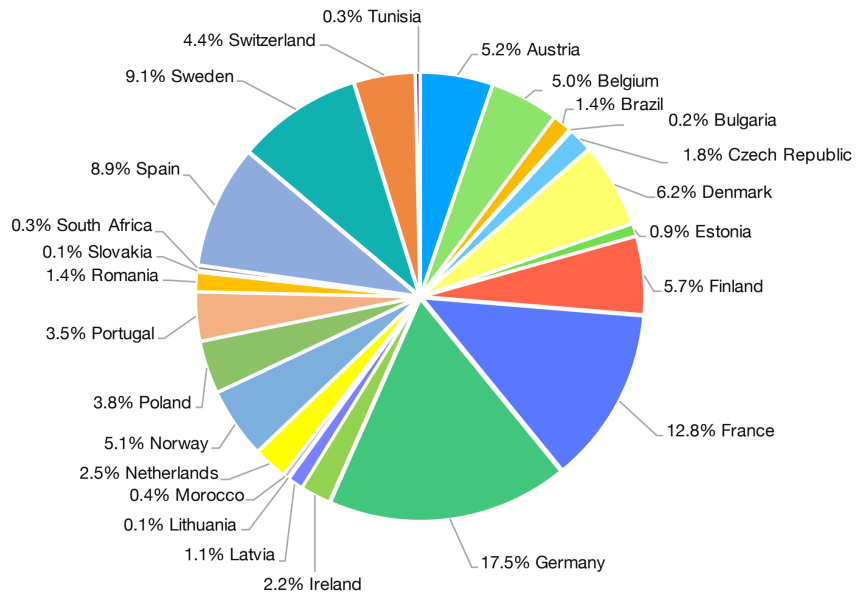


**Geographical origin of the coordinators  
(funded projects)**

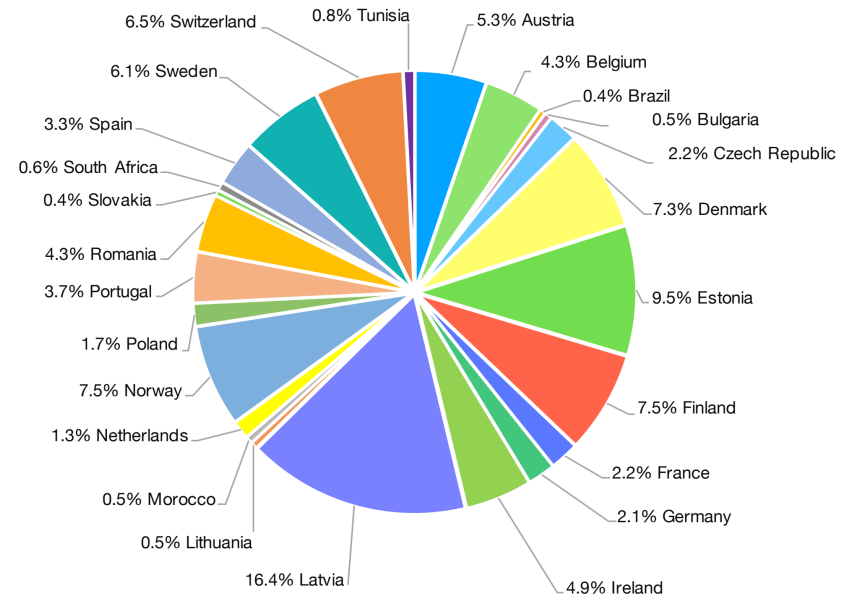


## Requested Budget

**Requested budget by submitted full proposals  
(absolute value)**

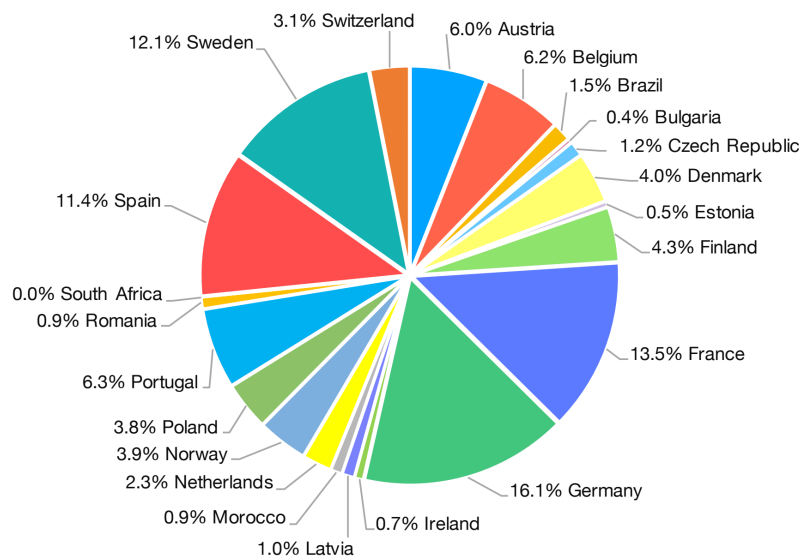


**Requested budget by submitted full proposals  
(value normalised by community size)**

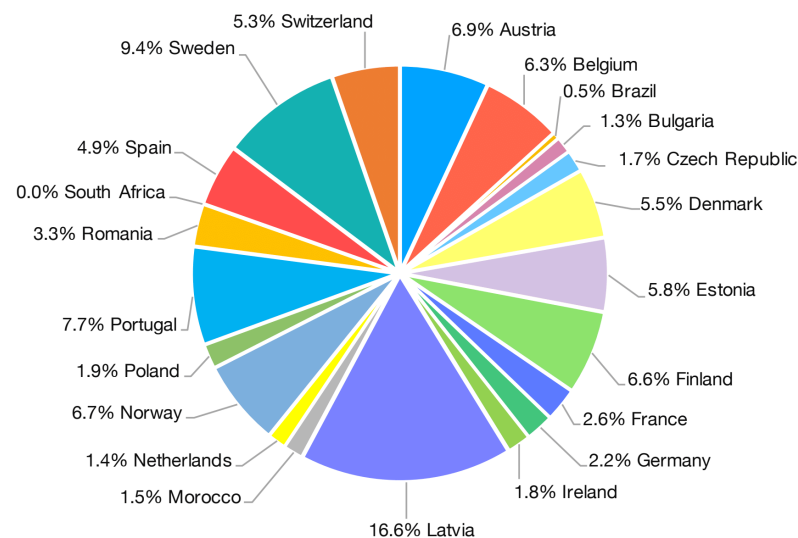


## Awarded Budget

**Awarded budget to successful proposal  
(absolute value)**



**Awarded budget to successful proposal  
(values normalised by community size)**



# OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS



## Composition of the EvC (Chair: Cara Nelson; Vice-Chair: Judith Fisher)

### STEP 1

#### Scientific experts (21)

Cara Nelson  
Asa Aradóttir  
Susan Baker  
Nana Bolashvili  
James Bullock  
Michael Brufford  
Sarah Clement  
Çiğdem Coşkun Hepcan  
Carsten Dormann  
Myra Finkelstein  
Simonetta Fraschetti  
Christopher Frissel  
Michael Fullen  
Jim Hallet  
Steven Handel  
Antonio Lo Porto  
Guillermo Luna Jorquera  
Matthew Potts  
Bill Slee  
Eric Wolanski  
Joy Zedler

#### P/M experts (15)

Judith Fisher  
Peter Cochrane  
Simon Gardner  
Floyd Homer  
Colin Hindmarch  
Katia Hueso Kortekaas  
Manuel Lago  
Fernando Magdaleno  
Vinod Mathur  
Angela Morgado  
Ivone Pereira  
Jan Plesnik  
Sunandan Tiwari  
Liette Vasseur  
Julia Da Silva Vilela  
Sanaa Zebakh

### STEP 2

#### Scientific experts (17)

Cara Nelson  
Asa Aradóttir  
Susan Baker  
Patrick Bohlen  
Nana Bolashvili  
James Bullock  
Michael Brufford  
Carsten Dormann  
Myra Finkelstein  
Adriana Ford  
Simonetta Fraschetti  
Jim Hallet  
Steven Handel  
George Kowalchuk  
Guillermo Luna Jorquera  
Matthew Potts  
Bill Slee

#### P/M experts (11):

Judith Fisher  
Peter Cochrane  
Simon Gardner  
Floyd Homer  
Colin Hindmarch  
Katia Hueso Kortekaas  
Manuel Lago  
Fernando Magdaleno  
Vinod Mathur  
Angela Morgado  
Ivone Pereira  
Jan Plesnik  
Sunandan Tiwari



## STEP 1 :Eligibility check and evaluation

### EVALUATION COMMITTEE (EvC)

Each pre-proposal (5-page project description) to be evaluated by :

- **2\* scientific members**
- **2\* policy/management members**

\* one as principal rapporteur and one as secondary rapporteur (reader)

## STEP 2 : Eligibility check and evaluation

### EVALUATION COMMITTEE (EvC)

Each proposal (16-page project description) to be evaluated by:

- **2\* scientific members**
- **2\* policy/management members**

\* one as principal rapporteur and one as secondary rapporteur (reader)

### EXTERNAL REVIEWERS

Each proposal will in parallel be evaluated by external reviewers:

- **2 scientific external reviewers**
- **1 policy/management external reviewer**

### STEP 1: pre-proposal stage (equal weight)

*For Scientific EvC members*

- **Fit to the scope of the call (1-5; threshold: 3.5)**
- **Scientific excellence (incl. Novelty and Transnational Added Value) (1-5; threshold: 3)**

*For Policy/Management EvC members:*

- **Societal and policy impact (incl. contribution to society and/or policy and Transnational added value (1-5; threshold: 3)**

### STEP 2: full-proposal stage

*For Scientific EvC members and external reviewers*

- **Scientific Excellence (1-5; threshold: 3.5) / weight 7**
- **Quality and efficiency of the implementation (1-5; threshold: 3) / weight 3**

*For policy/management EvC members and external reviewers:*

- **Impact (1-5; threshold: 3) / weight 6**

## Step 1

172 eligible proposals were evaluated by the scientific and policy management evaluation committees

The **discussion was organised in two sub-groups:**

- The scientific EvC members evaluated and scored the proposals following the two criteria “excellence” and “quality and efficiency of the implementation” in one sub-group;
- In parallel the policy/management EvC members evaluated and scored the proposals following the criterion “Impact” in another sub-group

**Proposals with high discrepancies of scores between the Rapporteur and the Reader were discussed to allow the appointment of a 3<sup>rd</sup> reader, where needed, to further discuss problematic proposals**

**92 proposals were invited to submit a full proposal to the Step 2.**

## Step 2 92 Full proposals

Along with the Evaluation Committee

External reviewers reviewed the full proposal with :

- at least 2 scientific external reviewers and
- at least 1 policy/management external reviewer

Each of the 92 proposals were evaluated by 2 scientific evaluation committee members and 2 policy/management evaluation committee members using the same process as Step 1.

On the last day the Evaluation Committee **met in plenary to discuss and agree on the final ranking of projects**

## Outcomes

Reviewers brought a high level of expertise and did a thorough job.

There was a high degree of consistency between rapporteurs and readers in their proposal evaluations for both Scientific and Policy Management Committees.

The call resulted in a large number of exciting, high-quality proposals.

The funded projects have the potential to substantially advance restoration and conservation science and practice.

# Keynote on “Upscaling effective ecological restoration in the EU - Challenges for the scientific community.”

*By Kris Decleer, , Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Belgium*



# Upscaling effective ecological restoration in the EU Challenges for the scientific community

Kris Decleer

[info@ser-europe.org](mailto:info@ser-europe.org) · <http://ser-europe.org/>  
Restoration Resource Center: <https://www.ser-rrc.org/>





# Legal restoration framework in the EU

## Binding restoration targets:

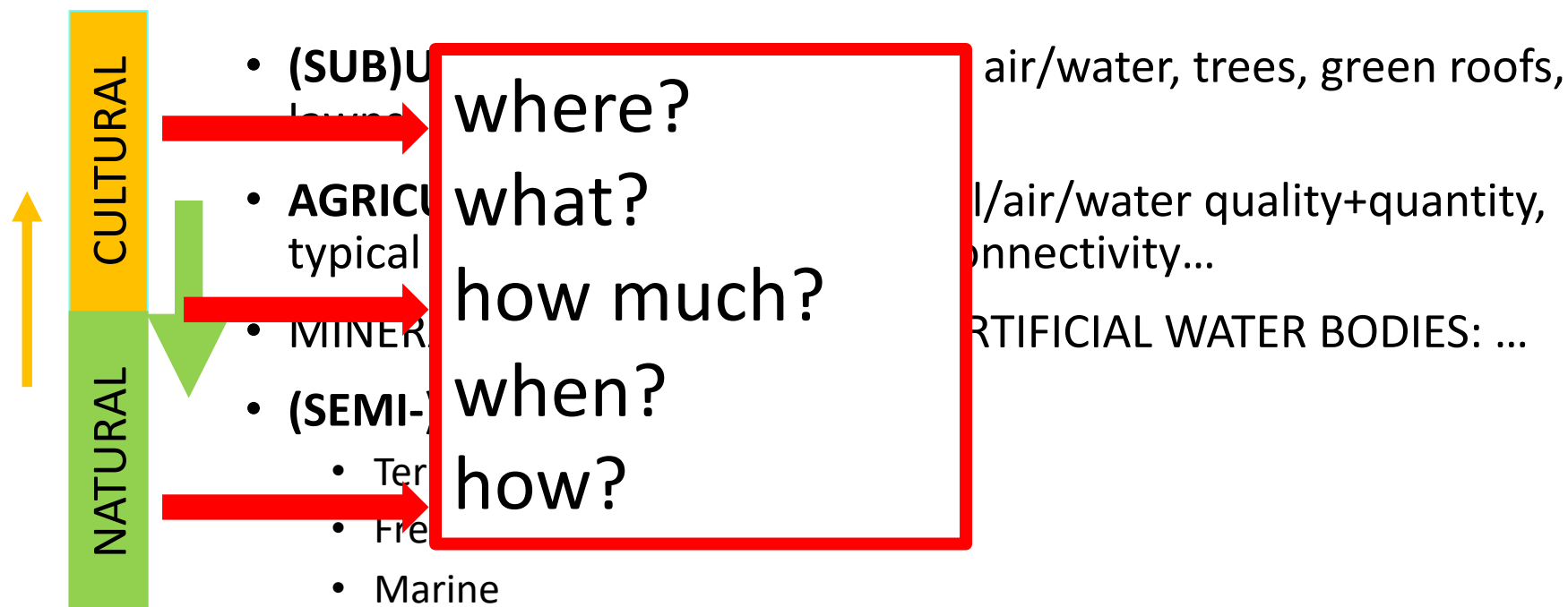
- Birds and Habitats Directive
- Water Framework Directive
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Invasive Alien Species Regulation
- Upcoming: **Nature Restoration Regulation**
  - Deadlines
  - Area and quality targets for ecosystems
  - Bring nature back to agricultural and urban land
  - Reverse the decline of pollinators
  - Increase the quantity of forests and improve their health and resilience
  - Restore at least 25,000 km of rivers to a free-flowing state by 2030
  - Rewetting of drained peatlands
- Upcoming: **Soil Health Directive**

## Non-binding restoration targets (Biodiversity Strategy 2030)

- Legally protect at least 30% of the EU's land area and 30% of its seas
- Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures + monitoring



## What does it mean for:



## Challenges for the scientific community

1. Quality of restoration
2. Quantity of restoration
3. Monitoring and reporting
4. Knowledge transfer, Training, Awareness

# Challenge 1: Quality of restoration



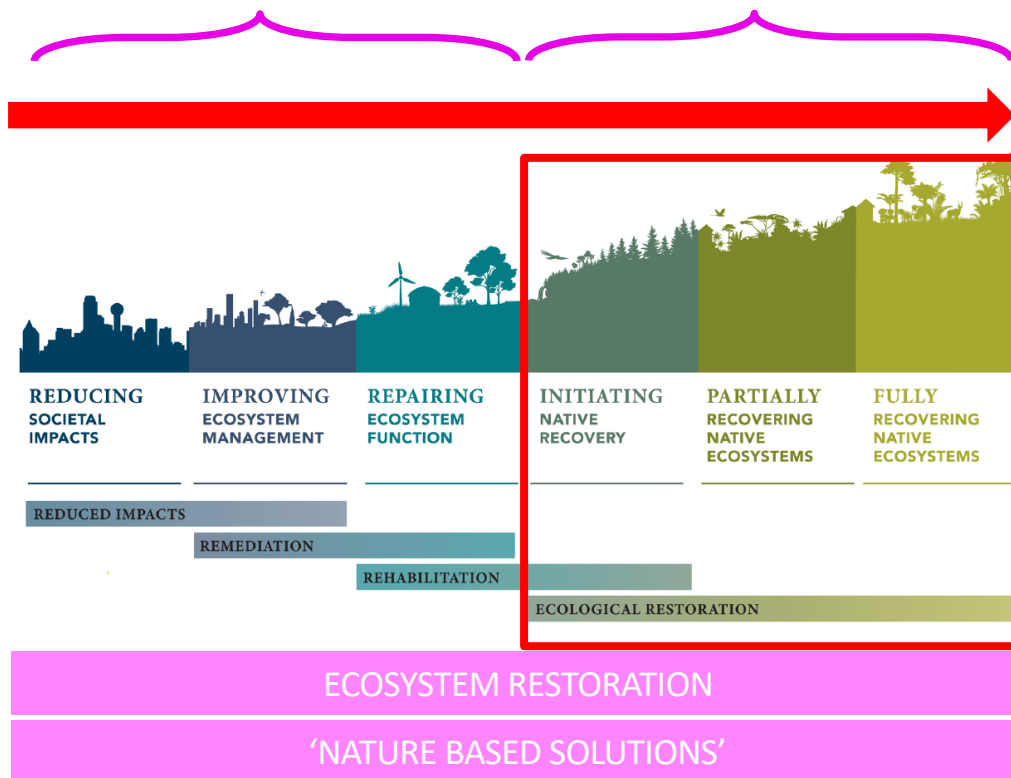
- Restoration is a continuum
  - Different baselines and ambition levels
  - Assessment of degradation: drivers, pressures, state, impact...
  - Targets: reference conditions (conflicting views!)
- Actions: cost-effective
- Results: sustainable (resilient to climate change + socio-economic context)
- Multidisciplinary approach: reducing barriers for successful ecological restoration



# The restoration continuum concept

'Sustainable land use management'

Ecological restoration



**Ecological Restoration:** the process of assisting the (full) recovery of a native ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.

**Remediation:** remove sources of degradation

**Rehabilitation:** reinstate a level of ecosystem functioning where the goal is renewed and ongoing provision of ecosystem services (rather than biodiversity and integrity of a native reference ecosystem)

Gann et al. 2019: SER principles and standards for ecological restoration <https://www.ser.org/page/SERStandards>

## The case of degraded peatlands in the EU

EU is worldwide the 2nd largest emitter of greenhouse gasses due to peatland drainage.

In Germany peatland agriculture causes annually a climate damage of € 3.6 billion and gets € 300 million EU-grants





## Remediation of arable fields on drained peat soil





## Rehabilitation: Paludiculture / Carbon farming (wet agriculture/forestry)



Tobias Dahms, lensescape.org

## Ecological restoration: full recovery of the reference ecosystem (raised bog)





# THE IRISH TIMES

Wed, Nov 20, 2019

NEWS

SPORT

BUSINESS

OPINION

LIFE & STYLE

CULTURE

Environment > Climate Change | Heritage & Habitat

## More than half a million trees to be planted on former boglands

The focus will be on native woodland trees such as Downy Birch, Scots Pine and Alder

© Wed, Oct 2, 2019, 19:45

Shauna Bowers



Minister for Agriculture Michael Creed and Minister for Climate Action and Environment Richard Bruton announced Coillte and Bord na Móna are collaborating on a project which will see bogs no longer used for peat production transformed into rich native woodlands. Photograph: Julien Behal



More than half a million native woodland trees will be planted on former boglands over the next three years in a bid to tackle carbon emissions, the



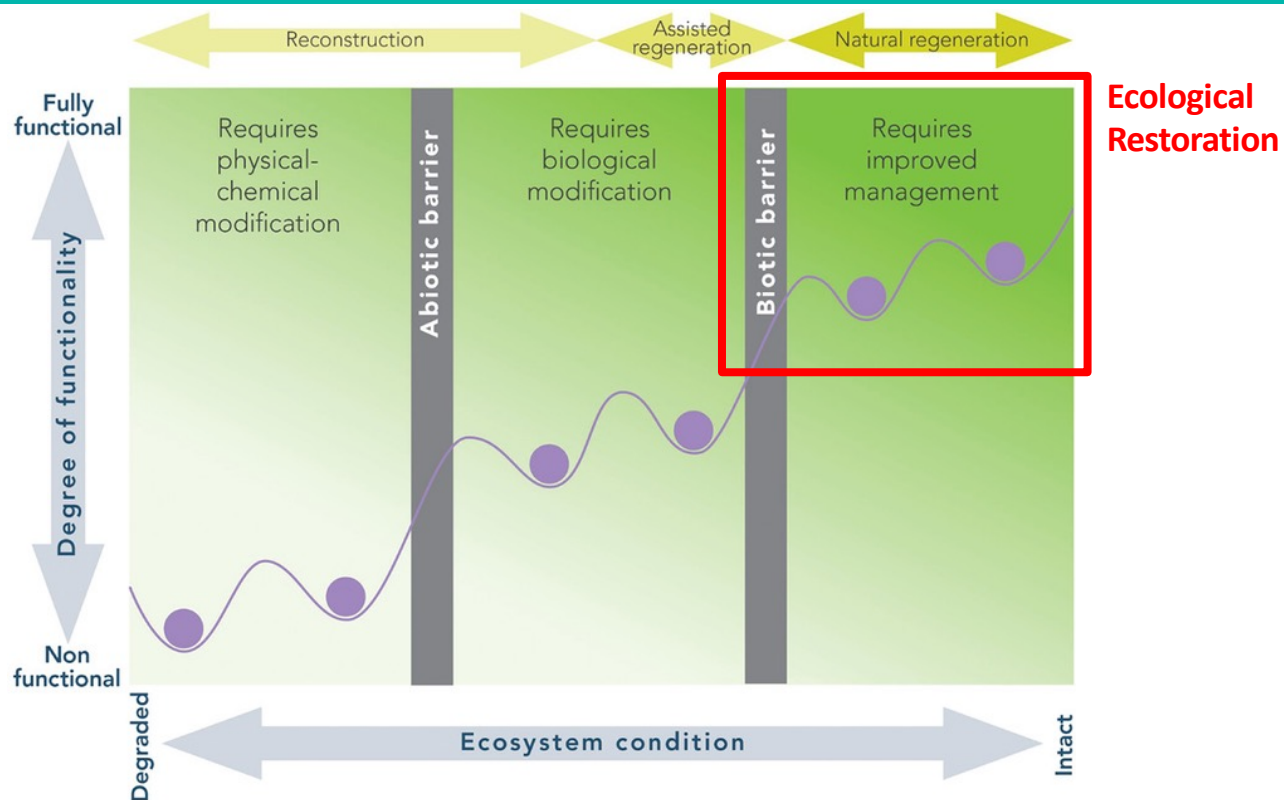
Department of Environment has announced.



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*

## Alternative trajectory for Ecological Restoration: reference ecosystem = lake

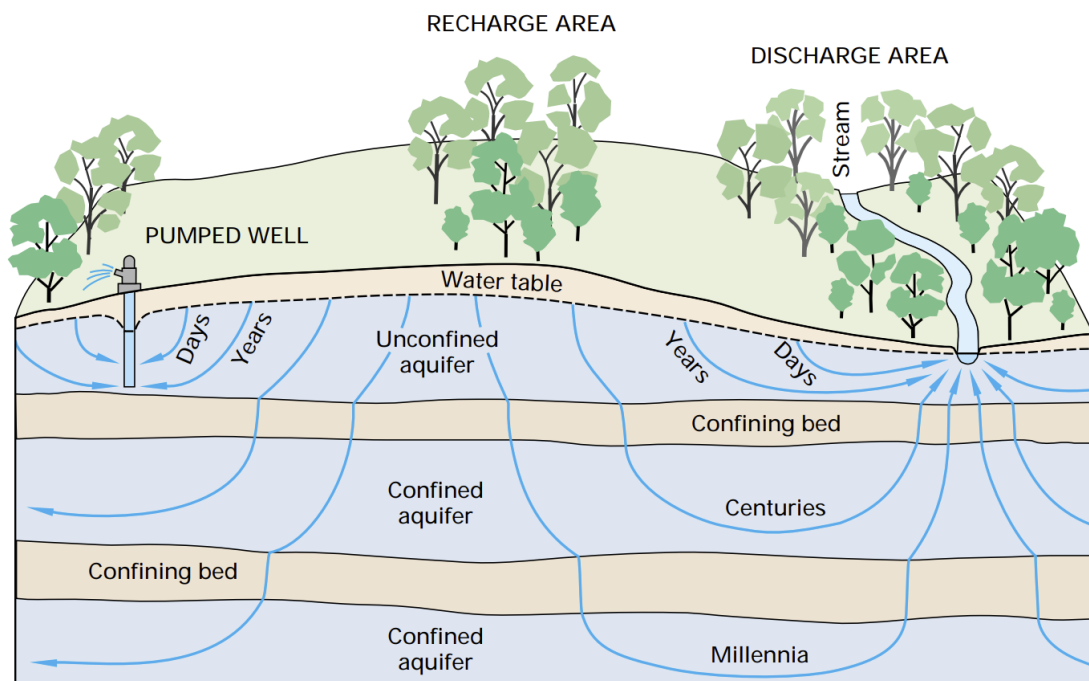
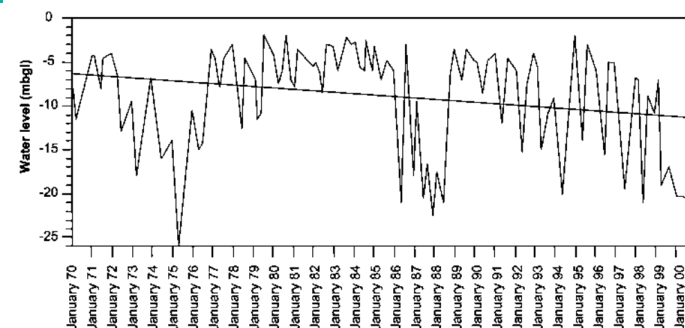




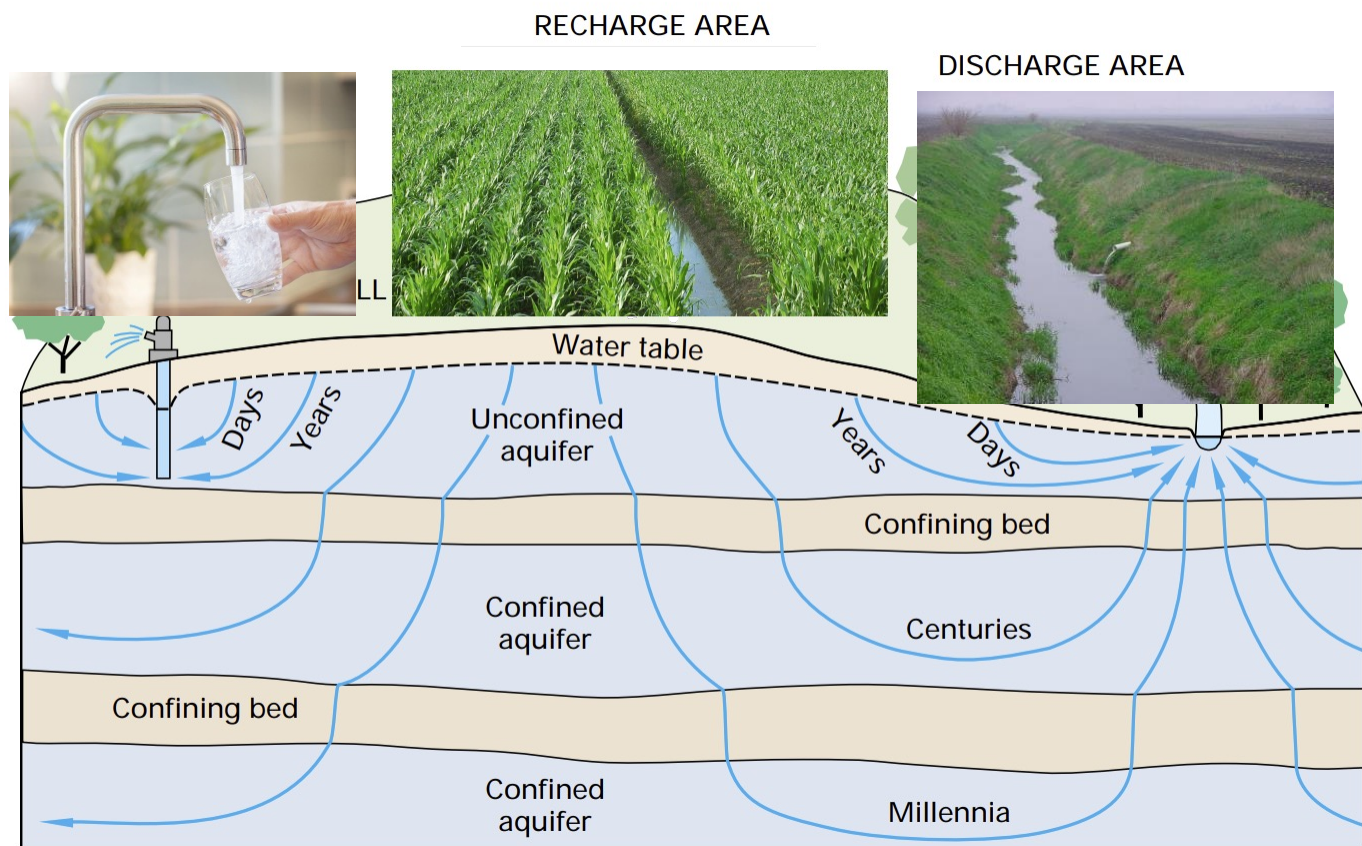
Conceptual model of ecosystem degradation and restoration (Adapted from Keenleyside et al. 2012, after Whisenant 1999, and Hobbs & Harris 2001). The troughs in the diagram represent basins of stability in which an ecosystem can remain in a steady state prior to being shifted by a restoration or a degradation event past a threshold (represented by peaks in the diagram) toward a higher functioning state or a lower functioning state. Note: Not all sites in need of physical/chemical amendment depend upon reintroduction for the return of biota - e.g. if colonization potential in that ecosystem is high.



# Understanding the landscape-ecological functioning in the PAST and PRESENT

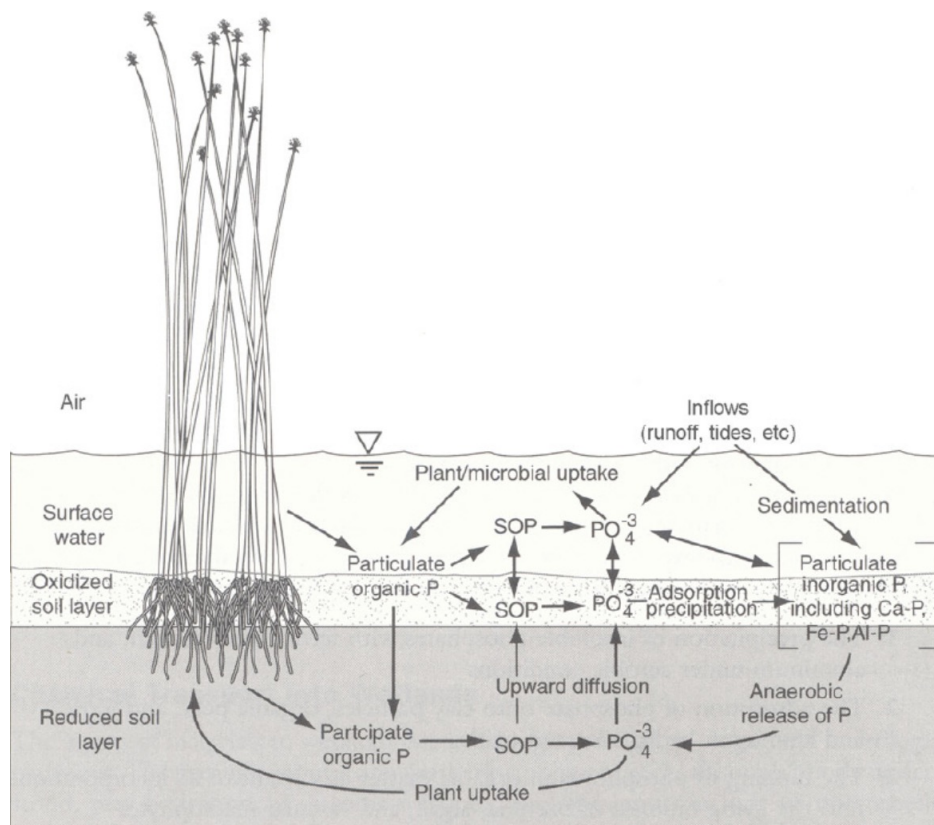


# Present degraded state: restoration potential? Restoration measures?

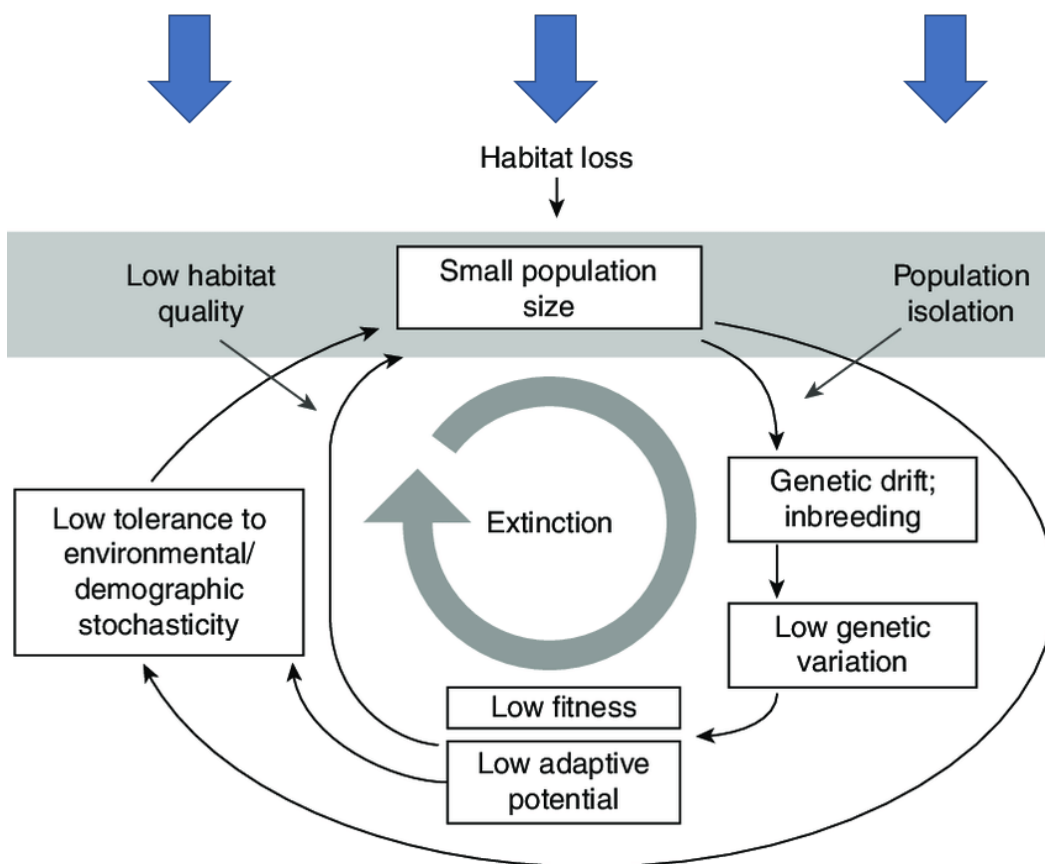




## Scientific guidance needed in the design phase of restoration projects



# CLIMATE CHANGE



## Precautionary measures to establish resilient ecosystems

- Extinction debt
- Ecological trap
- Dark diversity
- Large areas with landscape gradients
- Connectivity
- Maximal reduction of pressures
- Monitoring

## 33 reasons (not) to fail

1	<b>Insufficient funding</b>	Financial
2	<b>Conflicting interests of different stakeholders</b>	Social-cultural
3	<b>Low political priority for restoration</b>	Policy and governance
4	<b>Lack of integrated land use planning</b>	Legal and ownership
5	<b>Difficulty in obtaining legal or property rights over the area to implement restoration</b>	Legal and ownership
6	<b>Harmful subsidies favouring degradation</b>	Financial
7	<b>Lack of collaboration between different stakeholders</b>	Social-cultural
8	<b>Lack of evaluation, monitoring and documentation</b>	Management planning, implementation
9	<b>Lack of appropriate compensation and financial returns on restoration</b>	Financial
10	<b>Lack of coordination between decision-makers in different domains and administrative departments</b>	Management planning, implementation
11	<b>Complexity of the legal framework</b>	Legal and ownership

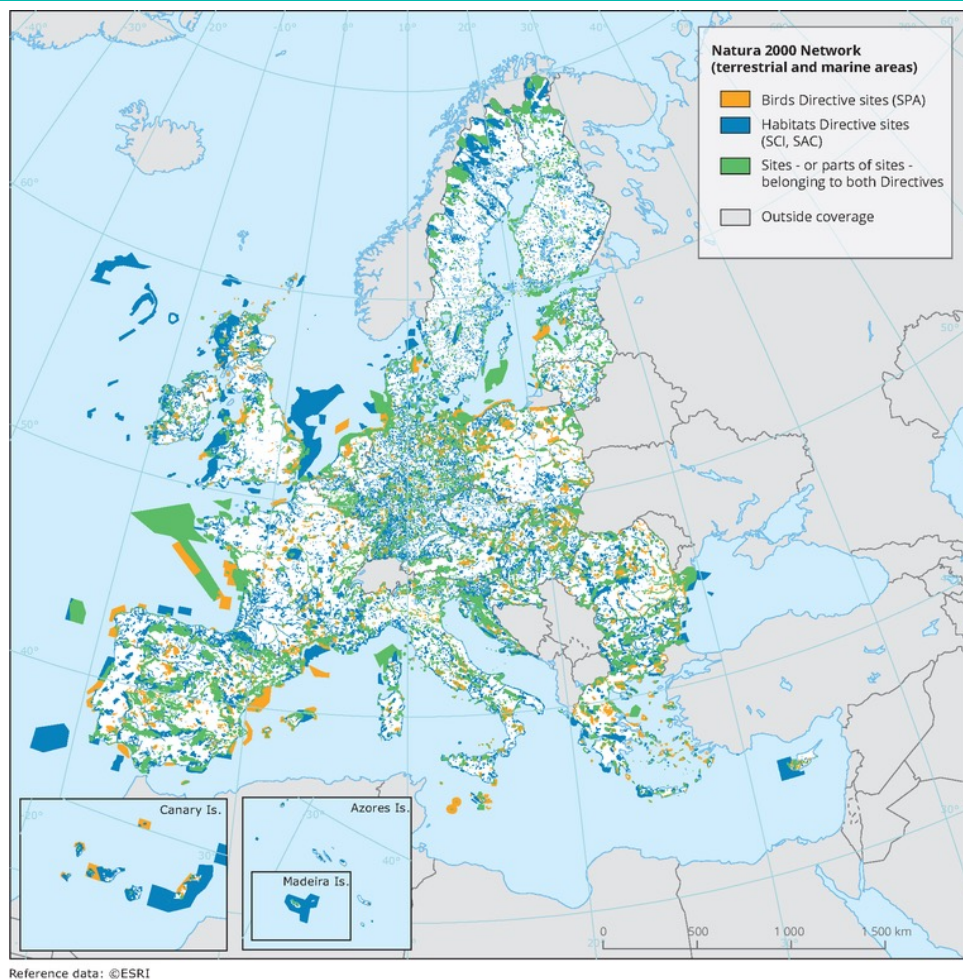
1	Insufficient funding	Financial
2	Conflicting interests of different stakeholders	Social-cultural
3	Low political priority for restoration	Policy and governance
4	Lack of integrated land use planning	Legal and ownership
5	Difficulty in obtaining legal or property rights over the area to implement restoration	Legal and ownership
6	Harmful subsidies favouring degradation	Financial
7	Lack of collaboration between different stakeholders	Social-cultural
8	Lack of evaluation, monitoring and documentation	Management planning, implementation
9	Lack of appropriate compensation and financial returns on restoration	Financial
10	Lack of coordination between decision-makers in different domains and administrative departments	Management planning, implementation
11	Complexity of the legal framework	Legal and ownership
12	Unsuitable policies and lack of enabling policy instruments	Policy and governance
13	High level and rate of degradation	Environmental
14	Inadequate implementation of current policies	Policy and governance
15	The timing of restoration projects does not correspond to ecological and social timescales	Management planning, implementation
16	Lack of understanding and collaboration across different aspects of restoration, e.g., ecology, engineering, social sciences, etc.	Social-cultural
17	Constraints due to biotic challenges e.g. concerning species dispersal rates, interspecific interactions, etc.	Environmental
18	Lack of effective knowledge exchange	Social-cultural
19	Lack of motivation in decision-makers to incorporate innovation	Management planning, implementation
20	Lack of prior evaluation, assessment and design	Management planning, implementation
21	Lack of societal awareness and engagement	Social-cultural
22	Lack of involvement of the private sector	Management planning, implementation
23	Lack of relevant ecological knowledge and experience	Management planning, implementation
24	Perceived complexity of implementing restoration	Legal and ownership
25	Constraints due to abiotic characteristics of the area, e.g. climate, topography, water availability	Environmental
26	Unrealistic or unclear project goals	Management planning, implementation
27	Lack of standards against which progress can be measured	Management planning, implementation
28	Lack of quality plant material (including lack of suitable species and genotypes)	Environmental
29	Lack of skilled professionals to perform restoration	Management planning, implementation
30	Lack of knowledge about soils	Management planning, implementation
31	Conflicts between restoration goals, e.g. biodiversity, climate change mitigation, nutrient retention	Environmental
32	Lack of sense of identity, attachment to the landscape	Social-cultural
33	Lack of suitable technology	Management planning, implementation



## Challenge 2: Quantity of restoration

- 30% protected area, 10% strictly protected area per biogeographical region + objectives + actions
- National Restoration Plan for ecosystem groups + Prioritization
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- Connectivity + buffering + cross-border coordination
- ‘Forgotten’ habitats and species





Natura2000:

- 18% of the land
- 8% of marine waters

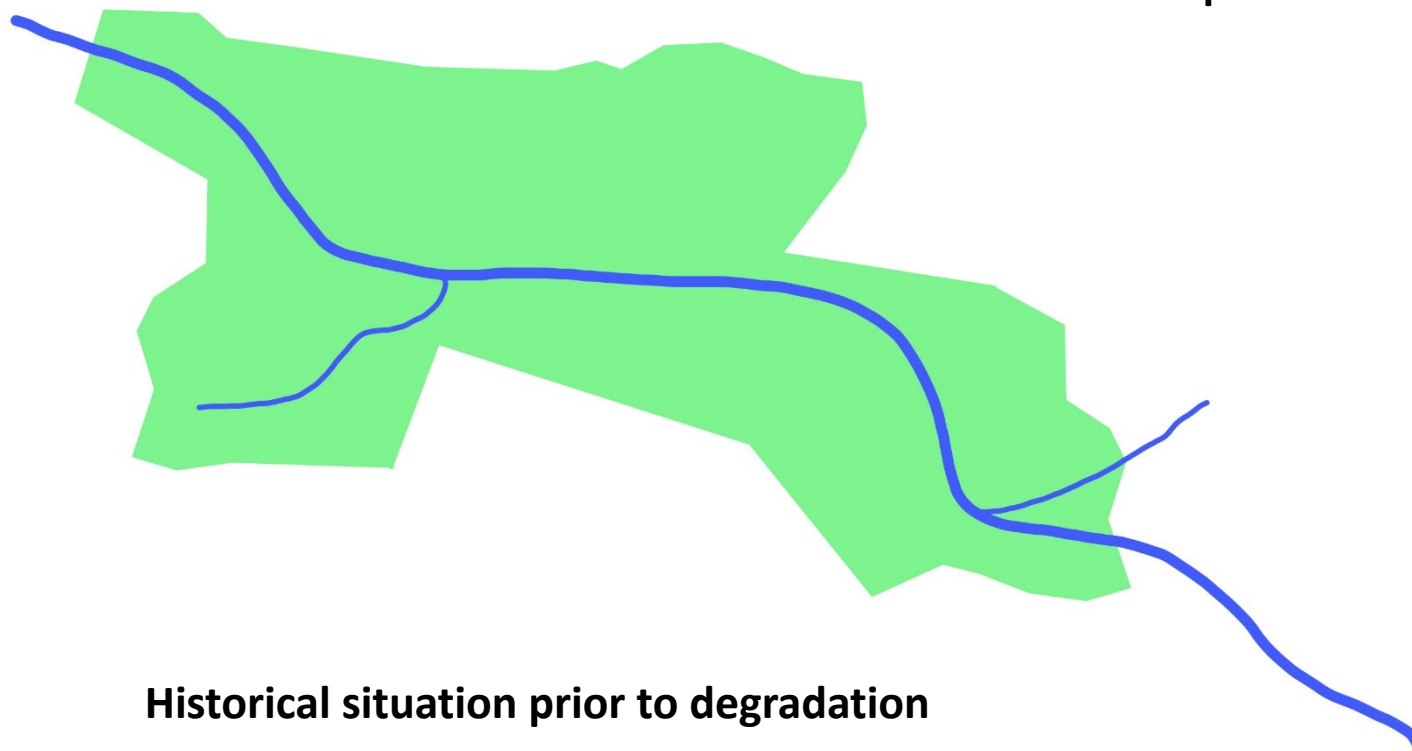
But:

Each biogeographical area: 30%



[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/publications/criteria-and-guidance-protected-areas-designations-staff-working-document\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/publications/criteria-and-guidance-protected-areas-designations-staff-working-document_en)

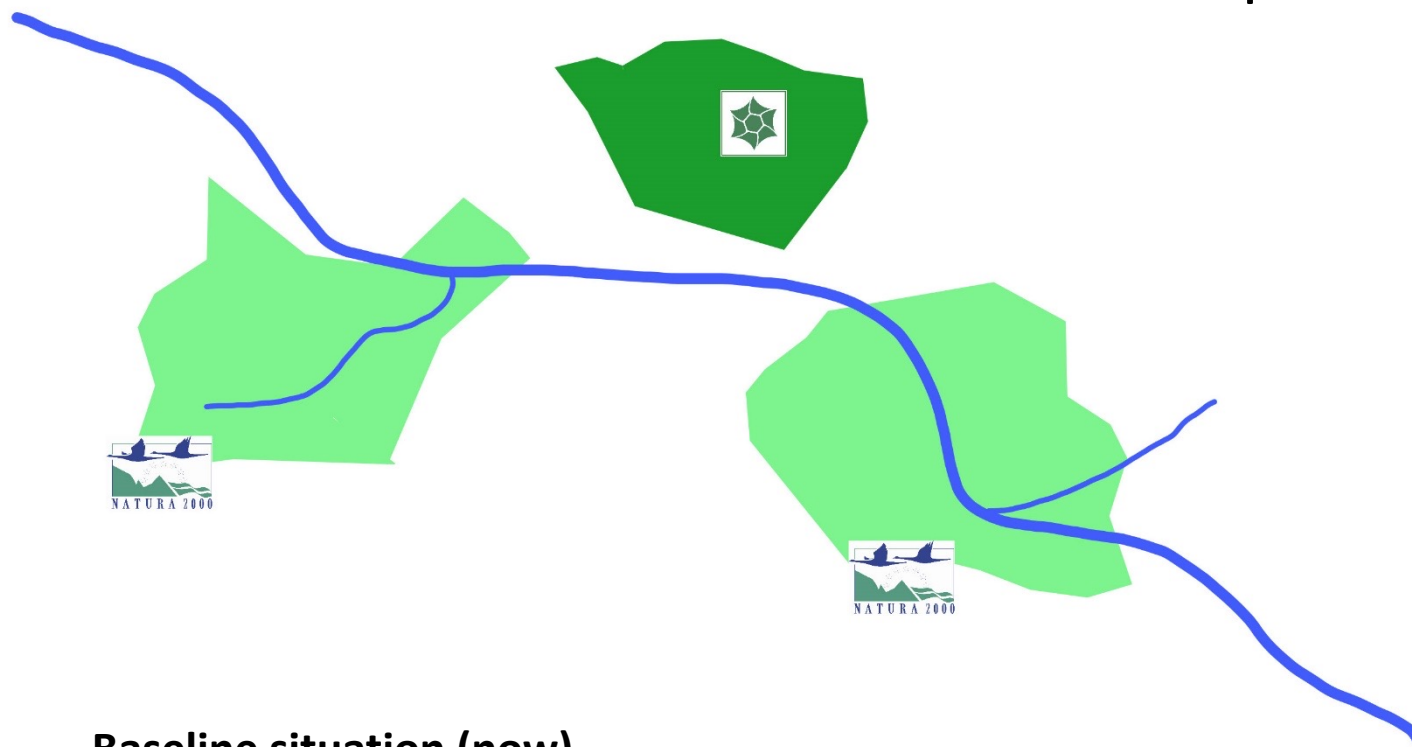
30% PA process



**Historical situation prior to degradation**



30% PA process



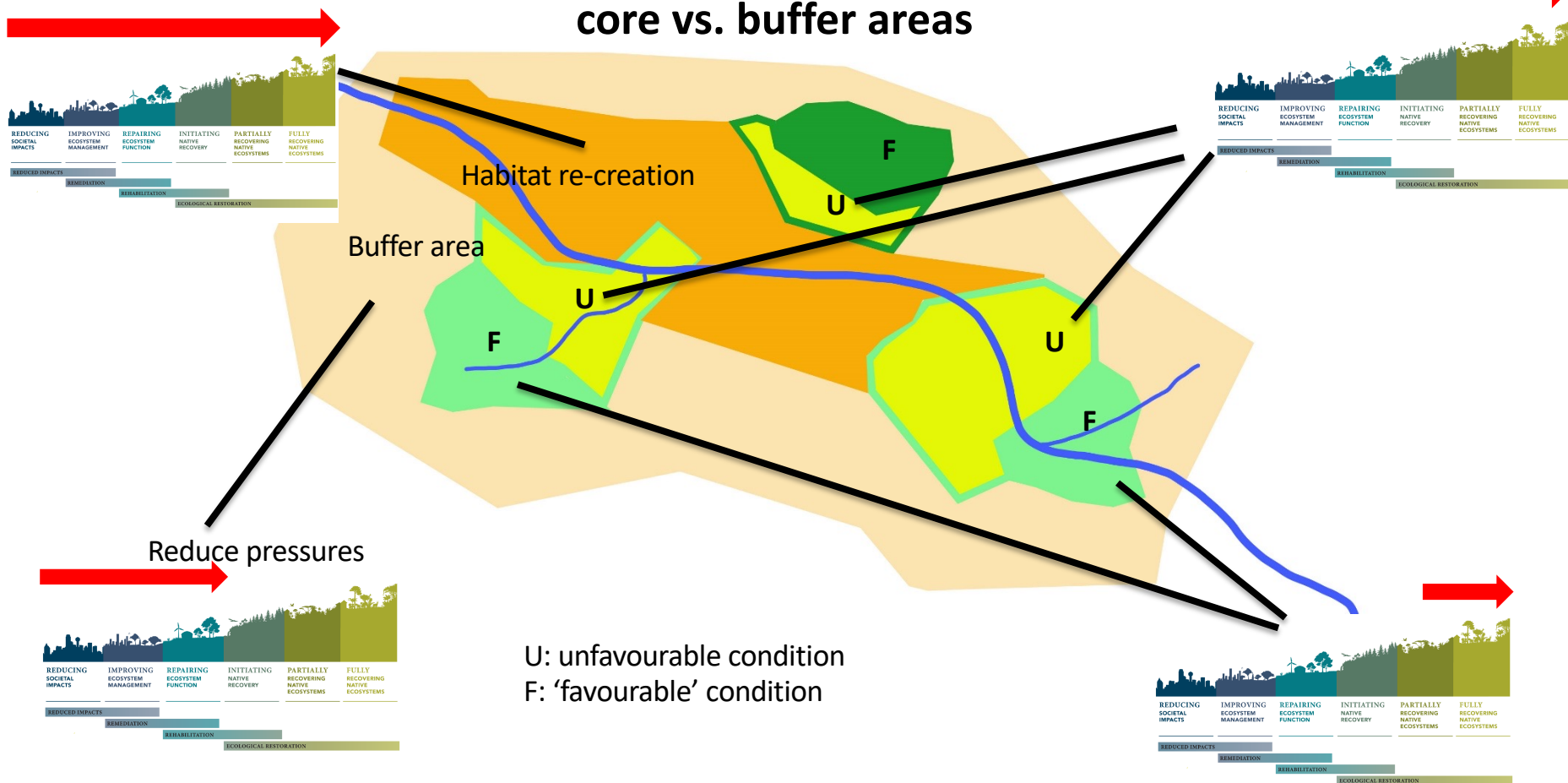
**Baseline situation (now)**

30% PA process



**Pledge by end of 2022**

# National Restoration Plans: different site-specific objectives core vs. buffer areas



## Case-study

# Flanders lost 75% of its wetlands since the 1950-60's



-142.000 ha → agriculture



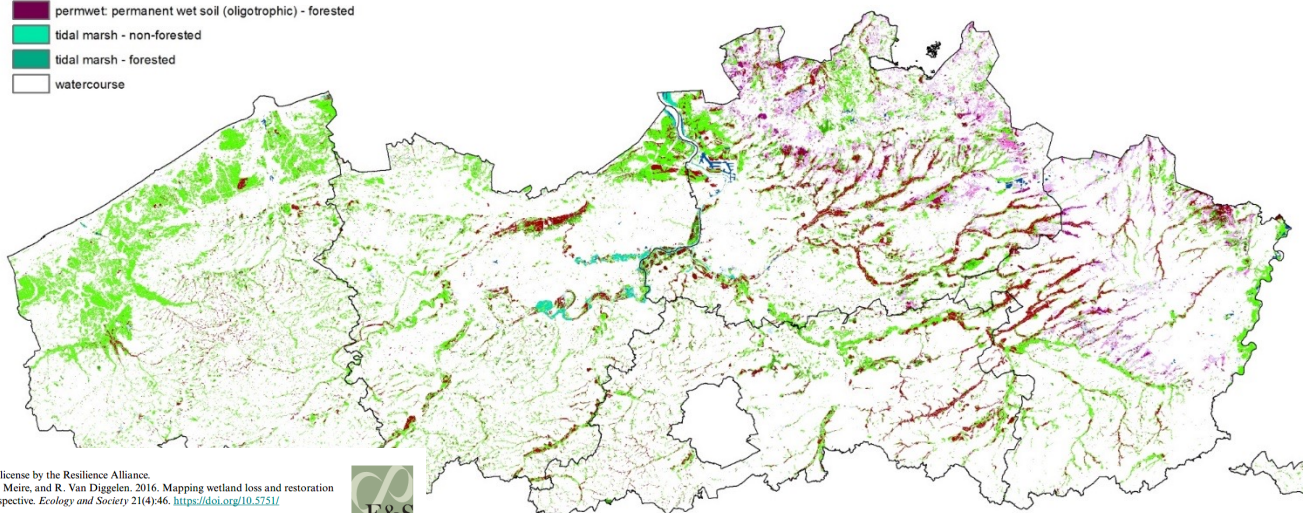
-37.000 ha → urbanisation

Decleer et al. 2016. Mapping wetland loss and restoration potential in Flanders (Belgium): an ecosystem service perspective. *Ecology and Society* 21(4):46.

# Historical wetlands in Flanders (± 1950)

## Historical wetlands in Flanders (± 1950)

19% of Flanders was wetland



Copyright © 2016 by the author(s). Published here under license by the Resilience Alliance.  
 Declerck, K., J. Wouters, S. Jacobs, J. Staes, T. Spanhove, P. Meire, and R. Van Diggelen. 2016. Mapping wetland loss and restoration potential in Flanders (Belgium): an ecosystem service perspective. *Ecology and Society* 21(4):46. <https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-108964-210446>



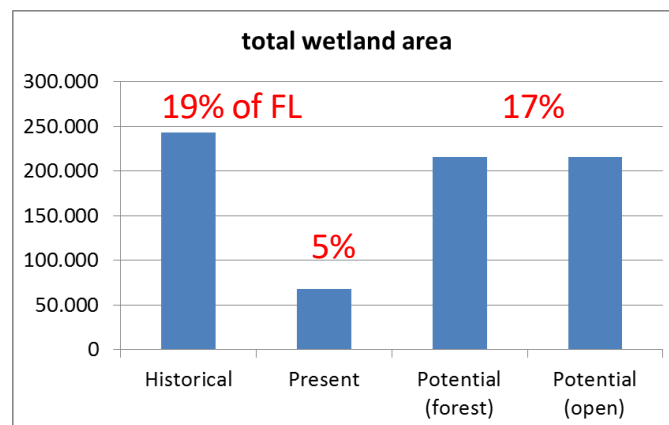
Research, part of a Special Feature on [Ecological Restoration, Ecosystem Services, and Land Use](#)

## Mapping wetland loss and restoration potential in Flanders (Belgium): an ecosystem service perspective

Kris Declerck<sup>1</sup>, Jan Wouters<sup>1</sup>, Sander Jacobs<sup>1</sup>, Jan Staes<sup>2</sup>, Toon Spanhove<sup>1</sup>, Patrick Meire<sup>2</sup> and Rudy van Diggelen<sup>2</sup>



## Total wetland area in Flanders



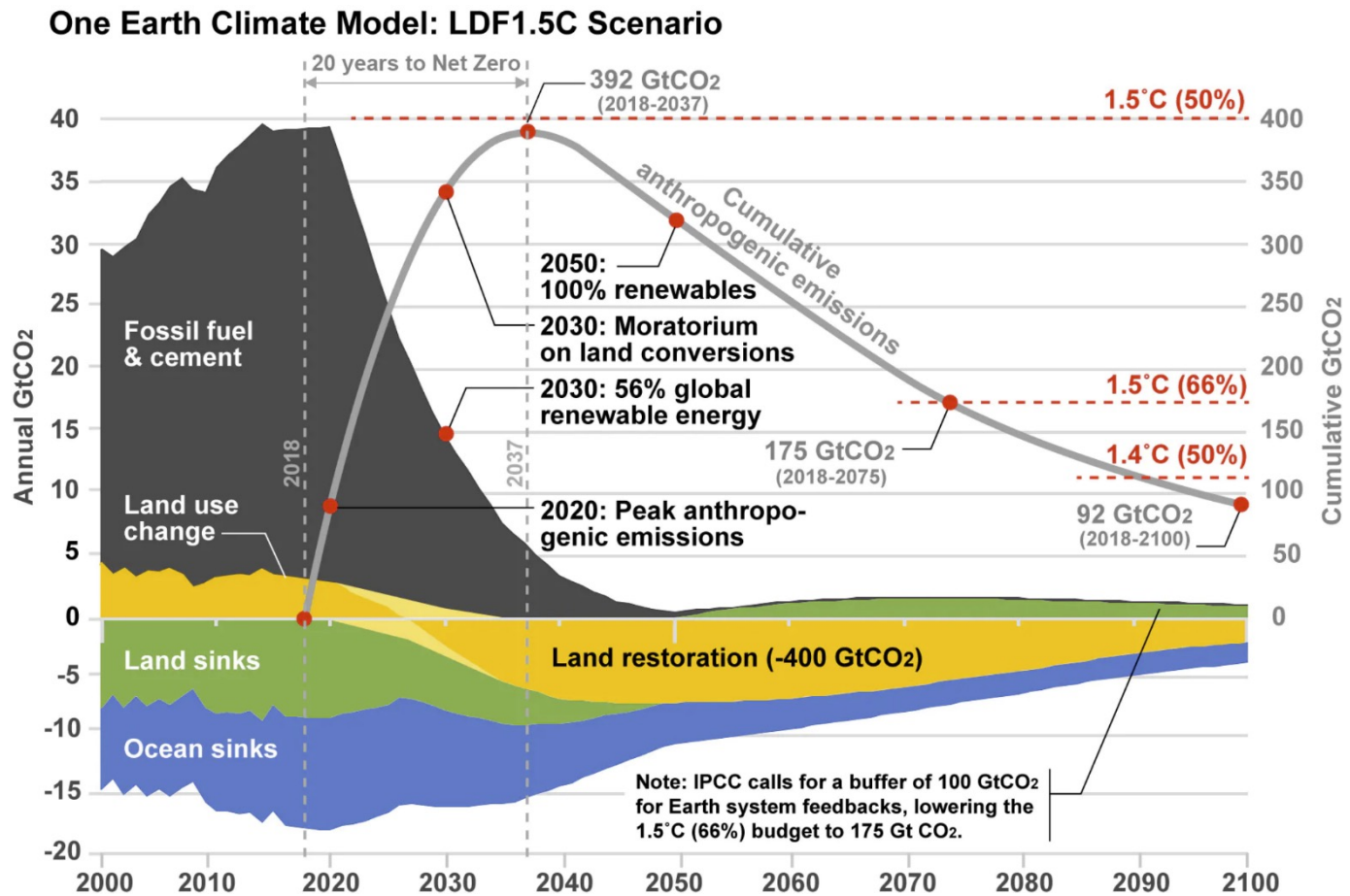
- **75% (179,000ha) lost since 1950's: 37,000ha (15%) by urbanisation; rest (85%) by agricultural intensification**
- **At present: still 5% of Flanders is 'wetland' (68,000 ha, but 24,000 ha has no spatial protection)**
- **147,000ha can be restored; 30% (49,000 ha) has appropriate spatial planning and protection status to justify wetland expansion**

## Wetland expansion in Flanders by 2050 as part of Natura2000 policy

	Min-max expansion target (ha)	proportion of 'restoration opportunity' (%)
Temporary wet soil (meso-eutrophic)	3,490-6,275	4-8
Temporary wet soil (oligotrophic)	128	1
Permanently wet soil (meso-eutrophic)	551-775	2-3
Permanently wet soil (oligotrophic)	736-966	19-25
Tidal marsh	2,491	26
Shallow water (oligo-mesotrophic & eutrophic)	1,485-2,366	?
TOTAL	8,892-13,002	?
TOTAL excl. open waters	7,406-10,636 ha	5-7*

\* but: **30% (49,000 ha) of 147,000 ha** potential wetland already has appropriate spatial planning and protection status to justify wetland expansion





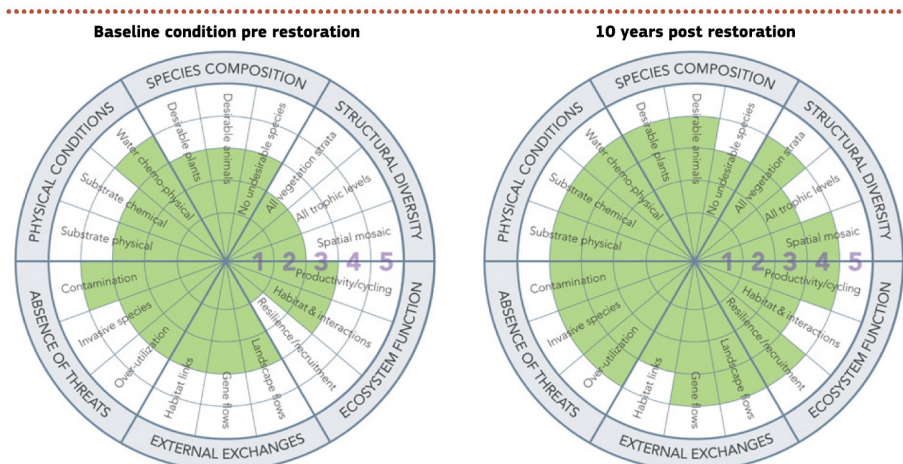
Teske, S. (2019) (ed.)

## Challenge 3: Monitoring and reporting

- Indicator selection
- Thresholds (targets)
- Both project level and national monitoring network
- Baseline situation and distance-to-target
- Evaluation for adaptive management, reporting and communication

# The recovery wheel

Qualitative recovery ranking system (e.g. scale 1 to 5), compared to baseline situation



\* Paragraph 5.1 is largely based on Gann *et al.* (2019 section 2 principle 5)

Helpful for measuring progress at site level:

- objectives & indicator selection
- baseline & distance to target
- reporting
- communication

DOWNLOADS:

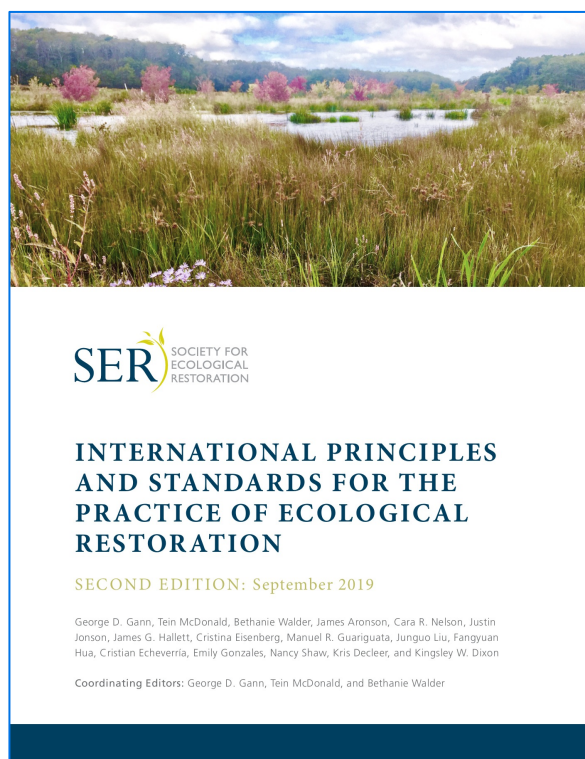
- PDF of the blank wheel and data sheet [here](#).
- interactive version [online](#).
- excel version [here](#).
- interactive app for [Android](#), [iPhone](#), and [iPad](#).

You can access a blank version of the Social Benefits Wheel and data sheet [here](#).

## Challenge 4: Knowledge transfer and Training

- Structural collaboration science-policy-practice
- Best practices for restoration of different ecosystem types and habitats of species
- Adjustable over time
- Accessable and understandable for non-scientists in the national language and embedded in local culture
- Site level information (abiotic and biotic quality, landscape ecological functioning)
- Co-financing for scientists to engage in projects
- Networking and meta-analyses

# Standards of good practice for planning and implementing ecological restoration



- Planning and design
- Implementation
- Monitoring, documentation, evaluation and reporting
- Post-implementation maintenance



<https://www.ser.org/page/SERStandards>

## Some international knowledge-sharing platforms

- Endangered Landscapes Programme: <http://www.conservationevidence.com> and <http://www.restorationevidence.org>
- LIFE-Nature: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/life/publications/lifepublications/lifefocus/nat.htm>
- Natura2000 Communication Platform: [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/platform/knowledge\\_exchange/](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/platform/knowledge_exchange/)
- European Nature Information System (EUNIS): <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/>
- Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE): <https://biodiversity.europa.eu/>
- Eionet Portal: <https://www.eionet.europa.eu/etcs/etc-bd/>
- Ramsar Convention: <https://ramsar.org/resources/ramsar-sites-management-toolkit>
- Water Information System for Europe (WISE): <https://water.europa.eu/>
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds: <https://www.unep-aewa.org/>

Not in the native language

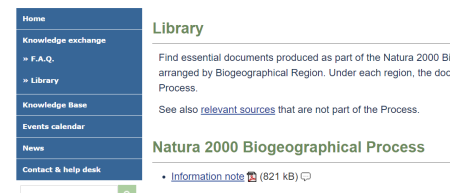
Lack of interaction (training, learning, discussion)

Lack of integration in the local context and culture

Lack of central coordination and outreach

Lack of sustainable expertise building capacity

## Clarivate Web of Science™





# Standards of good practice for planning and implementing ecological restoration

Kaisu Aapala, Maarit Similä ja Jouni Penttinen (toim.)

## Ojitettujen soiden ennallistamisopas



Metsähallituksen luonnonsuojelujulkaisuja. Sarja B 188

ontwikkeling+beheer **natuurkwaliteit**

**o+bn**

## Duurzaam herstel van hoogveenlandschappen



## SŁOWIŃSKIE TORFOWISKA W OCHRONIE KLIMATU

JAK OCHRONA PRZYRODY  
W SŁOWIŃSKIM PARKU NARODOWYM  
MOŻE PRZYZYCZYŃ SIĘ DO ŁAGODZENIA  
ZMIAN KLIMATYCZNYCH



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777



# Towards sustainable science-practice collaboration networks at national and local level



## National / Site-level:

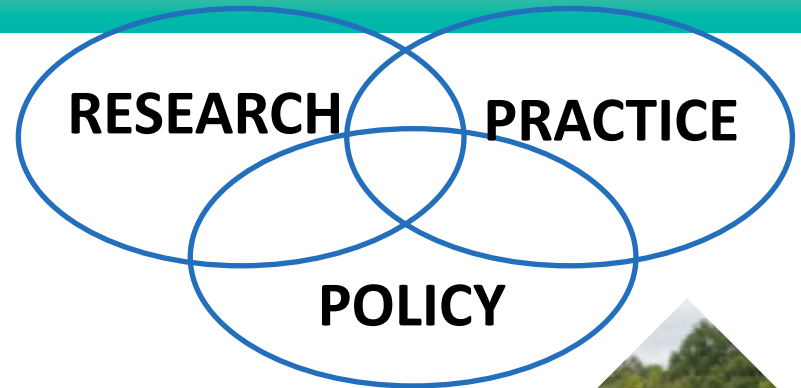
- Planning and design
- Implementation
- Monitoring, documentation, evaluation and reporting
- Post-implementation maintenance
- Species protection plans

## The Dutch Knowledge Network 'OBN' for restoration and management



30 Years Linking scientists - policy makers - practitioners  
to foster effective ecological restoration

- Platform with different expert teams (landscape types)
- 130 active members of more > 100 organisations
- Different expertise and strong motivation
- Teams: detect knowledge gaps and proposal of applied research/test/review projects
- Advisory committee prioritises research projects, aligned with other knowledge programs
- Steering group decides
  - Long term knowledge and monitoring agenda
  - Yearly program for research and outreach activities
  - Tenders, execution and guiding of research
  - Financial support c. € 2 million/y



ontwikkeling+beheer natuurkwaliteit

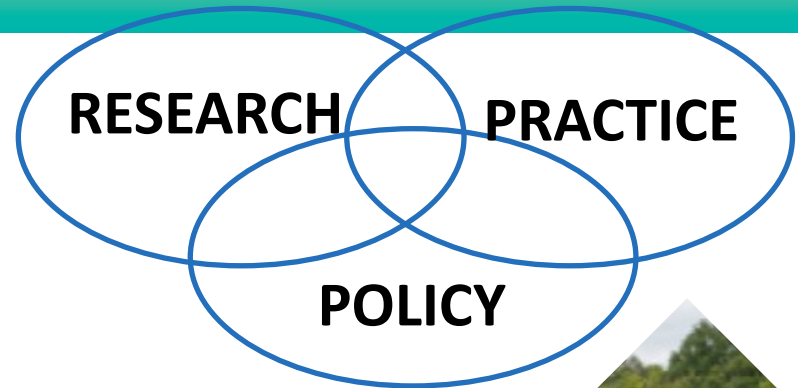
## The Dutch Knowledge Network 'OBN' for restoration and management



30 Years Linking scientists - policy makers - practitioners  
to foster effective ecological restoration

<https://www.natuurkennis.nl/>

- Easy-to-go online **Documentation Platform** with thematic state-of-the-art best-practice guidance (habitats, restoration measures, species) for both novice and expert practitioners
  - Factsheets, maps, decision support tools, reports, newsletters, brochures, popularizing articles, ppt-presentations, video...
  - Expert policy advice and recommendations
  - PhD's, scientific papers
- Field training events ('train the trainer')
- Workshops and Symposia





# 13<sup>th</sup> SERE CONFERENCE

## 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> SEP 2022

### ALICANTE, SPAIN



Universitat d'Alacant  
Universidad de Alicante

[HOME](#) [COMMITTEES](#) [PROGRAMME & SPEAKERS](#) [REGISTRATION](#) [PARTICIPATE](#) [VENUE](#) [SUPPORTERS](#)

## Welcome

### RESTORING NATURE, RECONNECTING PEOPLE

**Welcome to the 13<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Ecological Restoration! Welcome to SER Europe 2022!**

The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) is the professional Society of reference in the field of ecological restoration. It promotes the science, practice, and policy of ecological restoration to protect biodiversity, improve adaptation to climate change, mitigate its effects, and restore a healthy relationship between nature and society. For three decades, SER has given voice to this discipline and provided leadership in all aspects of its development. The European Chapter of the Society, acquaints hundreds of experts and organizational members in 37 countries, and has affiliated organizations in 6 of them.

These are crucial times for ecological restoration in Europe and globally. Ecological restoration is essential to combat climate

## Key dates

### SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS AND COURSES

**March 22, 2022**

*Deadline for proposal submission*

**Upon receipt and until March 29, 2022**

*Accepted proposal notification to coordinators*

<https://www.sere2022.org/>



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

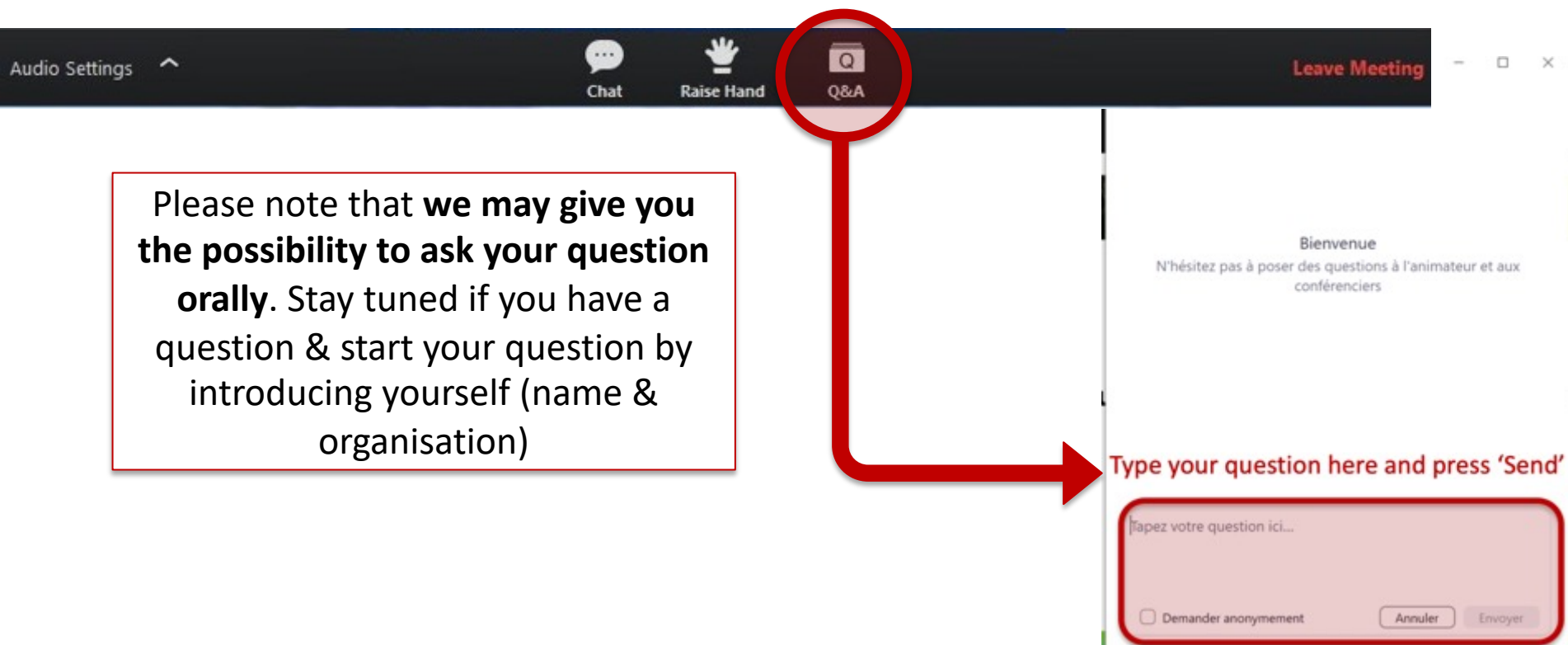


No time to waste... let's work together  
...and engage in the challenges



# Q&A Session

For any question: **USE “Q&A” FUNCTION**



Audio Settings ^

Chat Raise Hand Q&A Leave Meeting

Please note that **we may give you the possibility to ask your question orally**. Stay tuned if you have a question & start your question by introducing yourself (name & organisation)

Bienvenue  
N'hésitez pas à poser des questions à l'animateur et aux conférenciers

Type your question here and press 'Send'

Écrivez votre question ici...

☐ Demander anonymement Annuler Envoyer



# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

## (session 1/5)

**FIRST: COAST** - COnservation of mARine ecosystems around Santo AnTão, Cabo Verde: implications for policy and society, by *Teresa Amaro*

**COSAR** - Context-dependence of the societal and ecological outcomes from river ecosystem restoration, by *Jeremy Piffady*

**FishME** - Social and ecological effects of Fish removal in Mountain Ecosystems, by *Dirk Schmeller*

**ForestFisher** - Priority areas for conservation and restoration of Amazonian forestfrugivorous fish interactions and associated fisheries, by *Pablo Tedesco*

# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

## (session 1/5)

**EMYS-R** - A socio-ecological evaluation of wetlands restoration and reintroduction programs in favor of the emblematic European pond turtle and associated biodiversity: a pan-European approach, by *Jean-Yves Georges*

**Transloc** - Translocations of flora and fauna for conservation and restoration: ecological, evolutionary, and socio-economic impacts at multiple scales, by *Francois Sarrazin*



# COnservation of mARine ecosystems around Santo AnTão, Cabo Verde: implications for policy and society

## *COAST*

10 partners, 4 countries, € 1.008.85

Teresa Amaro (coordinator, UAVR, Portugal)

**2022-2025**



# Objectives and project description

Cabo Verde is a country where **Blue Growth** can help to contribute with solutions for high poverty rates, while building on the long tradition of local economical use of the marine environment. However, no valuable baseline knowledge on the environmental status of their marine ecosystems is available, hampering the development of measures, ensuring their sustainable use, management, conservation and restoration.

**COAST** will provide multidisciplinary understanding about the **biodiversity** and **ecosystem functioning**, as well as **suitable indicators of recovery**, which is the crucial basis to establish sound conservation or restoration measures. This will allow the implementation of **integrated environmental management** actions based on the best scientific knowledge.



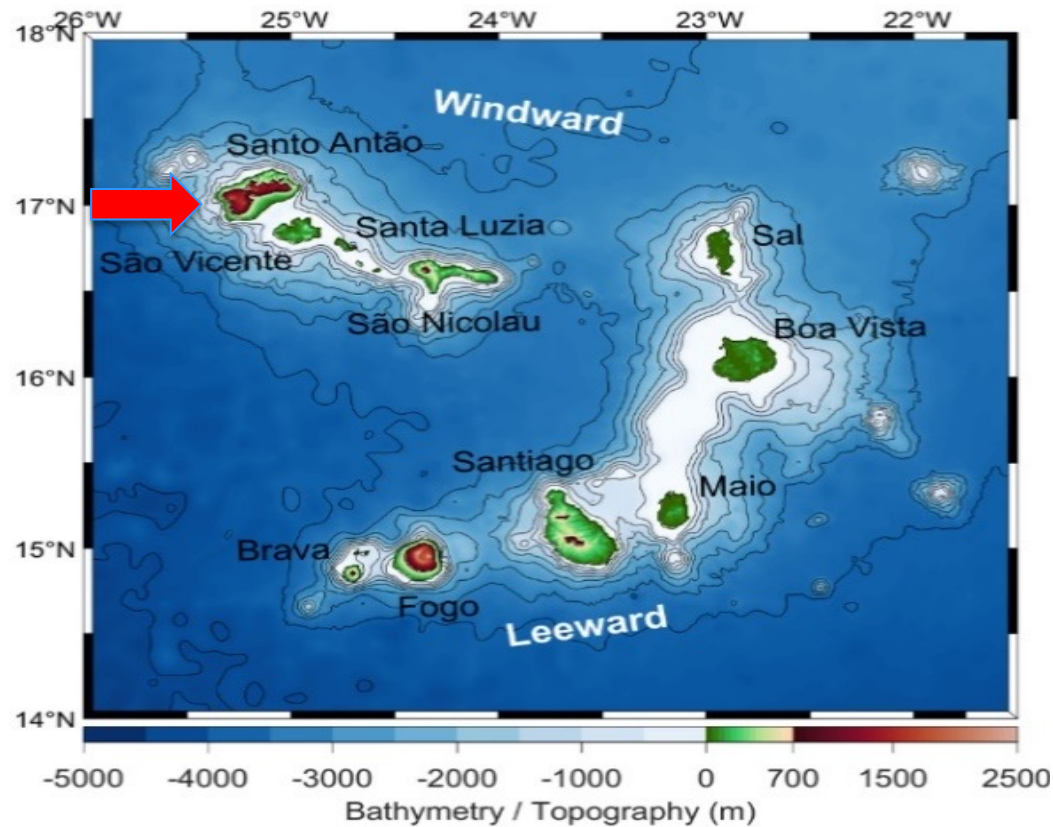
# Objectives and project description

- Evaluate the vulnerability of marine communities (habitat mapping, survey of anthropogenic measures, patterns of biodiversity, risk models),
- implement pilot conservation/restoration actions for selected degraded ecosystems based on the previous assessments,
- provide baseline data to inform policymakers, authorities, institutions and practitioners towards effective marine conservation and restoration in these habitats and demonstrate the repeatability of the approach in other regions,
- increase ecosystem resilience to climate change around Santo Antão island.



# Study area

## Santo Antão, Cabo Verde





# Objectives and project description

## Project structure **COAST**

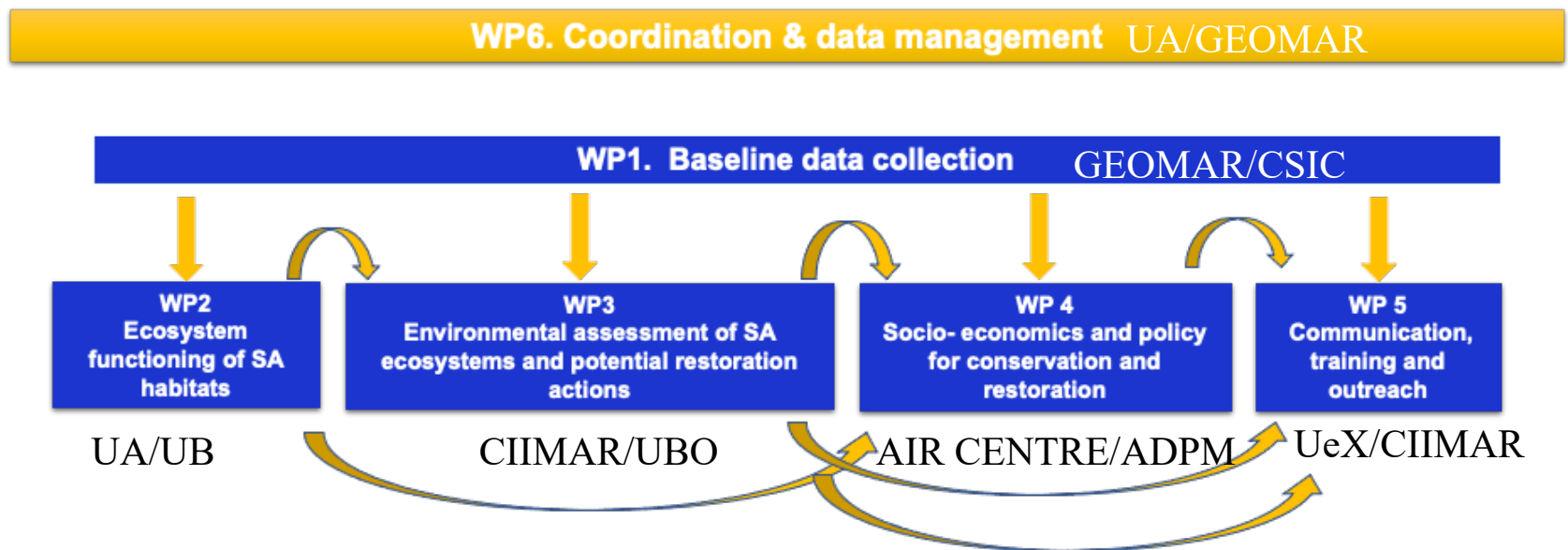


Figure 1 – Structure and flow of the Work Packages.



# Expected Scientific Impact

Improved knowledge on marine Santo Antão habitats.

Provide efficient management recommendations for their sustainable development, along with **mitigation plans for the effects of global changes**, in line with the needs of stakeholders and local communities.

Improve research capacity to collect data and to define baselines for marine ecosystems.

Develop training on new instrumentation operation and maintenance (i.e. underwater remotely operated vehicles - ROVs).

Establish a collaborative environment for the integrated analysis of local data.

Advanced innovative technology and the vulnerability analysis of marine ecosystems in Santo Antão.



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

**COAST** aims at contributing to create guidelines and priority conservation strategies to affected ecosystems and to achieve efficient management recommendations, locally and in other islands and coastal African countries.

Key stakeholders involved:

Local environmental authorities (i.e. Port Maritime Agency, Porto Novo City hall) and public agencies (ADPM, Biosfera),

Local community members (fishermen), NGOs (Biosfera),

Universities and research institutions.

**COAST** will support **translation of science into policy interventions** and contribute to **reducing economic and social disparities, linking the needs of the marine ecosystems and the communities.**



# Acknowledgement

## Funders

- Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT), Portugal
- Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FRCT), Portugal
- Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI), Spain
- German Research Foundation (DFG), Germany
- Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), France



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa



innovation programme under the

# *Context-dependence of the societal and ecological outcomes from river ecosystem restoration*

## **COSAR**

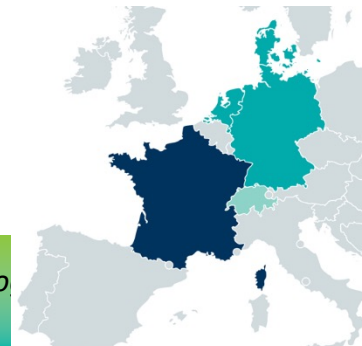
**Jérémy Piffady** (Coord. – INRAE Riverly Unit / FR)

**E. Tales, A. Jeliaskov, C. Le Pichon, J. Belliard, M. Floury** – INRAE Hycar Unit / FR

**S. Stoll, N. Kaiser, M. Palt** – UCB Environmental Campus Birkenfeld / GER

**P. Verdonschot, R. Verdonschot** – WEnR Wareningen Environmental Research / NL

**C. Weber** – EAWAG / SZ



# Objectives and project description

*COSAR aims to produce an operational framework to identify the environmental context features mostly determining both ecological and societal outcomes from physical restoration projects of streams.*

*Based on an existing 200 restored sites database, COSAR is designed as a 3 step process*

- Quantifying restoration ecological and societal outcomes, and the potential synergies
  - Define a set of relevant metrics to assess the ecological (INRAE / WEnR) and the societal (UCB) outcomes
  - Integrate ecological and societal outcomes to assess their interrelationships (INRAE / WEnR / UCB)
- Explaining how these sets of restoration outcomes are influenced by geographical, societal and environmental contexts, considered at different scales
  - Spatial context (INRAE / UCB / WEnR)
  - Legacies effects (INRAE / UCB)
- Predicting expected outcomes of possible restoration projects
  - Co-constructing with stakeholders an operational analysis framework to assess restoration outcomes (UCB / EAWAG / INRAE)
  - Provide guidelines to integrate the context-dependencies in planning future restoration projects, optimising the chances to achieve positive results (All partners)





# Expected Scientific Impact

*Introducing a scale-dependent multiple stressor framework in the restoration topic*

- *How do drivers and pressures assessed at different spatial scales (from local site to watershed scale) influence both the societal and ecological outcomes of restoration projects ? What are the potential major limiting factors for restoration positive outcomes?*
- *BACI monitoring framework*

*Considering the legacies effects, so far rather neglected in large-scale analyses*

- *Historical databases at the European scale (Ecological atlas, demographical evolution,...)*
- *Stakeholders expert knowledge on the watersheds context*

*Coupling both the ecological and societal assessments of restoration outcomes in a common causal framework*

- *Identifying the synergies and trade-offs between these different outcomes*
- *What environmental factors do enhance such synergies?*



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

*Societal (population and stakeholders) acceptance of costly ecological restoration projects is of primary importance to reach WFD goals, UN SDGs*

- Stakeholders need objective criteria to communicate on positive outcomes of restoration projects*
- Stakeholders need integrative frameworks and tools to optimize the designs of future restoration projects to enhance more positive outcomes, considering the overall watershed context*

*To meet the stakeholders' expectations, a dedicated WP involves an international board of stakeholders groups through regular meetings to present and discuss goals, criteria, challenges.*

- national/regional/local environmental legislation and administrations responsible for restoration planning and funding; institutions responsible for implementation of restorations; consulting companies specialised in restoration; fishing, agricultural and tourism organisations; hydropower producers; environmental NGOs*

*Information will be spread through a website, social media posts, and a final fact sheets compendium, some of which written by stakeholders.*



# Acknowledgement

COSAR is funded by

- French National Research Agency (ANR), France



- German Research Foundation (DFG), Germany



- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Netherlands



Ministry of Agriculture,  
Nature and Food Quality



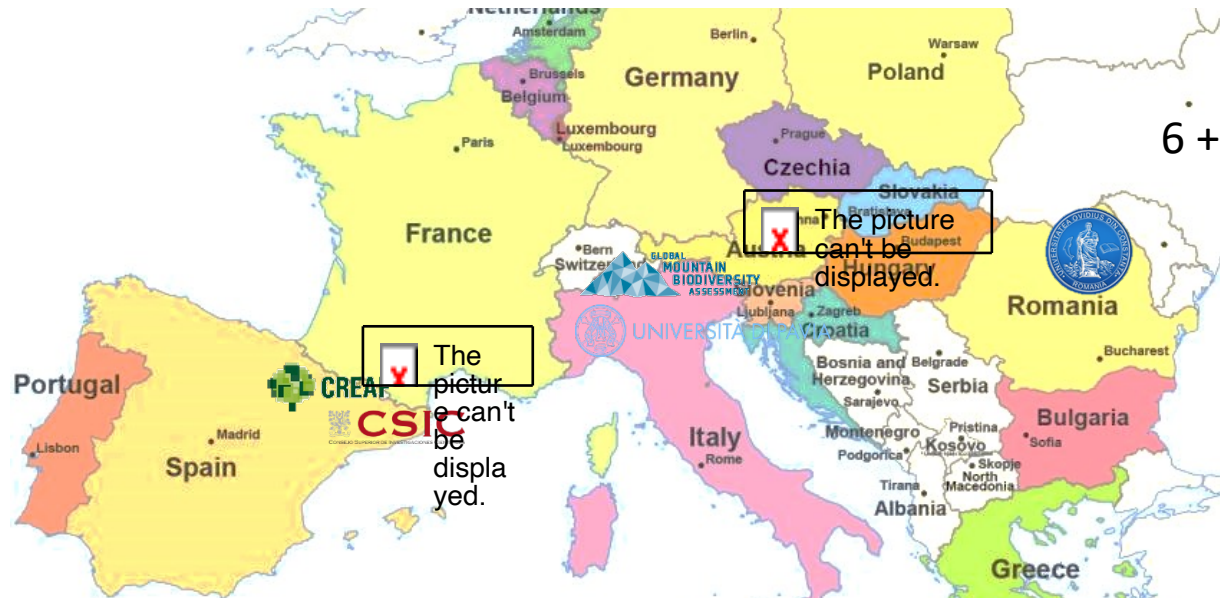
*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777*



*innovation programme under the*

# Social and ecological effects of **Fish** removal in **Mountain** Ecosystems

*Dirk S. Schmeller*



6 + 1 associated partner

# Objectives and project description

## WP4: FishME Management ToolBox – e-learning platform (Months 6 – 36)

### WP1: Impacts (Months 1 – 24)

- Biodiversity analyses
- Land use and climate changes
- Foodweb analyses
- Ecosystem functioning and health



### WP2: Pollution (Months 3 – 34)

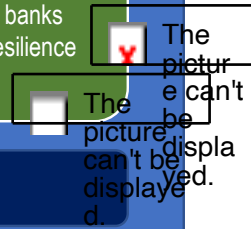
- Pollution fingerprints
- Impact on communities
- Foodweb impacts



FishME database

### WP3: Recovery (Months 5 – 36)

- Manipulative studies
- Monitoring recovery
- Plankton egg banks
- Ecosystem resilience

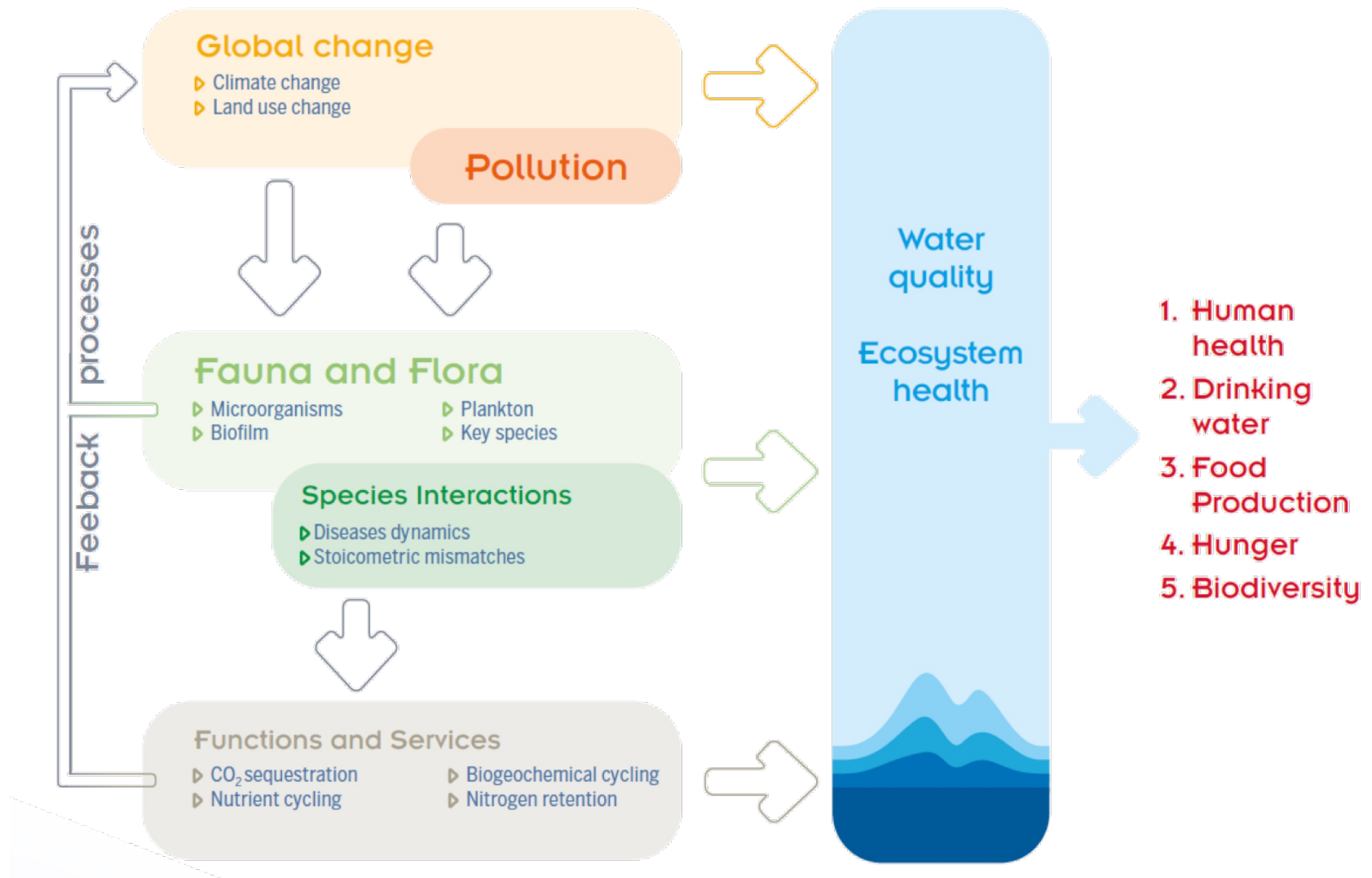


## Evidence-based conservation

 **Conservation Evidence**  
Providing Evidence to Improve Practice

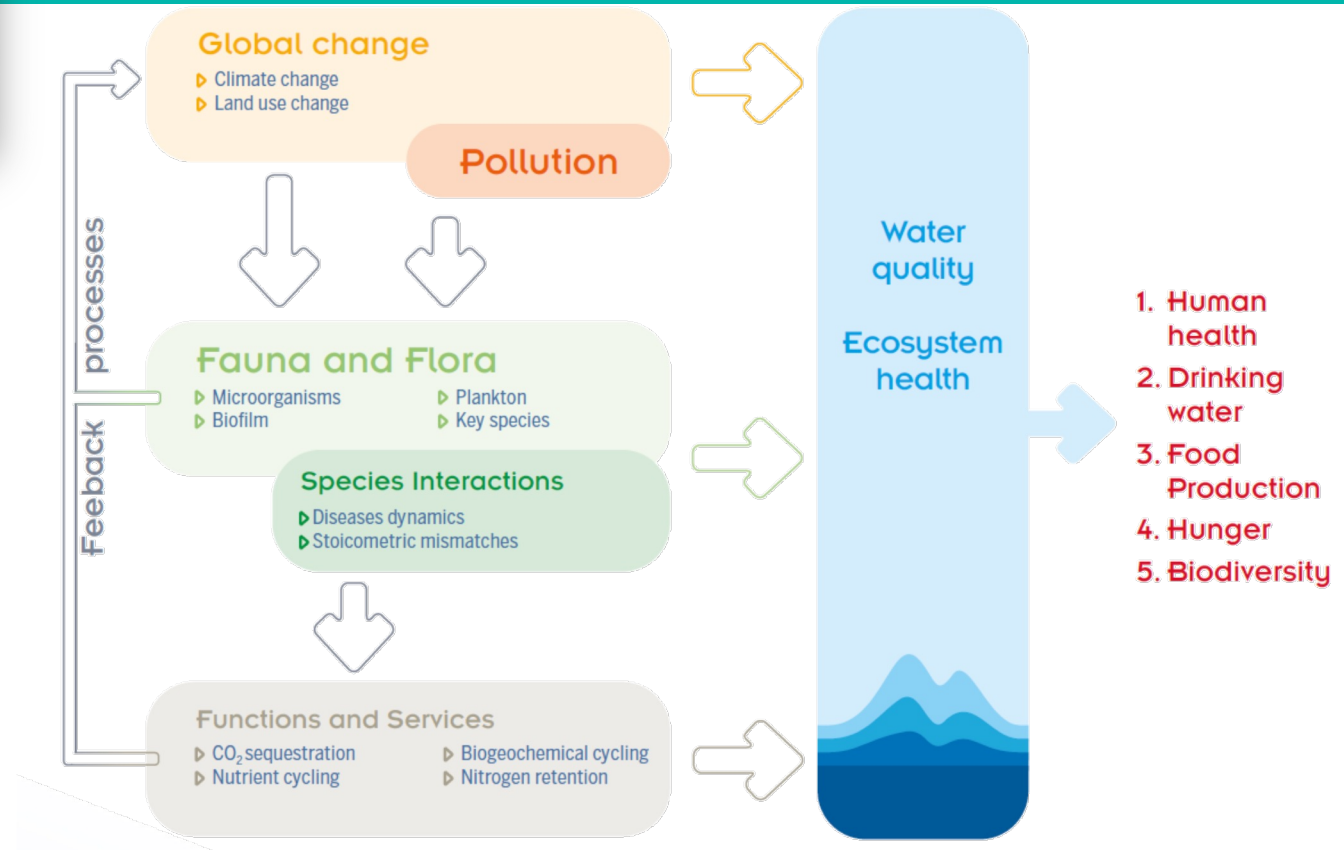


# Expected Scientific Impact





# Expected Societal & Policy Impact



NGOs, National and Regional Parcs, CNPN, Forest offices, Fishery Associations, Tourist Associations, Mountain Guides

FishME toolbox, YouTube, The Conversation etc.

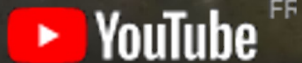


BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

# Acknowledgement



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



**MOUNTAINS**  
**A FRAGILE SOURCE OF LIFE**



Mountain Research



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the

# *Priority areas for conservation and restoration of Amazonian forest-frugivorous fish interactions and associated fisheries*

## **FORESTFISHER**

*Pablo Tedesco (Partner 1, Toulouse, France)*

### **Consortium**

#### **Financed**

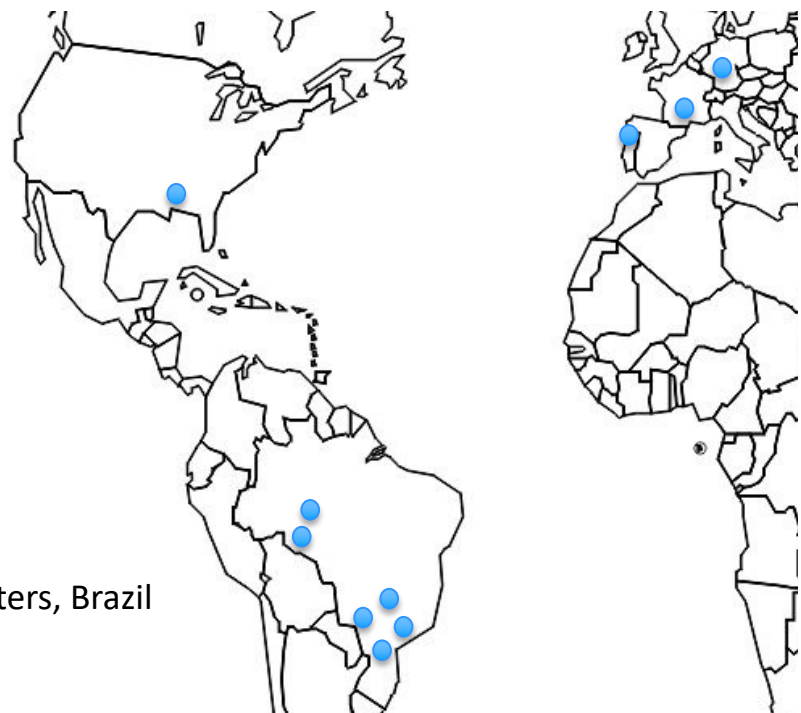
1. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France
2. Instituto Politécnico de Bragança, Portugal
3. Technical University of Munich, Germany
4. Federal University of Amazonas, Brazil
5. Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

#### **Self-financed**

- A. Mississippi State University, USA
- B. Federal University of Rondônia, Brazil
- C. State University of Maringá, Brazil
- D. Universidade Federal de Goiás, Brazil
- E. National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters, Brazil

#### **Subcontracted**

- 1ª. NGO - AÇÃO ECOLÓGICA GUAPORÉ, Brazil



# Objectives and project description

## *Rationale*

**Frugivorous fishes** directly depend on the forest and play a crucial role in **maintaining forest diversity** as seed dispersers and constitute a **key source of food** and income for traditional, local human populations.

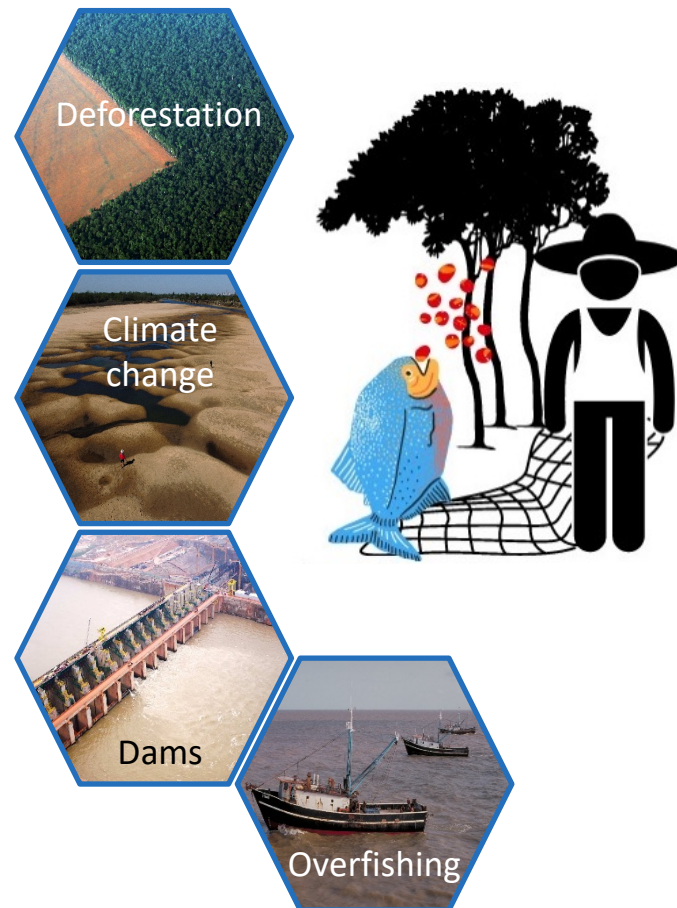
## *Objective*

**ForestFisher** propose to integrate these diverse components to define **priority areas** for conservation and restoration that should ensure the **resilience of the socio-ecological system**

## *Activities*

1. Analyse **recent and ongoing impacts** of land-use change on frugivorous fish diversity (France, USA, Brazil)
2. Build regional **informed scenarios** of the future Amazon land-use change (Germany, Portugal, Brazil)
3. **Forecast** the frugivorous **fish distribution shifts** (Portugal, Brazil, France)
4. Set **participatory land use planning** involving stakeholders (Brazil, Germany, Portugal)

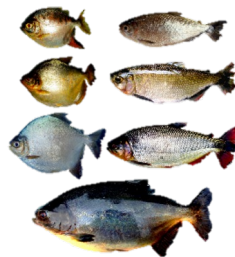
A socio-ecological system under pressure



# Expected Scientific Impact

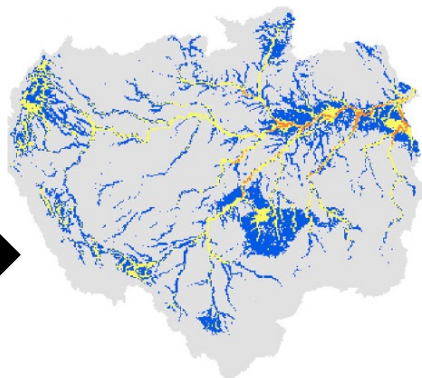
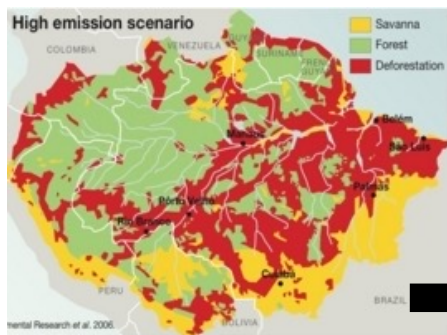


The Amazon is at the centre of an ongoing intense international debate. ForestFisher offers a timely and interdisciplinary approach to assess the combined effects of multiple threats on fish species that are essential to the functioning of a socio-economic system and to the ecological processes needed for forest sustainability.



## *Research questions addressed*

1. How recent land-use changes have affected the frugivorous fish diversity? (WP1)
2. Will future climate, land-use, and river fragmentation changes in the Amazon affect the availability of suitable areas for frugivorous fish species? (WP2 & WP3)
3. How these expected shifts in the distribution of frugivorous fish species will affect fishing communities and their traditional fishing grounds? (WP4)





# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

## Main societal challenge

Contribute to a successful mitigation of the current and future changes in the fishing resource

## ...and policy issue

Build a protocol that guides public policy and decision makers to design **Fishery agreements and land use planning**

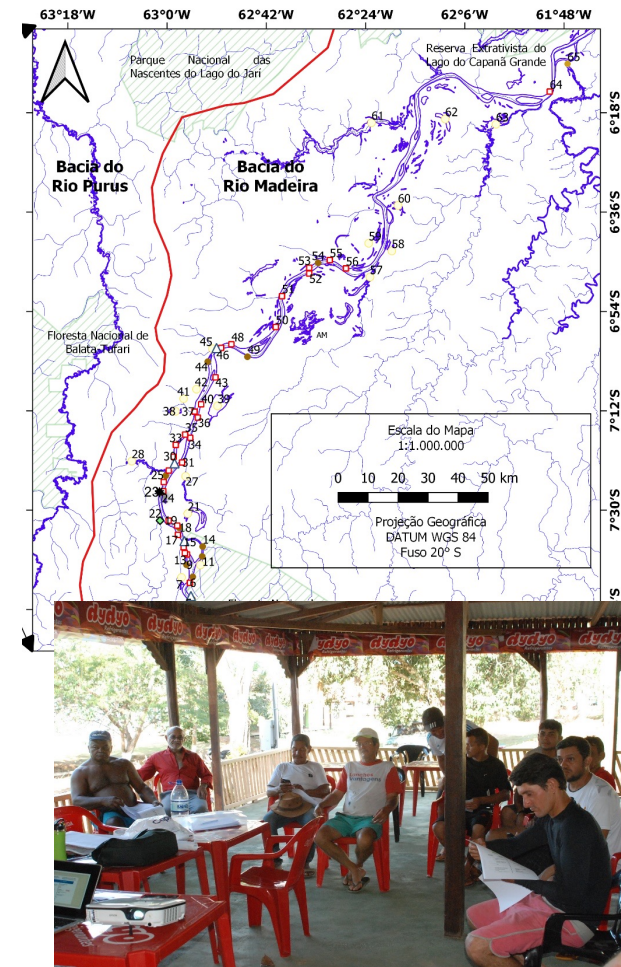


a participatory instrument that associates fisheries and land use in communal rules, based on scientific and traditional knowledge

## Participatory workshops with identified stakeholders:

- Two Brazilian Partners as stakeholders (CEMADEN & NGO Ecoporé)
- Representatives and leaders of local communities
- State and Federal agencies, local associations and schools

## A focus on The Madeira / Purus interfluvial region





# Acknowledgement

## *Funding agencies*



## *Self-financed partners*



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa

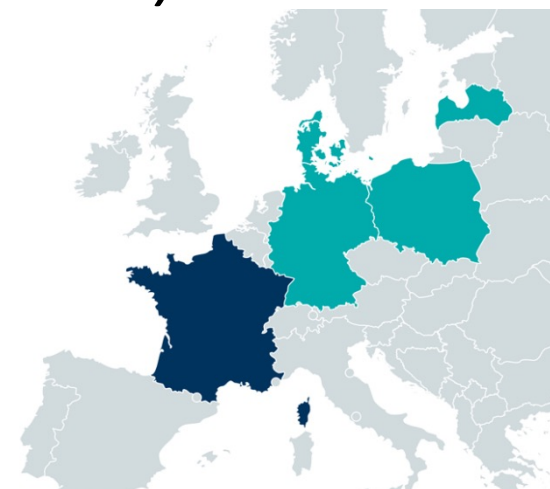


innovation programme under the

# A socio-ecological evaluation of wetlands restoration and reintroduction programs in favour of the emblematic European pond turtle and associated biodiversity: a pan-European approach

## *Emys-R*

*Jean-Yves Georges PD, PhD (Partner 1)*

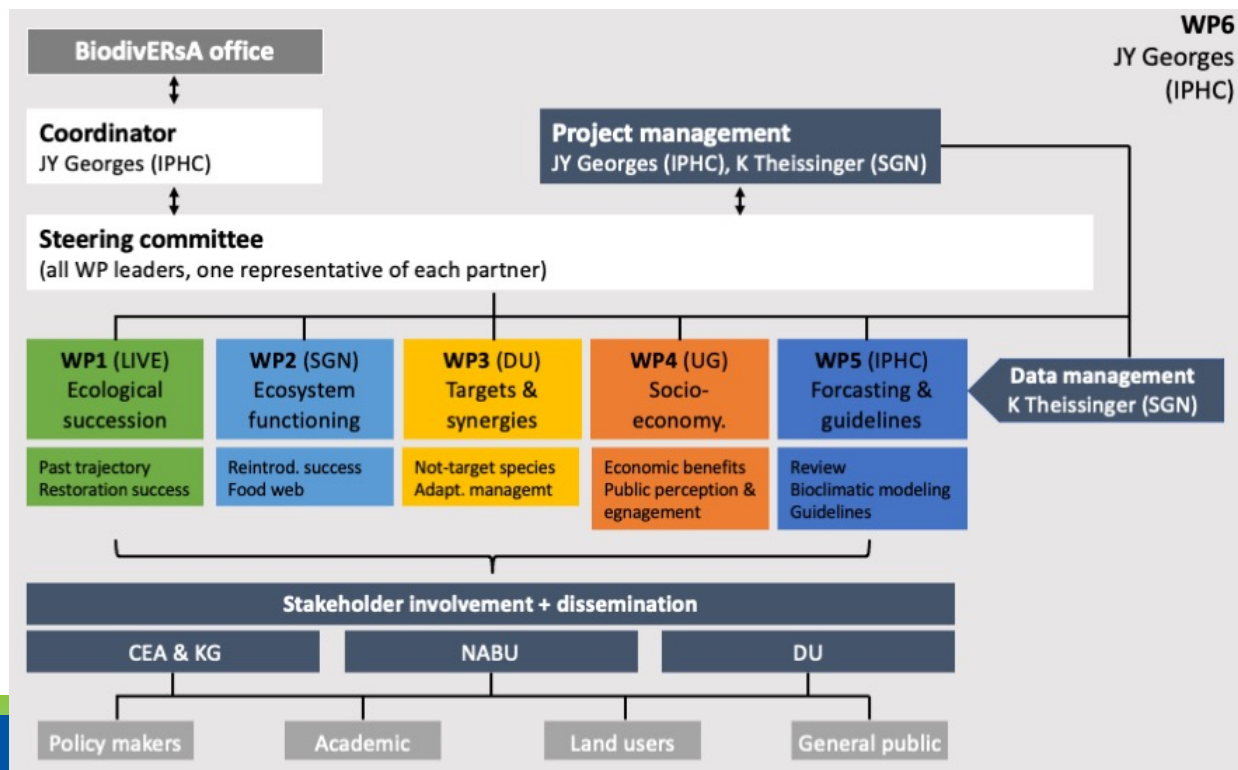


# Objectives and project description

The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises that “*we need nature in our lives*”.

Species reintroductions are considered as operational strategies to counter biodiversity loss. Yet the outcomes of such reintroductions need to be promoted.

Emys-R is a 3-year participatory action-oriented research project aiming at defining the most **ecologically & economically efficient** and **socially supported methods of wetland restoration** suitable for sustainable maintenance of Emys and associated biodiversity throughout Europe.



# Expected Scientific Impact

## - Science

- **Transdisciplinary research:** humanities, social and natural sciences
- **Multiscale and multi-site approach for an integrated socio-ecological assessment:** literature review, experimental approaches, environmental genomics, long term monitoring, forecast modelling
- **Hypotheses**
  - i) higher degree of wetland restoration can compensate for limited capabilities of captive bred Emys to settle in the wild
  - ii) conservation actions can benefit society by bringing together people and nature

## - Innovation

- **Adapt existing biocenotic indices** to small continental hydrosystems
- **Implement an adaptive management** by co-creating ponds promoting turtle-and-natural-patrimony while preventing invasive species to settle in restored wetlands

## - Breakthrough

→ **guidelines of best practices** for homologous projects: wetland restoration and/or European pond turtle reintroduction/reinforcement throughout Europe



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

## - **Societal challenges**

- Identify societally-supported, cost-efficient methods of wetland restoration for effective species reintroduction
- Assess values of nature given by citizens and authorities that motivate people and politicians to engage in conservation actions
- Identify levers to bring back together people and nature

## - **Stakeholder involvement**

- Internal: local councils, land managers and NGO as partners
- External: inhabitants, local actors and local-to-national authorities throughout Europe

## - **Knowledge dissemination**

- Public seminars and participatory workshops for improving transfer knowledge between academic experts, non-expert (citizen science) leading to decision making in environmental policies
- Guidelines of best practices for national and EU policy makers

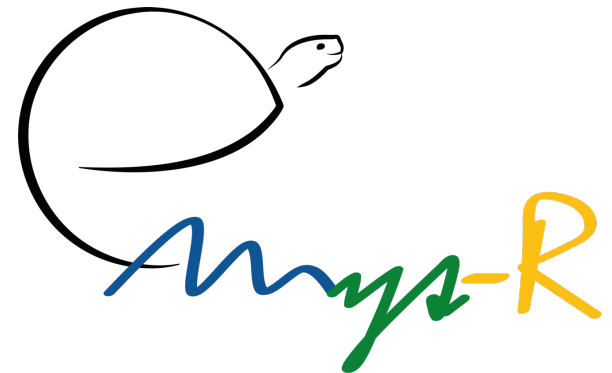


# Acknowledgement

- National Agency for Research (ANR), France
- Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Germany
- State Education Development Agency (VIAA), Latvia
- National Science Center (NCN), Poland



Latvian Council  
of Science



[www.emysr.cnrs.fr](http://www.emysr.cnrs.fr)



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the



# *Translocations of flora and fauna for conservation and restoration: ecological, evolutionary, and socio-economic impacts at multiple scales.*

## **Transloc**

**François SARRAZIN**  
**Coordinator**

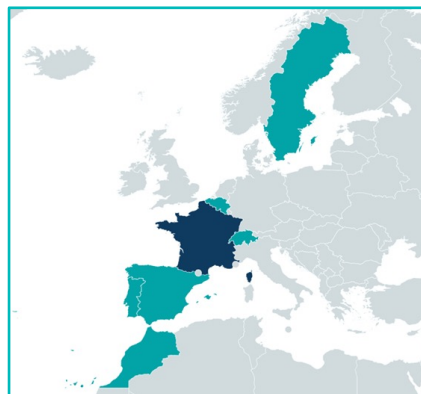
Coordinator - Partner 1 *France*  
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) – CESCO  
Res. François Sarrazin

Partner 2 *France*  
Biotope  
Res. Fabien Quetier, Anna Deffner

Partner 3 *Spain*  
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos  
Res. Alfredo Garcia

Partner 4 *Portugal*  
FCiências.ID-- Associação para a Investigação e Desenvolvimento de Ciências  
Res Fernando Ascensão

Partner 5 *France*  
Université Paris-Saclay, Laboratoire Ecologie, Systématique et Evolution  
Res. Bruno Colas



Partner 6 *Belgium*  
Uliège  
Res. Marc Dufrene

Partner 7 *Morocco*  
Sultan Moulay Sliman University  
Res. Sidi Imad Cherkaoui & El Hassan Abba

Partner 8 *Sweden*  
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  
Res. Guillaume Chapron

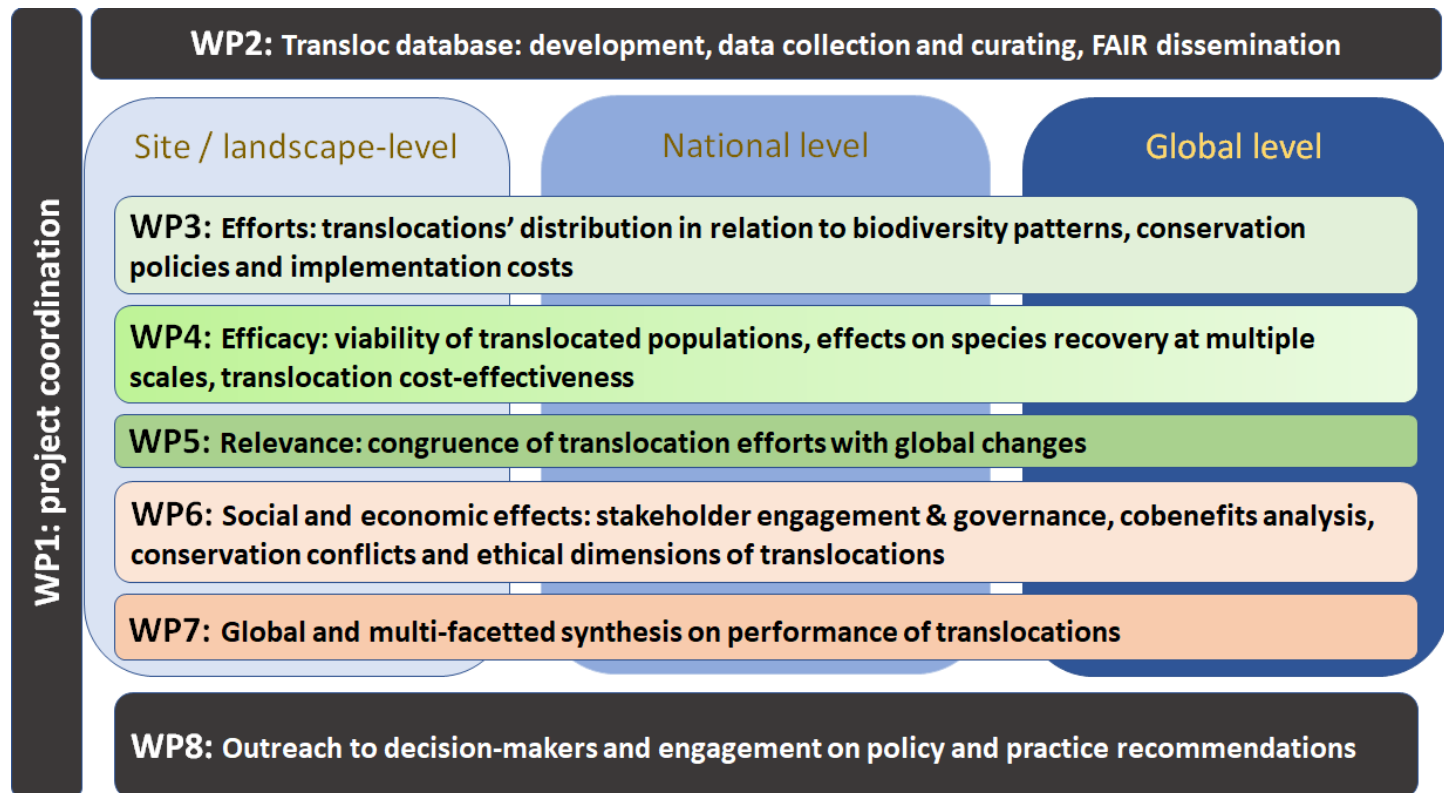
Partner 9 *Switzerland*  
University of Bern  
Res. Markus Fischer

Partner 10 *France*  
Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle – BBES  
Res. Cécile Callou

# Objectives and project description

- Investigate and quantify how conservation translocations impact restoration
- Ecological, evolutionary and sociological dimensions from local to global scales.
- Mix of large databases and accurate case studies

WP	Partners in charge
1	1
2	5 & 10
3	1 & 5
4	1 & 9
5	4 & 6
6	1 & 5
7	6 & 9
8	2 & 8



# Expected Scientific Impact

## ***Expected impact from the scientific and innovation point of view***

- i) Documentation (WP2) and definition of standards for translocation preparation, monitoring and reporting
- ii) Understanding of translocation efforts (WP3):
  - Contribution to the conservation of phylogenetic and functional diversity in Europe
  - Effects of EU policies on translocation initiatives
  - Assess the influence of economic costs and legal and administrative constraints on translocation initiatives
- iii) Understanding of translocation efficacy (WP4)
  - Define demographic translocation success criteria beyond the diversity of generation times
  - Consider cost-effectiveness dimensions of success and efficacy
- iv) Assessing the relevance of translocations (WP5)
  - Measuring the congruence of reintroductions with global changes
  - Assess how translocated species disperse to better environments given the anthropogenic barriers
- v) Define global and multi-faceted synthesis on performance of translocation (WP7)
  - Combine efforts efficacy, relevance and social (WP6) dimensions

## ***Potential breakthroughs***

- Identify proxies of the restoration of evolutionary potential
- Mixing functional and evolutionary dimensions of populations translocations
- Define “united” short and long terms translocation success criteria relevant for a wide range of life forms, environments, local practices and target
- Contribute to the developments of standards of translocated population monitoring from ecological and sociological point of views



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

## ***Main societal challenges and/or policy issues.***

- i) Assess the diversity of the “human dimensions” of translocation projects (WP6).
  - Examine actor’s awareness and use of different measures to influence satisfaction, conflicts, and socio-ecological outcomes
  - Assess the socio-economic consequences (even non monetary) of translocations
- ii) Assess shift in actor’s satisfaction, perceptions, or values over the course of translocations (WP6)
  - Case studies including large mammals (e.g. bison) and birds (e.g. vultures) as well as plants (e.g. bristly bellflower or wild tulips)
  - Various methods (unstructured and semi-structured interviews in the field, questionnaires, document analysis, companion modelling ,serious games *in situ*)

## ***Stakeholders engagement.***

- WP2 (database) to identify stakeholders, and WP 3 (efforts) to prioritise them (following Biodiversa stakeholder engagement handbook)
- Interviews and stakeholder workshops to develop in a participatory manner conceptual models
- Use a subset of translocations involving large animal species such as the European bison and vultures e.g. Parc national des Cevennes and LPO, local farmers

## ***Expected impact from the societal and policy point of view.***

- Assessing and valuing the contribution of translocation to the restoration of biodiversity within socio ecosystems from local to global scales
- Feedback of translocation on values and behaviours in translocation sites and at larger scales
- Embrace short and long-time scales and be anchored to regional, national and European policies and financing mechanisms
- Potential renewal of 2013 IUCN guidelines, and new guidelines on rewilding
- Contact EU stakeholders about the drafting process of the proposed Nature Restoration Directive announced by the European Commission based on WP2.

## ***Dissemination of the information***

- High number of interactions with local, national and European stakeholders (WP2)
- Outreach through a dedicated work package (WP 8), for selected stakeholders and key decision makers
- Press releases and communication to a wide audience through a dedicated website linked to the TransLoc database (WP2)
- Final symposium for a broader public, stakeholders, decision-makers and a more scientific audience, recorded to be a deliverable



# Acknowledgement

Belgium / F.R.S.-FNRS



France / ANR



Morocco / MENFPESRS

*Royaume du Maroc*

*Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de la Formation*

*Professionnelle, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique*

*Département de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique*

## ***Funding Agencies***

Portugal / FCT



Spain / AEI



Sweden / SEPA



Switzerland / SNSF



## ***Private Partner***

Biotope



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777*



*innovation programme under the*

# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

## (session 2/5)

**FIRST: BioReset** - Biodiversity restoration and conservation of inland water ecosystems for environmental and human well-being, by *Cristina Delerue-Matos*

**FreshRestore** - Holistic evaluation and restoration measures of human impacts on freshwater ecosystems across biogeographical gradients, by *Kim Magnus Bærum*

**RESTOLINK** - Quantifying restoration success across biomes by linking biodiversity, multifunctionality and hydromorphological heterogeneity, by *Mario Brauns*

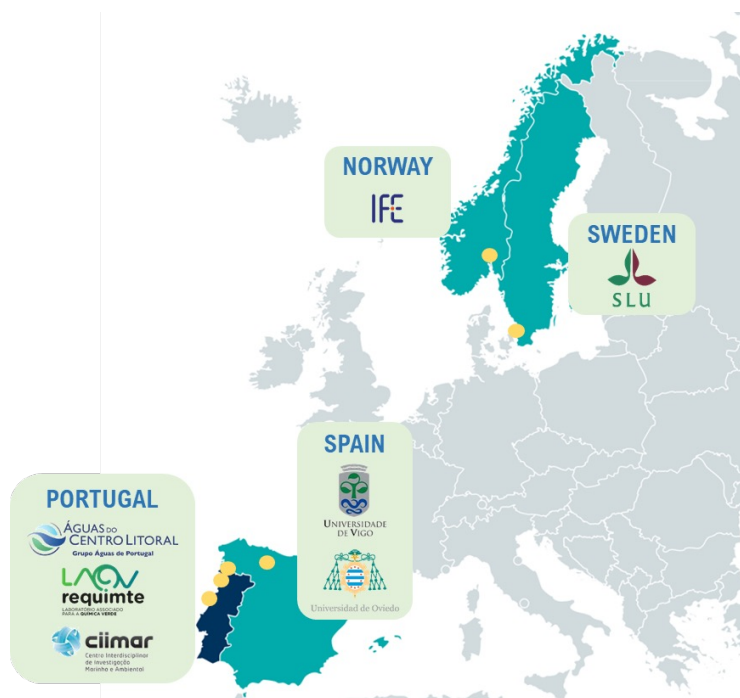
**RESPOND** - Restoring and Managing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of Temporary Pond Landscapes, by *Bram Vanschoenwinkel*





# Biodiversity restoration and conservation of inland water ecosystems for environmental and human well-being - BioReset

**Cristina Delerue-Matos** (REQUIMTE; [cmm@isep.ipp.pt](mailto:cmm@isep.ipp.pt))



Partners	Country
REQUIMTE – Rede de Química e Tecnologia	Portugal
CIIMAR - Centro Interdisciplinar de Investigação Marinha e Ambiental	Portugal
AdCL – Águas do Centro Litoral	Portugal
IFE - Institute for Energy Technology	Norway
UVigo - Universidad de Vigo	Spain
UNIOVI – Universidad de Oviedo	Spain
SLU - Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Sweden

# Objectives and project description

**BioReset** will directly contribute to European policies, namely by tackling two main environmental objectives of the European Union's promoting Biodiversity and attending Water Quality.

## WP1 - Analytical methods to analyze emerging contaminants in inland waters

Task 1.1 LC-MS/MS (pharmaceuticals) and GC-Pyr-MS/MS (microplastics) monitoring

Task 1.2 Development of innovative analytical devices for pharmaceuticals and plastic-related chemicals screening



**BIORESET**

## WP2 - Improving the effectiveness and upscaling of wastewater treatments

Task 2.1 Advanced oxidation processes with simultaneous adsorption

Task 2.2 Green bioremediation with white-rot fungi

Task 2.3 Technological approaches for the removal of microplastics

Task 2.4 Environmental, Economic and Biodiversity Life Cycle Assessments



## WP3 - Evaluation of ecosystem conservation and restoration: diatom biofilms

Task 3.1 Development and stabilization of diatom biofilms

Task 3.2 System degradation by pharmaceuticals and microplastics

Task 3.3 System conservation and restoration

Task 3.4 Field studies for ecosystem restoration

## WP4 - Dissemination

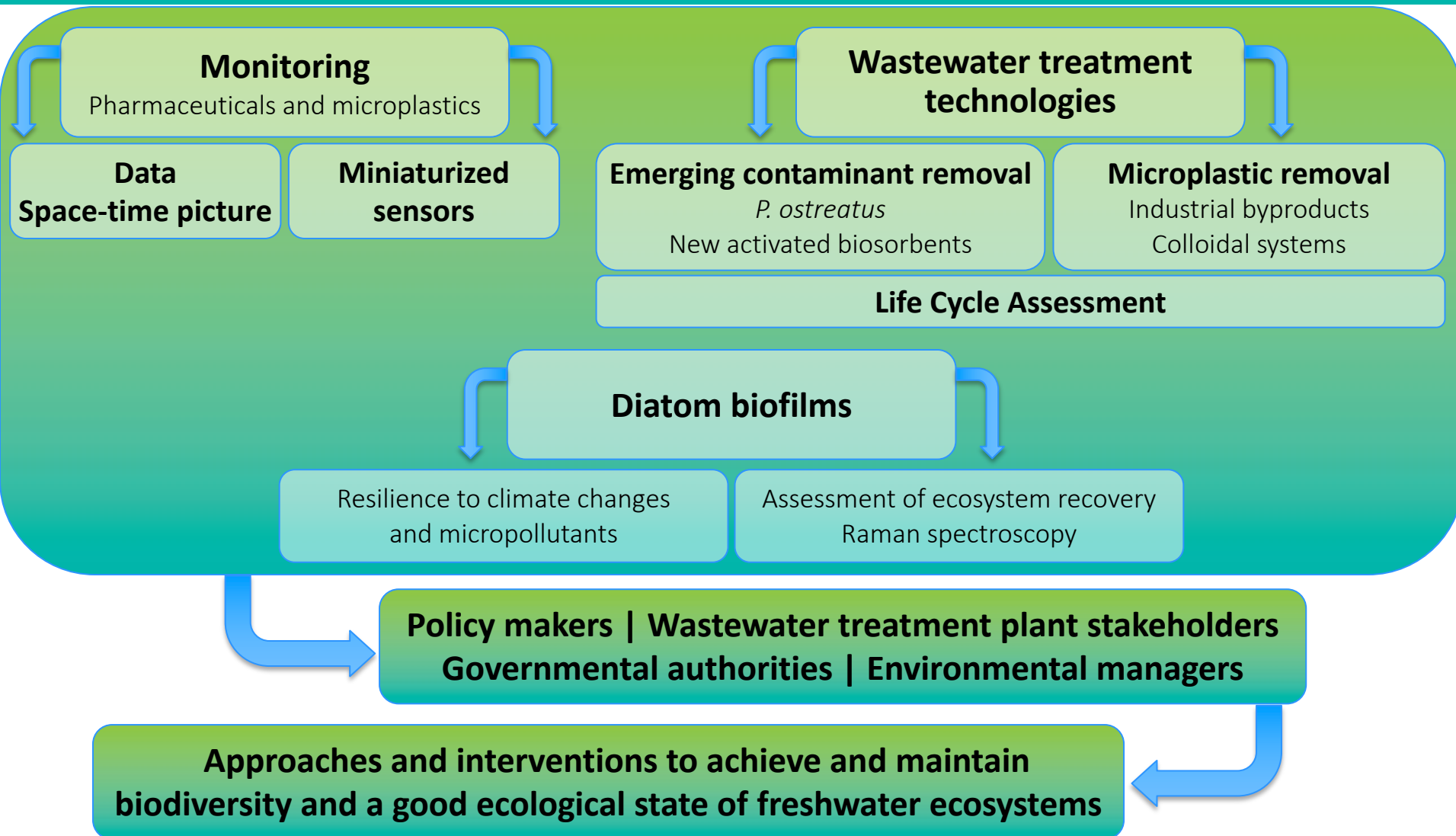
## WP5 - Management

WP	Title (leader, partners involved)	Start	End
1	Analytical methods to analyze emerging contaminants in inland waters ( <a href="#">REQUIMTE</a> , UNIOVI, IFE, AdCL)	2	35
	Validation and application of analytical methods to monitor EC		
2	Improving the effectiveness and upscaling of wastewater treatments ( <a href="#">UVIGO</a> , UNIOVI, <a href="#">REQUIMTE</a> , SLU, IFE, AdCL)	2	35
	Development and testing of remediation processes for EC removal		
3	Evaluation of ecosystem conservation and restoration: diatom biofilms ( <a href="#">CIIMAR</a> , all partners)	2	35
	Development of diatom Raman spectroscopy to assess ecosystem resilience and recovery		
4	Dissemination ( <a href="#">UNIOVI</a> , all partners)	1	36
5	Management ( <a href="#">REQUIMTE</a> , all partners)	1	36



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

# Expected Scientific Impact



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

## European Green Deal and several UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation | SDG 15 - Life on land | SDG 17 - Partnerships for the goals  
2030 targets of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

### Communication and outreach

#### Immediate stakeholders (*industry & academia*)

- ✓ Publication in scientific journals
- ✓ Presentations in conferences
- ✓ International workshop at the end of the project
- ✓ 4 newsletters
- ✓ Promotional material in digital format

#### Secondary stakeholders (*media, policymakers, public authorities, society*)

- ✓ Opportunities, risks, and practical recommendations for policymakers related to WWTP
- ✓ Press releases
- ✓ Promotional material in digital format

#### Students

- ✓ Seminars and/or short courses
- ✓ Integration of the project's results in courses
- ✓ Open Days
- ✓ Science Week
- ✓ "Ocupação Científica de Jovens nas Férias"
- ✓ PhD & MSc theses

**[www2.isep.ipp.pt/bioreset](http://www2.isep.ipp.pt/bioreset)**



# Acknowledgement



***Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI), Spain***



***Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT), Portugal***



***Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Sweden***



***The Research Council of Norway (RCN), Norway***



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the



# Holistic evaluation and restoration measures of human impacts on freshwater ecosystems across biogeographical gradients

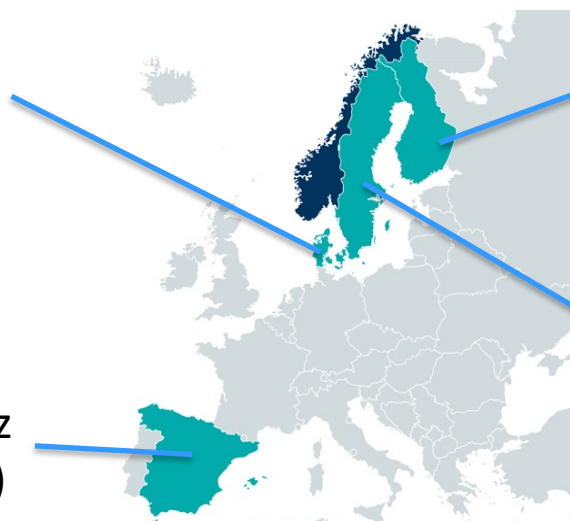
## *FreshRestore*



*Kim Magnus Bærum (PI, Norwegian partner)*



Berit Hasler  
(DK)



Antti Eloranta (FI)



Javier Sánchez  
Hernández (S)



Pär Byström (SE)





# Objectives and project description

**Connecting global and local stressors to ecological drivers (N)**



**Cost efficient nature-based solutions targeting local stressors (DK, all)**

**Population dynamics and functional diversity (SE,N)**

**Community dynamics and functional diversity (S, FI)**



# Expected Scientific Impact

**Functional diversity x  
anthropogenic drivers**

**Integrated socio-  
ecological tools for  
the future**

**Size-dependent responses  
to environmental changes**



**Impacts on, and  
interaction of, different  
biodiversity dimensions**



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*

# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

**Resilience and adaptive  
capacity to climate-  
related hazards**



**The value of  
ecosystem services**

**Facilitates effective  
revision of current  
policies and approaches**

**Knowledge transfer and  
exploitation of results**



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*

# Acknowledgement



Forskningsrådet  
The Research Council of Norway

Innovation Fund Denmark



The Swedish Environmental  
Protection Agency



State Research Agency  
(Spain)



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa



Water  
JPI

Innovation programme under the

# *Quantifying restoration success across biomes by linking biodiversity, multifunctionality and hydromorphological heterogeneity (RESTOLINK)*

*Mario Brauns (Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ)*



@RestolinkP

<https://restolink.weebly.com/>

# *Quantifying restoration success across biomes by linking biodiversity, multifunctionality and hydromorphological heterogeneity (RESTOLINK)*

Ryan Sponseller, Lina Polvi Sjöberg (*Umeå University-UMU*)

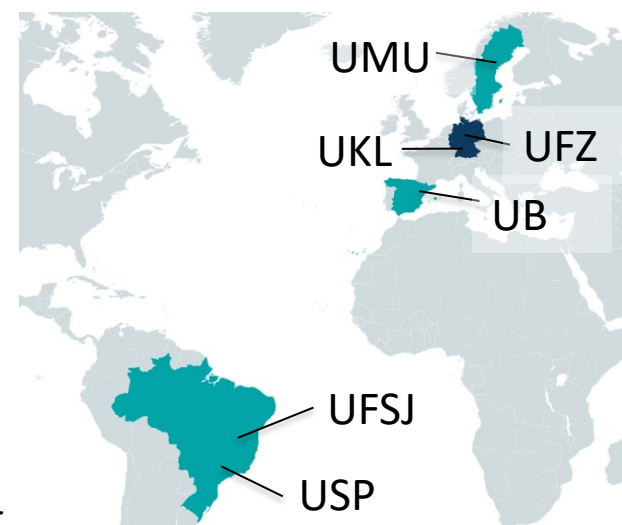
Mario Brauns, Patrick Fink, Markus Weitere (*Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research-UFZ*)

Christine Anlanger, Andreas Lorke (*University of Koblenz-Landau-UKL*)

Daniel von Schiller, Andrea Butturini, Biel Obrador, Francesc Sabater, Margarita Mendez Lopez, Maria Isabel Muñoz Gracia (*University of Barcelona-UB*)

Björn Gücker, Iola G. Boëchat (*Federal University of São João del-Rei-UFSJ*)

Davi Gasparini Fernandes Cunha, Juliano Corbi (*University of São Paulo-USP*)



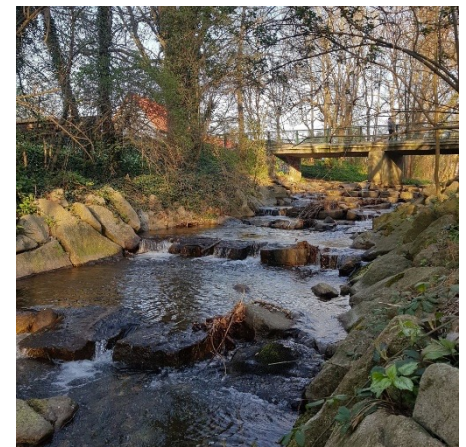
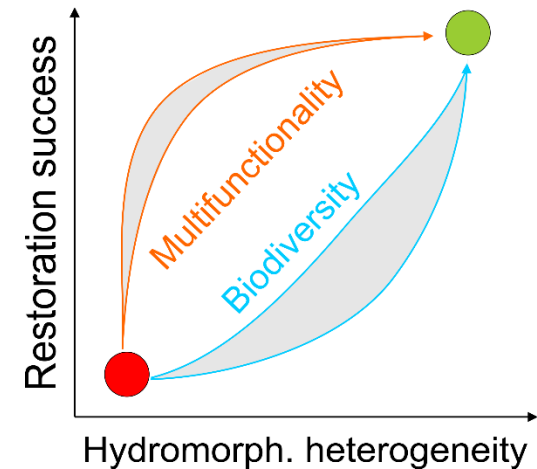
©K.-H. Jährling



# Objectives and project description

Novel framework for quantifying restoration success that connects hydromorphology with biodiversity and essential ecosystem functions

- Hydromorphological scales that need to be restored to induce recovery of microbial and macrobial biodiversity
- Uncertainties of biodiversity and (multi)functional restoration targets associated with Biomes
- Deciphering the role of biodiversity for ecosystem functioning
- Ecosystem functions as new indicators of restoration success



# Expected scientific impact

- Novel understanding of the functional role of biodiversity (Biodiversity-ecosystem function relationship)
- Application of the concept of ecosystem multifunctionality to streams
- Quantify the role of hydromorphology on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning
- Operationalise the concept of ecosystem services



# Expected societal & policy impact

## *Policy relevance*

- **EU Biodiversity strategy 2030:** Guide how stream hydromorphology must be restoration to return biodiversity and functioning to sustainable levels
- **Aichi aims of Convention on Biological Diversity and EU Water Framework Directive:** Functions as indicators of early restoration success and ecosystem status

## *Stakeholder panel*

- Catalan Water Agency (ES), County Board of Västerbotten (SE), German Environment Agency (DE), Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (DE), Environmental Agency of the State of São Paulo (BR)
- To be engaged in biannual online workshops



# Acknowledgement

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research



SWEDISH  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
AGENCY

Agencia Estatal de Investigación (Spain) (funding decision pending)

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany)

São Paulo Research Foundation (Brazil)

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Sweden)



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777*



biodiversa



innovation programme under the





# ResPond

**Restoring and Managing Biodiversity and  
Ecosystem Services in Temporary Pond Landscapes**



**Bram Vanschoenwinkel** (P1, coordinator, VUB, Belgium)

**Luc Brendonck** (P2, KULeuven, Belgium)

**Bartłomiej Gołdyn** (P3, Adam Mickiewicz University)

**Margarita Florencio** (P4, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

**Laila Rhazi** (P5, University Mohammed V Rabat)



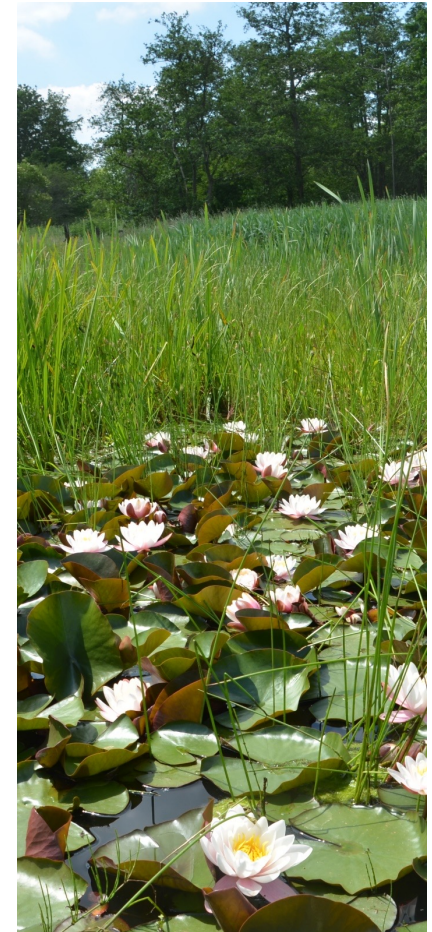
# Temporary ponds





# Challenges

- 1. Most temporary ponds in Europe are unprotected.**
- 2. Most temporary ponds in Europe are degraded.**
- 3. Temporary pond restoration and creation projects have had variable success.**
- 4. Ecosystem services delivered by temporary ponds are poorly understood**
- 5. Temporary ponds are poorly known and have a bad reputation**

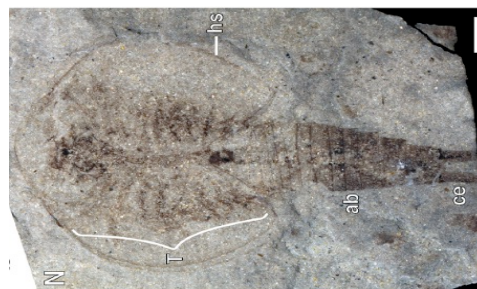
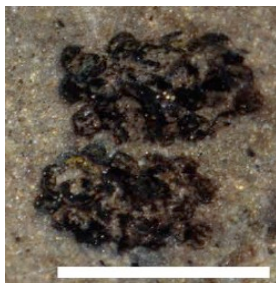
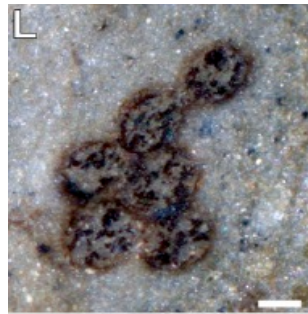
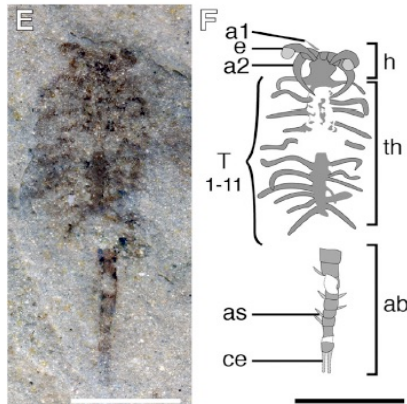


# Deliverables

1. Most temporary ponds in Europe are unprotected.  
→ Develop an **effective conservation framework**
2. Most temporary ponds in Europe are degraded.  
→ Develop **guidelines to reduce degradation**
3. Temporary pond restoration and creation projects have had variable success.  
→ Develop **guidelines to improve creation and restoration**
4. Ecosystem services delivered by temporary ponds are poorly understood  
→ **Quantifying ecosystem services and disservices**
5. Temporary ponds are poorly known and have a bad reputation  
→ **Raising awareness** about temporary pond ecosystems and the strategies needed to preserve them



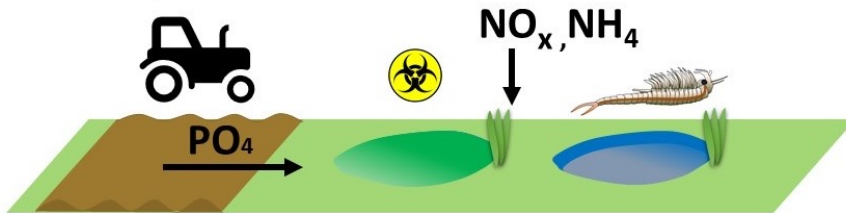
# The role of ancient ecosystem engineers



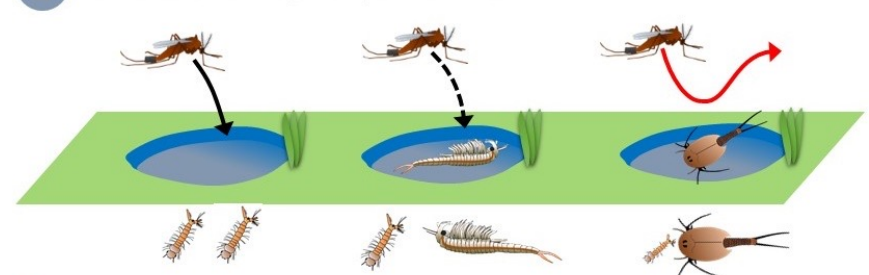


# The role of ancient ecosystem engineers

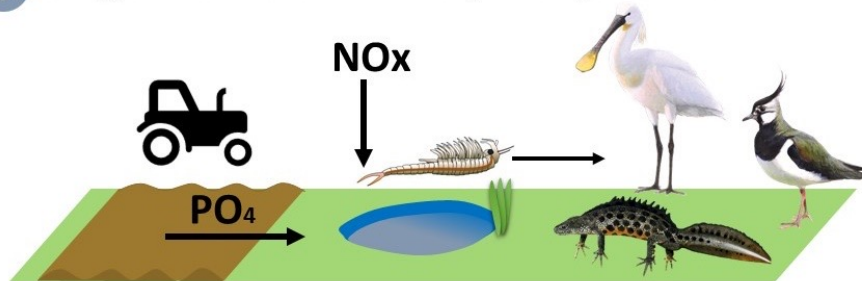
## 1 Control of cyanobacteria



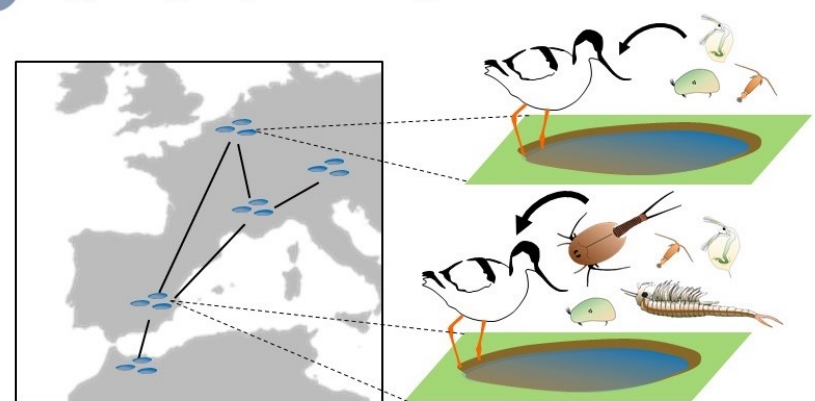
## 2 Reduction mosquito production



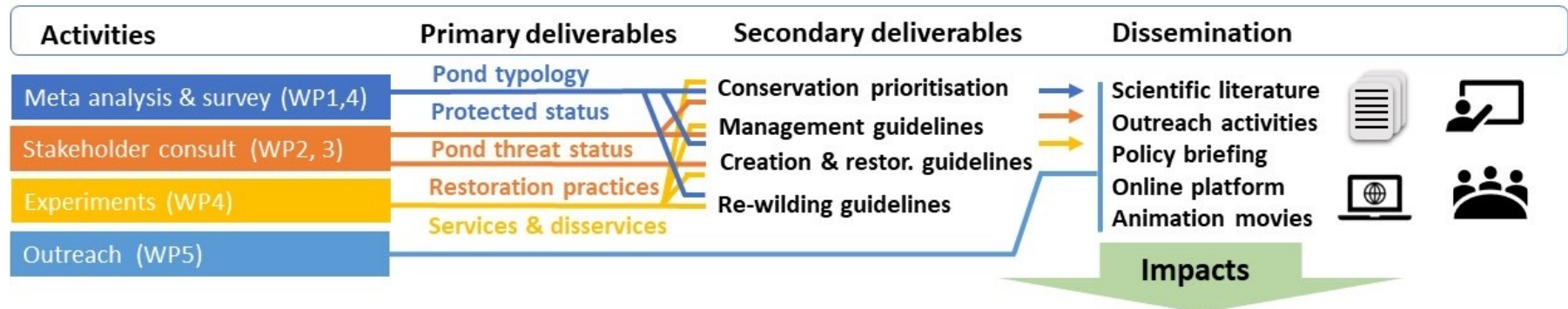
## 3 Energy & nutrient transfer to higher trophic levels



## 4 Supporting long distance migration of water birds

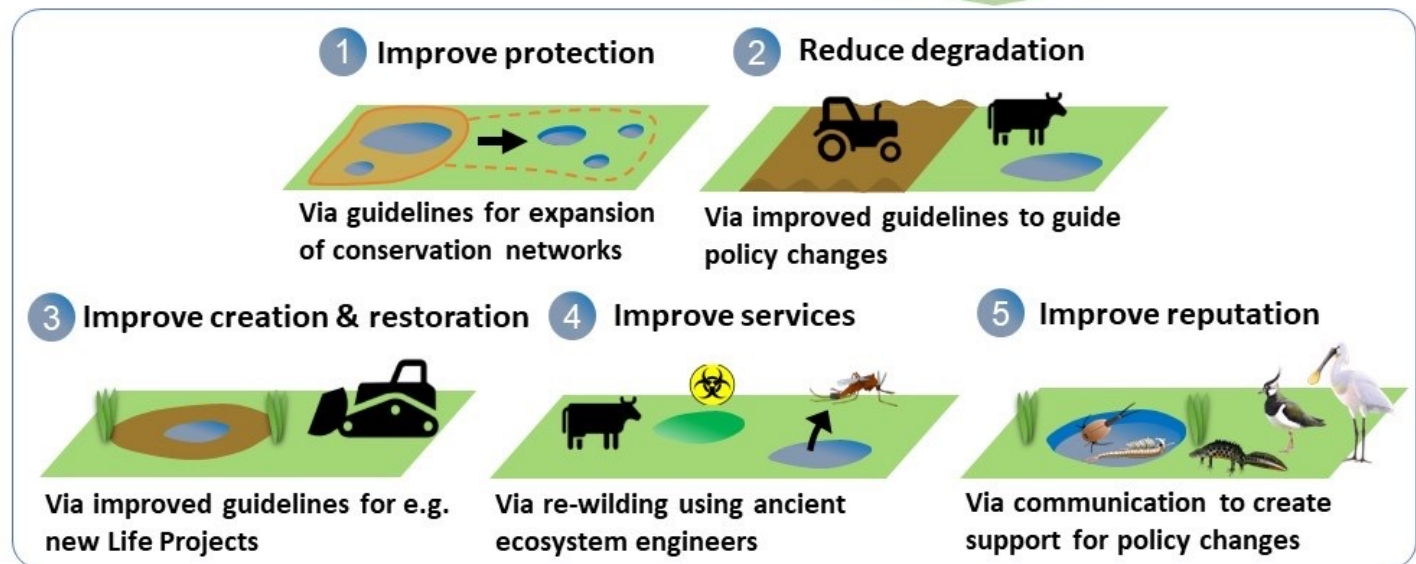


# Link between activities, deliverables and impact



**ResPond**

Restoring and Managing  
Biodiversity and Ecosystem  
Services of Temporary Pond  
Landscapes



# Stakeholders

Group	Stakeholders	Engagement	Stage	Int.	Inf.	Means of communication
<b>Gov. policy makers</b>	EU organs <sup>+</sup>	(Involve)	WP3-5	Int	High	pol. brief, directly, symp.
	Nat. and reg. organs*	Involve	C, WP3-5	High	High	directly, pol. brief
<b>European pond scientists</b>	EPCN	Collaborate	C, WP5	High	High	directly, symposium, SI papers
	Freshwater Habitat Trust	Collaborate	C, WP5	High	High	directly, symposium
<b>Land owners &amp; managers</b>	LIFE project coordinators	Involve	WP3	High	Int	symposium, directly
	National parks**	Involve	WP2,3, 5	Int	High	directly, pol. brief
	Nature managers***	Involve	WP 3, 5	Int	High	vulg. articles, lectures
	Farmers organizations****	(Consult)	WP5	Low	Int	pol. briefing
<b>NGOs</b>	WWF	(Consult)	WP5	Int	Int	pol. briefing
	Birdlife international	(Consult)	WP5	Int	Int	pol. brief, vulg. articles
<b>Public</b>	General public	Inform	WP5	Low	Low	media, online movies, signs
	Local communities	Inform	WP2,5	Low	Int	Directly, media, signs, folders

Int = interest, Inf = influence, ( ) engagement is not yet initiated , C = conception project, + Rural development committee, European Environmental Agency, \* regional gov. of Madrid, Andalusia (Sp), Institute of Nature and Forestry (B), Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (PI), State Forests (PI), Haut-Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification (M), Direction régionale de l'agriculture (M) , \*\* Zwin (B), Doñana national park (Sp), Warta River-Mouth National Park (PI), \*\*\*Natuurpunt (B), Naturalist Club (PI), Association des Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre (M) \*\*\*\* Boerenbond (B), Assoc. Sustainable Agriculture in Poland (PI) pol. brief = Policy briefing





# Acknowledgements



**Research Foundation  
Flanders**  
Opening new horizons



National  
Science  
Centre  
Poland



**AGENCIA  
ESTATAL DE  
INVESTIGACIÓN**



**Royaume du Maroc**  
Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale,  
de la Formation Professionnelle,  
de l'enseignement supérieur  
et de la Recherche Scientifique

**Research Foundation Flanders – Belgium**

**State Research Agency – Spain**

**National Science Center – Poland**

**Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education  
and Scientific Research – Morocco (MENFPESRS)**



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*

# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

(session 3/5)

**FIRST: BIOCONSENT** - Decision-making Support for Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration Policy and Management in Europe: Trade-offs and Synergies at the Forest-BiodiversityClimate-Water Nexus, by *Metodi Sotirov*

**FRESHH** - Farmer acceptable REstoration of Semi-natural Habitat to limit Herbicides, by *David Bohan*

**InterRest** - Interactive effects of local and landscape scale restoration of semi-natural grasslands and agricultural fields on species interactions and ecosystem functions in different social-ecological systems, by *Catrin Westphal*

**NARROW** - NARRatives On restored Water, by *Håkan Tunon*

**ReVersal** - Restoring peatlands of the nemoral zone under conditions of varying water supply and quality, by *Klaus-Holger Knorr*





Decision-making Support for Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration  
Policy and Management in Europe: Trade-offs and Synergies at the Forest-  
Biodiversity-Climate-Water Nexus  
**BIOCONSENT**

*Metodi Sotirov (University of Freiburg, Germany)*

**Project consortium:**

University of Freiburg (ALU-FR) Germany (*coordinator*)

Luleå Technical University (LTU SE) Sweden

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) Umeå Sweden

European Forest Institute (EFI FI) Bioeconomy Programme Joensuu Finland

European Forest Institute (EFI DE) Resilience Programme Bonn Germany

University of Forestry (LTU BG) Sofia Bulgaria

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) Laxenburg Austria

Forest Sciences and Technology Center of Catalonia (CTFC) Spain



# Objectives and project description

**Main objective:** to provide novel scientific knowledge and decision-making support to help achieve forest biodiversity conservation and restoration regarding ambitious policy targets.

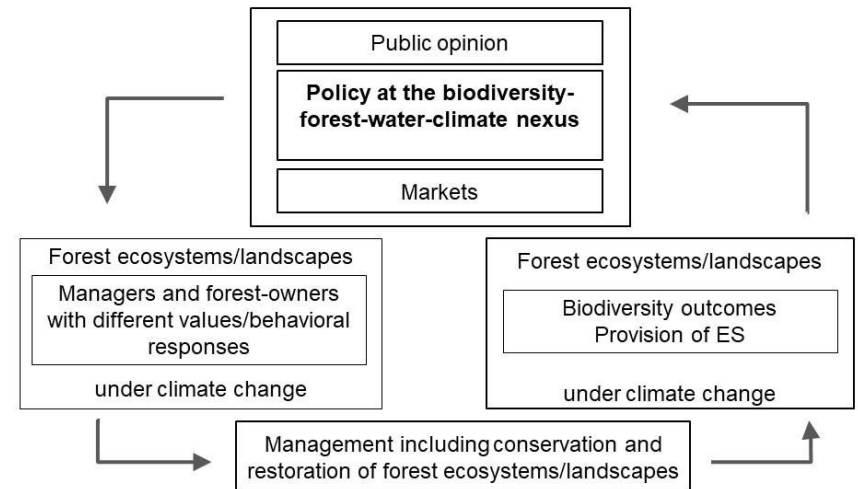
## Main tasks and activities

- **WP1 Policy analysis** (lead LTU SE, CTFC; all partners)
  - Map policy targets and instruments, and assess the cross-sectoral policy integration and actor coordination at the biodiversity-forestry-climate-water nexus
- **WP2 Scenarios and behavioural responses** (lead: ALU-FR, EFI DE; all partners)
  - Explore forest owners' and conservation managers' behavioral changes under different scenarios towards sustainable socio-ecological systems with improved forest biodiversity status
- **WP3: Improved socio-ecological forest systems modelling** (lead EFI FI, IIASA; all partners)
  - Integrate biophysical, socio-economic and policy drivers of forest conservation in modelling tools
  - Quantify and assess the outcomes of alternative conservation and restoration measures on forest biodiversity and ecosystem service provision across spatial and temporal scales
- **WP4: Synthesis and dissemination** (lead: ALU-FR, LTU SE)
  - Upscale and communicate project findings and co-design policy and management recommendations



# Expected Scientific Impact

- **Integrated socioecological system approach**
  - Policy analysis, scenario development, behavioural experiments and forest modelling in six case studies (EU and sub-national level)
  - Novel scientific articles and popular publications
- Innovative ways to explore **pathways of change** through linking **policy drivers and forest managers' behavioural responses**
  - Innovative action research and participatory methods
  - Online exchange, on-site training and IT-support
- Novel techniques to integrate **human behaviour in forest models** to bridge across spatial scales from stand to EU level
  - New forest simulation models enhanced with human agent-based drivers



**Figure 1:** BIOCONSENT integrated socio-ecological system approach



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

- **Main societal challenges and policy issues**
  - Despite ambitious global and EU **policy targets**, forest biodiversity is under increasing **threat**
  - Effective restoration and conservation needs cross-sectoral and multi-level **policy coherence** and supportive forest **managers' behaviour**
  - Managers have to respond to multiple policy and socio-economic drivers making **trade-offs** under complexity, uncertainty and climate change
- **Main societal and policy contribution**
  - **EU policy framework:** European Green Deal, the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030, the EU Forest Strategy to 2030, the EU Habitats Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive
  - **National policy framework:** forest biodiversity conservation and restoration related policies
  - Enhanced **decision support tools** enabling decision makers to make informed choices, explore synergies, and balance trade-offs
  - Scientific papers, practitioners' publications; new maps, tablet software, **EU policy paper**, **practitioners' recommendations**.

**Table 1:** Stakeholder engagement and dissemination

Dissemination tools	Target audiences			Project year	
	Practitioners	Scientific community	Policy makers	1 and 2	3
Project website (1 x)	X	X	X	X	X
Social media networks	X	X	X	X	X
EU Policy paper (x1) and Project briefs (2x)	X	X	X		X
Hands-On-Manual for Practitioners (1x)	X				X
Scientific conferences		X		X	X
Scientific publications (x 10)	(X)	X	(X)		X
Workshops / EU conference	X	X	X	X	X

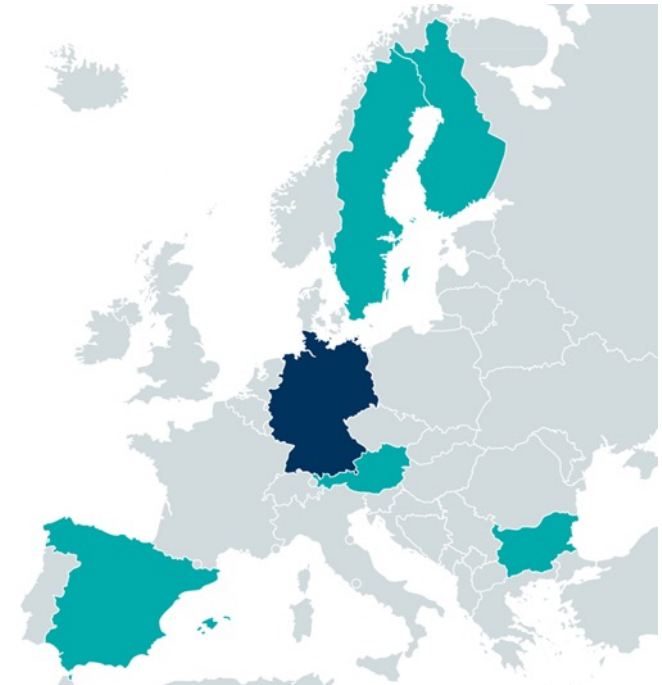




# Acknowledgement

## Funders:

- *Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Austria*
- *Bulgarian National Science Fund (BNSF), Bulgaria*
- *Academy of Finland (AKA), Finland*
- *German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), through VDI/VDE-IT, Germany*
- *Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI), Spain*
- *The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Sweden*



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the

# *Farmer acceptable REstoration of Semi-natural Habitat to limit Herbicides FRESHH*

*David A. Bohan (Partner 1)*

*INRAE (France), CRI (Czech Republic),  
Uni of Innsbruck (Austria), SLU (Sweden)  
and  
Wageningen (the Netherlands)*



# Objectives and project description

We know that carabid beetles could replace herbicide applications, improving the flora and freshwaters of agricultural landscapes.

These (agroecological) agents are not acceptable to farmers – the question is why?

We are interested in farmer decision-making and whether we can improve the acceptability of agroecological approaches with appropriate information at the appropriate scale for greater adoption and better landscape restoration

Working with farmers, FRESHH will co-develop acceptable practices to conserve carabid beetles, reducing herbicide use and run-off, and thereby restoring flora and benefiting aquatic biodiversity at EU scales. FRESHH will attempt to show whether the effects of this approach would 'rewild' the system.

France (Project Lead, Socio-economics and Ecology); Czech Republic (Ecology & Socio-economics); Austria (eDNA metabarcoding of freshwater biodiversity); Sweden (Ecology); and, the Netherlands (Ecological analysis)



# Expected Scientific Impact

## *Expected impact*

FRESHH will work to understand the costs and benefits, and opportunities and constraints of supporting weed seed feeding carabids to reduce reliance on herbicides and restore terrestrial and aquatic habitats. Improved farmer knowledge and stakeholder cooperation, will lead to greater (acceptable) adoption and restoration.

## *Potential breakthroughs*

Our socio-economic work with farmers will test whether including agronomic, socio-economic and ecological information from different landscape scales will leverage greater adoption of agroecological management to conserve carabid beetles, off-set herbicide use, restore semi-natural flora and benefit aquatic biodiversity (across the EU), and serve as a model for more sustainable, landscape-scale practices.



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

## *Societal Impact*

Communicating the benefits and costs of agroecological management to farmers and stakeholders will lead to greater (acceptability) adoption and restoration, and serve as a model for more sustainable, landscape-scale practices.

## *Policy Impact*

Rewilding and agricultural landscape conservation, for better environmental health, are core requirements of several leading visions and policies for the future of farming, including the UN SDGs, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Green Deal, the EU Nature Restoration and Biodiversity Strategies, and the Water Framework Directive.

## *Dissemination*

FRESHH is explicitly bottom-up, working directly with farmer networks, nationally, and stakeholders, from water companies to the public living in agricultural landscapes. This is our primary mode of dissemination.



# Acknowledgements

*Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), France*



*Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TAČR), Czech Republic*



*Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Austria*



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

*The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Sweden*



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY

*Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Netherlands*



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and  
Food Quality of the Netherlands



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the



*Interactive effects of local and landscape scale restoration of semi-natural grasslands and agricultural fields on species interactions and ecosystem functions in different social-ecological systems*

**InterRest**

*Annika Hass & Catrin Westphal (University of Göttingen, Germany)*

*University of Tartu, Estonia*

*Centro de Ciencia y Tecnología Forestal de Cataluña (CTFC), Spain*

*Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain*

*Stockholm University, Sweden*

*KU Leuven, Belgium*

*Wageningen University, Netherlands*

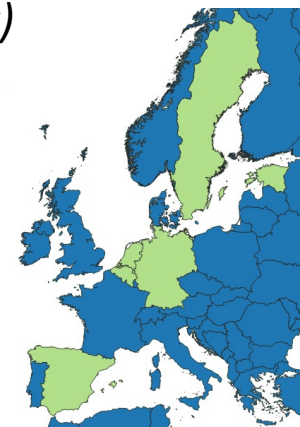


Photo: Gerard Bota



Photo: Aveliina Helm



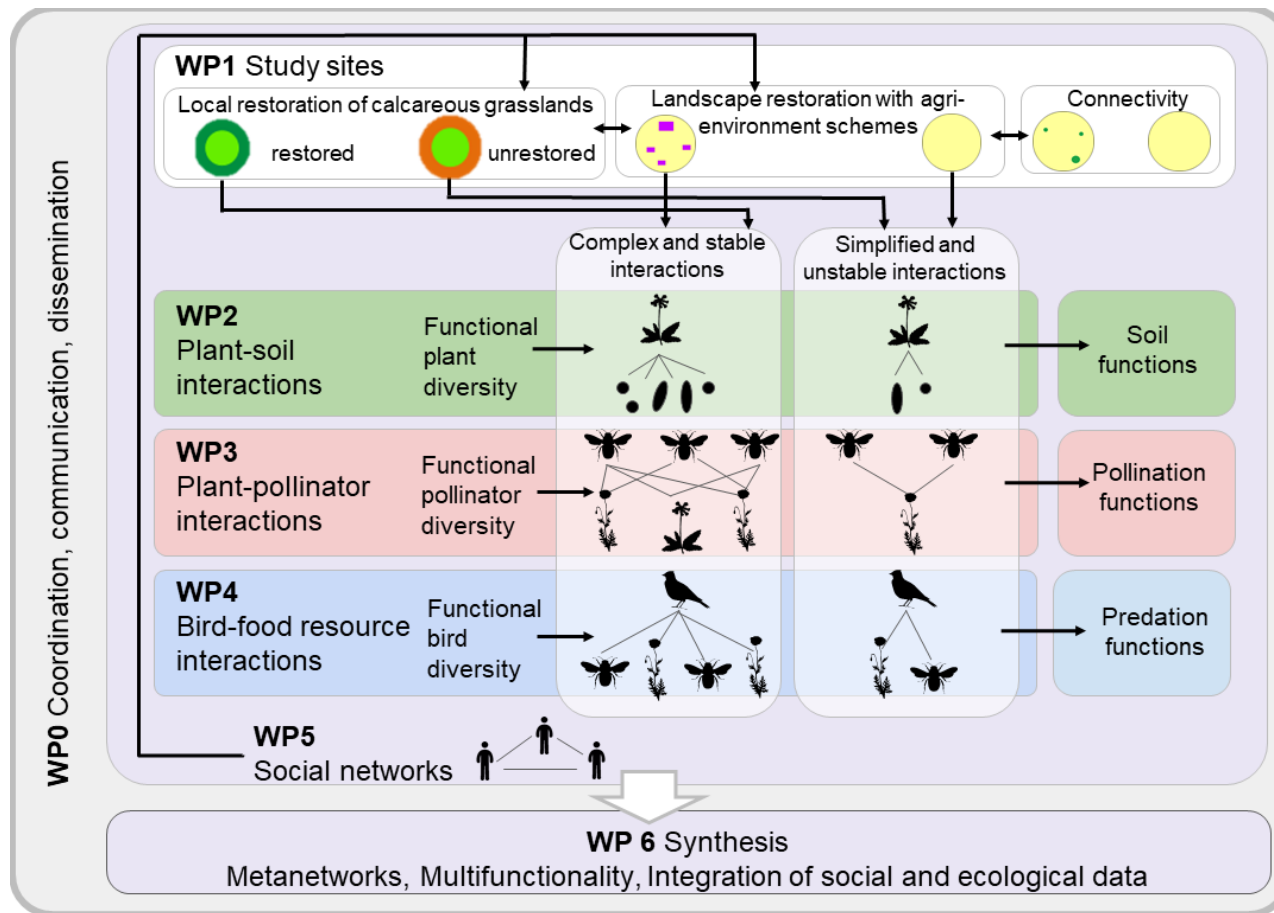
Photo: Birgit Jauker



Photo: Frank Jauker

# Objectives and project description

- **Local and landscape restoration effects on biotic interactions in calcareous grasslands**
- **Effects of social interactions on restoration success**



96 grasslands in 3 countries

**WP0** University of Göttingen

**WP1** University of Göttingen,  
University of Tartu, CTFC

**WP2** University of Tartu

**WP3** University of Göttingen,  
KU Leuven

**WP4** CTFC, Universidad  
Autónoma de Madrid

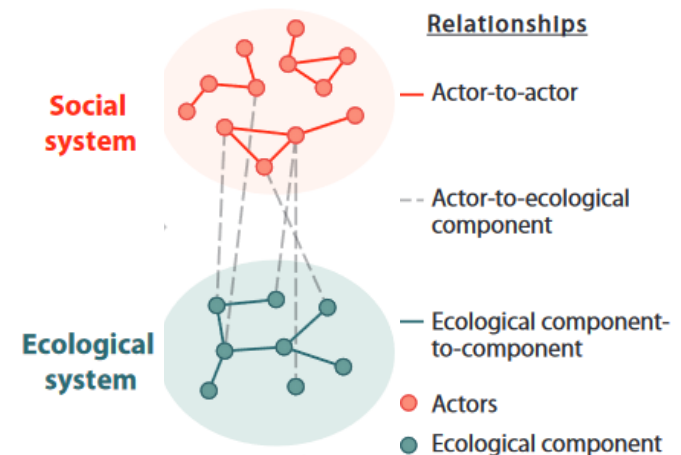
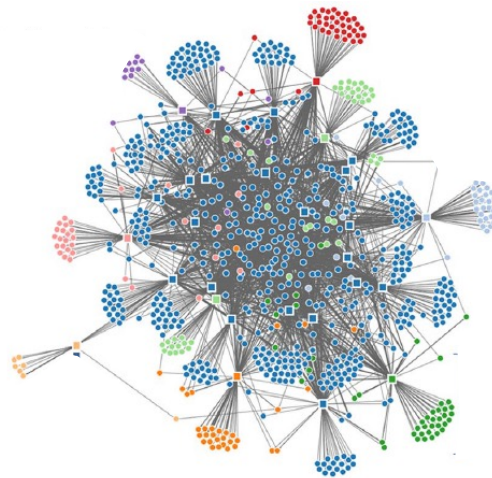
**WP5** Stockholm University

**WP6** University of Göttingen,  
Wageningen University



# Expected Scientific Impact

- *Restoration effects on different biodiversity components: **functional diversity, species interactions and ecosystem functions***
- *Relations between biodiversity components*
- *Upscaling of restoration to **landscape scale***
  - *Consideration of agri-environment schemes at the landscape scale*
  - *Meta-networks*
- *Combining **species interaction networks** with **social networks***



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

- **Recommendations** for restoration of semi-natural calcareous grasslands
- Identify possible **trade-offs** and **priority sites/interactions** (metanetworks)
- **Upscaling** to other regions
- Identification of **social requirements** for successful restoration
- Inform EU Biodiversity Strategy, Habitat Directive, Common Agricultural Policy

	Level of engagement	Inform						Consult	Involve	Collaborate	
	Method of engagement	Web-site	Social media	Public talks	Press releases	Policy briefs	Scientific publications	Scientific conferences	Questionnaires	Workshop	One-to-one meetings
	Months of the project	1-36	1-36	18+36	1+18-36	36	18-36	12-36	1-18	36	1-36
Stakeholder group	Authorities										
	NGOs										
	Farmers and landowners										
	Local businesses										
	Policy makers										
	Scientific community										
	Citizens and general public										





# Acknowledgement

## The InterRest Team



*Funded by*



SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY



Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft  
German Research Foundation



Estonian  
Research Council



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and  
Food Quality of the Netherlands



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon  
grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the



# *Narratives on restored water* **NARROW**

*Håkan Tunón*

*Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*

*Finland: Snowchange Cooperative*

*Switzerland: University of Lausanne and  
International Union for Conservation of Nature*

Photo: Håkan Tunón



# Objectives and project description

## *NARROW will examine nature conservation and climate change mitigation led by local communities*

*Evaluate governance contexts of five different water restoration sites in Finland and Sweden taking the concept of OECM:s (Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) into account.*

### *What are the main tasks and activities of your project?*

- *All partners have planned and organize the work in order to find out:*
  - *How are the restoration projects organized?*
  - *What was the purpose of the restoration efforts?*
  - *What were the main achievements?*
  - *Have the local perceptions of the area changed as a result of the restoration?*
- *Finnish and Swedish partners will be main responsibility of the field work, and the Swiss partners will have a strong focus on the international policy survey*
- *All partners will analyze the results and disseminate the results*



# Expected Scientific Impact



*Expected impact from scientific point of view?*

- better understanding of success factors in local initiatives and the value of local community involvement*
- reflections over how authorities and NGOs can contribute to good results*

*What potential breakthroughs can you foresee?*

- Possible understanding among local and national authorities how to understand and enable inclusion of local capacities (ways to collaborate in context specific ways)*

Photo: Mika Honkalinna



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

*Societal challenges and/or policy issues?*

*There is a need to evaluate the possible contribution of OECMs to reach a future '30 by 30-goal' (i.e., 30 % protected areas by 2030)*

*Stakeholders:*

- local communities*
- local and regional actors in restoration*
- international nature conservation actors*

*Impact from societal and policy point of view*

*Visualize the effect of restored areas on local communities and other stakeholders*

*Improved policy guidance on inclusion of local actors and devolving agency and capacity to local level in restoration projects*

*Dissemination of information?*

*Local meetings (formal/informal), local/regional press, national and international conferences, international policy discussions within the IUCN and CBD, and scientific papers*



Photo: Chris McNeave



# Acknowledgement



SWEDISH  
BIODIVERSITY  
CENTRE



**Snowchange**  
COOPERATIVE



UNIL | Université de Lausanne

Institut de géographie  
et durabilité



**Swiss National  
Science Foundation**



SUOMALAINEN TIEDEAKATEMIA  
FINNISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS | ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM FENNICA



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon  
grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa



innovation programme under the

# *Restoring peatlands of the nemoral zone under conditions of varying water supply and quality*

## *ReVersal*

*Coord.: Klaus-Holger Knorr, University of Münster, GER*

*Partners: Hanna Meyer (Münster, GER), Bjorn Robroek (Nijmegen, NLD), Stephan Glatzel (Vienna, AUS), Mariusz Lamentowicz (Poznan, POL)*



Photo: Peter Raabe



# Objectives and project description

***ReVersal** addresses difficulties and limitations in restoration of ombrotrophic peatlands, using a **combined approach** of:*

***palaeoecology, hydrology, biogeochemistry, greenhouse gas exchange, carbon budgets, vegetation ecology, and remote sensing***

*Knorr (GER; coord.): investigating peat quality, stoichiometry, potential degradability, carbon stocks, GHG fluxes, and vegetation to quantify **stocks, fluxes and current status***

*Lamentowicz (POL): palaeoecological reconstruction of vegetation, water table levels, pollen records, etc. to set **past reference conditions** and understand **past resilience***

*Robroek (NLD): assessing diversity in microbial and vegetation communities, characterizing present hydrological conditions to understand **current functioning***

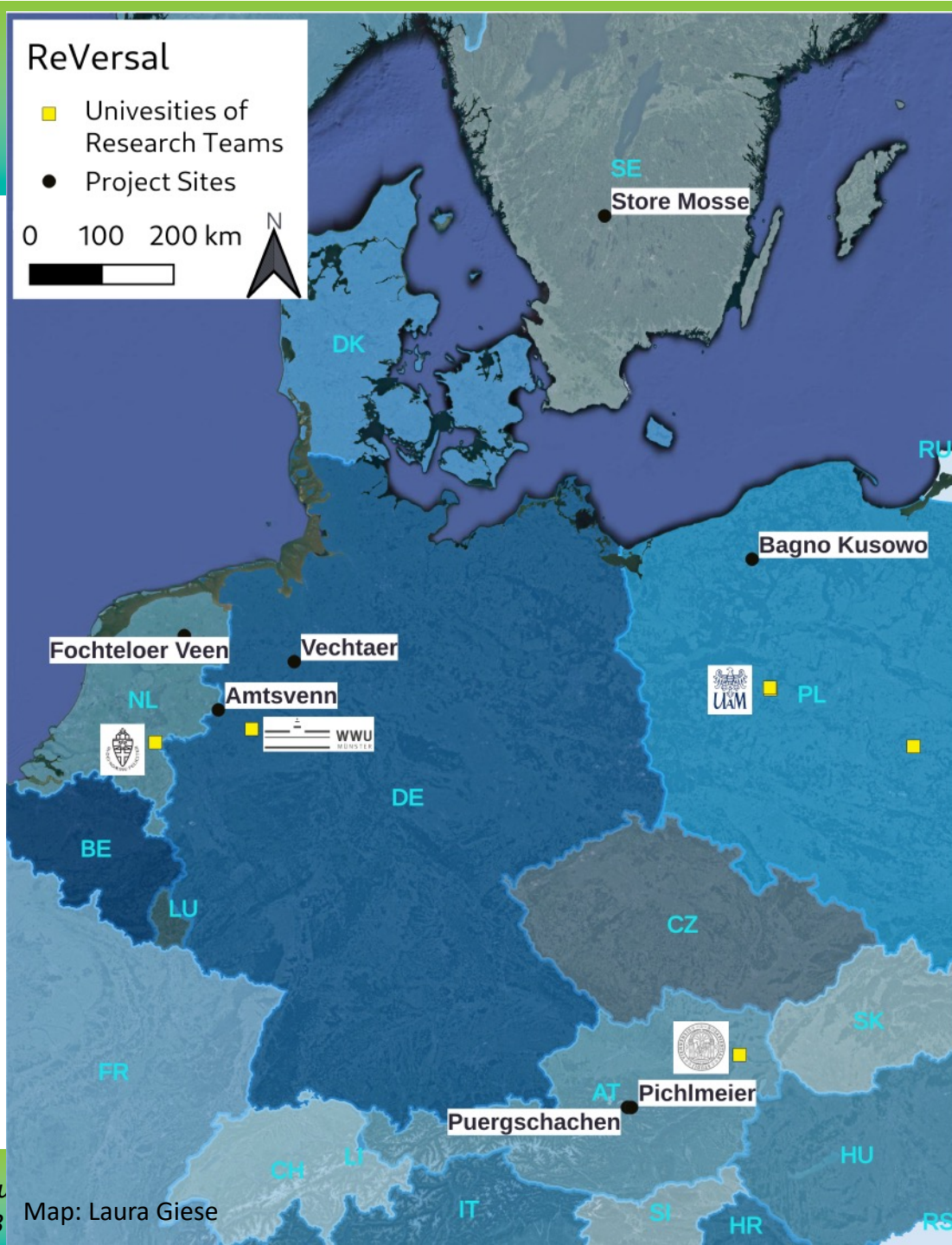
*Glatzel (AUS): developing a **decision support system**, leading **stakeholder dialogue and outreach**, contribution to GHG measurements*

*Meyer (GER): Assessment and monitoring of sites using **remote sensing** techniques and developing a data-driven approach to derive **models for long-term monitoring** that can be applied across sites and beyond ReVersal*





## *Location of project partners and study sites*



Map: Laura Giese



BiodivRestore has received full  
grant agreement No 101003

under the

# Expected Scientific Impact

## ***Scientific impact and innovation:***

*While peatland restoration so far focuses mostly on individual aspects such as hydrology, or vegetation, ReVersal provides a holistic view of the sites to derive a truly **interdisciplinary approach***

***ReVersal** includes **present and past** aspects of biodiversity, carbon budgets, and hydrology to derive reference states for restoration sites and to better assess potentials and trajectories of restoration efforts*

## ***Breakthroughs:***

*Novel **remote sensing based tools and models** will enable assessment of peatlands beyond ReVersal study sites; these data-driven models will be based on and include process knowledge, aspects of biodiversity, and carbon budgets and thus go **beyond individual aspects of restoration***

Photo: Simon Drollinger



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

*The majority of **peatlands** in Europe is **strongly affected by drainage and anthropogenic disturbance and climate change** further adds to existing difficulties and limitations in restoration.*

*Yet the **importance of peatlands in national and global GHG budgets** is widely accepted and restoration efforts are undertaken*

***ReVersal** wants to provide an **indicator framework beyond individual aspects of restoration** to balance trade-offs between restoration goals*

*We expect that this framework and remote sensing based tools and models will provide **multi-disciplinary, cost effective, and reliable long-term monitoring tools** on a scientific basis*

*The indicator framework and models will be discussed at **workshops** with farmers, the peat industry, nature conservationists, water managers, and administrative bodies to ensure a **co-development of research outputs***

Photo: Peter Raabe





# Acknowledgement

*Funding in the individual countries:*

- *Germany: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)*
- *Austria: Der Wissenschaftsfonds (FWF)*
- *The Netherlands: Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit (LNV)*
- *Poland: Narodowe Centrum Nauki (NCN)*

FWF

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



Ministerie van Landbouw,  
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

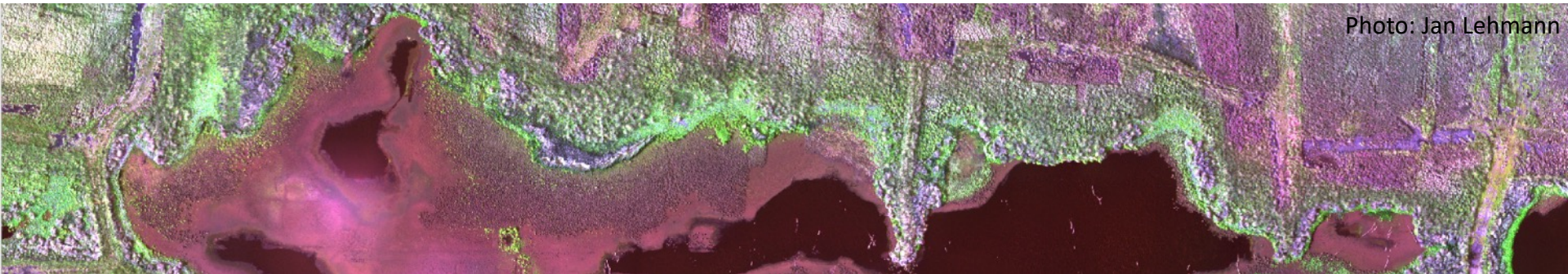
DFG

Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft



NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE  
POLAND

Photo: Jan Lehmann



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa



innovation programme under the

## Q&A

**FIRST: BIOCONSENT** - Decision-making Support for Forest Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration Policy and Management in Europe: Trade-offs and Synergies at the Forest-BiodiversityClimate-Water Nexus, by *Metodi Sotirov*

**FRESHH** - Farmer acceptable REstoration of Semi-natural Habitat to limit Herbicides, by *David Bohan*

**InterRest** - Interactive effects of local and landscape scale restoration of semi-natural grasslands and agricultural fields on species interactions and ecosystem functions in different social-ecological systems, by *Catrin Westphal*

**NARROW** - NARRatives On restored Water, by *Håkan Tunon*

**ReVersal** - Restoring peatlands of the nemoral zone under conditions of varying water supply and quality, by *Klaus-Holger Knorr*





# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

## (session 4/5)

**FIRST: DEEP REST-** Conservation & restoration of deep-sea ecosystems in the context of deep-sea mining, by *Jozee Sarrazin*

**MPA4sustainability** - Enhancing the role of MPAs in restoring biodiversity while maintaining access to ecosystem services, by *David Lusseau*

**RESTORESEAS** - Marine Forests of animals, plants and algae: nature-based tools to protect and restore biodiversity, by *Ester A Serrao*

**REMOVE\_DISEASE** - Conservation and restoration of degraded insular biodiversity: impacts of the removal of introduced mammals on the dynamics of infectious diseases in seabirds across islands of the Southern Ocean, by *Thierry Boulinier*





Conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems in the context of deep-sea mining

Jozée Sarrazin (coordinator, Ifremer, France)

15 partners from 8 countries, 1.27 millions euros

Duration : 01.04.2022 – 01.04.2025

KICK-OFF MEETING – May 4, 2022 - BIODIVRESTORE 2020-2021 CALL

# DEEP-REST project partners (8 countries)

**Coordinator:** UMR BEEP, IFREMER, Plouzané, France

Brest University/CNRS/IFREMER, Plouzané, France

CNRS/Sorbonne University, Roscoff, France

**Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium**

Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany

GEOMAR, Kiel, Germany

Senckenberg Institute, Wilhelmshaven, Germany

**National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland**

Royal Institute for Sea Research, Den Burg, Netherlands

**University Center, Svalbard, Norway**

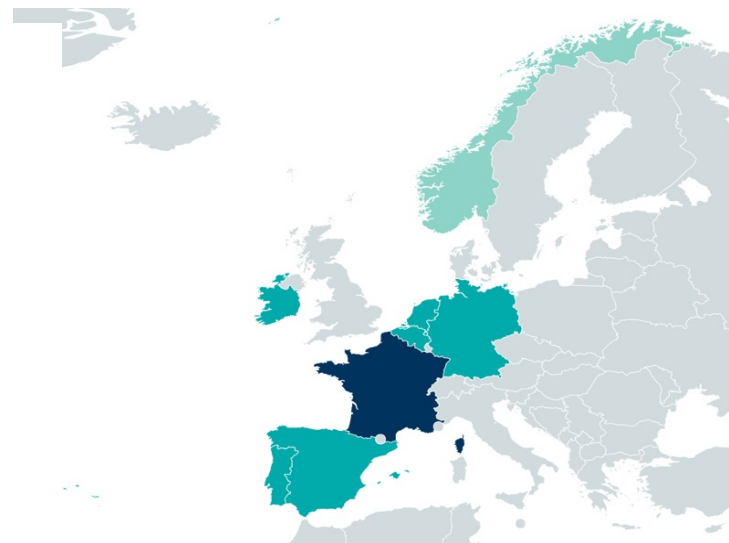
**University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway**

University of Aveiro, Aveiro, Portugal

University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

University of the Azores, Horta, Portugal

**University of Seville, Sevilla, Spain**



**Connection between most active  
deep-sea scientists to experienced  
economists & jurists.**



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*

# Context

**Increasing demand** for **mineral resources** worldwide for the car & nuclear industries, new technologies but also for renewable energies.

Strategic mineral resources found in deep-sea ecosystems including manganese crust, **polymetallic nodules** and **seafloor massive sulfides**.

Lack of **fundamental knowledge** about the biodiversity associated with these ecosystems, their functioning and the services they provide.

**Clock is ticking** : The International Seabed Authority (ISA) is currently drafting the mining code that will regulate mining operations in the Area (2023) and is working on the development of Regional Environmental Management Plans.

Information on **how to mitigate the impacts** of future mining activities are of utmost importance : **conservation, restoration, mitigation**.



# Objectives and project description

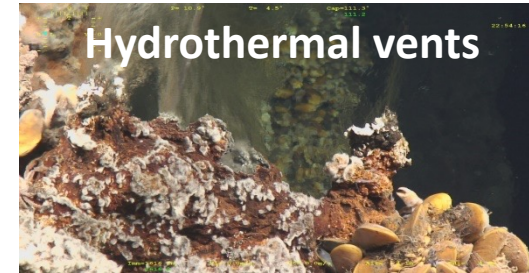
DEEP REST will develop a **novel approach** to improve our **conservation/restoration capacities** in two deep-ocean ecosystems threatened by mining.

- (1) investigate and compare the **biodiversity, functioning & connectivity** of biological communities within and across ecosystems, linking to environmental conditions;
- (2) evaluate the **recovery potential** and **resilience** of deep-sea communities at different degrees of disturbance, identify indicators of change and characterize tipping points;
- (3) test, through experimentation, the **effectiveness of different restoration actions** on the recovery of communities;
- (4) evaluate **conservation/restoration outcomes** in terms of **ecosystem services** and identify the **governance arrangements** needed for efficient actions in concertation with stakeholders;
- (5) provide **scientific guidance** to **stakeholders and policy-makers** and **recommendations to support deep-sea governance**, ensuring a sustainable management of resources and conservation of ecosystems;
- (6) communicate with **stakeholders** on **issues linked to the exploitation** of deep mineral resources.



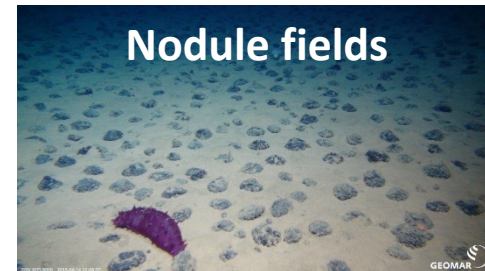


# Study areas



**Active & inactive hydrothermal vents**  
Northern Mid-Atlantic Ridge  
Arctic Mid-Ocean Ridge

**Nodule fields**  
Clarion-Clipperton Zone (CCZ)  
DISCOL Experimental Area (DEA)  
Pacific Ocean



# Expected scientific, societal + policy impacts

- Acquisition + integration of **fundamental knowledge** on biodiversity, functioning & connectivity in link with environmental conditions in two ecosystems threatened by deep-sea mining;
- Evaluation of socio-economic dimensions **in concertation with stakeholders** including identification of ecosystem services + potential costs & benefits.
- Assessment of **conservation and restoration scenarios** to integrate **knowledge** and **concerns** from **scientists** and **stakeholders**
- Development of **improved management strategies** + **identification of areas** to set aside for **conservation** + of **reference areas**. **Recommendations** for the design of “marine protected areas”.
- **Policy briefs** that will feed into the public debate + **actions/interactions** with the general public + with students/classrooms.

# Acknowledgements

**Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR), France**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Netherlands**

**The Research Foundation – Flanders (FWO), Belgium**

**German Federal Ministry of Research (BMBF), VDI/VDE-IT, Germany**

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ireland**

**Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT), Portugal**

**Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FRCT), Portugal-Azores**

**State Research Agency (AEI), Spain**

**Web site : <https://deep-rest.ifremer.fr/>**

# *Enhancing MPAs' role in restoring biodiversity while maintaining access to ecosystem services*

***mpa4sustainability***

*David Lusseau (DTU, DK)*

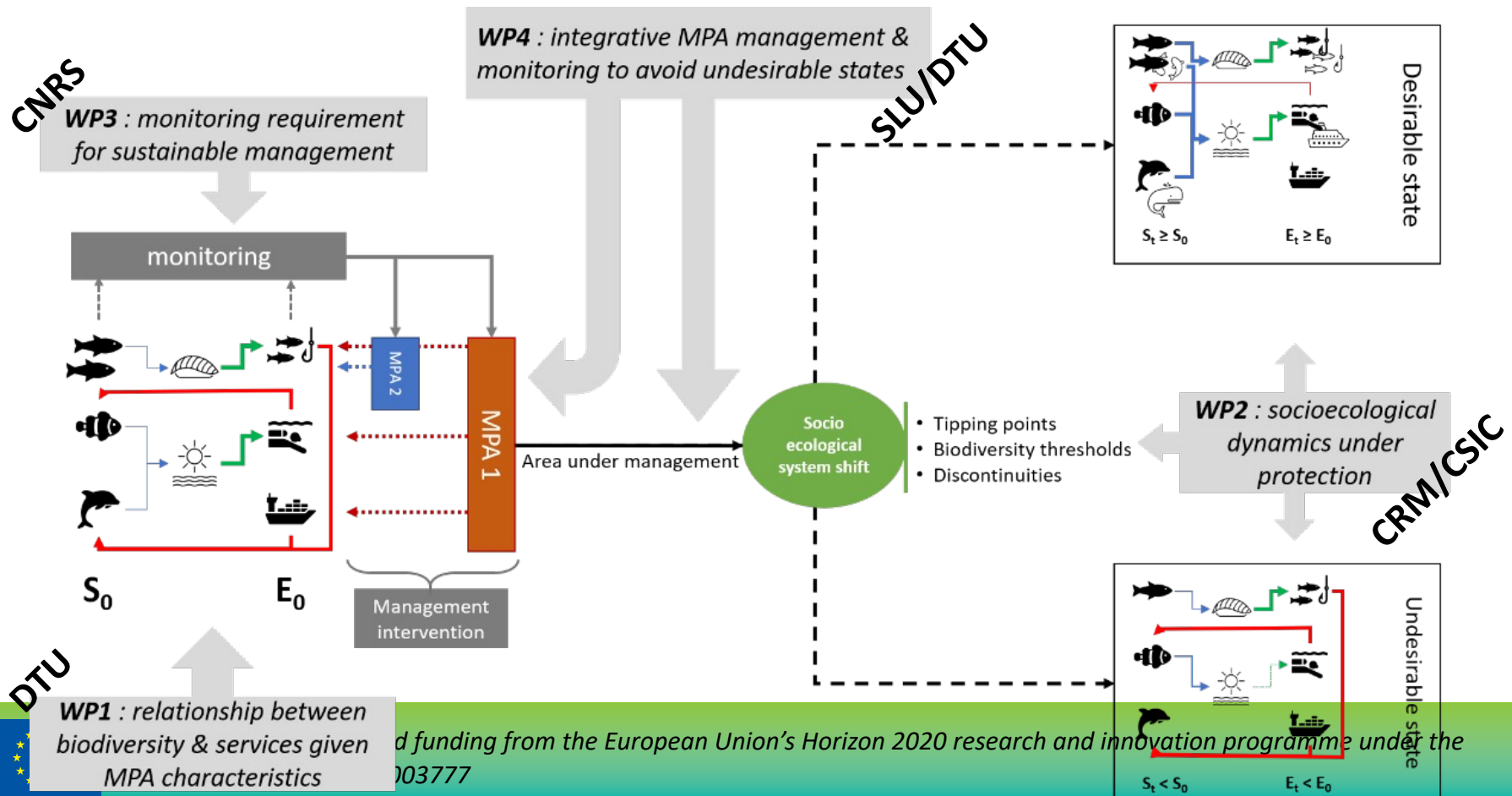
*DTU Aqua (DK), SLU Aqua (SE), Museu da Baleia (Madeira, PT), CRM (ES), CSIC (ES), CNRS-EPHE-CRIOBE (FR)*

**mpa4sustainability** 



# Objectives & Project description

- **Challenge:** >17,000 MPAs globally
  - Clear management plan: ~23% & Management effectiveness evaluations: ~1%
- **Objective:** How can we more effectively use existing MPAs
  - achieve biodiversity targets & maximise their contributions to the blue economy

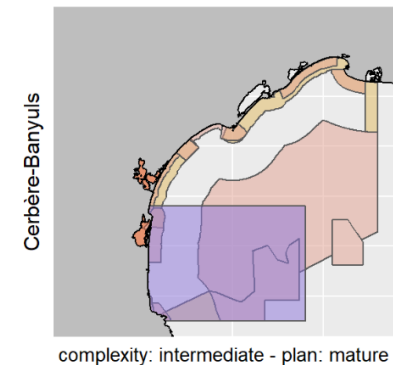
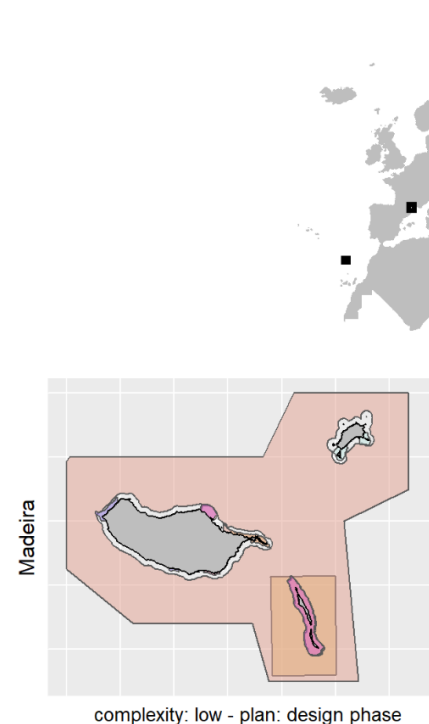
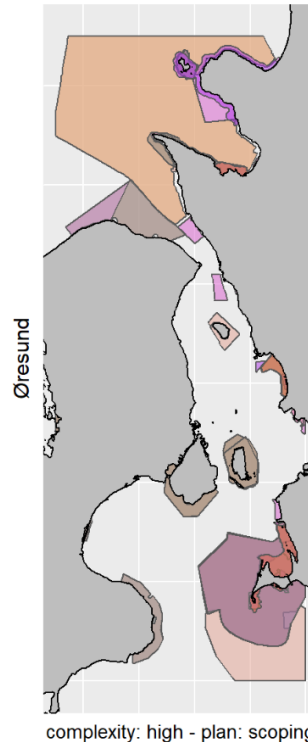




# Expected Scientific Impact

- **Sustainability Science:** Form & function of coupled human-nature marine systems and how they can be exploited sustainably and efficiently monitored and managed.

- Multiple scale insight derived from global retrospective analyses, new fundamental dynamical models, and three regional scale case studies



# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

- **Policy:** integrative governance & management of multiple neighbouring disparate MPAs to maximise biodiversity outcomes and ecosystem services delivery.
- **Management:** develop management and cost-effective monitoring & management guidelines
  - to maximize opportunities for a biodiversity-rich & sustainable marine exploitations
- **Tool:** user-friendly simulation platform to develop integrative management plan
  - to consider the socioecological trade-offs,
  - identify management actions,
  - develop a monitoring programme,
  - recognise how adjacent existing MPAs can be used synergistically.
- **Beta-testing:** Practical guidelines to implement the Decision Support System in three European case studies.



# Acknowledgement

- **This project is funded thanks to the support of**
  - Innovation Fund Denmark,
  - The French National Research Agency,
  - The Spanish State Research Agency,
  - the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency,
  - The Portuguese The Foundation for Science and Technology
- **We want to also thank our case study partners**
  - Região Autónoma da Madeira,
  - Øresundsvandssamarbejdet,
  - Conseil Départemental des Pyrénées Orientales
  - Conseil de gestion du Parc Naturel Marin du Golfe du Lion
  - IUCN Marine & Polar and Protected Areas Programmes
- **We are eager to explore collaborations with**
  - BiNatUr, BIOCONSENT, COAST, COSAR, DEEP REST, EMYS-R, NARROW, RESTORESEAS



## RESTORESEAS

**Marine Forests of animals, plants and algae: nature-based tools to protect and restore biodiversity**

Ester Serrao



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777*



# Marine habitat restoration that targets the recovery of ecosystem functions



high productivity, C fixation, shelter, nursery, coastal protection, reduction of nutrients and turbidity, commercial applications, aesthetic beauty, intrinsic evolutionary value.





## RESTORESEAS

### Marine Forests of animals, plants and algae: nature-based tools to protect and restore biodiversity

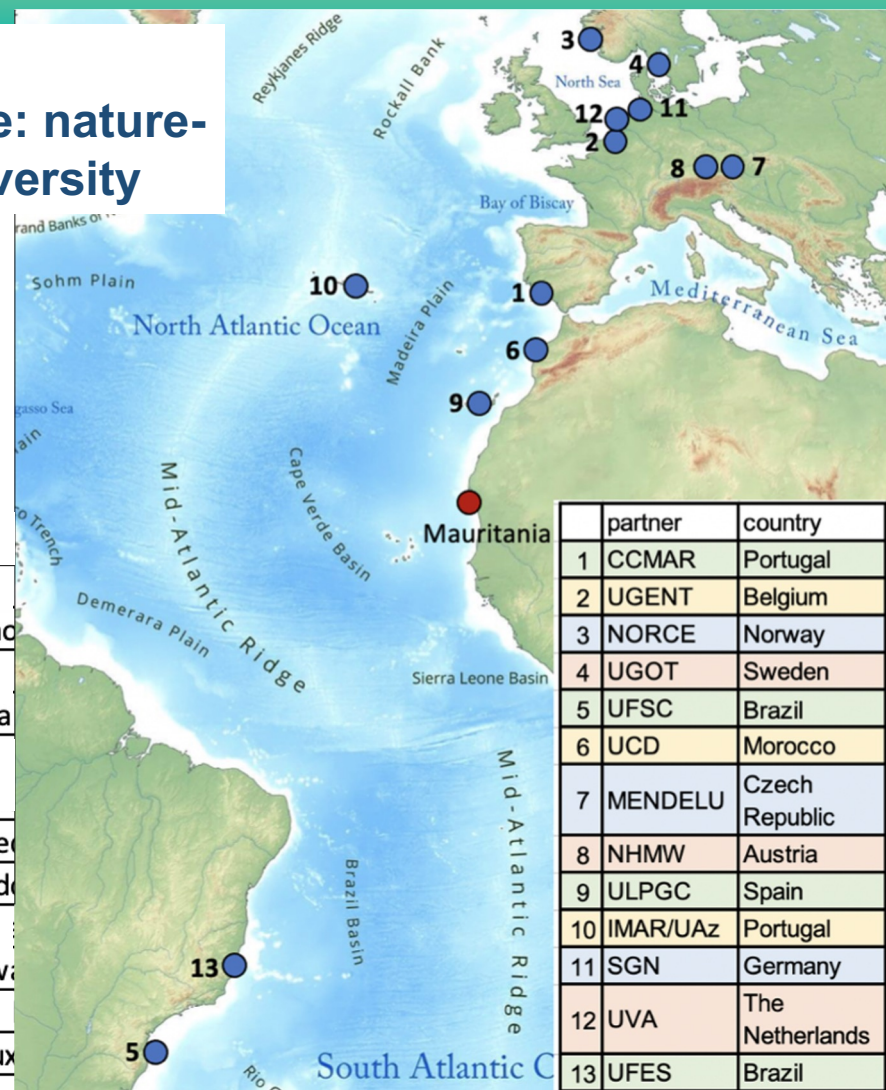


#### Target ecosystems to restore:

marine forests of macroalgae, seagrasses and corals

#### Partner

- Partner 1 - CCMAR (Centre Mar. Sci. Univ. Algarve, Portugal) - Ester Serrao
- Partner 2 - UGENT (Univ. Gent, Belgium) - Olivier De Clerck
- Partner 3 - NORCE (Norwegian Res. Inst.)- Thomas Gunnar Dahlgren <thda@no
- Partner 4 - UGOT (Univ. Goteborg) - Ann Larsson
- Partner 5 - UFSC (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil) - Paulo Horta
- Partner 6 - CDU(Chouaib Doukkali University, Morocco) - SABOUR BRAHIM
- Partner 7 - MUB (Mendel University in Brno, Cze Republic) - Thomas Jung
- Partner 8 - NHMV (Natural History Museum Vienna, Austria) - Frade Pedro <pe
- Partner 9 - ULPGC (Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain) - Ricardo
- Partner 10 - IMAR-UA (University of Azores) - Pedro Afonso
- Partner 11 - SGN (Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung) - André Freiwa
- Partner 12: UvA (University of Amsterdam) - Gerard Muyzer
- Partner 13: UFES (Federal University of Espírito Santo) - Jean Christophe Joyeux



## RESTORESEAS

### Marine Forests of animals, plants and algae: nature-based tools to protect and restore biodiversity



#### Funders

Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), Portugal

Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Austria

Research Foundation of Flanders (FWO), Belgium

Brazilian National Council of State Funding Agencies (CONFAP), Brazil

Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA CR), Czech Republic

German Research Foundation (DFG), Germany

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Netherlands

Research Council of Norway (RCN), Norway

Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research (MENFPRESRS), Morocco

Regional Fund for Science and Technology (FRCT), Portugal - Azores

State Research Agency (AEI), Spain

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), Sweden

Milestones and Deliverables numbers are listed in the proposal forms		1
WP/Task	Task Denomination	1
WP1	CROSS-SYSTEMS APPROACHES	
Task 1.1	Scientific and public communication, participation and outreach	
Task 1.2	Mapping vulnerable/degraded marine forests along the Atlantic coastlines	
Task 1.3	Role of habitat restoration and conservation on biodiversity	
Task 1.4	Roles of the microbiome in restoration	
Task 1.5	Diversity and role of pathogens in restoration	
WP2	DEEPER MARINE FORESTS - CO	
Task 2.1	Restoration of cold-water coral habitat	
WP3	MARINE FORESTS OF PLANTS A	
Task 3.1	Marine restoration for a future climate - phenotyping for adaptive restoration of macroalgal forests	
Task 3.2	Tipping points in seagrass and macroalgal restoration success - contrasting restoration approaches across multiple models	

integrates local actors in participatory actions of management and restoration of marine forest-dominated environments undergoing disturbance

spatio/temporal biodiversity trends - past and future  
 climate-threatened marine forests where restoration needs climate-adapted strategies.

- Biodiversity in the seawater surrounding marine forests
- Biodiversity over geological time on sediments surrounding marine forests

investigate if restoration success of selected seagrass, seaweed and coral, can be monitored using microbial traits (e.g., indicator species or functions) and improved by microbiome manipulation

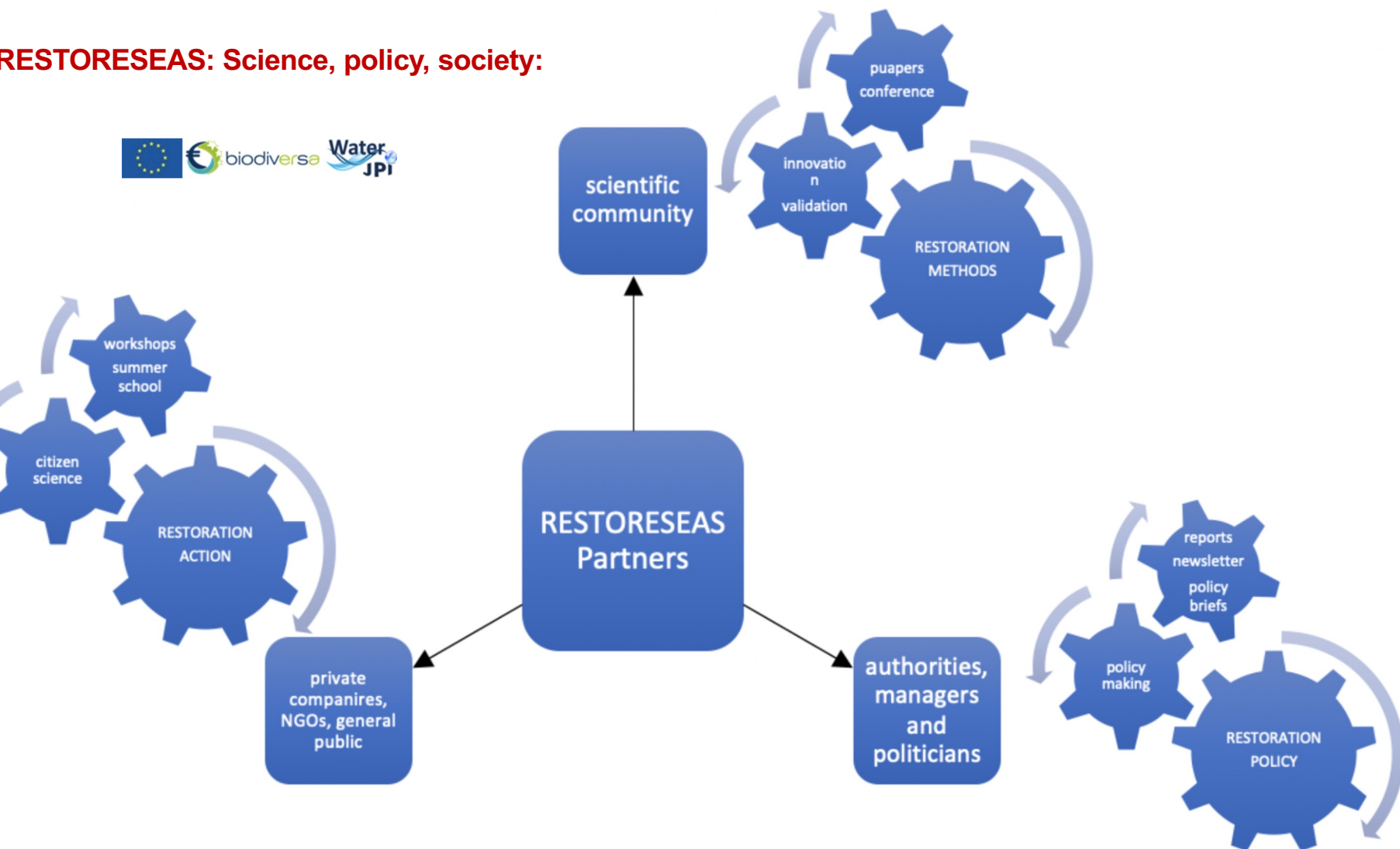
discover the diversity, distribution, potential origin role of pathogens in marine forests  
 predict environmental factors affecting pathosystems

plant corals with local stakeholders ( fishermen) in community-based restoration actions.  
 Compare efficiency of sexually derived larvae and micro fragments for survival , growth, time

Use adaptive variation and local adaptation to temperature in restoration and management planning.

Estimate critical minimum planting size for restoration - Minimum Conservation Units

## RESTORESEAS: Science, policy, society:





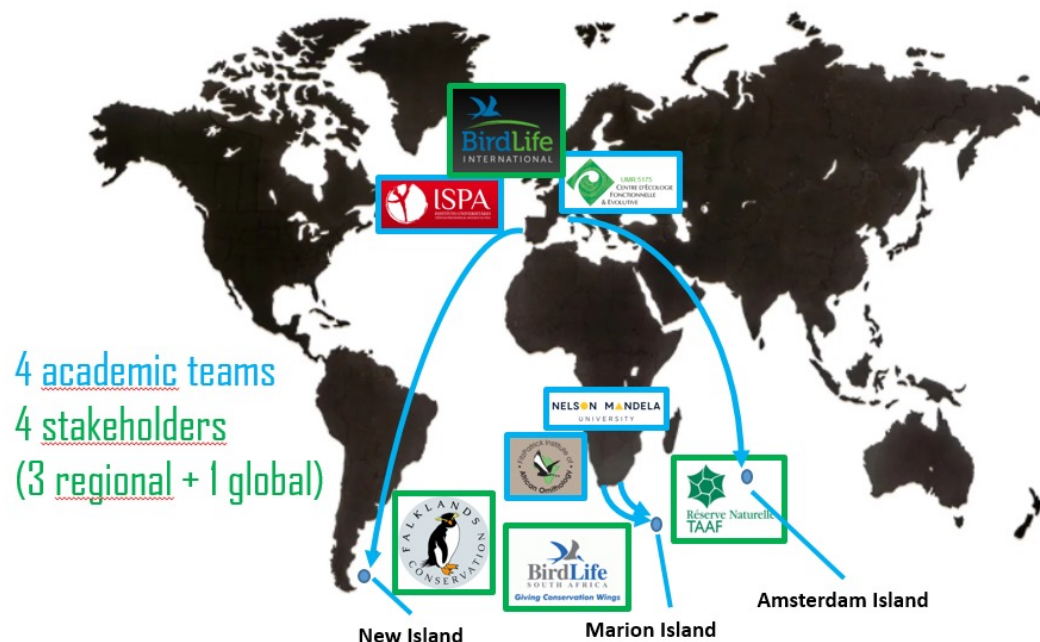




# Conservation and restoration of degraded insular biodiversity: impacts of the removal of introduced mammals on the dynamics of infectious diseases in seabirds across islands of the Southern Ocean

## REMOVE\_DISEASE

Thierry Boulinier (Coordinator)



- CEFE CNRS – Université Montpellier, France
- MARE - Marine and Environmental Sciences Center, ISPA Instituto Universitário, Lisboa, Portugal (Paulo Catry)
- FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology - University of Cape Town, South Africa (Peter Ryan)
- Nelson Mandela University (Maëlle Connan)
- Bird Life South Africa, South Africa
- National Nature Reserve of the French Southern Lands, France
- Falkland Conservation, Falkland Islands
- Birdlife International, Cambridge, UK

# Context & project aim

## Context:

- *Introduced mammal species = major threats to biodiversity/seabirds on islands*
- *Restoration efforts via removal of introduced mammal species*



Restoration plans:

- Amsterdam Island (FR)
- Marion Island (SA)



- *Infectious diseases = neglected threat to densely breeding species*

E.g., Avian cholera killing each year thousands of nestling albatrosses on Amsterdam Island



- *Introduced species and infectious disease dynamics?*
- *Removing introduced mammals → extra benefit to biodiversity conservation via effects on disease dynamics ?*

→ **Project aim:** *determine if removing introduced mammal species from islands provide indirect benefits via effects on the dynamics of infectious diseases*



# Objectives and project description

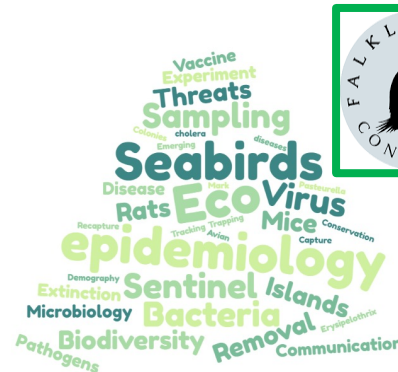


## Main tasks:

- Document the effects of introduced species in eco-epidemiological dynamics involving seabirds on islands and the indirect effects of restoration efforts

To achieve this,

- 3 sets of sub-Antarctic islands
- Academic partners involved in long-term seabird population ecology
- Stakeholders involved in seabird conservation
- Field work, laboratory analyses, modelling, communication

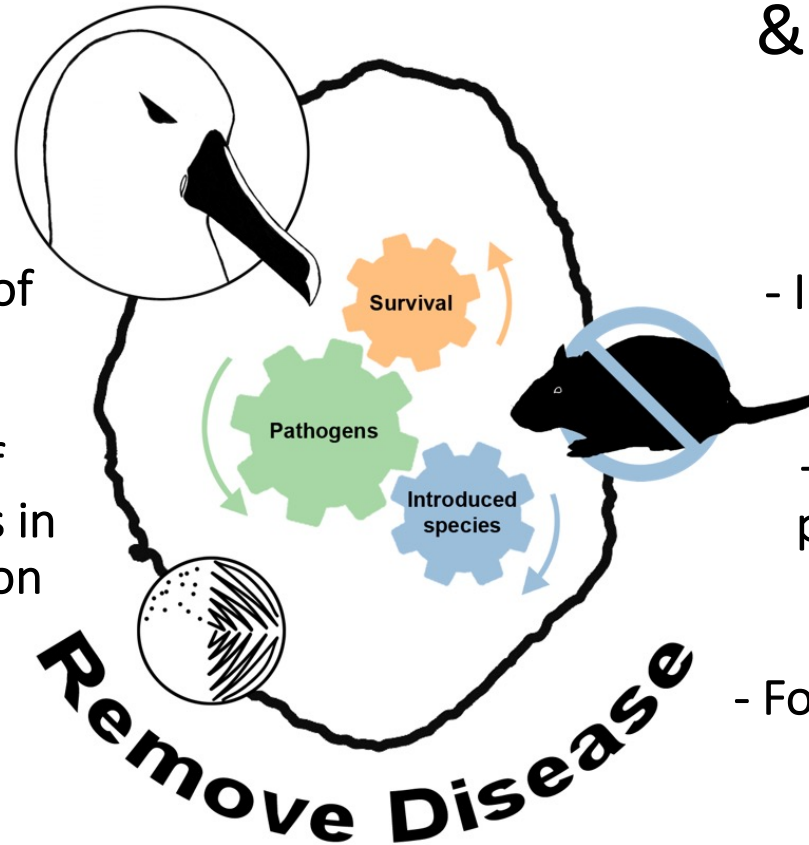


BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

# Expected Impacts

## Scientific impact

- Quasi-experimental test of cascading effects
- Better understanding of infectious disease dynamics in polar/island/metapopulation systems
- Foster inter-disciplinary approach and training



## Societal & policy impact

- Increased awareness
- Consideration in planning of future removal efforts
- Foster evidence-based conservation



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the grant agreement No 101003777

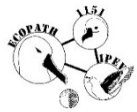


innovation programme under the

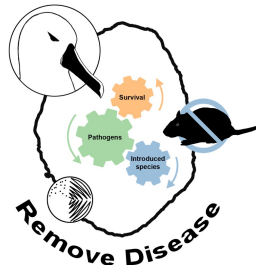


# Acknowledgement

## Funders of the project:



## For more information:



<http://removedisease.fr>



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the



# Q&A

**FIRST: DEEP REST-** Conservation & restoration of deep-sea ecosystems in the context of deep-sea mining, by *Jozee Sarrazin*

**MPA4sustainability** - Enhancing the role of MPAs in restoring biodiversity while maintaining access to ecosystem services, by *David Lusseau*

**RESTORESEAS** - Marine Forests of animals, plants and algae: nature-based tools to protect and restore biodiversity, by *Ester A Serrao*

**REMOVE\_DISEASE** - Conservation and restoration of degraded insular biodiversity: impacts of the removal of introduced mammals on the dynamics of infectious diseases in seabirds across islands of the Southern Ocean, by *Thierry Boulinier*



# PRESENTATION OF THE FUNDED PROJECTS

## (session 5/5)

**FIRST: BIO-TRADE** - Protecting Biodiversity through Regulating Trade and International Business, by *Anu Lähteenmäki-Uutela*

**NICHES** - Nature's Integration in Cities' Hydrologies, Ecologies and Societies, by *McKenna Davis*

**BiNatUr** - Bringing nature back – biodiversity friendly nature-based solutions in cities, by *Kati Vierikko*



# *Protecting biodiversity through regulating trade and business relations*

## *BIO-TRADE*

*Anu Lähteenmäki-Uutela (Finnish Environment Institute)*

*Finnish Environment Institute, Finland*

*Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Sweden*

*Centre for Private Governance, University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

*Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern, Switzerland*

# Objectives and project description

*The main objective of BIO-TRADE: to understand **how the EU and European countries should regulate trade and business relations to protect biodiversity outside Europe***

*The main **tasks and activities**:*

- WP1 Coordination, SYKE
- WP2 Trade law, University of Bern
- WP3 Due diligence in supply chains, University of Copenhagen
- WP4 No net loss, mitigation hierarchy and offsets, SYKE
- WP5 Human rights perspectives, Raoul Wallenberg Institute
- **Outputs:** scientific articles, policy briefs, Practical Guide, workshops and events



# Expected scientific and societal impacts

*The expected **impacts** of BIO-TRADE:*

- improved understanding on the impacts of law*

  - more efficient, fairer, and more coherent law, e.g., EU Deforestation Regulation, EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive*

  - enhanced biodiversity footprint of European companies and European consumption*





# Stakeholder engagement and dissemination

## ***Stakeholder engagement at BIO-TRADE events:***

*youth event, business managers event, national business and policy workshops, Brussels policy workshop, scientific seminar, Practical Guide launch event*

***Dissemination of information:*** *conferences, business organizations' events, web page, social media, Advisory Committee*



# Acknowledgements



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777



innovation programme under the

# NICHES

Nature's integration  
in cities' hydrologies,  
ecologies and societies



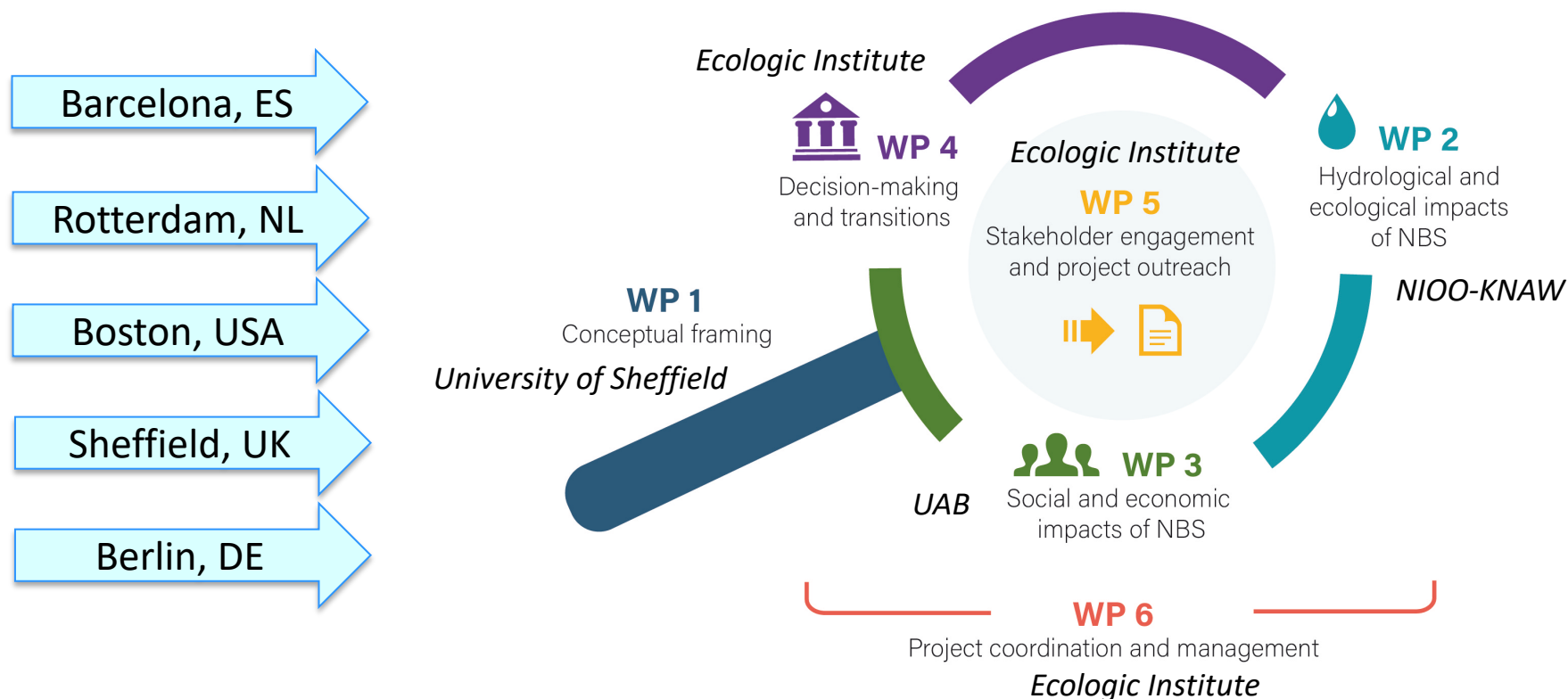
McKenna Davis, Ecologic Institute  
(Coordinator)

## Partners:

- Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Spain
- Netherlands Institute of Ecology (NIOO-KNAW)
- University of Sheffield, UK
- Northeastern University, USA
- Pensoft Publishers, Bulgaria

# Objectives and project description

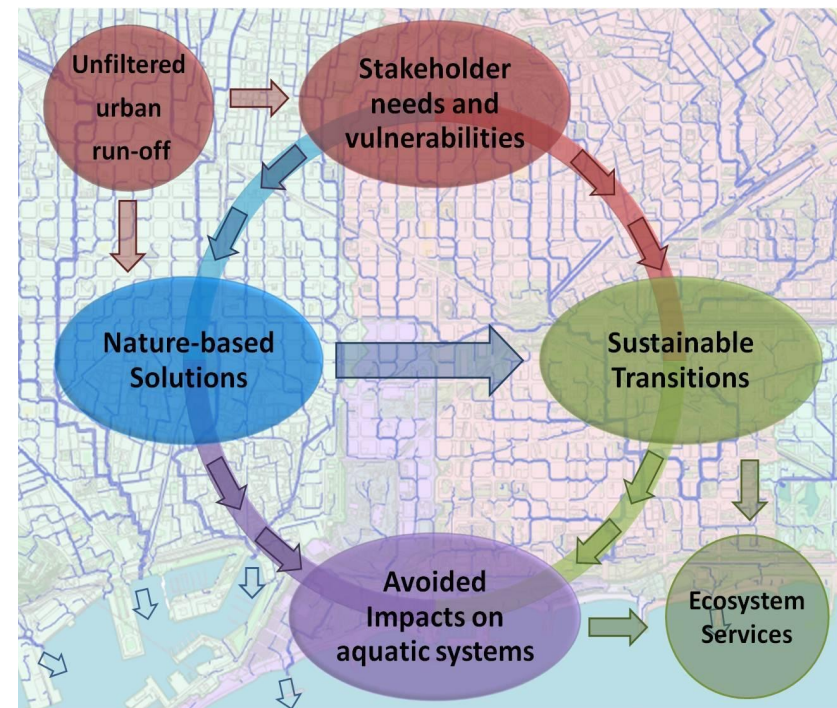
NICHES will utilise five global cities as co-design arenas to explore the potential for **mitigating combined sewage overflow (CSO) through nature-based solutions** to reduce negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems



# Expected Scientific Impact

By adopting a **holistic SETS approach** (socio-ecological-technical systems approach)...

- Co-create **shared understanding of restorative NBS** to avoid storm-water runoff
- Develop a novel **ecosystem provisioning module** illustrating CSO consequences on ecosystem service provisioning
- Generate **NBS scenario maps** to increase consideration of hydrological impacts in planning and decision-making
- Produce an **integrated water assessment framework** for restorative NBS, considering trade-offs and synergies





# Expected Societal & Policy Impact

- **Improve NBS effectiveness** and upscaling for (aquatic) restoration
- **Mitigate societal, ecological and economic impacts** of CSO
- **Co-create transition pathways** for increased policy integration of NBS and more integrated governance approaches to overcome policy / planning silos
- **Support sectoral policy goals** through biodiversity protection, increased NBS uptake and improvements to human health and water quality
- Strong **stakeholder involvement** through co-design arenas, targeted outreach and exploitation activities



# Acknowledgements

- *VDI/VDE-IT, Germany*
- *Agencia Estatal de Investigación (AEI), Spain*
- *Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Netherlands*

SPONSORED BY THE



Federal Ministry  
of Education  
and Research



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and  
Food Quality of the Netherlands



BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under grant agreement No 101003777



biodiversa

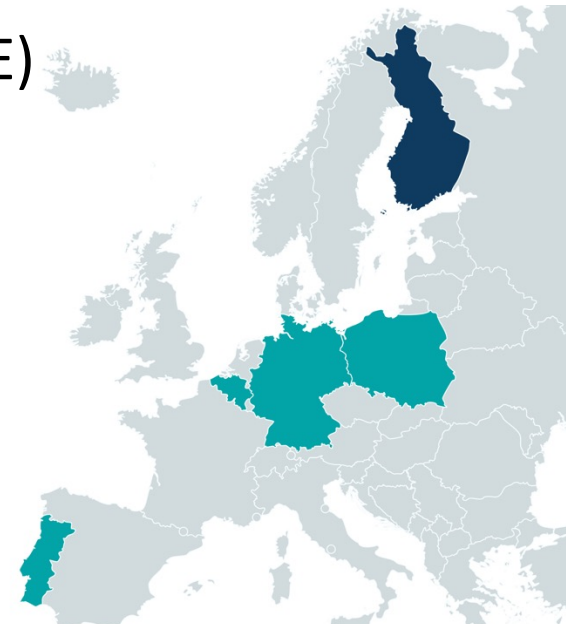


innovation programme under the

# ***Bringing nature back – biodiversity-friendly nature-based solutions in cities (BiNatUr)***

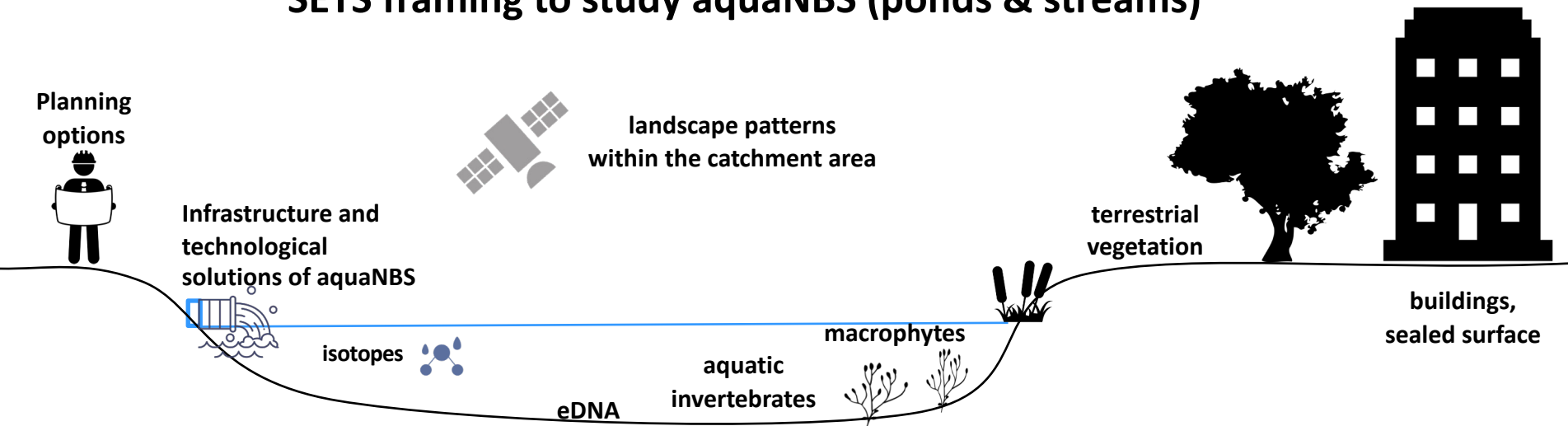
Kati Vierikko  
project coordinator  
Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)

1. Humboldt University of Berlin (HU Berlin)
2. FVB e.V. for the Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (IGB)
3. Poznań University of Life Sciences (PULS)
4. Universiteit Antwerpen (UAntwerp)
5. Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes, University of Lisbon (FCiências.ID)



# Objectives and project description

## SETS framing to study aquaNBS (ponds & streams)



Social	Ecological	Technological
How is BD valued among planners and practitioners? What is the role of biodiversity in planning NBS? How it can be enhanced?	What is biodiversity in aquaNBS? Is there linkages between BD and regulating ES? How does surrounding vegetation influence BD and ES of aquaNBS?	How ESs and BD of aquaNBS are affected by local infrastructure and surrounding land-uses? How technology used in NBS influence BD and ESs?
Key social components for aquaNBS (WP1), expert interviews (WP2), document analyses (WP2), workshops and meetings (WP2) <b>WP1:</b> SYKE and HU Berlin <b>WP2:</b> SYKE and HU Berlin	Key ecological components for aquaNBS (WP1), analyzing landscape patterns (WP3), water stable isotope and eDNA analyzes (WP4), standardized inventories of biological diversity and habitat quality (WP5) <b>WP4:</b> IGB and FCIências.ID <b>WP5:</b> FCIências.ID and PULS	Key technological components for aquaNBS (WP1), expert interviews (WP2), document analysis (WP2), analyzing built environment (WP3), gray infra and technological solutions of aquaNBS (WP5) <b>WP3:</b> HU Berlin and Uantwerp

# Expected Scientific Impact

BiNatUr brings new scientific evidence on the role of biodiversity and its linkage with regulating ES in urban water-based NBS (“aquaNBS”)

The SETS framework has been proposed as a holistic approach for the study of complex and strongly interactive systems, but has not yet been used to empirically study urban green spaces, small water bodies or aquaNBS

BiNatUr will test and further develop the SETS concept for empirical research to guide the methodological design, data collection and analyses.



©Kati Vierikko



©Harri Keinänen





# Expected Societal & Policy Impact of BiNatUr project:

- Support **the urban greening objectives** of European Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 by shifting current planning and management activities of aquaNBS to become more BD-supportive.
- Support **EU Nature Restoration Targets** by providing guidelines for biodiversity-friendly planning and restoration of aquaNBS.
- Produce recommendations on how urban planning can effectively co-design, monitor, and enhance the biodiversity and ES of aquaNBS.
- By studying cities in representative climatic regions, BiNatUr provide solutions that may become important in the future under climate change
- Closely engage with local urban planners and practitioners during the project through meetings, consultations and fields trips
- Publish recommendations (e.g. technical case cards) in project partners' official languages
- Publish blog writings about methods used and main outcomes during the project
- Actively communicate in social media
- Project website: [www.bringingnatureback.com](http://www.bringingnatureback.com) will open soon!



# Acknowledgement

## **BiNatUr project is funded by:**

Academy of Finland, Finland

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF), Germany

Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany

National Science Center Poland, Poland

Research Foundation Flanders (fwo), Belgium

Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia, Portugal



*BiodivRestore has received funding from the European Union under the grant agreement No 101003777*



*innovation programme under the*

# Q&A

**FIRST: BIO-TRADE** - Protecting Biodiversity through Regulating Trade and International Business, by *Anu Lähteenmäki-Uutela*

**NICHES** - Nature's Integration in Cities' Hydrologies, Ecologies and Societies, by *McKenna Davis*

**BiNatUr** - Bringing nature back – biodiversity friendly nature-based solutions in cities, by *Kati Vierikko*



# ***Expectations towards funded projects & follow-up activities***

***By Céline Billiere, ANR, Follow up Team  
& Frédéric Lemaitre, FRB, Biodiversa+ SSI-SPI officer***



# Follow-up of the funded projects

## Follow-up team contact

- **Follow-up Team** is in charge of the follow-up of the projects
- It is based at **ANR**, France:

Céline Billiere: [celine.billiere@agencerecherche.fr](mailto:celine.billiere@agencerecherche.fr)

Sophie Germann: [Sophie.germann@agencerecherche.fr](mailto:Sophie.germann@agencerecherche.fr)





# Follow-up

## Changes in a project (incl. cost-neutral extension):

Any change in the project (e.g. changes in the consortium) **has to be requested by the coordinator** to the Follow-up Team by sending **a note justifying and explaining** the requested change.

**The request then has to be assessed & agreed by the Call Steering Committee (CSC), i.e. funding organisations.**

After CSC decision, each research partner should contact her/his respective funding organisation to finalize the process at the national/regional level.

**IMPORTANT** No extension of project is possible as the BiodivRestore programme is a COFUND action – and projects have to be terminated by the end date of the BiodivRestore Action (it's a matter of eligibility of costs).

➤ Please inform the Follow-up Team in case your consortium faces any major difficulties.



# Reporting

## **MID-TERM REPORT: ~1 ½ year after the start dates of the projects**

➤ These mid-term reports will be assessed by a Follow-up group. A summary of the review will be sent to the coordinators, with recommendations or requests for clarifications, when needed.

~ Sept. 2023

## **FINAL REPORTING: At the end of all the projects**

➤ These final reports will be assessed by a Follow-up group. A summary of the review will be sent to the coordinators, with recommendations or requests for clarifications when needed.

~ Sept. 2025

The Follow-up Team will circulate the report templates to the coordinators in the next couple of months. We will remind you that you have to submit your reports ca. two months before each deadline.



# ***Communication Tools and Dissemination requirements***



# Open Data/Open Access Platform

In line with the H2020 guidelines, Biodiversa and the Water JPI are implementing an Open Access policy, which refers to:

- ✓ **Peer-reviewed scientific research articles**  
(published in scholarly journals), or
- ✓ **Research data**  
(data underlying publications, curated data and/or raw data)

**Open Data Open Access Water JPI platform is available through:**

<http://opendata.waterjpi.eu/>

- ⇒ The aim of the Open Access Open Data platform is to stimulate Open Data for all scientific publications produced within the projects funded by BiodivRestore ERA-NET. The Open Data & Open Access JPI tool is open and available for public consultation without password.  
The researchers can insert new data using the assigned password.
- ⇒ More information will be provided during the data management WS on 19 May



# Dissemination by RD projects: Acknowledgement

To acknowledge Biodiversa, the Water JPI and the funding organisations that funded your research project through the BiodivRestore programme, please follow the following guidelines:

- ⇒ FOR ALL TYPE OF SUPPORT, IN PARTICULAR PAPERS PUBLISHED IN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS, indicate the following sentence: **“This research was funded through the join 2019-2020 Biodiversa & Water JPI joint call for research proposals, under the BiodivRestore ERA-Net COFUND programme, and with the funding organisations XXX, XXX, XXX and XXX.”**
- ⇒ **Important:** please check with the relevant funding organisations if you need to indicate further details (e.g. ID number, full legal name, acronym etc.)





# Dissemination by RD projects: Acknowledgement

In addition, in any PowerPoint presentation or poster etc., **use the Biodiversa, Water JPI and European Commission logos**, as well as the **logos of the relevant funding organisations**.

**!! Important:** As you should act as an international project, please note that you have to **acknowledge the funding organisations of all the research partners involved in this work** (and e.g. not only the funding organisation of the team who is leading the publication)

**Reminder:** A real collaboration between research teams and integration of research carried out is expected, and this should lead to co-publications between the different research teams, and more particularly between the different countries, involved in the project. **!!**



# Our communication tools

**Biodiversa and the Water JPI are happy to relay your news** (e.g. publications, events, news) through our communication channels

**Make sure to contact us early enough** (e.g. before the lift of the embargo of a new publication so that we can coordinate communication at the publication of the article, etc.)

Our communication channels are:

- Biodiversa and Water JPI newsletters / newsflashes
- Social networks
  - ✓ LinkedIn
    - Biodiversa+ – <https://www.linkedin.com/company/biodiversaplus/>
    - Water JPI researchers forum - <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8455262/>
  - ✓ Twitter
    - @BiodiversaPlus
    - @WaterJPI
- Biodiversa & Water JPI websites

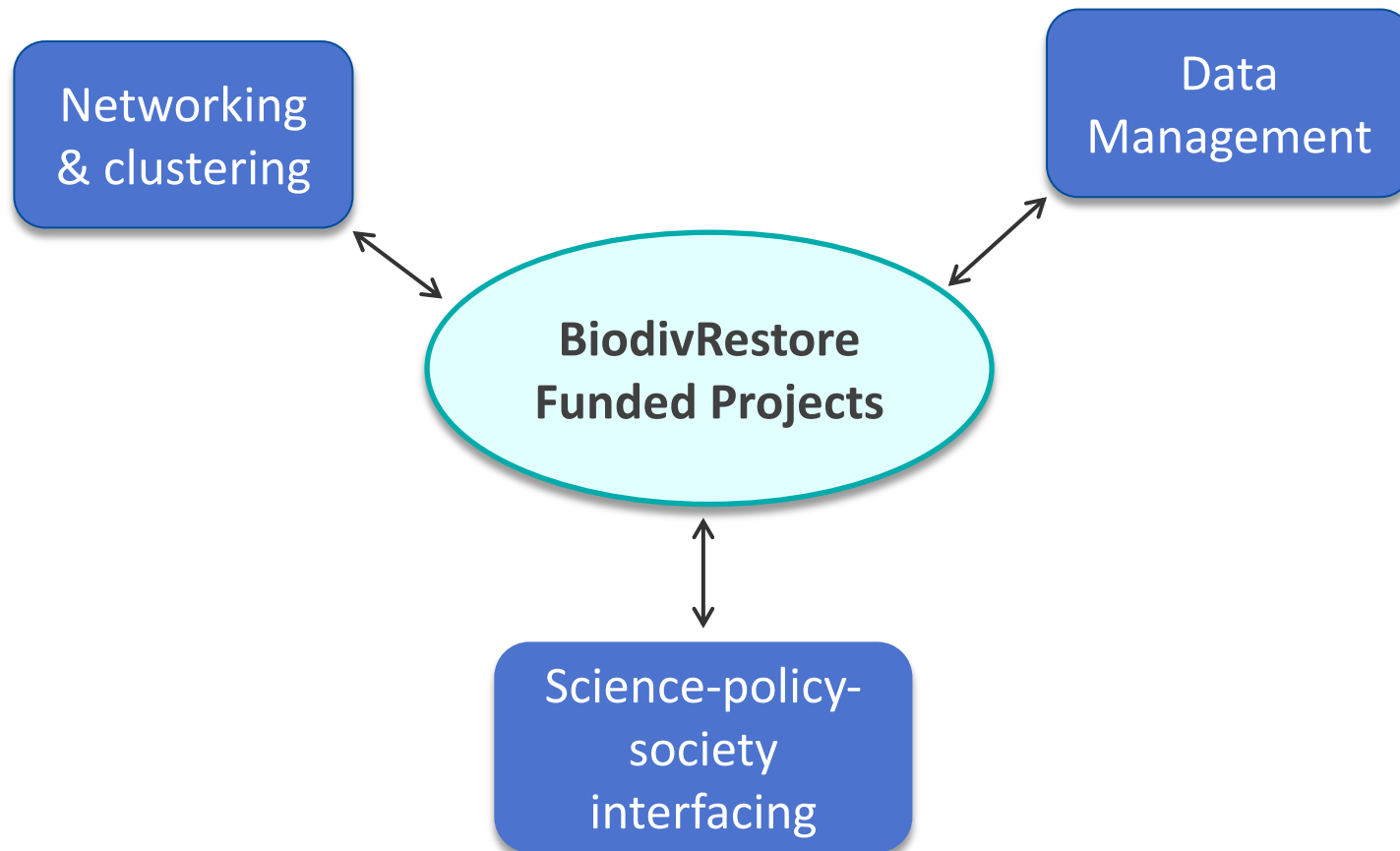
For any news you would like to share, contact us:

- **Biodiversa:** [contact@biodiversa.org](mailto:contact@biodiversa.org)
- **Water JPI:** [waterjpiconmunication@agencerecherche.fr](mailto:waterjpiconmunication@agencerecherche.fr)



# Additional activities

## Advancing skills and opportunities for BiodivRestore projects



# NETWORKING & CLUSTERING

## OBJECTIVE

Allow funded researchers from different world regions and disciplines to **exchange on practices and results** and **work together on scientific publications and other activities**; think about the **research priorities**; provide **guidance** for future actions to meet research needs.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Several events planned :

- **4 MAY - Kick-Off Meeting**
- **5 MAY - Clustering workshop**
- **Ca. Sept. 2023 - Networking event between researchers and stakeholders**
- **Ca. March 2025 - Final Conference**



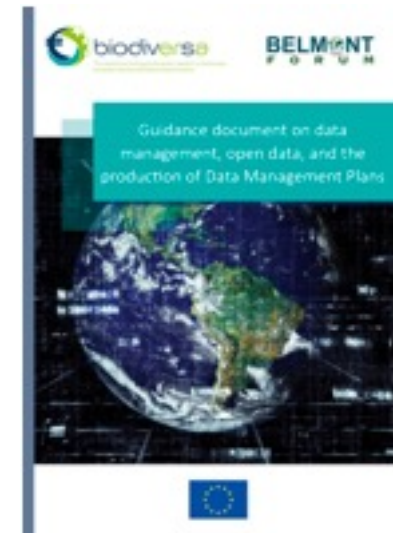


# DATA MANAGEMENT

- Invitation to the **data management workshop** on **19 MAY**.  
This workshop will aim to provide you with the necessary tools to further improve and implement your Data Management Plans (DMPs).

- Check **Guidance document on data management, open data, and the production of Data Management Plans:**

<http://www.biodiversa.org/1830>



# science-policy- society interfacing

## Networking and capacity building

- ✓ Tools for stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Ad hoc and networking events
- ✓ Opportunities to get involved in science-policy fora
- ✓ NetworkNature/Oppla communities & dialogue events



# science-policy- society interfacing

## Networking and capacity building

- ✓ Tools for stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Ad hoc and networking events
- ✓ Opportunities to get involved in science-policy fora
- ✓ NetworkNature/Oppla communities & dialogue events



### Opportunities in NetworkNature:

[networknature.eu/](https://networknature.eu/)

- **Getting your project and results on NBS known** (project pages and case studies, public database of EU NBS R&I projects, database of evidence on NBS...)
- **Getting to meet peers and other stakeholders working on NBS** (online and in person events, EU and national fora and events on NBS, calendar of NBS events, Network of SMEs on NBS...)
- **Relating and contributing to NBS R&I policy and knowledge gaps** (review and database of EU NBS knowledge gaps, opportunities to contribute to the development of an EU R&I roadmap on NBS)
- **Getting involved with H2020/HEurope NBS Task Forces**



## Dissemination and uptake

- ✓ Opportunities for policy briefs (see [www.biodiversa.org/policybriefs](http://www.biodiversa.org/policybriefs))
- ✓ Prize for excellence and impact (see [www.biodiversa.org/1550](http://www.biodiversa.org/1550))
- ✓ Valorization of project outcomes (e.g. [www.biodiversa.org/943](http://www.biodiversa.org/943))
- ✓ Online knowledge marketplaces and case-study repositories (see e.g. [oppla.eu/](http://oppla.eu/))



# Q&A session



# Concluding words

*By Maja Kolar, AEI, Spain*



# Thank you very much for your participation

*For the funded projects*

*Do not forget the clustering WS tomorrow (05/05) from  
9:00 to 13:00*

