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Theme 6 - Environment (Including Climate Change)

Catalogue of Projects

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**Directorate - General for Research
Environment Directorate**

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Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	51
Title:	Ice2sea - estimating the future contribution of continental ice to sea-level rise				
Proposed EC Grant:	9.994.844 €				

Abstract:

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

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
2	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar und Meeresforschung	DE
3	CSC - Tieteelinen Laskenta Oy	FI
4	Danish Meteorological Institute	DK
5	DTU-Space, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet	DK
6	Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland	DK
7	Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland	IS
8	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
9	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
10	Met Office	UK
11	University of Oslo	NO
12	Université Libre de Bruxelles	BE
13	Universita' degli Studi di Urbino	IT
14	University of Bristol	UK
15	The University of Edinburgh	UK
16	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	BE
17	University of Copenhagen, Niels Bohr Institute	DK
18	University of Liège (Department of Geography)	BE
19	University of Zurich	CH
20	University of Silesia	PL
21	Centro de Estudios Científicos	CL
22	Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente	IT
23	Norwegian Polar Institute	NO

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Reconciliation of essential process parameters for an enhanced predictability of arctic stratospheric ozone loss and its climate interactions.				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.499.913 €				

Abstract:

The extent of polar stratospheric ozone loss – often referred to as the “Ozone Hole” – is significantly influenced by climate change, and in turn, stratospheric ozone has been recognized as an important component in the climate system. To accurately quantify the effects of climate change on stratospheric ozone and the related feedback mechanisms, as well as to make reliable predictions of future ozone loss and the so-called recovery date, a correct representation of all relevant processes is indispensable. However, a number of gaps in the understanding of these processes still exist. The issues where the lack of understanding is most palpable are (a) the catalytic ClOx/BrOx chemistry, (b) chlorine activation on cold stratospheric aerosol, (c) NAT nucleation mechanisms, and (d) mixing and transport of processed air to lower latitudes. The RECONCILE project sets out to address all these issues using a comprehensive approach that includes laboratory and field experiments together with microphysical and chemical transport modelling. RECONCILE will produce and test reliable parameterisations of the key processes in Arctic stratospheric ozone depletion and bridge these to large scale chemistry climate models (CCMs), thereby greatly enhancing their ability to realistically predict the future evolution of Arctic stratospheric ozone loss and the interaction with climate change.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH	DE
2	The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge	UK
3	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt, e.V.	DE
4	Alfred-Wegener-Institute für Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
5	Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule Zuerich	CH
6	Norwegian Institute for Air Research	NO
7	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
8	Johann Wolfgang Goethe - Universitaet Frankfurt am Main	DE
9	Max-Planck-Society for the Advancement of Sciences e.V.	DE
10	Centre Suisse d'Electronique et de Microtechnique SA – Recherche et Développement	CH
11	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
12	Central Aerological Observatory	RU
13	Ruprechts-Karls-Universitaet Heidelberg	DE
14	Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe GmbH	DE
15	Eotvos Lorand University	HU
16	Stratosphere-M,Ltd.	RU
17	Jet Propulsion Laboratory	US
18	Met Office, for and behalf of the Secretary of State for the Defence of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Stratospheric ozone: Halogen Impacts in a Varying Atmosphere				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.500.000 €				

Abstract:

SHIVA aims to reduce uncertainties in present and future stratospheric halogen loading and ozone depletion resulting from climate feedbacks between emissions and transport of ozone depleting substances (ODS). Of particular relevance will be studies of short and very short-lived substances (VSLs) with climate-sensitive natural emissions. We will perform field studies of ODS production, emission and transport in understudied, but critical, regions of the tropics using ship, aircraft and ground-based instrumentation. We will parameterise potential climate sensitivities of marine and terrestrial emissions based on inter-dependencies derived from our own field studies, and surveys of ongoing work in this area. We will study the chemical transformation of ODS during transport from the surface to the tropical tropopause layer (TTL), and in the stratosphere, using a combination of aircraft and balloon observations together with process-oriented meso-scale modelling. These investigations will be corroborated by space-based remote sensing of marine phytoplankton biomass as a proxy for the ocean-atmosphere flux of ODS. From this the first systematic global emission inventory of VSLs ODS will be established to allow construction of future-climate scenarios. The impact of climate-sensitive feedbacks between transport and the delivery of ODS to the stratosphere, and their lifetime within it, will be studied using tracer observations and modelling. Further global modelling will assess the contribution of all ODS, including VSLs (which have hitherto normally been excluded from such models) to past, present and future ozone loss. Here, the sensitivity of natural ODS emissions to climate change parameters will be used in combination with standard IPCC climate model scenarios in order to drive measurement-calibrated chemical transport model (CTM) simulations for present and future stratospheric ozone; to better predict the rate, timing and climate-sensitivity of ozone-layer recovery.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Ruprecht-Karls-Universitaet Heidelberg	DE
2	Univeristy of East Anglia	UK
3	Johann Wolfgang Goethe - Universitaet Frankfurt am Main	DE
4	Alfred-Wegener-Institute für Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
5	Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy	BE
6	The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge	UK
7	Leibniz Institut für Meereswissenschaften an der Universität Kiel, IFM-GEOMAR	DE
8	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
9	University of Leeds	UK
10	Norwegian institute for air quality	NO
11	Universität Bremen	DE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	The terrestrial Carbon cycle under Climate Variability and Extremes - a Pan-European synthesis				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.312.754 €				

Abstract:

The aim of this project is to achieve an improved knowledge of the terrestrial carbon cycle in response to climate variability and extremes, to represent and apply this knowledge over Europe with predictive terrestrial carbon cycle modelling, to interpret the model predictions in terms of vulnerability of the terrestrial – in particular soil – carbon pools and give according advice to EU climate and soil protection policies. This objective will be achieved by integrating three major types of recent and new solid scientific carbon cycle data, from: (i) soil process studies, (ii) a network of established ecosystem manipulation experiments, and (iii) long-term observations spanning several times-scales (e.g. eddy covariance data, tree rings and growth, crop yields, long-term remote sensing data on soil moisture and vegetation activity and soil carbon inventories). The integration will be reached by establishing a consistent and harmonized data base and by confronting the terrestrial carbon cycle models with the multiple data sets within a Bayesian model identification and improvement procedure. Specific model development concerning processes affected by extreme events (e.g. soil carbon destabilization, tree growth response incl. lag effects and mortality) will be included and followed by model testing and improvement against the data made available in the project. The improved models will simulate terrestrial processes relevant to carbon balance and soil erosion at pan- European scale using regionalized climate scenarios with explicit inclusion of extreme climatic events. Since we are using several climate scenarios and an ensemble of models we will be able to characterize the uncertainties in prediction coming from models and climate scenarios. We will interpret the empirical evidence from the observational work and the model simulations in a framework of vulnerability assessment and disseminate and discuss results with stakeholders at EU level.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
2	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique	FR
3	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
4	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
5	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	FR
6	Potsdam-Institut für Klimafolgenforschung e.V.	DE
7	Universiteit Gent	BE
8	The University Court of the University of Aberdeen	UK
9	Univeristà degli Studi della Tuscia	IT
10	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
11	Cranfield University	UK
12	Technical University of Denmark	DK
13	Institutul de Cercetari si Amenajari Silvice	RO
14	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	AT
15	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria	ES
16	Met Office, for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Defence of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK
17	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg	DE
18	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
19	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	SE
20	University of Innsbruck	AT
21	Vereniging voor Christelijk Hoger Onderwijs Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek en Patientenzorg	NL
22	Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL	CH

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.4.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Comprehensive Modelling of the Earth system for better climate prediction and projection				
Proposed EC Grant:	7.922.981 €				

Abstract:

The European integrating project COMBINE brings together research groups to advance Earth system models (ESMs) for more accurate climate projections and for reduced uncertainty in the prediction of climate and climate change in the next decades. COMBINE will contribute to better assessments of changes in the physical climate system and of their impacts in the societal and economic system. The proposed work will strengthen the scientific base for environmental policies of the EU for the post-2012 climate negotiations. COMBINE proposes to improve ESMs by including key physical and biogeochemical processes to model more accurately the forcing mechanisms and the feedbacks determining the magnitude of climate change in the 21st century. For this purpose the project will incorporate carbon and nitrogen cycle, aerosols coupled to cloud microphysics and chemistry, proper stratospheric dynamics and increased resolution, ice sheets and permafrost in current Earth system models. COMBINE also proposes to improve initialization techniques to make the best possible use of observation based analyses of ocean and ice to benefit from the predictability of the climate system in predictions of the climate of the next few decades. Combining more realistic models and skilful initialization is expected to reduce the uncertainty in climate projections. Resulting effects will be investigated in the physical climate system and in impacts on water availability and agriculture, globally and in 3 regions under the influence of different climate feedback mechanisms. Results from the comprehensive ESMs will be used in an integrated assessment model to test the underlying assumptions in the scenarios, and hence to contribute to improved scenarios. COMBINE will make use of the experimental design and of the scenarios proposed for IPCC AR5. Therefore the project will be able to contribute to the AR5, by its relevant research and by the contribution of experiments to the IPCC data archives.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
2	Met Office, for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Defence of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK
3	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
4	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l.	IT
5	METEO-FRANCE	FR
6	Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut	NL
7	Universitetet i Bergen	NO
8	Danish Meteorological Institute	DK
9	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts	UK
10	Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule Zuerich	CH
11	Ilmatieteen Laitos (Finnish Meteorological Institute)	FI
12	Milieu en Natuurplanbureau	NL
13	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute	SE
14	Wageningen Universiteit	NL
15	Helsingin yliopisto	FI
16	Centre Europeen de Recherche et de Formation Avancee en Calcul Scientifique	FR
17	Université Catholique de Louvain	BE
18	University of Bristol	UK
19	Universitaet Kassel	DE
20	Technical University of Crete	EL
21	Cyprus Research and Education Foundation	CY
22	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais	BR

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.5.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-SICA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation through Alternative Landuses in Rainforests of the Tropics				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.488.760 €				

Abstract:

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

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Macaulay Land Use Research Institute	UK
2	Université catholique de Louvain	BE
3	Vrije Universiteit, independent entity of	NL
4	Georg-August-Universität Göttingen Stiftung Öffentlichen Rechts	DE
5	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (also called World Agroforestry Centre)	KE
6	Center for International Forestry Research	ID
7	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	NG
8	International Center for Tropical Agriculture	CO
9	Indonesian Soil Research Institute	ID
10	Research Centre for Forest Ecology and Environment	VN
11	Institute of Agricultural Research for Development	CM
12	Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agraria	PE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.5.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Arctic Tipping Points				
Proposed EC Grant:	4.998.322 €				

Abstract:

The broad interdisciplinary consortia assembled in the Arctic Tipping Points (ATP) project will be managed (WP1) to identify the elements of the Arctic marine ecosystem likely to show abrupt changes in response to climate change, and establish the levels of the corresponding climate drivers inducing the regime shift for these tipping elements. ATP will evaluate the consequences of crossing those tipping points, and the associated risks and opportunities for economic activities dependent on the Arctic marine ecosystem. Historical records of Arctic climate change and projections of future changes in Arctic sea climate and ice systems are compiled (WP2), and time series of Arctic ecosystem components analysed using novel statistical tools to detect regime shifts and ecological thresholds and tipping points, and evaluate their sensitivity to climatic forcing (WP3). Experimental manipulations and comparative analyses across broad climatic ranges will be used to detect climatic thresholds and tipping points of Arctic organisms and ecosystems, using genome-wide analyses to develop genomic markers of climate-driven stress useful as early-warning indicators of the proximity of tipping points (WP4). A biological-physical coupled 3 D model will be used to generate future trajectories of Arctic ecosystems under projected climate change scenarios and to identify their consequences for the Arctic ecosystem (WP5). The impacts of abrupt changes in the Arctic ecosystems for activities of strategic importance for the European Arctic and the associated impacts on employment and income will be elucidated, and policies and legislative frameworks to adapt and mitigate these impacts will be analysed (WP 6). The effectiveness of possible alternative, post-Kyoto policies and stabilization targets in avoiding climate-driven thresholds in the Arctic ecosystem will be examined, and the results and projections will be conveyed to policy makers, economic sectors and the public in general (WP7).

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	University of Tromsø	NO
2	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	ES
3	Akvaplan-niva AS	NO
4	SINTEF Fiskeri og havbruk AS	NO
5	Aarhus Universitet	DK
6	Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences	PL
7	University of Cambridge	UK
8	Université Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 6	FR
9	Centre of Marine Sciences	PT
10	Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences	RU
11	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources	GL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.6.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-SICA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	HighNoon: adaptation to changing water resources availability in northern India with Himalayan glacier retreat and changing monsoon pattern				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.311.756 €				

Abstract:

The hydrological system of Northern India is based on two main phenomena, the monsoon precipitation in summer and the growth and melt of the snow and ice cover in the Himalaya, also called the "Water Tower of Asia". However, climate change is expected to change these phenomena and it will have a profound impact on snow cover, glaciers and its related hydrology, water resources and the agricultural economy on the Indian peninsula (Singh and Kumar, 1996, Divya and Mehrotra, 1995). It is a great challenge to integrate the spatial and temporal glacier retreat and snowmelt and changed monsoon pattern in weather prediction models under different climate scenarios. Furthermore, the output of these models will have an effect on the input of the hydrological models. The retreat of glaciers and a possible change in monsoon precipitation and pattern will have a great impact on the temporal and spatial availability of water resources in Northern India. Besides climate change, socio-economic development will also have an influence on the use of water resources, the agricultural economy and the adaptive capacity. Socio-economic development determines the level of adaptive capacity. It is a challenge to find appropriate adaptation strategies with stakeholders for each of the sectors agriculture, energy, health and water supply by assessing the impact outputs of the hydrological and socio-economical models. The principal aim of the project is to assess the impact of Himalayan glaciers retreat and possible changes of the Indian summer monsoon on the spatial and temporal distribution of water resources in Northern India and to provide recommendations for appropriate and efficient response strategies that strengthen the cause for adaptation to hydrological extreme events.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Alterra b.v.	NL
2	The Energy and Resources Institute	IN
3	Met Office	UK
4	University of Salford	UK
5	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi(Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer)	IN
6	University of Fribourg, Department of Geosciences	CH
7	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
8	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	IN
9	Nagoya University	JP

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.6.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Implications and risks of engineering solar radiation to limit climate change				
Proposed EC Grant:	999.152 €				

Abstract:

The overall goal of this project is to significantly increase the level of knowledge about the feasibility and implications of novel options (or "geoengineering concepts"), proposed recently to limit climate change. Among these possibilities, a deliberate manipulation of the radiative budget of the Earth may allow a counterbalancing of the effects of continued greenhouse gas emissions on global temperature, but may also result in undesirable side effects for crucial parts of the Earth system and humankind. Three complex climate models will be used to quantify the effectiveness and side effects of such geoengineering concepts aiming at a reduction of the incoming solar radiation. Simulations of a climate modified through geoengineering will be performed based on IPCC type future emission scenarios. Economic modelling will be used to link benefits and side effects of the studied geoengineering concepts. The results of the study will be discussed with the scientific community, policy- and law-related communities and interested non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
2	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique	FR
3	Universitetet i Oslo	NO
4	Center for International and Environmental Research - Oslo	NO

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.1.6.3.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	30
Title:	Policy Options to engage Emerging Asian economies in a post-Kyoto regime				
Proposed EC Grant:	971.518 €				

Abstract:

Developing countries are reluctant to make any binding commitment as their per capita emissions are low and climate abatement measures conflict with their main priorities on socio-economic development. The question is if there is a way to simultaneously provide sufficient energy (which is also the main source of GHG emissions), to support poverty alleviation and economic growth and achieve sufficient emission reductions. Finding an answer is the main aim of this project. It may be possible with a combination of policies and measures encompassing from international level to national level supported by committed international cooperation to achieve both the goals together. The main focus of the study is on India and China. The primary objective is to develop a portfolio of policy options including both international and national policies as well as institutional frameworks for international cooperation for these two emerging economies to engage them in climate protection measures under a post-2012 regime. By applying an integrated modeling framework, the study will explore possible multiple pathways which may exist for these countries to contribute into international climate initiatives without compromising their national development priorities. Specific objectives are, 1) developing country-specific integrated modeling framework to analyse policies and identify multiple pathways to achieve socio-economic and climate targets; 2) identifying/designing international climate policies in post-Kyoto regime for future commitments and participations of emerging economies (India and China); 3) designing national policies (in socio-economic sectors, energy and environment) compatible with the global climate targets; 4) designing and quantifying as much as possible the international co-operations needed to make the participation in a post-2012 regime acceptable at least in economic terms; 5) disseminating the results to potential users for use in future negotiations.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Chalmers Tekniska Hoegskola Ab	SE
2	Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency	NL
3	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	IN
4	Tsinghua University	CN
5	The Kiel Institute for the World Economy	DE
6	The Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research(CEEP), Institute of Policy and Management(IPM), Chinese Academy of Sciences(CAS)	CN
7	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi	IN

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	60
Title:	Risk of brain cancer from exposure to radiofrequency fields in childhood and adolescence				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.499.748 €				

Abstract:

The rapid worldwide increase in mobile phone use in adolescents and, more recently, children has generated considerable interest in the possible health effects of exposure to radio frequency (RF) fields. The current project aims to assess the potential carcinogenic effects of childhood and adolescent exposure to RF and ELF from mobile telephones on tumours of the central nervous system. The study will include over 1,900 cases of malignant and benign brain tumours aged 10 to 24 years and their respective controls from 11 countries. 1,400 of these cases, from 7 European countries and Israel, will be collected within this grant application. The rest of the cases will be recruited, at no expense to the project, from Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The project will build upon the methodological experience (both in terms of exposure assessment and epidemiological design) collected within the INTERPHONE study. Particular attention will be paid to issues of: potential selection bias related to the very low response rates of population-based controls – by selecting hospitalized controls with specific diagnoses, representative of the general population and unrelated to mobile phone use –; and potential recall errors – by validating questionnaire responses with the help of network operators and repeat questionnaires. Improved exposure indices for RF will be derived taking into account spatial distribution of energy in the brain at different ages; ELF from the phones will also be considered, as well as other important sources of EMF in the general environment of young people. The proposed age range is the most cost efficient to answer the question (because of latency) of brain cancer risk from exposure in childhood and adolescence. The timing of the project is optimal (2009-2010/11) because of the increasing prevalence of heavy use among adolescents and, in the last 5-10 years, children, without hands-free kits, particularly in Southern European countries and Israel.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Fundació Centre de Recerca en Epidemiologia Ambiental	ES
2	Fundació IMIM	ES
3	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
4	FRANCE TELECOM SA	FR
5	Health Protection Agency	UK
6	Medical Center of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich	DE
7	Medizinische Universität Wien/Medical University of Vienna	AT
8	Università degli Studi di Torino	IT
9	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
10	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR RESEARCH GRANTS	EL
11	Gertner Institute for Epidemiology & Health Policy Research	IL
12	R. Samuel McLaughlin Centre for Population Health Risk Assessment	CA
13	Monash University	AU
14	University of Auckland	NZ

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Arctic Health Risks: Impacts on health in the Arctic and Europe owing to climate-induced changes in contaminant cycling				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.499.095 €				

Abstract:

Long-range transport of contaminants to the Arctic, the resulting exposures observed in Arctic human populations, and impacts of such exposures on human health have been the subject of considerable work in recent years, providing a baseline against which to compare future developments. Global climate change has the potential to remobilize environmental contaminants and alter contaminant transport pathways, fate, and routes of exposure in human populations. The Arctic is particularly sensitive to climate change and already exhibits clear impacts. Thus, research into contaminant exposure and its effects on human health in the Arctic, in comparison with other exposed populations in Europe, presents an opportunity to gain insight into changes that may later impact other areas. The influence of climate change on contaminant spreading and transfer and the resultant risk to human populations in the Arctic and other areas of Europe will be studied by: 1) Research on the ways in which climate change will affect the long-range transport and fate of selected groups of contaminants, and possible implications for the re-distribution of contaminants (geographically and between relevant environmental media). This will involve modelling, utilizing the information base that exists on the distribution of such contaminants in the Arctic and other areas of Europe; 2) Research on the impacts that changing pathways and climatic conditions will have on contaminant uptake and transfer within food webs, leading to foods consumed by humans. This will involve experimental work, process studies and targeted analytical studies, the latter focussed on supporting the modelling work and process studies related to human exposure to contaminants; 3) Research focussing on human health, aimed at determining how climate-mediated changes in the environmental fate of selected groups of contaminants will result in changes in exposure of human populations, in the Arctic and in selected areas of Europe.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme	NO
2	Stockholms Universitet	SE
3	Aarhus Universitet	DK
4	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
5	Lancaster University	UK
6	University Centre in Svalbard	NO
7	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	ES
8	IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute Ltd	SE
9	University of Oulu	FI
10	Norsk Institutt for Luftforskning	NO
11	Jožef Stefan Institute	SI
12	O.A.Sys - Ocean Atmosphere Systems, Dres. Karcher, Kauker, Schnur GbR	DE
13	Max Planck Institute for Chemistry	DE
14	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	CH
15	Masaryk University	CZ
16	Norwegian Institute of Public Health	NO
17	University of Tromsø	NO
18	Northwest Public Health Research Center (Russian Ministry of Health and Sciences)	RU
19	Environment Canada, Aquatic Ecosystem Protection Research Division	CA
20	Arctic Ecosystem Health Freshwater Institute, Department of Fisheries and Oceans	CA
21	Health Canada, Safe Environments Programme Environmental Health	CA

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Climate change, Environmental contaminants and Reproductive health				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.377.753 €				

Abstract:

The research project investigates the possible impact of global climate change on reproductive health in Arctic and three local European populations. The key questions to be addressed are, first, how may climate change impact on human exposure to widespread environmental contaminants and, second, how may contaminants impact on occurrence of reproductive disorders as sensitive indicators of health? To provide affirmative answers to these questions the proposal will (i) identify and describe mechanisms by which a changing climate may affect the exposure of arctic and other human populations to contaminants through change in chemical use and emissions, delivery to the arctic ecosystem as well as processing within the arctic physical environment and human food chain. This work relies on modeling of existing data (ii) expand the existing knowledge database on human exposure to polybrominatedbiphenylethers, perfluorinated surfactants and phthalates by analyses of 1200 biobanked serum samples collected in a EU FP5 project (iii) increase the limited knowledge on links between human exposure to contaminants and reproductive health. This work relies on a large existing parent-child-cohort, where a follow-up survey provide new data that are fed into risk assessment (iv) perform reviews of experimental and epidemiological literature to identify critical reproductive effects and exposure-response data for selected compounds as input to the risk assesment (v) integrate data on relative climate induced changes in contaminant mobility and distribution and links between contaminant exposure and reproductive health into a risk evaluation providing insight into possible future risk scenarios related to global climate change. The project draws upon a network of experts in climate modelling and in experimental, epidemiological and risk assessment methodologies and builds upon four established cohorts in Greenland, Sweden, Warsaw and Ukraine.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Aarhus University Hospital, Århus Sygehus	DK
2	Lunds universitet	SE
3	Governing Council of the University of Toronto	CA
4	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources	GL
5	National Institute of Hygiene	PL
6	Kharhiv State Medical University	UA
7	Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente	IT
8	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.3.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	European Network on Noise And Health				
Proposed EC Grant:	993.852 €				

Abstract:

This proposal puts forward plans to establish a research network of experts on noise and health in Europe. This network will establish future research directions and policy needs in Europe. The network will review the existing literature on environmental noise exposure and health focussing on the consolidation of existing state of the art knowledge and the identification of gaps in the evidence and future research needs and hypotheses to be tested. In the network we will train junior researchers in noise and health through setting up an exchange network across Europe. The network will focus on noise exposure assessment in health studies in order to build more complex analytical models of noise and health effects that take into account moderating factors including the joint effects of air pollution and noise. A specific function of the network will be to establish communication between researchers on noise and researchers on air pollution. We will improve the measurement of health outcomes relevant to noise research and strengthen the available methodologies for future research, by extending analyses on existing research taking advantage of the large EU-funded RANCH and HYENA studies and relevant national studies. We will develop novel designs for research on noise and health to provide to the EU a new strategy for the development of noise and health research in the future. We will disseminate the results to the EU, to national governments, to fellow researchers, and other stakeholders.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Queen Mary and Westfield College	UK
2	Azienda Unita Sanitaria Locale Roma E	IT
3	Federal Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt)	DE
4	Berry Environmental Ltd	UK
5	Stockholms Universitet	SE
6	Universiteit Gent	BE
7	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale del Piemonte	IT
8	Universitaet Stuttgart	DE
9	Forschungsgesellschaft für Arbeitsphysiologie und Arbeitsschutz e.V.	DE
10	Karolinska Institutet	SE
11	RIJKSINSTITUUT VOOR VOLKSGEZONDHEID EN MILIEU	NL
12	Manchester Metropolitan University	UK
13	Centre for Built Environment, University of Gävle	SE
14	Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine	UK
15	European Comission - DG Joint Reserach Centre	BE
16	Institute of Transport Economics	NO
17	Nederlandse Organisatie voor toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk onderzoek TNO (Established by law)	NL
18	Institut National de Recherche sur les Transports et leur Sécurité	FR
19	Cardiff University	UK
20	University of Belgrade School of Medicine	RS
21	Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health (GmbH)	DE
22	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	EL
23	Fundació Centre de Recerca en Epidemiologia Ambiental	ES
24	Medizinische Universität Innsbruck	AT
25	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale della Toscana	IT
26	Adam Mickiewicz University	PL
27	Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.	DE
28	Memolix Environmental Consultants	IT

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

29 Technische Universität Berlin	DE
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Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.4.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	The development, validation and implementation of human systemic Toxic Equivalencies (TEQs) as biomarkers for dioxin-like compounds				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.706.034 €				

Abstract:

Chlorinated dioxins and biphenyls (PCBs) commonly occur in the human food chain and can still be detected at levels that might cause long term health effects. Exposure to dioxin-like compounds involves a complex mixture with a common mechanism of action involving endocrine, developmental, carcinogenic, immuno and neurological effects. Risk assessment is done with an additive model for mixture toxicity. Based on this the Toxic Equivalency (TEQ) concept was developed as a biomarker for exposure and risk. TEQs are the sum of congener-specific toxic equivalency factors (TEFs) multiplied by the concentration in a matrix, e.g. blood. TEF values are a composite quantitative value from a range of biomarkers that are congener and endpoint specific. Present human TEQs have been derived from oral administration experiments providing 'intake' TEFs. Regulatory authorities frequently use 'intake' TEQs for blood and tissues considering it a biomarker for exposure or effect. Experimental evidence shows that using 'uptake' TEQs as 'systemic' biomarkers may lead to misinterpretation of risks. Therefore, development and validation of 'systemic' TEFs and TEQs as biomarkers is necessary. Major objectives of SYSTEQ are: i) establish 'systemic' TEFs and TEQs, ii) identify novel quantifiable biomarkers with newest molecular methods, e.g. genetic fingerprinting profiles, iii) extra focus on effects in peripheral lymphocytes as biomarkers, iv) identify differences between humans and experimental species. The 'systemic' TEFs and TEQs from SYSTEQ will be used in conjunction with results of the completed EU PCBRIK project, in which two populations from Slovakia with very different exposure were studied. Individual blood levels and different biomarkers are already available. Results of SYSTEQ are also going to be used to establish international consensus values of 'systemic' TEFs at WHO level, facilitating the global use of 'systemic' TEQs as biomarkers of effect and exposure.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
2	Umea University	SE
3	Karolinska Institutet	SE
4	Universitaet Kaiserslautern	DE
5	Veterinary Research Institute	CZ
6	World Health Organization	CH
7	Slovenska zdravotnicka univerzita v Bratislave	SK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.4.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Genomics biomarkers of environmental health				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.500.000 €				

Abstract:

This project concerns the first large-scale application of the full range of -omics technologies in a population study aiming at a) the discovery and validation of novel biomarkers predictive of increased risks of a number of chronic diseases, b) the exploration of the association of such biomarkers with environmental exposures, including high-priority pollutants and emerging exposures, and c) the discovery and validation of biomarkers of exposure to the above and other high-priority environmental exposures. The project will utilise three existing prospective cohorts. Cancer-related -omics biomarkers will be developed using a case-control study nested within 2 cohorts which contain biosamples collected prior to disease diagnosis, exposure and followup health information. Biomarkers will be compared in 600 breast cancer cases, 300 NHL cases and equal numbers of matched controls, to evaluate their risk predictivity. Biomarkers of chronic diseases which establish themselves in early childhood but persist into adult life will be evaluated using a mother-child cohort. Biosamples collected from 600 children at birth and at ages 2 and 4 years will be analysed and results compared with clinical indices obtained at age 4. Thanks to the availability of repeat samples, collected over a wide range of time intervals, the intra-individual variation of biomarkers and their relationship with disease progression will be evaluated. Biomarker search will utilize state-of-the-art metabonomics, epigenomics, proteomics and transcriptomics, in combination with advanced bioinformatics and systems biology tools. It will also include technical validation of -omics technology's utilisation with biobank samples. Exposure assessment will utilize exposure biomarkers, questionnaires, modelling and GIS technology. Additional data on exposure, biomarkers (including SNP data) and health indices, available through other projects, will be utilised, thus generating substantial added value.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	National Hellenic Research Foundation	EL
2	Maastricht University	NL
3	Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine	UK
4	Umeå University	SE
5	Centro per lo Studio e la Prevenzione Oncologica	IT
6	University of Crete	EL
7	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
8	Istituto Superiore di Sanità	IT
9	National Public Health Institute	FI
10	University of Leeds	UK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.5.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	The impact of climatic and environmental factors on personal ultraviolet radiation exposure and human health				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.497.619 €				

Abstract:

We will determine the adverse and beneficial health effects of personal UVR exposure and their relationships with climatic and environmental factors that modify the solar UVR spectrum. Date and time stamped personal electronic wristwatch dosimeters will be worn to measure individual UVR exposure over extended periods. Satellite and ground station data will be gathered to establish terrestrial UVR spectral irradiance, cloud, albedo, ozone and aerosol data, at the locations and times of exposure. These dosimeters will be used in field studies in working, water, beach and snow situations in four different countries, including studies with children. The personal dosimetric data combined with diary, ground station and satellite data will show the influence of behaviour, meteorological, environmental and cultural factors on individual UVR exposure doses. The interaction between the personal exposure parameters and the satellite and ground station data will enable the development of a humanized radiative transfer model to assess the future impact of climate change on UVR exposure. This is in contrast to previous models that assume exposure to a given fraction of ambient UVR. We will also determine the effect of UVR exposure on DNA damage and immunity in field conditions. Furthermore, the relationship between UVR exposure and vitamin D status will be determined, thus enabling a direct correlation between important risk and benefit biomarkers. We will also determine the spectral relationship between erythema, UVR-induced immunosuppression and vitamin D status. These studies will determine the value of erythema as a biological weighing function for UVR related health outcomes. Finally, we will perform a systematic review of a wide range of health outcomes from UVR exposure, and integrate our personal UVR exposure and modelling data into existing epidemiological data to estimate measurement error and any effects on current UVR dose response relationships and health outcome.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	King's College London	UK
2	Bispebjerg Hospital	DK
3	Medical University of Lodz	PL
4	Karolinska Institutet	SE
5	Fundació Centre de Recerca en Epidemiologia Ambiental	ES
6	University of Veterinary Medicine	AT
7	Health Protection Agency	UK
8	Danish Meteorological Institute	DK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.2.1.6.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	Environmental Health Risks in European Birth Cohorts				
Proposed EC Grant:	919.424 €				

Abstract:

The overall aim of ENRIECO is to advance our knowledge on specific environment and health causal relationships in pregnancy and birth cohorts by providing support to exploitation of the wealth of data generated by past or ongoing studies funded by the EC and national programmes. Specific objectives are to make inventories of birth cohorts, assure quality and interoperability of exposure, health and exposure-response data, obtain data access, build databases, conduct analysis, make recommendations for data collection in the future to improve environment-health linkages and information, and disseminate the information. The project will bring together over 30 pregnancy and birth cohorts and information on around 250,000 newborns, infants and children from across Europe. The outcome will be structuring and consolidation of often fragmented data from various studies undertaken throughout Europe and will improve the knowledge base for FP 7 Cooperation Work Programme 2008: Environment (including climate change) environment and health linkages. Data regarding environment-health causal relationships will be more readily available in a form useful for policy makers.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Fundació Centre de Recerca en Epidemiologia Ambiental	ES
2	Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale	FR
3	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
4	Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health (GmbH)	DE
5	Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale	FR
6	University of Crete	EL
7	Karolinska Institutet	SE
8	Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin	DE
9	Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus Sygehus	DK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.3.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Seismic Hazard Harmonization in Europe				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.200.000 €				

Abstract:

SHARE will deliver measurable progress in all steps leading to a harmonized assessment of seismic hazard – in the definition of engineering requirements, in the collection and analysis of input data, in procedures for hazard assessment, and in engineering applications. SHARE will create a unified framework and computational infrastructure for seismic hazard assessment and produce an integrated European probabilistic seismic hazard assessment (PSHA) model and specific scenario based modeling tools. The SHARE results will deliver long-lasting structural impact in areas of societal and economic relevance, they will serve as a reference for the Eurocode 8 application, and will provide homogeneous input for the correct seismic safety assessment for critical industry, such as the energy infrastructures and the re-insurance sector. SHARE will cover the whole European territory, the Maghreb countries in the Southern Mediterranean and Turkey in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
2	GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam	DE
3	Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia	IT
4	Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1	FR
5	Università degli Studi di Pavia	IT
6	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	EL
7	Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières	FR
8	Centre de Recherche en Astronomie, Astrophysique et Géophysique	DZ
9	Instituto Superior Tecnico	PT
10	Bogazici University-Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute	TR
11	Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, I.P.	PT
12	Middle East Technical University	TR
13	MONTENEGRO SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATORY (Seizmološki zavod Crne Gore)	ME
14	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
15	National Institute for Earth Physics	RO
16	NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS	EL
17	Stiftelsen NORSAR	NO
18	Royal Observatory Of Belgium	BE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.3.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Social Capacity Building for Natural Hazards: Toward More Resilient Societies				
Proposed EC Grant:	910.000 €				

Abstract:

The main objectives of CapHaz-Net are to identify and assess existing practices and policies for social capacity building in the field of natural hazards and to elaborate strategies and recommendations for activities to enhance the resilience of European societies to the impacts of natural hazards. This will be achieved by bringing together different scientific disciplines and by enhancing and fostering communication between researchers, policy-makers and practitioners from across Europe. CapHaz-Net focuses on synthesising and integrating knowledge and perspectives from five topics: risk perception, social vulnerability, risk communication, risk education, risk governance. These are central for developing social capacities of societies and communities for natural hazards. For each topic, main perspectives, actions and initiatives are identified and assessed that can improve capacity building. The project is structured in three phases: In a first phase key studies and initiatives will be identified and assessed within each of the main topics, achieved through literature review work and thematic meetings. The outcome will be a living document representing the state of the art and providing initial suggestions on how to improve societies' capacity building. In the second phase these results will be down-scaled in particular regional contexts and evaluated in respect of local experiences and existing practices and tools, achieved through a series of regional hazard workshops. The network will consider three geographical areas representing different natural hazards types. During these workshops best practices and chances of improved legal tools and strategies but also gaps of knowledge are identified and assessed. In the final phase, the network will integrate findings and develop recommendations that provide a synthesis concerning specific steps to improve social capacity building of European societies' facing natural hazards and give guidance for future research.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH - UFZ	DE
2	Istituto di Sociologia Internazionale di Gorizia	IT
3	Middlesex University Higher Education Corporation	UK
4	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	ES
5	Scientific Research Centre of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts	SI
6	Swiss Federal Institute WSL	CH
7	DIALOGIK gemeinnützige Gesellschaft für Kommunikations-und Kooperationsforschung mbH	DE
8	Lancaster University	UK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.3.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Living with landslide risk in Europe: Assessment, effects of global change, and risk management strategies				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.610.000 €				

Abstract:

SafeLand will develop generic quantitative risk assessment and management tools and strategies for landslides at local, regional, European and societal scales and establish the baseline for the risk associated with landslides in Europe, to improve our ability to forecast landslide hazard and detect hazard and risk zones. The scientific work packages in SafeLand are organised in five Areas: Area 1 focuses on improving the knowledge on triggering mechanisms, processes and thresholds, including climate-related and anthropogenic triggers, and on run-out models in landslide hazard assessment; Area 2 does an harmonisation of quantitative risk assessment methodologies for different spatial scales, looking into uncertainties, vulnerability, landslide susceptibility, landslide frequency, and identifying hotspots in Europe with higher landslide hazard and risk; Area 3 focuses on future climate change scenarios and changes in demography and infrastructure, resulting in the evolution of hazard and risk in Europe at selected hotspots; Area 4 addresses the technical and practical issues related to monitoring and early warning for landslides, and identifies the best technologies available both in the context of hazard assessment and in the context of design of early warning systems; Area 5 provides a toolbox of risk mitigation strategies and guidelines for choosing the most appropriate risk management strategy. Maintaining the database of case studies, dissemination of the project results, and project management and coordination are defined in work packages 6, 7 and 8.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Norges Geotekniske Institutt	NO
2	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	ES
3	AMRA Scarl	IT
4	Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières	FR
5	Università degli Studi di Firenze	IT
6	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	AT
7	European Commission - DG Joint Reserach Centre	BE
8	Fundación Agustín de Betancourt	ES
9	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	EL
10	Universita degli Studi di Milano - Bicocca	IT
11	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
12	Centro euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l.	IT
13	Studio Geotecnico Italiano srl	IT
14	Università degli Studi di Salerno	IT
15	International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation	NL
16	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zurich	CH
17	Université de Lausanne	CH
18	C.S.G. S.r.l. Centro Servizi di Geoingegneria	IT
19	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
20	King's College London	UK
21	Geological Survey of Austria	AT
22	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	CH
23	TRL Limited	UK
24	Geological Institute of Romania	RO
25	Geological Survey of Slovenia	SI

Activity Code	ENV.2008.1.3.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	42
Title:	IMproving Preparedness and Risk maNagementT for flash floods and debriS flow events				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.280.000 €				

Abstract:

The aim of IMPRINTS is to contribute to reduce loss of life and economic damage through the improvement of the preparedness and the operational risk management for Flash Flood and Debris Flow [FF/DF] generating events, as well as to contribute to sustainable development through reducing damages to the environment. To achieve this ultimate objective the project is oriented to produce methods and tools to be used by emergency agencies and utility companies responsible for the management of FF/DF risks and associated effects. Impacts of future changes, including climatic, land use and socioeconomic will be analysed in order to provide guidelines for mitigation and adaptation measures. Specifically, the consortium will develop an integrated probabilistic forecasting FF/DF system as well as a probabilistic early warning and a rule-based probabilistic forecasting system adapted to the operational use by practitioners. These systems will be tested on five selected flash flood prone areas, two located in mountainous catchments in the Alps, and three in Mediterranean catchments. The IMPRINTS practitioner partners, risk management authorities and utility company managers in duty of emergency management in these areas, will supervise these tests. The development of such systems will be carried out using and capitalising the results of previous and ongoing research on FF/DF forecasting and warning systems, in which several of the partners have played a prominent role. One major result of the project will be a operational prototype including the tools and methodologies developed under the project. This prototype will be designed under the premise of its ultimate commercialization and use worldwide. The consortium, covering all the actors involved in the complex chain of FF & DF forecasting, has been carefully selected to ensure the achievement of this. Specific actions to exploit and protect the results and the intellectual property of the partners have been also defined.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	ES
2	Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss	CH
3	European Commission - DG Joint Research Centre	BE
4	Lancaster University	UK
5	Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research WSL	CH
6	Wageningen Universiteit	NL
7	CETaqua, Centro Tecnológico del Agua, Fundación privada	ES
8	Consorzio inter-Universitario per la previsione e prevenzione dei Grandi RIschi	IT
9	University of KwaZulu-Natal	ZA
10	Servei Meteorològic de Catalunya	ES
11	Hydrometeorological Innovative Solutions S.L.	ES
12	Service Central d'Hydrométéorologie et d'Appui à la Prévision des Inondations, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Planning	FR
13	Agència Catalana de l'Aigua	ES
14	Department Bau und Umwelt Kanton Glarus	CH
15	Verzasca SA	CH
16	Azienda Elettrica Ticinese	CH
17	Autorità di Bacino Regionale Destra Sele	IT
18	Empresa de Gestión Medioambiental S.A.	ES

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	54
Title:	Groundwater and dependent Ecosystems: NEw Scientific basIS on climate change and land-use impacts for the update of the EU Groundwater Directive				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.997.200 €				

Abstract:

Groundwater resources are facing increasing pressure from consumptive uses (irrigation, water supply, industry) and contamination by diffuse loading (e.g. agriculture) and point sources (e.g. industry). This cause major threat and risks to our most valuable water resource and on ecosystems dependent on groundwater. New information is need on how to better protect groundwaters and groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDE) from intensive land-use and climate change. The impacts of land-use changes and climate changes are difficult to separate as they partly result in similar changes in the ecosystems affected. The effects are highly interwoven and complex. The EU groundwater directive (GWD) and the water framework directive (WFD) provide means to protect groundwater (GW) aquifers from pollution and deterioration. At present, the maximum limits for groundwater pollutant concentrations have been set for nitrate and various pesticides. Also, water of sufficient quality and quantity should be provided to ecosystems dependent on groundwater. The European aquifers differ by their geology, climate, and threats to aquifers. This must be considered when general guidelines for management of these systems are developed. The concept of the present proposal is to base the research on different relevant aquifer sites in various European countries to test scientific issues and find new results to important problems. Seven WP are foreseen: WP1 Case studies on impacts and threats to GWs and GDEs; WP2 Groundwater dynamics, re-charge and water balance; WP3 Leaching to groundwater aquifers from different land-uses; WP4 Groundwater dependent ecosystems: groundwater-surface water interaction; WP5 Modelling processes in groundwater systems; WP6 Concepts, scenarios and risk assessment; WP7 Co-ordination

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Bioforsk-Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research	NO
2	University of Oulu	FI
3	Joanneum Research Forschungsgesellschaft mbH	AT
4	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH)	CH
5	Luleå University of Technology	SE
6	Universitatea din Bucuresti	RO
7	GIS-GEOINDUSTRY, s.r.o.	CZ
8	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	FR
9	Alterra b.v.	NL
10	Helmholtz Zentrum München - German Research Center for Environmental Health (GmbH)	DE
11	Eidgenössische Anstalt für Wasserversorgung, Abwasserreinigung und Gewässerschutz	CH
12	AGH University of Science and Technology	PL
13	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	IT
14	University of Kent	UK
15	IGEM Danismanlik Organizasyon Arastirma Ltd Sti	TR
16	Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	ES
17	Democritus University of Thrace, Department of Environmental Engineering	EL
18	Cracow University of Technology	PL
19	University of Neuchâtel	CH
20	University of Ferrara	IT
21	Athens University of Economics and Business- Research Center	EL
22	University of Dundee	UK
23	University of Zagreb - Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering	HR
24	Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH - UFZ	DE
25	Sveriges Meteorologiska och Hydrologiska Institut	SE

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Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.2.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	Coordinating Twinning partnerships towards more adaptive Governance in river basins				
Proposed EC Grant:	999.023 €				

Abstract:

Over the past years, the EU has funded several projects that undertook research on specific integrated water resources management (IWRM) issues in case studies carried out on twinned river basins from Europe and from developing countries. The aim of Twin2Go now is to review, assess, synthesize and consolidate the outcomes of these projects in order to make them transferable and applicable to other basins, and to disseminate the project results effectively to relevant authorities, stakeholders and end-users. This will contribute to the overall goal to underpin the implementation of IWRM in line with the targets of the EU Water Initiative. In order to achieve this aim, Twin2Go will elaborate a methodology that allows comparative analysis and synthesis of the outcomes of the diverse projects. The consolidated outcomes will feed into best practice guidelines for the adoption and implementation of sustainable water resources management plans. To ensure up-take of the research results in water resources management practice and political decision making, all synthesis activities will involve stakeholders from the projects and basins and synthesis results will be effectively disseminated to all relevant levels of target groups including high level decision makers in water policy. In its effort, Twin2Go will focus its activities on the thematic priority 'adaptive water governance in the context of climate change' and cluster past and ongoing twinning projects along their target regions (Latin America, Africa, NIS, South and South East Asia). Through its co-ordinating activities, Twin2Go will bring together participants and lead partners from past and ongoing projects as well as international water networks. This will allow increasing the output and benefit of ongoing research by consolidating results, exploiting synergies and thus build up the critical mass that will promote uptake of research results and reaching audiences at a higher level of decision making.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	University of Osnabrück	DE
2	Adelphi Research	DE
3	VITUKI - Environmental Protection and Water Management Research Institute	HU
4	Soresma NV	BE
5	DHI	DK
6	Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena	DE
7	Independent Non-commercial Organization Environmental Policy Research and Consulting	RU
8	Chiang Mai University	TH

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.2.3.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Water bodies in Europe: Integrative Systems to assess Ecological status and Recovery				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.985.893 €				

Abstract:

WISER will support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) by developing tools for the integrated assessment of the ecological status of European surface waters (with a focus on lakes and coastal/transitional waters), and by evaluating recovery processes in rivers, lakes and coastal/transitional waters under global change constraints. The project will (1) analyse existing data from more than 90 databases compiled in previous and ongoing projects, covering all water categories, Biological Quality Elements (BQEs) and stressor types and (2) perform targeted field-sampling exercises including all relevant BQEs in lakes and in coastal/transitional waters. New assessment systems will be developed and existing systems will be evaluated for lakes and coastal/transitional waters, with special focus on how uncertainty affects classification strength, to complete a set of assessment methodologies for these water categories. Biological recovery processes, in all water categories and in different climatic conditions, will be analysed, with focus on mitigation of hydromorphological and eutrophication pressures. Large-scale data will be used to identify linkages between pressure variables and BQE responses. Specific case studies, using a variety of modelling techniques, will address selected pressure-response relationships and the efficacy of mitigation measures. The responses of different BQEs and different water categories to human-induced degradation and mitigation will be compared, with special focus on response signatures of BQEs within and among water categories. Guidance for the next steps of the intercalibration exercise will be given by comparing different intercalibration approaches. Stakeholders will be included from the outset, by building small teams of stakeholders and project partners responsible for a group of deliverables, to ensure the applicability and swift implementation of results.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Universitaet Duisburg-Essen	DE
2	Norsk institutt for vannforskning	NO
3	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
4	Fundación AZTI - AZTI Fundazioa	ES
5	University of Hull	UK
6	Aarhus University	DK
7	Centre National du Machinisme Agricole, du Génie Rural, des Eaux et Forêts	FR
8	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	SE
9	European Community represented by the European Commission – Directorate General Joint Research Centre	BE
10	Institute of Environmental Protection	PL
11	Forschungsverbund Berlin e.V	DE
12	Suomen ympäristökeskus	FI
13	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES
14	Alterra b.v.	NL
15	Universitaet fuer Bodenkultur Wien - University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	AT
16	Eesti Maaülikool	EE
17	University College London	UK
18	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
19	Stichting Deltares	NL
20	IMAR- INSTITUTO DO MAR	PT
21	Institute of Oceanology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	BG
22	The Provost Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin (hereinafter called TCD)	IE
23	University of Salento	IT
24	Bournemouth University Higher Education Corporation	UK
25	Universita' degli Studi di Milano	IT

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Prevention and Restoration Actions to Combat Desertification. An Integrated Assessment.				
Proposed EC Grant:	976.965 €				

Abstract:

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

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Fundacion Centro de Estudios Ambientales del Mediterraneo	ES
2	Universidad de Alicante	ES
3	Università degli Studi di Sassari. Centro interdepartamentale di Ateneo-NRD Nucleo Ricerca Desertificazione	IT
4	Remote Sensing Department, FB VI Geography/Geosciences, University of Trier	DE
5	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici S.c.a.r.l.	IT
6	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	EL
7	University of Aberdeen	UK
8	Fundación Universidad Empresa de la Región de Murcia	ES
9	Dryland Research Center at BioCEenter Klein Flottbeck, University Hamburg	DE
10	Liga a para Protecção da Natureza	PT
11	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	IL
12	North-West University	ZA
13	Northeast Normal University	CN
14	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGIA Y BIODIVERSIDAD	CL
15	Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon	MX

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.4.4.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	60
Title:	Securing the Conservation of biodiversity across Administrative Levels and spatial, temporal, and Ecological Scales				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.995.640 €				

Abstract:

Our capacity to effectively sustain biodiversity across spatial and temporal scales is an essential component of European environmental sustainability. Anthropogenic and environmental pressures on biodiversity act differently at different scales.

Consequently, effective conservation responses to these threats must explicitly consider the scale at which effects occur, and therefore it is crucial that administrative levels and planning scales match the relevant biological scales. The SCALES project will provide the scientific and policy research needed to guide scale-dependent management actions. It will assess and model the scaling properties of natural and anthropogenic processes and the resulting scale-dependencies of the impacts of these pressures on various levels of biodiversity from genes to ecosystem functions. To facilitate these assessment methods for upscaling and downscaling biodiversity data will be reviewed and improved. SCALES will further evaluate the effectiveness of management and policy responses to biodiversity loss in terms of their scale-relevance and will develop new tools for matching their scales to relevant biological scales. Finally, a resulting methodological and policy framework for enhancing the effectiveness of European biodiversity conservation across scales will be developed and tested. This framework focuses on networks of protected areas and regional connectivity. This framework will be disseminated to a wide range of relevant users via a web based support tool kit (SCALE-TOOL) and by means of further dissemination channels, such as conferences, publications, and the mass media.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Helmholtz - Zentrum für Umweltforschung GmbH - UFZ	DE
2	University of the Aegean	EL
3	THE UNIVERSITY OF READING	UK
4	Charles University in Prague	CZ
5	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	EL
6	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS	UK
7	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	FR
8	Jagiellonian University Cracow	PL
9	Lunds Universitet	SE
10	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
11	SUOMEN YMPÄRISTÖKESKUS	FI
12	Median S.C.P.	ES
13	Pensoft Publishers Ltd.	BG
14	Universität Bayreuth	DE
15	Helsingin yliopisto	FI
16	University of Tartu Ülikooli	EE
17	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle	FR
18	Universitaet Bern	CH
19	Fundacao da Faculdade de Ciencias e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa	PT
20	Applied Environmental Decision Analysis, A Commonwe	AU
21	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
22	Centre for Cartography of fauna and flora	SI
23	Centre Tecnològic Forestal de Catalunya	ES
24	Institute for European Environmental Policy	UK
25	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	SE
26	Vilniaus Universiteto Ekologijos Institutas	LT
27	Stiftelsen norsk institutt for naturforskning	NO

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28	University of Debrecen	HU
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Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.1.6.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Models for Adaptive Forest Management				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.961.073 €				

Abstract:

The project MOfels for AdapTIVE forest Management (MOTIVE) will evaluate the consequences of the intensified competition for forest resources given climate and land use change. The project focuses on a wide range of European forest types under different intensities of forest management. In particular, MOTIVE examines impacts with respect to the disturbance regimes determining forest dynamics. MOTIVE seeks to develop and evaluate strategies that can adapt forest management practices to balance multiple objectives under changing environmental conditions. The evaluation of different adaptive management systems will take place within a scenario analysis and a regional landscape framework. A wide range of possible scenarios will be taken into account on different time scales. The main forest types in Europe for the most important bioclimatic regions will be covered and the most important goods and services delivered by European forests will be assessed using the most up to date models. The ultimate objective of the MOTIVE project is to provide insights, data and tools to improve policymaking and adaptive forest resource management in the face of rapidly changing climatic and land-use conditions. In order to reach its objectives, MOTIVE is organized into six scientific work packages in addition to a management-oriented work package : Baseline trends and possible futures for the EU. Development of improved models for Adaptive Forest Management. Testing and evaluating management options and risks. Evaluating and selecting good adaptive forest management strategies. Improved decision support in adaptive forest management. Stakeholder/Decision maker interaction and Dissemination. One of the main deliverables of MOTIVE will be an Adaptive Forest Management toolbox. The toolbox will provide up-to-date methods for planning and decision making in AFM to the decision maker (forest resource manager, policy maker) for actual use in strategic and tactical forest management planning

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Forest Research Institute of Baden-Wuerttemberg	DE
2	Alterra BV	NL
3	Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL	CH
4	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	CH
5	University of Copenhagen	DK
6	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien	AT
7	European Forest Institute	FI
8	Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg	DE
9	Centro de Estudos Florestais – Instituto Superior de Agronomia – Technical University of Lisbon	PT
10	Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	FR
11	University Stefan cel Mare Suceava	RO
12	University of Joensuu	FI
13	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	SE
14	Forestry Commission Research Agency	UK
15	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research e.V.	DE
16	Center for Ecological Research and Forestry Applications	ES
17	IFER - Institute of Forest Ecosystem research, Ltd.	CZ
18	University of Forestry, Bulgaria	BG
19	Foreco Technologies S.L	ES
20	Pensoft Publishers Ltd.	BG

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.2.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Monitoring and Evaluation of Spatially Managed Areas (MESMA)				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.568.846 €				

Abstract:

The increasing pressures upon the marine realm call for a well planned approach of further spatial development of this area. An ecosystem-based approach to fisheries, the increasing demand for sustainable energy, coastal defense systems, building materials and safe transport routes and the need to protect habitats and species all compete for the same valuable space. At the same time climate change will alter the composition and functioning of marine ecosystems, calling for a robust approach of future spatial planning that also takes cross boundary developments into account. MESMA will supply innovative methods and integrated strategies for governments, local authorities, stakeholders and other managerial bodies for planning and decision making at different local, national and European scales. This will also comprise an easy accessible information system to gain support from politicians, stakeholders and the public in general for difficult (inter)national decisions that will be needed for sustainable use and protection of this vulnerable area. This data system, containing information on the distribution of habitats and species, economic values and benefits and human uses and its effects will also be an interface between science, policy and decision makers. MESMA will supply strategic tools for sustainable development of European seas and coastal areas. The major challenge is to combine an optimized use with a sustained ecosystem of high quality, taking into account ecological and economic differences. By studying and comparing different national situations and solutions from a selected number of sites throughout Europe and by determining common features and differences, including the socio-economic settings and requirements, an integrated toolbox that can be applied on both a European and a regional scale will be made available.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Wageningen IMARES B.V.	NL
2	University College London	UK
3	Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft	DE
4	Universiteit Gent	BE
5	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research	EL
6	Institute of oceanology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	BG
7	Institute of Marine Research	NO
8	National University of Ireland, Cork. University College Cork	IE
9	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
10	Fundación AZTI - AZTI Fundazioa	ES
11	Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment	MT
12	Technical University of Denmark	DK
13	The Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs acting through the Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science	UK
14	Heriot-Watt University	UK
15	Eigen Vermogen van het Instituut voor Landbouw en Visserij Onderzoek	BE
16	Stichting Deltares	NL
17	Norsk Institutt for Vannforskning	NO
18	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.2.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Hotspot Ecosystem Research and Man's Impact on European seas				
Proposed EC Grant:	7.998.955 €				

Abstract:

The HERMIONE project is designed to make a major advance in our knowledge of the functioning of deep-sea ecosystems and their contribution to the production of goods and services. This will be achieved through a highly interdisciplinary approach (including biologists, ecologists, microbiologists, biogeochemists, sedimentologists, physical oceanographers, modelers and socio-economists) that will integrate biodiversity, specific adaptations and biological capacity in the context of a wide range of highly vulnerable deep-sea habitats. Gaining this understanding is crucial, because these ecosystems are now being affected by climate change and impacted by man through fishing, resource extraction, seabed installations and pollution. To design and implement effective governance strategies and management plans we must understand the extent, natural dynamics and interconnection of ocean ecosystems and integrate socio-economic research with natural science. The study sites include the Arctic, North Atlantic and Mediterranean and cover a range of ecosystems including cold-water corals, canyons, cold and hot seeps, seamounts and open slopes and deep-basins. The project will make strong connections between deep-sea science and user needs. HERMIONE will enhance the education and public perception of the deep-ocean issues also through some of the major EU aquaria. These actions, together with GEOSS databases that will be made available, will create a platform for discussion between a range of stakeholders, and contribute to EU environmental policies.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
2	Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer	FR
3	Stichting Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Zeeonderzoek	NL
4	Universitat de Barcelona	ES
5	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research	EL
6	Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften	DE
7	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
8	Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
9	Universitetet i Tromsø	NO
10	National University of Ireland, Galway	IE
11	Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen-Nuremberg	DE
12	Universiteit Gent	BE
13	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	ES
14	Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare	IT
15	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften e. V.	DE
16	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)	FR
17	Instituto Hidrografico	PT
18	Jacobs University Bremen gGmbH	DE
19	Universitaet Bremen	DE
20	Cardiff University	UK
21	HAVFORSKNINGSINSTITUTTET (INSTITUTE OF MARINE RESEARCH)	NO
22	GOETEBORGS UNIVERSITET	SE
23	University of Southampton	UK
24	KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN.	NL
25	The University Court of the University of Aberdeen	UK
26	The University of Liverpool	UK
27	Scottish Association for Marine Science	UK
28	Universidade de Aveiro	PT

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

29	Université Pierre et Marie Curie - Paris 6	FR
30	P.P.Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Science	RU
31	United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre	UK
32	Universidade dos Açores	PT
33	MEDIAN SCP	ES
34	ArchimediX, Möckl & Munzel Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts (GbR)	DE
35	University of Thessaly	EL
36	University College Cork	IE
37	National Marine Aquarium	UK
38	Costa Edutainment SpA - Acquario di Genova	IT

Activity Code	ENV.2008.2.2.1.3.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Knowledge-based Sustainable Management for Europe's Seas				
Proposed EC Grant:	5.764.200 €				

Abstract:

Europe's four regional seas (Baltic, Black, Mediterranean and NE Atlantic) have suffered severe environmental degradation due to human pressure. Existing measures to manage pressures have proven inadequate and the EC has responded by proposing a new policy (Maritime Strategy Blue Book) and environmental legislation (Marine Strategy Directive), both currently close to adoption. These instruments rely on the Ecosystem Approach, a management paradigm that encompasses humans and the supporting ecosystem. But the science base for this approach needs strengthening and practical tools must be developed and tested for policy implementation. In particular, criteria for assessing costs and benefits of management actions are poorly developed, particularly in the complex marine environment where multiple uses and management conflicts are common. The KnowSeas consortium will strengthen the science base for managing Europe's seas through the practical application of systems thinking. It will work at the two scales envisaged for emergent EU policy: the Regional Sea Scale and Member State Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZs). We have developed a new approach of Decision Space Analysis to investigate mismatches of scale. Knowledge created through the FP6 European Lifestyles and Marine Ecosystems project, augmented with necessary new studies of climate effects, fisheries and maritime industries - in EEZ case studies - will provide a basis for assessing changes to natural systems and their human causes. New research will examine and model economic and social impacts of changes to ecosystem goods and services and costs and benefits of various management options available through existing and proposed policy instruments. Institutional and social analysis will determine conflicts of interest and examine governance as well as stakeholder values and perceptions. Our research will develop and test an assessment toolbox through regional liaison groups and a multisectoral Project Advisory Board.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	University of Plymouth	UK
2	Alfred-Wegener-Institut fuer Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
3	Stockholms Universitet	SE
4	The Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs acting through the Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science	UK
5	Institute for Atmospheric Pollution of the Italian National Research Council	IT
6	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	ES
7	Consejo Superior de Investigacions Científicas	ES
8	Deltares	NL
9	Envision Management Ltd	UK
10	EUCC - The Coastal Union	NL
11	GKSS-Forschungszentrum Geesthacht GmbH	DE
12	Institute for European Environmental Policy	UK
13	Instituto do Mar	PT
14	Institute of Oceanology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	BG
15	Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences)	NL
16	University of Padua	IT
17	Megapesca Lda	PT
18	Middle East Technical University	TR
19	Norsk Institutt for Luftforskning	NO
20	Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science	UK
21	Scottish Association for Marine Science	UK
22	University of Southern Denmark	DK
23	Morski Instytut Rybacki, Sea Fisheries Institute	PL
24	Suomen ympäristökeskus	FI
25	Université de Bretagne Occidentale	FR
26	National University of Ireland, Cork . University College Cork	IE

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

27	University of East Anglia	UK
28	Universitetet i Bergen	NO
29	Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia	IT
30	University of Bath	UK
31	Vereniging voor christelijk hoger onderwijs, wetenschappelijk onderzoek en patiëntenzorg	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	56
Title:	Development of rehabilitation technologies and approaches for multipressured degraded waters and the integration of their impact on river basin management				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.584.695 €				

Abstract:

Within the AQUAREHAB project, different innovative rehabilitation technologies for soil, groundwater and surface water will be developed to cope with a number of hazardous (nitrates, pesticides, chlorinated and aromatic compounds, mixed pollutions,...) within heavily degraded water systems. The technologies are activated riparian zones/wetlands; smart biomass containing carriers for treatment of water in open trenches; in-situ technologies to restore degraded surface water by inhibiting influx of pollutants from groundwater to surface water; multifunctional permeable barriers and injectable Fe-based particles for rehabilitation of groundwater. Methods will be developed to determine the (long-term) impact of the innovative rehabilitation technologies on the reduction of the influx of these priority pollutants towards the receptor. A connection between the innovative technologies and river basin management will be worked out. In a first stage of the project, the technologies and integration of their impact in river basin management will be developed in three different river basins (Denmark, Israel, Belgium). In a second stage, the generic approaches will be extrapolated to one or two more river basins. One of the major outcomes of the project will be a generic river basin management tool that integrates multiple measures with ecological and economic impact assessments of the whole water system. The research in the project is focussed on innovative rehabilitation strategies to reduce priority pollutants in the water system whereas the generic management tool will include other measures related to flood protection, water scarcity and ecosystem health. The project will aid in underpinning river basin management plans being developed in EU Member States, and will demonstrate cost effective technologies that can provide technical options for national and local water managers, planners and other stakeholders (drinking water companies, industry, agriculture,

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Flemish Institute for Technological research	BE
2	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	BE
3	Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland	DK
4	Helmholtz Zentrum München – Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt	DE
5	CTM Centre Tecnologic	ES
6	Technische Universiteit Delft (Delft University of Technology)	NL
7	Sapion bvba	BE
8	Isodetect GmbH	DE
9	Universitaet Stuttgart	DE
10	Wageningen Universiteit	NL
11	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	IL
12	Masarykova Univerzita	CZ
13	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education	NL
14	The University of Sheffield	UK
15	Politecnico di Torino	IT
16	Höganäs AB (Publ.)	SE
17	University of Copenhagen	DK
18	Institut National de l'Environnement Industriel et des Risques	FR
19	Environmental Institute, s.r.o.	SI

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Advanced bipolar membrane processes for remediation of highly saline waste water streams				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.163.159 €				

Abstract:

NEW ED aims at closing industrial water cycles and reducing the amount of waste water streams with highly concentrated salt loads stemming from a broad range of industrial production processes by exploiting the waste components (salts) and transforming them to valuable products. This will be achieved by developing new nanoporous bipolar membranes for electrodialysis (ED), a new membrane module concept and by integrating this new technology into relevant production processes. The bipolar membrane process produces acids and bases from their corresponding salts by dissociating water at the interface within the bipolar membranes. However, BPMED so far has been applied only in niche markets due to limitations of the current state of membrane and process development. Major drawbacks of the classic BPMED process are low product purity, limited current density and formation of metal hydroxides at or in the bipolar membrane. The objective of this project is to overcome these limitations by developing a new bipolar membrane and membrane module with active, i.e. convective instead of diffusive water transport to the transition layer of the bipolar membranes, where water dissociation takes place. The key feature of the innovative new bipolar membranes is a nano- to micro-porous and at the same time ion conducting intermediate transition layer, through which water is convectively transported from the side into the transition layer. The porous transition layer may have either the character of a cation or an anion exchanger. Several promising intermediate layer materials together with different monopolar ion-exchange layers will be tested and characterized. Membrane manufacturing and new module concepts will be investigated to exploit the full potential of the new bipolar membrane technique. Integration of the developed membranes and modules into relevant production processes is an essential part of the project. Applications to be investigated are a number of large-scale industrial production processes that up to now generate very saline waste water streams, such as the polycarbonate and the propylene oxide production, but also processes that produce other ecologically harmful waste streams like phosphate, sulphate and ammonium salt solutions.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule	DE
2	FuMA-Tech Gesellschaft für funktionelle Membranen und Anlagentechnologie mbH	DE
3	University of Twente	NL
4	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	IL
5	PRAYON S.A.	BE
6	BAYER MaterialScience AG	DE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Water Treatment by Molecularly Imprinted Materials				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.491.362 €				

Abstract:

The present "WATERMIM" proposal is focused on the advancement and optimization of the MIP technology in order to produce functional materials with well-defined morphologies with respect to pore structure and selectivity for water treatment applications. The project aims at the elimination of the random distribution and the uneven accessibility of receptor sites in the volume of the imprinted material that is crucial for its performance. Such novel materials will immediately gain practical relevance, especially, due to their increased selectivity and superior stability under long and harsh technical conditions. The simultaneous optimization of the imprinting efficiency, polymer membrane morphology and separation conditions will enable the development of a truly molecular selective water purification process, based on affinity interactions that would have a large application impact on the water treatment industry. All types of synthetic organic compounds (i.e., triazines, pharmaceutical compounds and endocrine disruptors) are considered target compounds in the WATERMIM project. More specifically, the present project aims at the following S&T objectives: Selection of template molecules and synthesis of functional monomers. Optimization of molecularly imprinted polymer (MIP) composition by computational design techniques and combinatorial screening. Synthesis of well-defined MIP nanoparticles and microgels. Production of novel composite membranes utilizing preformed MIP nanoparticles. Production of composite filters both on organic and inorganic supports via novel grafting techniques. Synthesis of molecularly imprinted membranes (MIMs) for molecular sensor applications. Separation and catalytic decomposition of the pollutants. Advanced monitoring of the target compounds. Benchmark testing of the produced MIMs for water purification.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Centre for Research and Technology Hellas	EL
2	Lund University	SE
3	Cranfield University	UK
4	University of Kalmar	SE
5	University of Dortmund	DE
6	Universitat Stuttgart	DE
7	Johann Heinrich von Thünen-Institute	DE
8	KeraNor AS	NO
9	MIP Technologies AB	SE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Water Detoxification Using Innovative vi-Nanocatalysts				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.705.584 €				

Abstract:

The concept of the project is based on the development of innovative nanostructured UV-Visible photocatalysts for water treatment and detoxification by using doped TiO₂ nanomaterials with visible light response. The project aims at an efficient and viable water detoxification technology exploiting solar energy and recent advances in nano-engineered titania photocatalysts and nanofiltration membranes for the destruction of extremely hazardous compounds in water. To this aim, the UV-vis responding titania nanostructured photocatalysts will be stabilized on nanotubular membranes of controlled pore size and retention efficiency as well as on carbon nanotubes exploiting their high surface area and unique electron transport properties to achieve photocatalytically active nanofiltration membranes. This will be the crucial component for the fabrication of innovative continuous flow photocatalytic-disinfection-membrane reactors for the implementation of a sustainable and cost effective water treatment technology based on nanoengineered materials. Comparative evaluation of the UV-visible and solar light efficiency of the modified titania photocatalysts for water detoxification will be performed on specific target pollutants focused mainly on cyanobacterial toxin MC-LR and endocrine disrupting compounds (EDC) in water supplies as well as classical water pollutants such as phenols, pesticides and azo-dyes. Particular efforts will be devoted on the analysis and quantification of degradation products. The final goal is the scale up of the photocatalytic reactor technology and its application in lakes, tanks and continuous flow systems for public water distribution.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	National Center for Scientific Research Demokritos	EL
2	OSMO SISTEMI S.R.L.	IT
3	Innovative Research and Technology Ltd	UK
4	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran canaria	ES
5	Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto	PT
6	Nantes University	FR
7	University of Cincinnati	US

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Monolithic reactors structured at the nano and micro levels for catalytic water purification				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.950.097 €				

Abstract:

This project aims at the preparation and testing of catalyst supported on structured reactors (ceramic and metallic honeycomb monoliths, metallic filters, carbon cloth) coated with nanocarbon materials (NCM), namely carbon nanofibers (CNF) and carbon nanotubes (CNT). This structured catalytic reactor will be used for catalytic water purification. Every partner responsible for testing the monoliths will focus on a different pollutant (Nitrates, organic matter...) and catalytic process (hydrogenation, oxidation) depending on the particular expertise of every partner. The properties of monolithic reactor coated with NCM, e.g. thin catalyst layer and mesoporosity, enable the control of the diffusion path and enhance the diffusion of reactant to catalytic sites. The objective is to achieve, via the use of monoliths coated with NCM, an intensification of the catalytic process in terms of improved selectivity, robustness, stability and performance while reducing energy requirements and by-product generation with respect to the catalytic process using conventional reactors, as e.g. trickled bed or slurry

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES
2	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	NO
3	Universidad Politecnica de Valencia	ES
4	Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto	PT
5	JSC Norta	LT
6	University of Bath	UK
7	JKR-Catalyse	CH
8	MEL Chemicals, a division of Magnesium Elektron Limited	UK
9	Anjou recherche	FR

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Development of intensified water treatment concepts by integrating nano- and membrane technologies				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.930.806 €				

Abstract:

The Nametech project harnesses benefits of nanotechnology to bring about improvements in membrane filtration for advanced water treatment. The general objective is to strengthen the European membrane market by making nanotechnology available to large scale European membrane manufacturers. A unique feature of the project is the knowledge transfer between the experienced membrane manufacturer Norit and the coating expert and new-comer to the membrane field Agfa Gevaert. The S&T focus is on the use of nano-structured materials to alter the physical and chemical properties of polymeric ultrafiltration membranes and thereby improving the filtration performance at macroscale installations. The project aims at adapting commercial nanoparticles such as TiO₂ and Ag for the modification of UF membranes to reduce fouling, and thus improve its permeability (i.e. Technology Path 1). In Technology Path 2 and 3, the potential of using active nanoparticles, such as bionano-catalysts, in combination with membranes is examined to remove micropollutants, and thus improving the water quality. A specific novelty is the development of an integrated permeate channel concept, whereby the nanoparticles are embedded in 3D textiles, functioning as membrane support and permeate channel. The nanoparticles will be deposited on the membrane surface or embedded in the membrane (mixed matrix). The S&T challenges regarding the modification of the nanoparticles, the deposition of the nanoparticles on membrane surface as well as the production of nano-activated membranes (NAMs) will be addressed in WP 1, 2 and 3. The newly developed NAMs will be tested at laboratory scale (WP 4) before selecting the most promising concept for testing at pilot scale (WP 5). The activities will be complemented by a toxicological study and the application of LCA to assess the environmental impacts (WP 6). The high industrial involvement puts a strong focus on the exploitation strategies and handling IPR issues (WP 7).

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Flemish Institute for Technological Research	BE
2	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen	DE
3	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research TNO	NL
4	University of Manchester	UK
5	Norit Process Technology B.V.	NL
6	Agfa-Gevaert	BE
7	Consorzio Venezia Ricerche	IT
8	Technical University of Liberec	CZ
9	Aquatest a.s.	CZ
10	Suez Environnement - CIRSEE	FR

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Sustainable Soil Upgrading by Developing Cost-effective, Biogeochemical Remediation Approaches				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.394.922 €				

Abstract:

UPSOIL aims to achieve a breakthrough in in-situ remediation through an innovative technological perspective taking into account the physical properties and the biogeochemical reactivity of the soil as well as the contaminants. To this end UPSOIL will develop robust technologies for fast, cost-effective, integrated source zone and plume treatment. These are designed to result both in timely reached restored soil functions and associated risk levels, and a maximal use of the natural soil rehabilitation potential at a longer term. UPSOIL thus supports soil function preservation and faster restoration and sustainable redevelopment of European regions and cities that carry the burden of historical soil contamination. Accompanying goals are to broaden the market of soil remediation for SMEs and to build confidence with regulators in adopting sustainable in-situ remediation as the preferable approach for soil restoration. UPSOIL will focus on soils with organic contaminants while addressing effects on metal mobilization, aiding in the remediation of the most pressing soil pollution cases in Europe. Within the UPSOIL perspective, smart coupling of technologies is one approach to optimise remediation with respect to cost, time and soil sustainability. In addition, highly innovative techniques (to be patented) will be developed. These include the automatic targeting of the injection of the remedial agent, and the use of specifically developed selective remedial agents that preferably react with the contaminant and not with the soil matrix. UPSOIL joins strong partners from different EU regions that form a balanced mix of scientific knowledge groups, applied science experience, and practical input through SMEs and contractors that also secure testing of the technologies develop in real field site situations and a further market application of the developed knowledge.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Fundación Labein	ES
2	Flemish Institute for Technological Research	BE
3	Stichting Deltares	NL
4	Wageningen Universiteit	NL
5	Instytut Ekologii Terenow Uprzemyslowionych	PL
6	National R&D Institute for Industrial Ecology	RO
7	Swedish Geotechnical Institute	SE
8	Enacon s.r.o	CZ
9	Ecorem Baltija UAB	LT
10	DEKONTA, a.s	CZ
11	Przedsiębiorstwo Oczyszczania Wód i Ziemi POWIZ Ltd.	PL
12	EJLSKOV A/S	DK
13	Rehabilitacion de Suelos S.L	ES
14	BIUTEK-Biotechnologie und Umwelttechnologie Forschungs- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH	AT
15	Geotecnia y Cimientos S.A	ES

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Using MicroBes for the REgulation of heavy metaL mobiLiTy at ecosystem and landscape scAle: an integrative approach for soil remediation by geobiological processes				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.337.421 €				

Abstract:

The overall goal of UMBRELLA is to use microorganisms to develop cost-efficient and sustainable measures for soil remediation at heavy metal contaminated sites throughout Europe. This will be facilitated by research in microbiology, plant uptake and (hydro)geochemistry centers on the study of microbial influence on metal biogeochemical cycles and their impact for use in soil and water protection. The technologies developed provide a speed-up of existing bioremediation techniques and will provide a tool-box to end-users with microbes for remediation actions in different European climatic, geological and biological setting which will allow low-cost, sustainable, on-site bioremediation of metal contaminations. At the same time, the introduction of a concerted, internationalized education of interdisciplinary trained PhD students across Europe will ascertain a long-lasting, sustainable education profile with relevance to soil remediation. The involvement of government agencies is focussing on the possibility to provide governments with fused guidelines for soil and water protection in a way that overcomes the practises of separated agencies by focussing on ecotoxicological risks resulting from metal contamination on-site as well as by transport through water paths in ground water and international water ways. Dissemination of results will be ensured by international congresses and publications. The management of an integrative, multi-partner consortium ensures the applicability by combination of eight sites across Europe in one modeling approach which will cover Northern, Southern, Middle and Eastern European sites to guarantee future applicability across Europe.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena	DE
2	Ente per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente	IT
3	Bangor University	UK
4	Luleå University of Technology	SE
5	University of Bucharest	RO
6	Jagiellonian University	PL
7	University of Vienna	AT
8	Forschungszentrum Dresden-Rossendorf e.V.	DE
9	Örebro University	SE
10	University of Valladolid	ES
11	University of Cagliari	IT
12	University of Wales Aberystwyth	UK
13	E.GE.CO. Soluzioni Ambientali srl	IT
14	Kwazar Corporation Sp. z o.o.	PL
15	City Council of Chrzanów	PL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	60
Title:	Towards Zero Waste in Industrial Networks				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.159.927 €				

Abstract:

The first work package will define a common vision on zero-waste entrepreneurship within the first 6 months. The mythos Individual Producer Responsibility will be investigated if it can become the all-healing-solution in electronics industry as well as how this concept can be applied to other industrial sectors. WP2 concentrates on new technological developments, WP3 on waste prevention methodologies and strategies and WP4 will adapt existing software tools supporting waste prevention. All this knowledge will be then formalised into an innovative production model for resource-use optimisation and waste prevention in WP5. This preparatory work will enable the 9 industrial case studies in Work package 6 that forms the core of the ZeroWIN project with more than half of the total budget. These case studies will be used to prove that the ZeroWIN approach can meet at least 2 of the stringent targets of the call. WP7 closely monitors and validates the improvements by quantitative assessment. WP 8 investigates the implications to policy and formulates recommendations. Finally WP9 will disseminate the results of ZeroWIN as broad as possible and WP10 ensures the efficient operation of the ZeroWIN project. By concentrating on industrial networks in the automotive, construction, electronics and photovoltaic industries ZeroWIN will address nearly 3 million companies (of which 80% are SMEs) with more than 2,8 trillion € turnover and a value creation of more than 800 billion € with more than 20 million employees creating about 40% or more than 400 million tons of industrial waste using as much as 50% of all materials extracted from the earth's crust generating about 40% of all energy use and about 35% of all greenhouse gas emissions. The ZeroWIN consortium has 29 partners from 10 countries (AT, DE, ES, FR, HU, IE, PL, PT, RO, UK), dominated by industry - 3 large companies (one of which is the electronics cluster in the Basque region) and 13 SMEs.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Austrian Society for Systems Engineering and Automation	AT
2	Asociación de Industrias de las Tecnologías Electronicas y de la Información del País Vasco	ES
3	bauserve GmbH	DE
4	BIO Intelligence Service	FR
5	Centro de Estudos, Informação e Formação para o Ambiente	PT
6	Flection Germany GmbH	DE
7	Fundación Gaiker	ES
8	S.C. Greentronics Srl	RO
9	Hewlett Packard Ltd	UK
10	Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires	FR
11	Institute for Economic Promotion of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber; Wirtschaftsförderungsinstitut - International Know-how Transfer	AT
12	MicroPro Multimedia Computer Systems Ltd.	IE
13	PE International GmbH	DE
14	Remade South-East Ltd.	UK
15	Saft S.A.	FR
16	Technische Universität Berlin	DE
17	The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe	HU
18	Trama TecnoAmbiental S.L.	ES
19	tricom GmbH	DE
20	United Nations University - Vice Rectorate for Europe	DE
21	University College for the Creative Arts	UK
22	University of Limerick	IE
23	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien - University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna	AT
24	University of Southampton	UK
25	UP Umweltanalytische Produkte GmbH	DE
26	VfJ Werkstätten GmbH	DE

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27	WAMECO S.C. Ryszard szpadt, Wojciech Gornikowski	PL
28	Wilding Butler Construction Ltd	UK
29	Wroclaw University of Technology	PL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	42
Title:	High added value materials from waste tyre gasification residues				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.349.993 €				

Abstract:

This project is focused on the waste tyres recycling and promotes a thermal process mainly devoted to the production of ceramic materials. The disposal of waste tyres represents a relevant problem within the waste management strategy of the European Community and, despite the attempts of reusing waste tyre in many different ways, a relevant fraction (nearly 23%) is still landfilled. Pyrolysis and gasification are a promising way for alternative high-efficiency material and energy production, since both the processes provide a gaseous and a liquid fraction easily usable as fuels or chemical sources. Nevertheless, besides these encouraging preliminary remarks, the experiences on both pilot and industrial scale have shown that without a valuable exploitation of the solid by-product (char), the whole economic balance of the process is not advantageous and therefore the process is not sustainable. The gasification/pyrolysis treatment of waste tyres, apart from a high hydrogen rich syngas, brings to a very high carbon-rich char fraction, which has been tested in the past as a semi-reinforcing filler for new tyres or as an active carbon. Nevertheless, despite the recent technological advances, it is still unclear whether there is a market demand for this product. On these bases, the main idea of the proposal consists in redirecting the gasification process towards the material recycling, by coupling a second thermal process, dedicated to the plasma synthesis of silicon carbide, to the preliminary waste tyres gasification: The overall strategy of the project's workplan mainly consists of three levels: a. The development of a sustainable recycling process for the waste tyre treatments, with the final construction of a prototype plant b. The sustainability assessment, in terms of impact analyses on economical, ecological and social aspects c. The market requirements analysis and the future perspectives in view of potential stakeholders, and the diffusion of the results

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente	IT
2	European Tyre Recycling Association	FR
3	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen	DE
4	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey Marmara Research Center Energy Institute	TR
5	Pirelli Ambiente Renewable Energy spa	IT
6	Elastrade S.r.l.	IT
7	INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY, CRC-HAS	HU
8	FEBE ECOLOGIC - Studio Associato di Consulenza e Formazione Ambientale Sara Balazs & Associati	IT
9	CoMeTas A/S	DK
10	SICAV S.r.l.	IT

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.4.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Life Cycle Assessment of Environment-Compatible Flame Retardants (Prototypical case study)				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.158.010 €				

Abstract:

Brominated flame retardants (BFRs) will be phased out because of their environmental hazards. Less toxic alternatives appear to be available already but comprehensive information on their possible toxicological effects are lacking. ENFIRO offers a prototypical case study on substitution options for BFRs resulting in a comprehensive dataset on viability of production and application, environmental safety, and a complete life cycle assessment. Dissemination will ensure the project results to arrive at policymakers' desks. The ENFIRO consortium is a unique collaboration between industries, SME's and universities with a wide variety of scientific disciplines. ENFIRO will contribute to the phasing out of BFRs as proposed in the European Water Framework Directive. The approach and the results of ENFIRO will be useful for similar substitution studies, e.g. in REACH. Following a study on literature and industrial information, and prioritizing , three flame retardant (FR)/product combinations will be selected (e.g. metal-based FRs, phosphorous-based and nanoclay-based FRs in printed circuit boards, paints and foam). These will be studied for environmental and toxicological risks, and for viability of industrial implementation, i.e. production of the FR, fire safety and application of the FR into products (electronics, furniture, paints, foams, etc.). All information from these tests will be used for a risk assessment. The outcome of that assessment will, together with socio-economic information be used in a complete life cycle assessment. The project will follow a pragmatic approach, avoiding final recommendations on environment-compatible substitution options that would not be viable for implementation by industry. A Substitution Information Exchange Forum with members representing FR users (large industries) has been invited to guide this project.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	NL
2	University of Ulster	UK
3	Clariant Produkte Deutschland GmbH	DE
4	IRIS Vernici s.r.l.	IT
5	Consorzio per la promozione dei prodotti vernicianti PROCOAT	IT
6	IVAM UvA BV	NL
7	Stockholms Universitet	SE
8	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
9	Swerea IVF AB	SE
10	Universiteit van Amsterdam	NL
11	Callisto Productions Ltd	UK
12	ITRI Innovation Limited	UK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.5.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	27
Title:	Sustainable Refurbishment of Building Facades and External Walls				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.652.602 €				

Abstract:

SUSREF will develop new sustainable technologies for refurbishment of external walls. SUSREF is based on the premise that 1) Refurbishment of external walls is one of the most efficient ways of reducing environmental impacts from European building stock. 2) European building sector is facing huge refurbishment requirements; refurbishment of external walls is among the most urgent tasks. 3) Although there are technological solutions, the risks and optimal solutions are not understood. 4) External walls have an extensive effect on building performance and several aspects have to be taken into account when developing new concepts: a) effect on energy consumption, b) building physical behaviour and durability, c) good integration with building structure, details and building services, d) effect on indoor environment, e) aesthetics. 5) Urgent needs of refurbishment are not only faced in the EU but also in neighbouring areas. Development of functional and environmentally efficient technologies would support the European industry to export projects and the neighbouring areas to adopt sustainable technologies. SUSREF will 1) identify the foreseen needs to refurbish building envelopes in the EU in order to understand the significance in terms of environmental and economic impacts and business potentials; 2) develop a systemized methods to manage the functional performance of solutions. Analyse technologies from the view point of building physics, comfort and durability. Consider different challenges in different parts of Europe in terms of present climate and foreseen risks of its changes, technological and cultural-historic issues; 3) develop systemized methods for consideration of energy and environmental performance of external walls; 4) develop sustainable product and project concepts; 5) disseminate results for building industry, standardisation bodies, and policy-makers and authorities in terms of technological knowledge, guidelines and recommendations.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Valtion Teknillinen Tutkimuskeskus	FI
2	Stiftelsen SINTEF	NO
3	Vahanen Oy	FI
4	Cardiff University	UK
5	Building Research Establishment	UK
6	Fundación Labein	ES
7	Grupo Repair	ES
8	Oneka Arquitectura S.L.	ES
9	Sustainable Gwynedd Gynladwy Cyf	UK
10	Ehituskonstrueerimise ja Katsetuste OU	EE
11	Trondheim og omegn boligbyggelag	NO

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.5.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	PoroElastic Road SURface: an innovation to Avoid Damages to the Environment				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.377.086 €				

Abstract:

Low-noise road surfaces are recognized as a cost-effective tool for traffic noise abatement. The best performance can be achieved by optimizing surface texture and porosity. That way, a bottom line of a 3dB lifetime average reduction with respect to ordinary asphalt has been reached. Any progress must resort to another noise-relevant characteristic i.e. elasticity by which the noise due to tyre vibrations can be suppressed. A recently completed European project has shown that, in order to be effective, the elasticity of the road surface must be in the same range as that of the tyre itself. This explains why previous attempts of incorporating a little rubber in an asphalt mix failed to produce significant noise reductions. The solution consists of a fully rubberized, porous compound: a so-called "PoroElastic Road Surface" (PERS). Trials in Japan and Sweden have demonstrated vehicle noise reduction close to 10 dB. However, that promising technology is not ready for application. The following problems have to be solved: resistance to wear and tear, adhesion to the base, winter maintenance, mechanical behaviour and the following have to be clarified: rolling resistance, skid resistance, frost behaviour, fire hazard, workability and production/laying processes including workers safety. The project aims at developing a durable, cost-effective PERS using scrapped tyres, which would benefit the environment by contributing to abating traffic noise and vibrations but also helping to solve the problem of over 3 million tons of used tyres being dumped or burned every year in the 27 MS. One will take advantage of Swedish and Japanese experience. The former country is represented in the Consortium while the latter will be represented in an External Reference Group. Five countries including two NMS will host the experimental sites and test different variants of mixes and construction methods. One will also analyze the global, possibly positive impact on CO2 emissions.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Centre de Recherches Routières	BE
2	Statens Väg- och Transportforskningsinstitut	SE
3	Danish Road Directorate, Danish Road Institute	DK
4	NCC Roads A/S	DK
5	SLOVENIAN NATIONAL BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTITUTE	SI
6	Instytut Badawczy Drog i Mostow	PL
7	Politechnika Gdanska	PL
8	Dura Vermeer Divisie Infra BV	NL
9	European Tyre Recyclers Association	FR
10	HET Elastomertechnik GmbH	DE
11	Laboratoire Central des Ponts et Chaussées	FR
12	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	BE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.1.6.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Productivity Tools: Automated Tools to Measure Primary Productivity in European Seas. A New Autonomous Monitoring Tool to Measure the Primary Production of Major European Seas				
Proposed EC Grant:	2.985.344 €				

Abstract:

PROTOOL stands for PROductivity TOOLS: Automated Tools to Measure Primary Productivity in European Seas. In this 3 year project we will develop and adapt technology to measure primary production of phytoplankton with automated optical techniques, so that they can be placed on ships of opportunity (SOOP, ferries, container ships). The complete PROTOOL module will consist of a fluorometer measuring the rate of photosynthesis (using the variable fluorescence approach), an algal absorption meter based and a hyperspectral reflectance unit obtain water quality parameters like chlorophyll and suspended matter concentrations and the light attenuation coefficients. The design will be modular so that the individual units can also be used. Our product is unique because it is the first sensor technology that can measure autonomous biological process RATES. It will provide detailed information on primary productivity and which is a fundamental parameter in the carrying capacity of any ecosystem. With our PROTOOL approach a much better assessment of ecosystem change can be made and we expect that our approach will stimulate to include primary production measurements as an important biological property in the ecological status assessment procedures in future WFD and Marine Strategy Initiatives. Primary production was mentioned as a parameter to measure in the initial versions of the Marine Strategy Initiatives but is not longer included, possibly because no current infrastructure is available in the EU-member states. The different version of the sensors and protocol modules will be tested in the Baltic Sea, The North Sea, in the English-Channel and Gulf of Biscay and in a number of Dutch estuaries. In the first 3 cases the PROTOOL equipment will be placed on SOOPs, next to a ferrybox. These field tests will obtain conversion factors necessary to calibrate the PROTOOL fluorometer and we will obtain estimates of primary production with high temporal and spatial resolution.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Koninklijk Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen _Royal Society of Arts and Sciences	NL
2	Finnish Institute of Marine Research	FI
3	GKSS-Forschungszentrum Geesthacht GmbH	DE
4	University of Essex	UK
5	Institute of Microbiology of the ASCR, v.v.i.	CZ
6	The Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs acting through the Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science	UK
7	Natural Environment Research Council	UK
8	Photon Systems Instruments spol.s r.o.	CZ
9	TriOS Mess- und Datentechnik GmbH	DE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.2.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	60
Title:	Damage risk assessment, macroeconomic impact and mitigation strategies for sustainable preservation of cultural heritage in the times of climate change				
Proposed EC Grant:	4.964.866 €				

Abstract:

Climate change is one of the most critical global challenges of our time which also threatens cultural heritage. As a non-renewable important resource to the European identity, sustainable adaptation strategies are required for long term preservation. For this purpose and for the first time ever, the CLIMATE FOR CULTURE project will couple completely new high resolution (10x10km) climate change evolution scenarios with whole building simulation models to identify the risks for specific regions. The innovation lies in the elaboration of a more reliable damage assessment by connecting the future climate data with whole building simulation models and new damage assessment functions. In situ measurements at UNESCO sites throughout Europe will allow a much more precise and integrated assessment of the real damage impact of climate change on cultural heritage. Appropriate sustainable mitigation/adaptation strategies, also from previous projects, are further developed and applied on the basis of these findings simultaneously. All these results will be incorporated into an assessment of the economic impacts. In order to ensure an efficient use of resources, this project will build on the results of already concluded EU research projects (Noah's Ark). Techniques from FP5/6 projects will be reassessed for their applicability in future scenarios at different regions in Europe and Mediterranean to fully meet sustainability criteria. The proposed project will thus be able to estimate more systematically the damage potential of climate change on European cultural heritage. The team consists of 27 multidisciplinary partners from all over Europe and Egypt including the world's leading institutes in climate modelling and whole building simulation. The final achievement of the project will be a macro-economic impact report on cultural heritage in the times of climate change akin to the STERN report which would be a truly European contribution to future IPCC Reports.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.	DE
2	Czech Technical University in Prague	CZ
3	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
4	Faculty of Civil Engineering University of Zagreb	HR
5	Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas	EL
6	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
7	Technische Universität München	DE
8	Eindhoven University of Technology	NL
9	Univerza v Ljubljani Univerza v Ljubljani	SI
10	Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK	SI
11	Gotland University	SE
12	Andreas Weiß freelance conservator restorer	DE
13	Engeneering Consulting & Software Development	PL
14	Krah & Grote Messtechnik	DE
15	Kaeferhaus GmbH	AT
16	Haftcourt Limited	UK
17	Acciona Infraestructuras, S.A	ES
18	Bayerische Schloesserverwaltung	DE
19	Doerner Institut	DE
20	The National Trust for England, Wales and Northern Island	UK
21	Kybertec, s.r.o.	CZ
22	Glasgow Caledonian University	UK
23	Center for documentation of Cultural & Natural Heritage	EG
24	Jonathan Ashley-Smith	UK
25	Imperial College London	UK
26	Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri	IT

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

27	Institute National du Patrimoine	FR
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Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.2.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	Strategies for the protection of shipwrecks in the Baltic Sea against forthcoming attack by wood degrading marine borers. A synthesis and information project based on the effects of climatic changes.				
Proposed EC Grant:	754.813 €				

Abstract:

Today the Baltic sea is a brackish marine environment, enclosing a unique well preserved historical collection of wooden shipwrecks and settlements. These objects and constructions are protected from aggressive marine borer due to the low salinity in the waters, and therefore it is one of the few localities in the world where historical shipwrecks are found so intact and available for historical research. There are however strong indications, showed by the EU- MOSS project, that the marine borer *Teredo* spp is spreading into this area. If we are not able to protect the cultural heritage, these objects will be lost within a relatively short time due to the aggressiveness of the marine borers. A strategy to handle this alarming scenario, is to provide the museums and conservators responsible for long term preservation of cultural heritage, with tools for predicting the spread of marine borers, and efficient methods for protection of the wreck, when the degradation is established. The WreckProtect project will therefore develop two guidelines synthesised on currently available information: 1. The prediction of marine borer attack in marine waters 2. The protection of wrecks in situ. These guidelines will be applicable to other European marine waters outside the Baltic. The WreckProtect project is consequently a cross-disciplinary coordination action involving partners with expertise within geographical information systems, marine archaeology, marine biology, wood microbiology and conservation. These experts will through meetings and networking exchange knowledge and synthesise it into practical tools and methods in the form of guidelines that will be disseminated in a joint action for the European managers of underwater cultural heritage. A seminar, workshop and training course on practical in situ preservation of shipwreck will be organised during the project, and the guidelines will be published in international scientific journals and a monograph.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	SE
2	The National Museum of Denmark	DK
3	Rijksdienst voor Archeologie Cultuurlandschap en Monumenten	NL
4	Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland	DK
5	Göteborg University	SE
6	The Viking Ship Museum	DK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.2.1.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	European Cultural Heritage Identity Card				
Proposed EC Grant:	998.502 €				

Abstract:

Aim: To collect data in a systematic way on heritage buildings across Europe and neighboring countries; and introduce the Identity Card concept to European Cultural Heritage. It will help in sustainable maintenance, preservation and rehabilitation of historic sites and monuments through the development of strategies and assessment of efficient and user-friendly systems for the screening of alteration of heritage building over time. **Methods:** The 6 work packages (WP) will be carried out by a multi-disciplinary consortium of highly qualified experts in conservation, architecture, construction and natural and social sciences. WP1 will coordinate the project; WP2 will review and document current methodologies; WP3 will develop criteria and indicators for risk assessment; WP4 will develop methods and tools to collect and store data for the evaluation of changes of heritage assets over time; WP5 will consolidate recommendations and strategies; and WP6 will disseminate results through appropriate professional and public channels. Project will carry out a consortium of 13 partners in 12 countries: Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Croatia, Egypt and Israel. The consortium will act by coordinating activities on a national and international level. It will also act to increase the level of information and awareness in society, as well as the level of professional education & vocational training in order to minimize the harmful impact of ignorance, lack of knowledge and vandalism. Project partners, including an Advisory Network, will establish and maintain rapport with local authorities responsible for CH safeguarding and other stakeholders involved in heritage protection. **Conclusion:** EU CHIC will facilitate development of a universal cultural heritage identity card that will demonstrate significant benefit for CH managers & owners, and for society, promoting effective preservation of our shared cultural heritage.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Univerza v Ljubljani	SI
2	Schloss Schönbrunn Kultur- und Betriebsges mbH.	AT
3	Belgian Building Research Institute	BE
4	Zagora – Zagorje d.o.o.	HR
5	Ústav teoretické a aplikované mechaniky Akademie ved České republiky, v.v.i.	CZ
6	Center for documentation of Cultural & Natural Heritage	EG
7	Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.	DE
8	National Technical University of Athens	EL
9	Technion – Israel Institute of Technology	IL
10	University of Bologna	IT
11	University of Ferrara	IT
12	Institute of Fundamental Technological Research	PL
13	Fundación Labein	ES

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.2.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Roman Cements for Architectural Restoration to New High Standards				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.516.224 €				

Abstract:

Highly hydraulic binders, known as natural or Roman cements, were key materials to cover façades of buildings of the European Historicism and Art Nouveau (19th/early 20th century), a period of rapid urban growth in Europe. The maintenance, restoration and reconstruction of historic Roman cement façades form therefore an important issue in Europe's efforts to preserve its architectural heritage. Therefore, the ROCARE project is proposed to provide conditions for the industrial development and commercialisation of Roman cements which is an innovative, promising technology developed at the level of a pilot-scale prototype in the recent research project of the 5th Framework Programme ROCEM, 2003-2006. The increasing awareness of the conservation profession and their interest in the product call now for further actions encompassed by the proposed ROCARE-project, which aim at filling gaps in knowledge and reducing the entry barriers of the novel technology to the market. They include (a) scaling up of the RC technology to a competitive level by optimising the process technologies at various conditions of production, (b) laboratory tests and studies to fully understand cement hydration and property development, as well as optimum conditions of mortar processing and handling in the conservation practice, and (c) broad dissemination measures to enlarge the market potential of the technology. The proposed project is designed for three-year duration and will be jointly conducted by 15 partners from industry, SMEs and research centres in 7 countries. It will allow the prototype developed in the earlier project to establish itself on the European market of building construction.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Institute of Art and Technolgy/Section Conservation Sciences, University of Applied Arts Vienna	AT
2	Instytut Katalizy I Fizykochemii Powierzchni Polska Akademia Nauk	PL
3	University of Bradford	UK
4	CAS Composite Anode Systems GmbH	AT
5	Ecole Polytechniques Federale de Lausanne	CH
6	Cercle des Partenaires du Patrimoine - Laboratoire de Recherche des Monuments Historiques	FR
7	Dr. Eberhard Wendler - Fachlabor für Konservierungsfragen in der Denkmalpflege	DE
8	Univerzita Pardubice	CZ
9	Remmers Fachplanung	DE
10	Atelier Gurtner Wien	AT
11	TPA Gesellschaft für Qualitaetssicherung und Innovation	AT
12	Wietersdorfer und Peggauer Zementwerke GmbH	AT
13	Branch of Mineral Building Materials in Krakow, Institute of Glass, Ceramics, Refractory and Construction Materials in Warsaw	PL
14	Verein zur Foerderung der Baudenkmalpflege	AT
15	RENOVA Sp. z o.o.	PL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.2.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Protection of cultural heritage by real-time corrosion monitoring				
Proposed EC Grant:	765.595 €				

Abstract:

There are many factors affecting air corrosivity, but it is only the temperature and sometimes the relative humidity that are controlled and monitored in indoor premises where valuable and culturally significant objects are stored or displayed. Additional anti-corrosion measures are usually applied only when often-irreplaceable historical objects have already been affected. Information on the actual corrosivity of the atmosphere is crucial to effective corrosion protection and there is a strong need for professionals active in the protection of cultural heritage to have a tool enabling real-time assessment of the air corrosivity. In a project financed within FP6, prototypes of loggers for continuous measurement of the corrosion rate of selected technical metals in atmospheric conditions were developed. The electronic unit measures and records changes in the electrical resistance of a thin metal track applied on an insulating substrate. The developed concept offers several important advantages, such as on-line and real-time monitoring, small size, easy replaceable metal sensors, remote data access, and automatic data delivery via e-mail. The main objectives of the present project that will allow for the application of the logger in the cultural heritage sphere are: (1) To develop new sensors such as silver, lead, and metal alloys simulating more closely historical materials. (2) To improve currently available sensors by decreasing the metal layer thickness to 50–500 nm to provide higher sensitivity. (3) To improve the electronic part of the logger with new measurement ranges, a universal communication interface, and better water-tightness. (4) To adapt the electronic logger and software for single measurements on sensors exposed separately. (5) To develop software that provides user-friendly data handling and makes data interpretation simple by referring to available standards or recommendations.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Institut de la Corrosion SAS	FR
2	Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha	CZ
3	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.	DE
4	nke SA	FR
5	Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France	FR
6	Schweizerische Landesmuseen	CH
7	Nationalmuseet Denmark	DK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.3.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Risk-based management of chemicals and products in a circular economy at a global scale				
Proposed EC Grant:	996.324 €				

Abstract:

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

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Technische Universität Dresden	DE
2	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES
3	Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri	IT
4	Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya	ES
5	Universiteit Leiden, CML-Institute of Environmental Sciences	NL
6	IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute	SE
7	Universitat Rovira i Virgili	ES
8	TuTech Innovation GmbH	DE
9	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	IT
10	Technical University of Denmark	DK
11	Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières	FR
12	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro / COPPE / GETRES	BR
13	Shenyang Institute of Aeronautical Engineering	CN
14	The Energy and Resources Institute, Registration No S 7159 with Government of Delhi, India	IN
15	Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam National University, Hanoi	VN
16	Ankara University, Faculty of Engineering	TR

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.3.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Development and application of standardized methodology for the PROspective SUstainability assessment of TEchnologies				
Proposed EC Grant:	4.782.216 €				

Abstract:

The main goal of PROSUITE is to develop a framework methodology, operational methods and tools for the sustainability assessment of current and future technologies over their life cycle, applicable to different stages of maturity. The project will apply the methodology for four technology cases with close consultation of the stakeholders involved, which includes cases from biorefineries, nanotechnology, information technologies, and carbon storage and sequestration. PROSUITE will show (i) how to combine technology forecasting methods with life cycle approaches, and (ii) how to develop and possibly combine the economic, environmental and social sustainability dimensions in a standardized, comprehensive, and broadly accepted way. PROSUITE will create a solid research basis for technology characterization, including the identification of decisive technology features, basic engineering modules for estimations of material flows and energy use, and learning curves. For the economic assessment, methods for the assessment for economic and sectoral impacts of novel technologies will be developed and combined with background data for scenario-based life-cycle inventory modelling. For the environmental assessment, state-of-the-art environment indicators will be proposed together with targeted method development for the assessment of geographically explicit land and water use impacts, metal toxicity and outdoor nanoparticle exposure. For the social assessment, a set of quantitative and qualitative social indicators will be selected via participatory approaches, setting the standard for future assessments. The use of various multicriteria assessment methods will be explored to aggregate across indicators. The methods developed will be part of a decision support system, which will be output as open source modular software.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Universiteit Utrecht	NL
2	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	NO
3	Technical University of Denmark	DK
4	Dialogik gemeinnützige Gesellschaft für Kommunikations- und Kooperationsforschung mbH	DE
5	Foundation of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology - New University of Lisbon	PT
6	Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich	CH
7	Institut Symlog de France	FR
8	National Institute for Public Health and the Environment	NL
9	Suomen ympäristökeskus	FI
10	Ghent University	BE
11	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	AT
12	Institute of Sociology at Hungarian Academy of Sciences	HU
13	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	ES
14	PRé Consultants B.V.	NL
15	GreenDeltaTC	DE
16	Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas	EL
17	Solvin SA	BE
18	Organic Waste Systems	BE
19	Nokia Corporation	FI
20	TOLSA S.A.	ES
21	HeiQ Materials	CH
22	Paul Scherrer Institut	CH
23	Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB	SE
24	DSM Resins B.V.	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.3.3.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	42
Title:	Coordination action on Environmental Technology Verification ETV - Building a framework for international cooperation				
Proposed EC Grant:	998.899 €				

Abstract:

AdvanceETV aims to demonstrate that the proposed schemes and protocols for Environmental Technologies Verification systems have the potential to be recognised internationally. Thus the main objective is to develop an international framework for cooperation and mutual recognition by supporting the cooperation of international ETV activities, e.g the International Working Group (IWG). This requires support by joint coordination activities: (I) Providing a European basis for mutual recognition (II) Coordinating requirements for co-verification and joint verification (III) Developing a framework for international harmonization. The European basis will be elaborated through integrating previous and on-going European RTD. This is done by bringing together protocols/verification reports out of the FP6 projects, consolidating stakeholder feedback of RTD and EC activities and by integrating experiences out of the CEN workshop agreement (CWA) elaboration and use. To raise awareness on gaps and overlaps of international cooperation a case study workshop on co- and joint verification will be initiated together with U.S. and Canadian partners. To foster recognition by harmonisation a standardisation framework will be identified to prepare the initiation of a standardisation procedure. Cross cutting issue workshops ensure feedback and exchange between these different areas. To bring forward mutual recognition, to support cooperation by co-/joint verification and harmonisation requires a strong link to international ETV activities and the IWG on ETV. A confirmed expert board with ETV system representatives from Canada, U.S., South Korea, Japan and others provides the direct link here. This concept supports the working structure of the CA: focused on a series of conferences, coordinated with international ETV activities, serving as a platform for incremental consolidation of the international framework.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	DECHEMA Gesellschaft fuer Chemische Technik und Biotechnologie	DE
2	IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute Ltd	SE
3	DHI	DK
4	European Commission - DG Joint Research Centre	BE
5	Sachverstaendigen-Buero Dr. Thomas Ertel	DE
6	Fundación Labein	ES
7	Environment Agency	UK
8	STICHTING DELTARES	NL
9	Instytut Ekologii Terenów Uprzemyslowionych	PL
10	Ontario Centre For Environmental Technology Advancement	CA
11	Battelle Memorial Institute	US
12	Comite Europeen de Normalisation	BE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.1.1.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	European approach to GEOSS				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.052.122 €				

Abstract:

EuroGEOSS demonstrates the added value to the scientific community and society of making existing systems and applications interoperable and used within the GEOSS and INSPIRE frameworks. The project will build an initial operating capacity for a European Environment Earth Observation System in the three strategic areas of Drought, Forestry and Biodiversity. It will then undertake the research necessary to develop this further into an advanced operating capacity that provides access not just to data but also to analytical models made understandable and useable by scientists from different disciplinary domains. This concept of inter-disciplinary interoperability requires research in advanced modelling from multi-scale heterogeneous data sources, expressing models as workflows of geo-processing components reusable by other communities, and ability to use natural language to interface with the models. The extension of INSPIRE and GEOSS components with concepts emerging in the Web 2.0 communities in respect to user interactions and resource discovery, also supports the wider engagement of the scientific community with GEOSS as a powerful means to improve the scientific understanding of the complex mechanisms driving the changes that affect our planet.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres	FR
2	European Community represented by the European Commission - Directorate General Joint Research Centre	BE
3	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
4	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	AT
5	Universitat Jaume I de Castellon	ES
6	The University of Nottingham	UK
7	Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica	ES
8	The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering Incorporated	US
9	EMPRESA DE SERVIÇOS E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE SOFTWARE, S.A.	PT
10	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	IT
11	Observatorio de la Sostenibilidad de España	ES
12	Univerza v Ljubljani, Biotehniška fakulteta	SI
13	Global Biodiversity Information Facility Secretariat	DK
14	WCMC 2000	UK
15	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	UK
16	Birdlife International	UK
17	University of Hamburg	DE
18	Universitaet fuer Bodenkultur Wien	AT
19	Albert-Ludwigs-University Freiburg	DE
20	Universidad de Zaragoza	ES
21	Confederación Hidrográfica del Ebro	ES
22	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	ES
23	U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center	US

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.1.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	In situ monitoring of oxygen depletion in hypoxic ecosystems of coastal and open seas, and land-locked water bodies				
Proposed EC Grant:	3.499.712 €				

Abstract:

Hypoxic (low oxygen) conditions in aquatic ecosystems increase in number, duration and extent due to global warming and eutrophication. Global warming will lead to degassing of oxygen, increased stratification, reduced deep-water circulation and changes in wind patterns affecting transport and mixing. Projected increases in hypoxia (e.g. doubling of "dead zones") are accompanied by enhanced emission of greenhouse gases, losses in biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism. A better understanding of global changes in oxygen depletion requires a global observation system continuously monitoring oxygen at high resolution, including assessment of the role of the seafloor in controlling the sensitivity of aquatic systems to and recovery from hypoxia. Here we propose to monitor oxygen depletion and associated processes in aquatic systems that differ in oxygen status or sensitivity towards change: open ocean, oxic with high sensitivity to global warming (Arctic), semi-enclosed with permanent anoxia (Black Sea, Baltic Sea) and seasonally or locally anoxic land-locked systems (fjords, lagoons, lakes) subject to eutrophication. We will improve the capacity to monitor oxygen depletion globally, by implementing reliable long-term sensors to different platforms for in situ monitoring; and locally by training and implementing competence around the Black Sea. Our work will contribute to GEOSS tasks in the water, climate, ecosystem and biodiversity work plans, and comply to GEOSS standards by sharing of observations and products with common standards and adaptation to user needs using a state of the art world data centre. We will connect this project to the GOOS Regional Alliances and the SCOR working group and disseminate our knowledge to local, regional and global organisations concerned with water and ecosystem health and management.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Max-Planck Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	DE
2	Alfred Wegener Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung	DE
3	Eidgenössische Anstalt für Wasserversorgung, Abwasserreinigung und Gewässerschutz	CH
4	Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas	UA
5	Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften	DE
6	Institut Francais de Recherche pour L'Exploitation de la Mer	FR
7	Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia	IT
8	Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research	DE
9	Istanbul Teknik Universitesi	TR
10	Universität Bremen	DE
11	Scottish Association of Marine Science	UK
12	Göteborgs Universitet	SE
13	University of Patras	EL
14	GKSS-Forschungszentrum Geesthacht GmbH	DE
15	National Institute of Marine Geology and Geo-ecology	RO
16	Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences)	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.1.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-IP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Energy Observation for monitoring and assessment of the environmental impact of energy use				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.011.000 €				

Abstract:

The main objective of the EnerGEO project is to develop a strategy for a global assessment of the current and future impact of the exploitation of energy resources on the environment and ecosystems and to demonstrate this strategy for a variety of energy resources worldwide. The global observation strategy will be developed to appropriately assess the impacts of current and future transitions in energy-use on the environment by a combination of: models already available for the different sources of energy: TASES, REMIX and MESSAGE existing global datasets from which environmental indicators will be derived to quantify changes to freshwater systems, biosphere, ecosystems, atmosphere and oceans. existing and currently developed models capable of assessing and forecasting environmental impacts and costs of energy exploitation. By developing a distributed system based on the recommendations of the GEO-Architecture and Data Committee global collection and dissemination of data relating to the effect of energy use on the environment will be supported. By including members of the Energy-Community of Practice of GEO, sustained contribution of the GEO-tasks EN-07-02 and EN-07-3 will be realised. The project takes the testing and demonstration of the observing system and developed scenarios through the execution of dedicated pilots at heart. The pilots are focused on the most important issues relating to atmospheric composition and land degradation through the use of fossil fuels, future impacts of the use and production of biomass on land ecosystems and food security, sustainable integration of solar energy in current grids as well as its visual impact and relating to the impact of wind energy on marine ecosystems. Attention will be given to pollutants that are continuously cycling between the atmosphere and aquatic ecosystems. The results of the pilots feed into an integrated platform that will be run for known scenarios in order to assess energy strategies.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek	NL
2	Association pour la Recherche et le Développement des Méthodes et Processus Industriels	FR
3	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.	DE
4	ARGOSS	NL
5	Austrian Research Centers GmbH – ARC	AT
6	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	AT
7	Uniresearch B.V.	NL
8	Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg	AT
9	AGH University of Science and Technology	PL
10	Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission	PK
11	Institute of Energy and Environmental Technology - IUTA e.V.	DE
12	Netherlands Institute for Space Research	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.1.4.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-SICA	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Building Capacity for a Black Sea Basin Observation and Assessment System supporting Sustainable Development				
Proposed EC Grant:	6.222.574 €				

Abstract:

The Black Sea Basin is internationally recognized for its ecologically unsustainable development and inadequate resource management leading to severe environmental, social and economical problems. EnviroGRIDS aims at developing a Black Sea Basin Observation System that will store, analyze, visualize and disseminate information on past, present and future states of the region to assess and predict its sustainability and vulnerability. A gap analysis will identify specific areas where most efforts are needed. As climatic and hydrological changes are of concern, their impacts on several societal benefits areas of the Group on Earth Observation will be evaluated, namely on environment and health, energy, water, ecosystems, agriculture, biodiversity and environmental risks. EnviroGRIDS will rely on ultra-modern technology using the largest gridded computing infrastructure in the world. It will serve as a benchmark for the development of the European directive on Infrastructure for Spatial Information and for the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. Spatially-explicit scenarios of drivers of changes such as climate, demography and land cover will be created. EnviroGRIDS will be validated through several thematic implementations within the Black Sea basin. Finally, a web-based observation system including attractive visualisation tools will warn target populations about environmental risks and help regional/governmental agencies to prepare the most adequate responses. Capacity building will be based on a networking platforms supported by state-of-the-art e-learning courses on the internet and on DVD. The aim is to raise public and decision makers' awareness on key environmental issues and observation system technologies by organizing live and virtual trainings. Through the combination of all these activities, EnviroGRIDS will improve data access and use in the Black Sea basin, and build regional capacity on Observation Systems to favour its sustainable development.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Université de Genève	CH
2	arx iT Consulting	CH
3	Melitopol State Pedagogical University	UA
4	University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna	AT
5	Black Sea Regional Energy Centre	BG
6	Ceske Centrum pro Vedu a Spolecnost	CZ
7	European Organization for Nuclear Research	CH
8	Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia	IT
9	INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE – DEZVOLTARE DELTA DUNARII TULCEA	RO
10	Danube Hydrometeorological Observatory	UA
11	Eidgenössische Anstalt für Wasserversorgung, Abwasserreinigung und Gewässerschutz	CH
12	GIS & RS Consulting Center GeoGraphic Ltd	GE
13	Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas	UA
14	Institute of Geography - Romanian Academy	RO
15	UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education	NL
16	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CH
17	Istanbul Technical University	TR
18	National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management	RO
19	Odessa National University	UA
20	St. Petersburg State University	RU
21	V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University	UA
22	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	ES
23	United Nations University	JP
24	Ukrainian Scientific and Research Institute of Ecological Problems	UA
25	Technical University of Cluj-Napoca	RO
26	VITUKI, Environmental Protection and Water Management Research Institute	HU

Important notice: Provisional data based on evaluation results and subject to modification (see Disclaimer).

27	SOESMANV	BE
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Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	BSG-CSO	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Geotraceability Fair Trade				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.460.710 €				

Abstract:

Fair Trade is an activity area where CSOs play a key role. Fair Trade is also an activity area promoting the best social, economic and environmental practices of sustainable development. Unfortunately CSOs do not have the means to develop concerted strategies in Research and Technology Development. Their short term concerns often prevent them to have the necessary hindsight. The main objective of the Geo Fair Trade project is to bring together Fair Trade CSOs and RTD performers. Discussions with the principle Fair Trade stakeholders and actors have shown that their basic needs to win new markets and new consumers are Transparency and Traceability. Taking advantage of the results obtained in two FP5 and FP6 research projects, the CCI Gers and its partners CRA-W and CIRAD, together with six Fair Trade CSOs, have defined the main objectives of the project whose: 1. To select sustainable development indicators with a spatial component and related to the three dimensions of Fair Trade (social, economic and environmental). 2. To adapt the Geo-traceability Integrated System, set-up in the previous research projects, enabling finding and browsing of all relevant information corresponding to the needs of Fair Trade actors. 3. To validate this approach with five case studies chosen by the CSOs. 4. To develop training and educative tools to disseminate this approach. The Geo Fair Trade project is based on a permanent communication between the RTD performers and the CSOs, who will participate in all scheduled progress meetings, to validate the results or to reorientate the Research and Technology Development activities. The final expected result is a reference framework built on the sustainable development geo-indicators that can be used in all the traceability systems already implemented in Fair Trade. This reference framework will improve the certification of the best practices implemented by the Fair Trade actors

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Gers	FR
2	Centre de Coopération International en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	FR
3	Centre wallon de Recherches agronomiques	BE
4	ECOCERT INTERNATIONAL Northeim	DE
5	Système d'Information à Référence Spatiale (SIRS) SAS	FR
6	Equi'Sol (Equitable et Solidaire)	FR
7	Pakka Trade AG (Ltd)	CH
8	International Fair Trade Association	NL
9	Plate Forme pour le Commerce Equitable	FR
10	Wageningen University and Research	NL
11	Max Havelaar France	FR
12	Coordinadora Estatal del Comercio Justo	ES

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	18
Title:	Participatory Assessment of Sustainable Development indicators on good governance from the Civil Society perspective				
Proposed EC Grant:	597.360 €				

Abstract:

PASSO will assess Sustainable Development Indicators on Good Governance and its cross-cutting features from a social perspective. The starting point will be the list of SDIs adopted in the context of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy on the Good Governance Theme. Alternative sets of governance indicators from international initiatives (e.g. United Nations) will be considered too. These sets of indicators will be subject to a participatory assessment process allowing CSOs members to react to RTD performers, statisticians and experts' views in an iterative manner. A small interdisciplinary International Expert Group (20 members) composed of both CSOs representatives and experts will be created for a first professional review of the existing indicators. The results of the assessment will be submitted for consultation to a Europe-wide large CSOs network. In parallel, national CSOs consultations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Romania, Spain and The Netherlands will take place. The consultation process will be reiterated within the IEG first and with the public at large at the end so as to ensure that the outcome of PASSO is built on the consensus among all social actors concerned. The aim of the overall assessment will be: to appraise the relevance and efficiency of the existing indicators from the Civil society perspective in combination with experts views; to identify gaps and suggest how to fill them, with possible amendments or development of new indicators; to produce a priority list of such amendments/new developments based on a multi-criteria assessment of their relevance from the CSOs perspective; to draft recommendations for the improvement of SDS/SDIs.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Istituto di Studi per l'Integrazione dei Sistemi	IT
2	MISSIONS PUBLIQUE	FR
3	Pour la Solidarité	BE
4	University of Stuttgart	DE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.2.1.	Funding Scheme:	BSG-CSO	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	One Planet Economy Network: Europe				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.300.000 €				

Abstract:

The goal of the One Planet Economy Network Europe project (OPEN: EU) is to help transform the EU economy to a One Planet Economy by 2050. As the world's largest economy, Europe must embark upon an immediate and major transformation to avert dangerous climate change and prevent ecosystem collapse. Currently, the impact of the European economy is nearly three times larger than what is required for a sustainable world. A shift to a more sustainable future for Europe must be achieved by building an economy that respects all environmental limits and is socially and financially sustainable. CSOs are well placed to help catalyse this transformation through bringing insights, concerns and issues into the public debate and making them communicable, relevant and timely. The achievement of a One Planet Economy will require a range of actors to come together to deliver this transformation. In this context the 'convening power' of major CSOs is a significant asset. Through a project consortium of CSOs and RTD performers, OPEN: EU will: 1. Build the evidence base and enhance sustainable development indicators by developing an academically robust and policy relevant "footprint family" (Ecological, Carbon and Water footprints); 2. Build the application by developing a new scenario modelling tool for evidence-based policy, increasing the policy relevance of sustainable development indicators and helping CSOs to illustrate the links between economic growth and environmental degradation to policy makers and the public; 3. Build capacity through a new One Planet Economy Network – an online network of decision-makers, CSOs and businesses leaders. This will provide a forum for the visions, knowledge and interests of different stakeholders and facilitate dialogue and debate on solutions to achieve a One Planet Economy. The network will enable a targeted dissemination of communication materials, workshop programme and website to CSO's, policy makers and other key audiences.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	WWF-UK	UK
2	Ecologic-Institute for International and European Environmental Policy gGmbH	DE
3	Global Footprint Network	US
4	Stiftelsen The Stockholm Environment Institute	SE
5	Universiteit Twente	NL
6	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	NO
7	SERI Nachhaltigkeitsforschungs und -kommunikations GmbH	AT
8	Institute of European Environmental Policy	UK

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Globalisation Informed by Sustainable Development				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.189.089 €				

Abstract:

The objectives of GLOBIS are to synthesise from the scholarly debate in different disciplines, a theoretical foundation for reconciling the three global processes: globalisation, development and sustainable development. Our ontological assumption is that globalisation is an ongoing and in principle benign process, but a process that needs to be promoted and adjusted in relation to sustainable development. Development as a concrete and institutionalised process also needs to be carefully aligned with sustainability. Based on this comprehensive understanding we will analyse how the global flows of financial capital, people, goods and ideas are promoted, restricted and regulated through a number of important policy areas, such as: trade, agriculture and food, energy, transport, technology and innovation, and tourism, in order to identify the existing tensions in globalization, recognizing the trade-offs involved, and thus pointing to possible areas of reform in current policy practices and global institutions. GLOBIS will serve to inform European policy processes on how to reconcile globalisation and sustainable development in order to promote ambition of EU to become the leading force in the world towards sustainability. This will be pursued through a number of thematic studies of important policy areas. The project will engage stakeholders from different sectors of EU and beyond in dialogues on concrete policy dilemmas.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Lunds Universitet	SE
2	University of Copenhagen	DK
3	Société de Mathématiques et de Sciences Humaines	FR
4	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.	DE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Rethinking Globalisation in the light of Contraction and CONVERGEence				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.398.213 €				

Abstract:

The CONVERGE project will build from the concept of 'contraction and convergence' that informed the Kyoto process. C&C linked the key social concept of equal rights to emissions with the key ecological need for reduced emissions to issue a challenge to economic systems to develop fair processes for emissions reduction. CONVERGE aims to re-think globalisation by developing our understanding of convergence beyond emissions-trading across wider social, economic and ecological dimensions of sustainability. CONVERGE will research, develop and test the processes of contraction, convergence and divergence in current forms of globalisation. The research will be based on systems science to integrate social, scientific and economic disciplines in order to create coherent solutions to complex problems. Key to the success of this study is the interdisciplinary approach and working with stakeholders from civil society, government and business. CONVERGE seeks to explore convergent sustainability relationships across different scales from local, national, global-regional to global. CONVERGE will research current examples of convergence in communities, policies and indicators moving towards sustainability. The project will develop a convergence frame for understanding and development in civil society and policy communities; accessible publications providing guidance and tools for the use of this framework; a set of Convergence indicators, quantitative and qualitative, that will be used to test and model the processes of convergence including development of a Computer Programme; and recommendations to assist policy makers to integrate C&C into the decision making process. CONVERGE will play a significant role in achieving the strategic objective of EUs global partnership: "to promote sustainable development actively worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments."

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	The Schumacher Institute for Sustainable Systems	UK
2	The University of Bristol	UK
3	The Natural Step International	SE
4	Lund University	SE
5	GreenDependent Sustainable Solutions Association	HU
6	Szent István University	HU
7	SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT	IN
8	SCAD COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY	IN

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.1.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Sustainable development reflexive inputs to world organisation				
Proposed EC Grant:	983.638 €				

Abstract:

The objective of the project is to provide the EU with conceptual tools and applicable ideas to make sustainable development an operational paradigm framing EU policy making in the globalization process. Broadening the utilitarian, state-centred, and market failure approach often mobilised in globalisation analysis, we develop a reflexive framework within which time and irreversibility, institutional path-dependency and multiple actors, with heterogeneous knowledge, beliefs, preferences, technology and power, interfere in the process of policy making. In this procedural approach, the policy making process itself will be scrutinised and integrated as a key determinant of the policy outcome itself. Within this renewed framework, globalization core challenges will be intersected with sustainable development conceptual challenges, which will be tackled specifically before nurturing back EU policy-making in the globalization process. The "ultimate test case for collective action" according to recent statement by Nick Stern - namely the governance of climate change and the bottom billion interlinked issue - will be used as an application case study throughout the project. The project's main outputs are threefold: firstly, identify methodological tools to fulfil the empirical deficit in the measure of world citizens' heterogeneous preferences across a range of sustainable development issues; second, develop conceptual tools to better understand sustainable development implications on EU social contracts and policy making processes; third, propose building blocks for a renewed dialogue on global governance within the EU and outside as "if sustainable development really mattered" to paraphrase Dani Rodrick.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales	FR
2	London School of Economics and Political Science	UK
3	Freie Universität Berlin	DE
4	Sciences Po Chaire du Développement Durable	FR

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Policies and Research for an Integrated Management of Urban Sustainability				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.221.551 €				

Abstract:

The PRIMUS project has been designed to bridge the gap between research on the European level on one hand, and policy-making at (and for) the local level on the other hand. The theme chosen for this 36-months coordination action is 'sustainable urban management', thus covering the way how the various policy areas of urban development (energy/water/waste, transport, planning and design, social inclusion, etc) are integrated, rather than one of these themes in particular. This focus is based on the assumption that the decoupling of environmental degradation and economic growth can only be achieved through a better management and governance of the largely inter-dependent issues of urban development. Indicators and information systems, efficient and effective policy processes, and innovative public participation are the main instruments to set ambitious targets, gain wide acceptance, and implement behavioural changes in society. The project is built around a series of events of different nature - so-called Connection Fora, Linkage Fora and Implementation Fora - linking into and building upon each other. They convene local governments from across Europe, researchers in the field of urban sustainability management, and national ministries and agencies dealing with sustainability policies directed at the local level in their respective Member States. A pilot dimension of the project is the 'explorative application' of two selected research-based tools for sustainable urban management by some 100 local governments throughout Europe. This application should explore the connectivity between research and policy-making and deliver criteria for its general enhancement in other thematic areas and in the future. With the European Report on Urban Sustainability - the first of its kind and derived from this explorative application - PRIMUS will demonstrate the fascinating potential of a better connectivity between research and policy-making.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	ICLEI Europasekretariat GmbH	DE
2	University of Northumbria at Newcastle	UK
3	Ambiente Italia s.r.l.	IT
4	Abo Akademi University	FI

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-CA	Duration (Months):	30
Title:	How to achieve sustainable water ecosystems management connecting research, people and policy makers in Europe				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.497.360 €				

Abstract:

The issue of concern of the AWARE project is the anthropogenic deterioration of water ecosystems, in particular in coastal areas. The new approach proposed by the AWARE project to enhance connectivity between research and policy-making exploit the concept of integrated adaptive ecosystem management, engaging scientists, policy makers and the public (the latter including both stakeholders and lay citizens/water users) into comparable case studies of participatory scenario-building. The emphasis given to the role of the public enlarges the concept of organisational learning to the wider concept of social learning. The specific objectives and WPs of the AWARE project will include therefore: WP1: to design and prepare the pilot experiments of participatory scenario-building; WP2: to perform three case studies of participatory-scenario building in different coastal regions of Europe; WP3: to make an evaluation and assessment of the pilot case studies and of the proposed approach; WP4: to foster networking between science institutions, policy authorities and stakeholders in the case study areas and at EU level, and disseminate the approach elsewhere in Europe. The AWARE consortium includes 13 partners of complementary expertise in the field of aquatic ecosystems studies (UU, UPMC, ULB, UNIPR), social sciences (ADELPHI, ICCR, Missions Publiques), system analysis (ISIS, JRC-IES, UNISI) and integrated water management (BIOFORSK, POLIEDRA), plus the Environmental Service from the Provincial Administration of Ferrara. The consortium will be complemented by an advisory group of 20 policy makers and stakeholders.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Istituto di studi per l'Integrazione dei Sistemi	IT
2	Bioforsk Soil and Environment	NO
3	Adelphi Research	DE
4	The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences	AT
5	Uppsala University	SE
6	MISSIONS PUBLIQUES	FR
7	European Commission - DG Joint Research Centre	BE
8	Universita' di Siena	IT
9	Università degli Studi di Parma	IT
10	Poliedra - Centri di conoscenza e formazione del Politecnico di Milano	IT
11	University Pierre & Marie Curie	FR
12	Provincia di Ferrara	IT
13	Université Libre de Bruxelles	BE

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Policy Science Interactions: connecting science and policy through innovative knowledge brokering				
Proposed EC Grant:	1.373.083 €				

Abstract:

European policy makers and researchers recognise the large policy potential of research in the field of sustainable development, but the potential is not fully used. PSI-connect wants to contribute to bridging the gap between science and policy in the field of the impacts of climate change on water management. The decoupling challenge from the EU Sustainable Development Strategy implies that impacts of climate change on the river basin system should be diminished. This is a policy issue of contemporary urgency and it is a topic where large quantities of high quality knowledge ('untapped potential') are available. The consortium partners are all involved in different EU-projects with high relevance and have excellent contacts with relevant national research programs and easy access to national and regional policy makers. PSI-connect will experiment with and develop innovative knowledge brokering instruments in the field of impacts of climate change impacts on river systems. These instruments will be developed from available candidates such as Communities of Practice, games, group model building, and scenario workshops. We will develop and test these instruments in six case studies: Working group Climate Change and Water of the CIS of the WFD; Committee on Climate Change of the EU Parliament; German Ministry of Environment; Dutch Ministry of Traffic, Public Works and Water management; River basin Community Elbe (Germany); Water Board Rivierenland (the Netherlands); The final results of PSI-connect will be tested knowledge brokering instruments for different policy levels. Furthermore, 'knowledge brokerage communities' will be established that act as learning communities and have the capacity to maintain European leadership in this field beyond the lifetime of the PSI-connect project itself. Results will be disseminated to the relevant audiences through summer schools, a website and a final conference.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)	NL
2	Cranfield University	UK
3	Centrum Rozwiazan Systemowych	PL
4	University of Osnabrück	DE
5	Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research	DE
6	VITUKI Environmental Protection and Water Management Research Institute	HU

Activity Code	ENV.2008.4.2.3.2.	Funding Scheme:	CP-FP	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Brokering Environmentally Sustainable Sanitation for Europe				
Proposed EC Grant:	933.964 €				

Abstract:

This collaborative research project will last 36 months and involve 10 partners. Its general aim is to contribute to the EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy through the enhancement of the links between policy and research on sustainable development in the field of sanitation (a crucial area with regard to environmental sustainability and quality of life in general). The project has two specific aims. 1. Generating new knowledge on the factors hindering the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge that can be immediately applied in support to sustainable development, and of identifying knowledge brokerage methods enabling to overcome these hindering factors and to maximise the exploitation of relevant knowledge. 2. Starting up a learning process on knowledge brokerage in general as a tool for the socialisation of Scientific and Technological Research. The project components, to be implemented in the partner countries, are: Research. Activities will be carried out for mapping the knowledge and technological options for environmentally sustainable sanitation (ESS), and the actors that possess this knowledge. This, together with a consultation of experts aimed at listing the obstacles to knowledge brokerage dissemination, will provide the basis for experimentations. Experimentation. Knowledge brokerage experiments on ESS will be carried out in the Netherlands, Italy and Bulgaria via 3 pilot projects. Learning. The results achieved will serve to start up a process aimed at drafting policy guidelines (including a position paper) on knowledge brokerage on ESS. Dissemination. Dissemination and awareness-raising initiatives will be carried out on the project issues and results. 9 WPs are foreseen. WP1 and 2 for the first part of the research; WP3-6 will be devoted to the design and implementation of 3 pilot projects, WP7 will be devoted to learning process; WP8 will deal with dissemination and WP9 with project management.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Universiteit Maastricht	NL
2	Laboratorio di scienze della cittadinanza	IT
3	Water, Engineering and Development Centre, Loughborough University	UK
4	Research Centre Regional and Global Development	BG
5	Comune di Castel Sant'Angelo di Rieti	IT
6	Waterschapsbedrijf Limburg	NL
7	Water Supply and Sanitation - Pernik	BG
8	Associazione Italiana per il Consiglio dei Comuni e delle Regioni d'Europa	IT
9	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	IT
10	International Water Association	NL

Activity Code	ENV.2008.5.1.0.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	48
Title:	Communicating environmental impacts on water quality, availability and use				
Proposed EC Grant:	871.620 €				

Abstract:

The ComEnvir project aims to narrow the gap between EU sponsored environmental research and European citizens. Water (resources, quality, pollution and biodiversity issues) has been chosen as a common theme to be addressed by the project. It will cover environmental stressors, waste treatment, health effects, biodiversity, risks and therefore the role of water quality in its different environmental locations (fresh water, marine, soil, air). The project will last 48 months. The project will communicate results and activities of EU environmental research with two specific target groups. The primary target group are teachers and students. The second target group is the general public. The overall project objectives are to: empower the European citizens to constructively engage in scientific dialogue and debate; inform European consumers of the latest scientific advances in the food sector; strengthen science education in classrooms and promote scientific curiosity among the youth. The ComEnvir project will achieve its set objectives through a number of innovative approaches and strategies that have already been piloted in 2006 and 2007. These approaches centre around three key elements: creation of knowledge packages on EU environmental research and will include films, film clips, FAQs, news, background reading materials, a glossary and links; effective dissemination measures (broadcast media, DVDs and internet) and thorough evaluation of on-going project deliverables. The ten project members, located in Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway and the UK. possess complementary expertise that assures successful project outcome. The project will last 48 months.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Ludwig Maximilians University	DE
2	ProBio Partners VOF	NL
3	Visions Unlimited Medien GmbH	DE
4	UNESCO	FR
5	Hedmark University College	NO
6	ECT Oekotoxikologie GmbH	DE
7	Instituto di Ricerca Sulle Acqua	IT
8	Ecological Consultancy Services Ltd	IE
9	Karolinska Institute	SE
10	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas	ES

Activity Code	ENV.2008.5.1.0.1.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	36
Title:	Organising dissemination on Results of projects on Chemical Evaluation, Spreading Techniques for Risk Assessment				
Proposed EC Grant:	910.930 €				

Abstract:

The project ORCHESTRA has the main aim to disseminate and exploit the European research activities dealing with computer models for the environment. These models have a huge potentiality for dissemination, for their nature, based on information technologies. This area is multidisciplinary, because it deals with environmental science, health, chemistry and information technology. The general impact of information technology is proceeding in an exponential way. Specific use is often limited by a poor knowledge about the availability of suitable tools, cultural scepticism, and lack of training. We will address the strategies for a broad, systematic dissemination and exploitation of the research results of a number of EU projects. Specific dissemination and exploitation measures will be identified for the different stakeholders, including regulators, industry, citizens, international bodies, scientific and other associations. Dissemination towards regulators of all EU member and associated states will be provided. We will also address industry, with special attention to SME, which may gain from the software we are dealing with. We will communicate to citizens, their associations, scientists and other publics with different tools. In the consortium we have representatives of all major stakeholders involved, and a number of partners expert in efficient communication strategies. A sustainable strategy will result from the project. The software products from the different projects will be organised in a web-based system open to the public for continuous access and promotion. Links with other initiatives will exploit results at the regulatory level and in the information technology community, making results living and evolving. The mathematic approach we will disseminate will be also useful to generate simple indicators of regulation impact. ORCHESTRA will promote a repository of software and databases, suitable for updated information on European research on chemicals.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri	IT
2	DIALOGIK gemeinnützige Gesellschaft für Kommunikations-und Kooperationsforschung mbH	DE
3	PublicSpace Ltd	UK
4	Politecnico di Milano, Dipartimento di Elettronica e Informazione	IT
5	Institut Symlog de France	FR
6	University of Patras	EL
7	Centro Reach S.r.l.	IT

Activity Code	ENV.2008.5.1.0.2.	Funding Scheme:	CSA-SA	Duration (Months):	24
Title:	European Union and Russia Link for S&T co-operation in the area of the environment				
Proposed EC Grant:	652.956 €				

Abstract:

The overall strategic objective of the E-URAL project is to improve in quantity and quality the participation of Russian researchers and SMEs in the "Environment (including climate change)" theme of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7). This objective answers to specific gaps that hamper the participation of Russia, such as the lack of knowledge among researchers and multipliers from Russia on the FP7 and the Environment theme and the lack of know-how on submission procedures under EU-FPs, as well as of awareness in Europe of skilled potential partners from Russia to be involved in EU-FPs projects. E-URAL project, through its multi-skilled consortium composed of various leading and long experienced institutions from EU and Russia, addresses these major obstacles in 4 main lines of activity: mapping of research expertise and needs in Russia in the field of Environment; awareness raising and capacity building for multipliers and researchers in Russia through training activities and staff exchanges; promotion of co-operation opportunities between EU and Russia; liaison with Russian and European stakeholders in the field of concern. A special emphasis will be given to the identification of topics of common interest for Russia and EU, that will be sent to the European Commission to be inserted in the Environment Work Programme, facilitating the participation of Russia in the Environment theme of the FP7. The achievement of these strategic and ambitious objectives is guaranteed by the effective structure of the work plan and the partnership of both Russian and European partners with long experience in environment research or in training activities. As a result, the project will create new research consortia, will raise the number of Russian participants in the Framework Programme and identify key RTD topics for further work programmes in the FP7 Environment theme.

Partners:

N.	Partner Legal Name	Country
1	Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia	IT
2	Agenzia per la Promozione della Ricerca Europea	IT
3	Foundation for Research and Technology - Hellas	EL
4	Kassel University	DE
5	Voronezh State University	RU
6	Sochi State University for Tourism and Recreation	RU
7	Siberian Information and Consulting Centre at the Presidium of the Siberian Branch of RAS	RU
8	Arkhangelsk State Technical University	RU
9	State Institution Caspian Marine Scientific Research Center	RU