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Young Leadership Programme on Forest-based Bioeconomy Focus on Mediterranean

Social Innovation in the Mediterranean and how it can help to manage Mediterranean forests

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Horizon 2020 No. 677622





- 1. Introduction
- 2. Social Innovation in Med-Forests: examples
- 3. Evaluation methodology
- 4. Results
- 5. Discussion and conclusions







Definition

Several definitions in literature: another "fuzzy" word - risk of misleading.

SIMRA definition for SI:

The **reconfiguring of social practices**, in response to societal challenges, which seeks to enhance **outcomes on societal well-being** and necessarily includes the **engagement of civil society actors** (Polman et al. 2016)

- Reconfiguring: SI as a process
- Outcomes: effects of SI on the society (well-being)
- Actors: civil society makes the difference





2. SI in MED-Forests (1.7)





COLLECTION OF

EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

in mountain areas

his project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research a Innovation programme under grant agreement 677622 Introduction.....

Governance of mountain areas

LAMO - New ideas for marginalised mountain areas (Italy)
Improving the governance of Lebanese forests (Lebanon)
Hack My Town (Italy)

Management of mountain ecosystems

eam Karwendel (Austria)
conoMountain (Portugal)
ERRAVIVA: economic and environmental restoration of terraced landscapes (Italy



Mountain services

Mountain therapy for people with disabilities (Italy)..... Aktivno V Šolo: sustainable mobility for children going to school (Slovenia) ...



Local development

Artel 13: volunteers to the rescue of villages in Rhodope mountains (Bulgaria).
A co-operative driving tourism development in Përmet (Albania)
S4RE: Skills for rural employment (Kosovo)
Del Monte de Tabuyo (Spain)





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2. SI in MED-Forests: Bentael Natural Reserve (Lebanon) (2.7)

IMPROVING THE GOVERNANCE OF LEBANESE FORESTS (LEBANON)



HOW DOES THIS INITIATIVE HELP INVOLVE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE GOVERNANCE OF LEBANESE FORESTS?

A Stakeholder's Governance Committee has been implemented in the Bentael Nature Reserve (BNR) located in Mount Lebanon, one of the oldest nature reserves in Lebanon. Local authorities, with the support of external experts and external funding, implemented a participatory approach to engage stakeholders in the management of the forest and its resources, as well as in the decision-making process. The Committee, a comprehensive governance structure, was proposed to the communities local to the BNR, highlighting the importance of involving all direct and indirect beneficiaries with a shared interest (i.e. forest users, foresters, local inhabitants, researchers, environmental organisations, etc.) in the decision-making processes. This will be essential for strengthening social cohesion and community development. Participatory Governance Model: two main stakeholder group (women and young people) for whom technical, managerial and capacity-building support were essential to their empowerment.

Co-design, co-planning and coimplementation of activities aiming to <u>raise awareness</u> of <u>forest</u> protection measures, the <u>challenges</u> of forest sustainability and support activities and the <u>coordination of</u> the BNR governance committee.



Horizon 2020 No. 677622



2. SI in MED-Forests: EconoMountain (Portugal) (3.7)

ECONOMOUNTAIN (PORTUGAL)



The social innovation lies in the management of a **new technique of** targeted grazing using goats for clearing mountain pastures, which acts as fuel control in case of a fire. The initiative includes forest owners, managers of communal land, shepherds, local authorities and a private biodiversity fund.

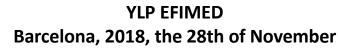
IMPACTs:

- (i) Increased jobs for local shepherds
- (ii) Enhanced community awareness on benefits of resource and landscape management
- (iii) Achieved social recognition of the value of ecosystem services

WHAT WAS THE MOTIVATION FOR THE ECONOMOUNTAIN INITIATIVE?

Vila Pouca de Aguiar is a county located north of the Douro Valley, in the north of Portugal. In this region, like in many other mountainous areas, land abandonment has led to an increased risk of forest fires. Generally, land abandonment results in landscapes that are more homogeneous, and an accumulation of dry matter in forests and rangelands. This increases the risk of fire, especially under the Mediterranean climate with a prolonged dry and hot summer season which is naturally favourable to wildfires. Forest fires are problematic from the point of view of security, loss of value of forest products and loss of ecosystem services. The EconoMountain initiative aims to create new economic activities and use resources in ways to reduce forest fuel and control forest fires.

> Horizon 2020 No. 677622





2. SI in MED-Forests:

Santa Olga reconstruction after the big forest fires of January 2017 (Chile) (4.7)





- **Political decision of defining a Work Table**, with widen community participation (existing social fabric), public and private; direct involvement of authorities.
 - **Co-construction of a Master Plan** (transformation of Santa Olga into a planned location; served; safe; equipped): political and social agreement concerning the transition and reconstruction process.
- Accountability: towards the damaged, their organizations, the communication media and the political actors.





Source: Pancani, 2018

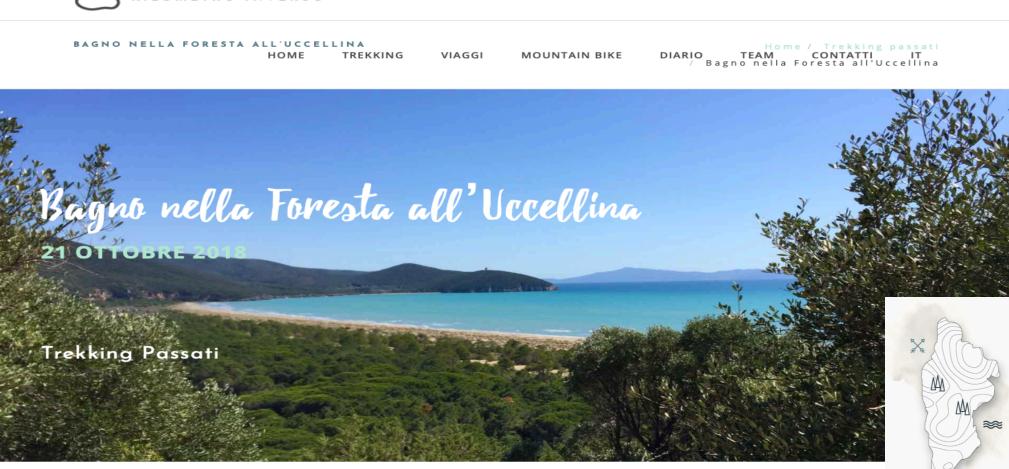


Horizon 2020 No. 677622



2. SI in MED-Forests: Forest baths in the Uccellina Forest in Maremma (Italy) (5.7)





ESCURSIONE A PIEDI | DETTAGLI | EQUIPAGGIAMENTO



Horizon 2020 No. 677622



CHI SIAMO

2. SI in MED-Forests: Kindergarden activities

ASILO NEL BOSCO

Non è vietato essere felici

http://www.asilonelbosco.c om/wp/la-mappa-delleesperienze-in-natura/

HOME

COSA FACCIAMO

(6.7)

BLOG APPUNTAMENTI

ESPERIENZE IN NATURA - MAPPA

CONTATTI





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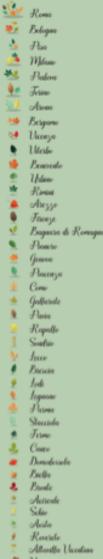


2. SI in MED-Forests: Kindergarden activities (7.7)

Mappa delle Esperienze Educative in Natura

About 60 initiatives









http://www.asilonelbosco.com/wp/lamappa-delle-esperienze-in-natura/





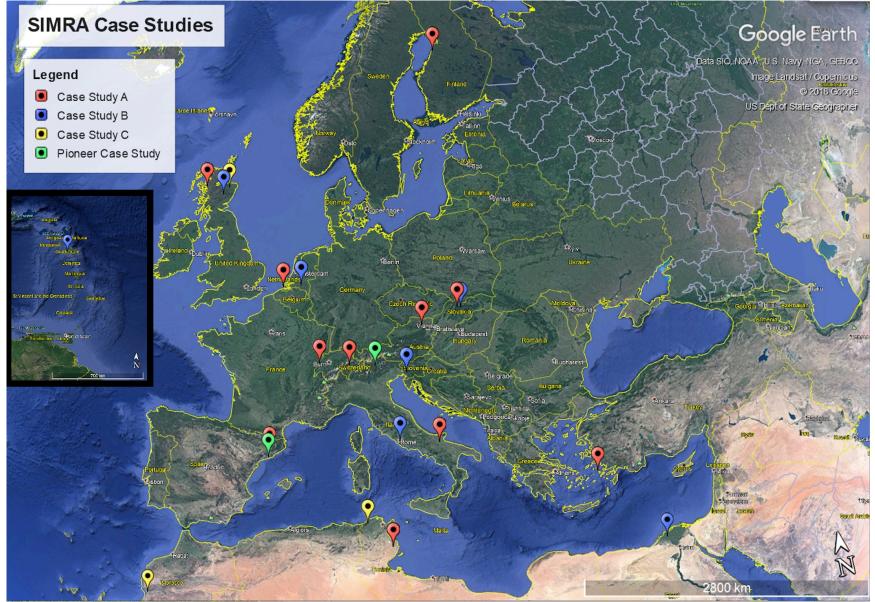


- Literature review (163 frameworks/approaches/methods, 214 assessment or evaluation tools)
- SI Think Tank (SITT) members consulted (34 stakeholders at EU level; 2 online consultations, 1 world café)
- *Ad hoc* developed:
 - an evaluation framework
 - a pilot evaluation approach and method
 - a pilot set of data collection tools => tested in 2 pilot cases
- A refined set of data collection tools => 1 Focus Group (T2), 4 (Questionnaires: T3-T4-T5-T6), 2 Semi-structured interview (T7-T8) (guidelines T1+ OPINIO)
- Currently under application in 10 Case Studies











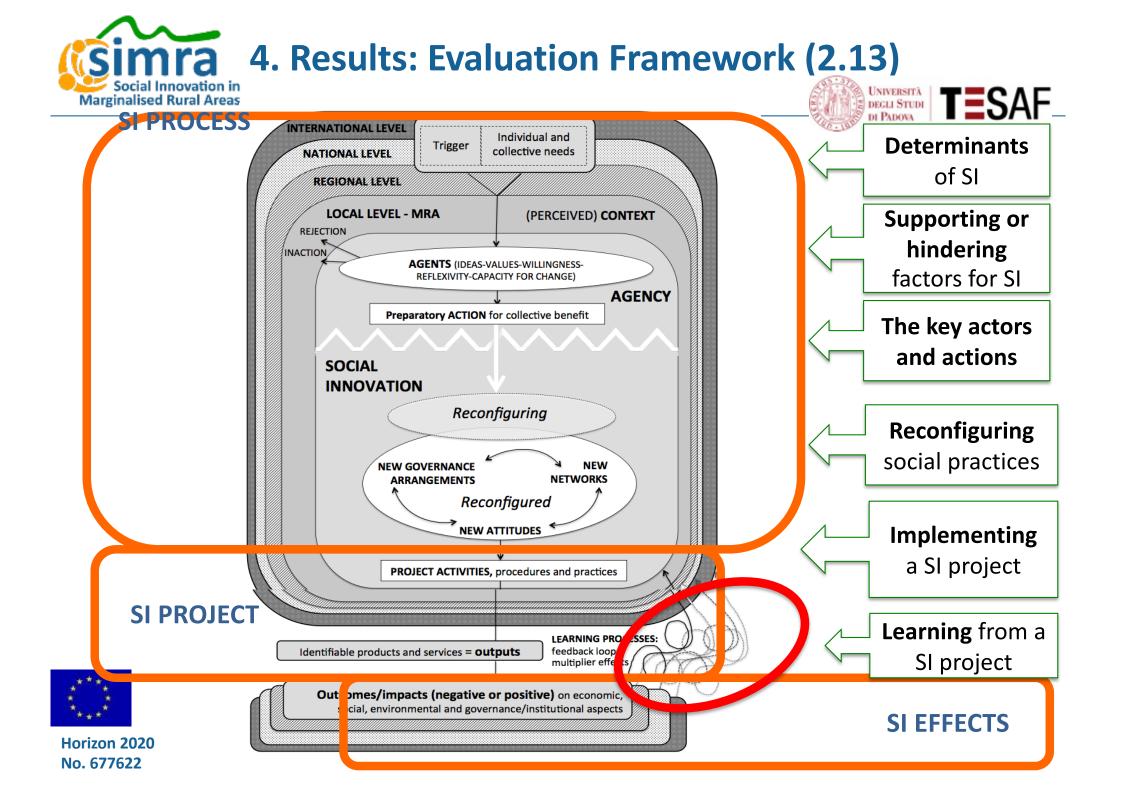
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- SI in MRAs should be evaluated at local level
- The evaluation can be done **ongoing**, final or ex-post
- The starting point and a core element of the evaluation is the agency (innovators + followers + transformers)
- Any **SI INITIATIVE** includes 3 parts:
 - 1) the SI process
 - 2) the SI project
 - 3) the SI outcomes/impacts and learning processes
- Qualitative-quantitative approaches and tools are mixed

 → a combination of focus group, structured and semi-structured
 interviews to different actors, consultation of datasets
 - → final evaluation report: narrative text + indices/figures/numbers







4. Results: two "flows" (3.13)



(Source: Secco et al. 2017: 108, D4.2)

• Development of SMART/RACER indicators able to complement those currently used, e.g.,

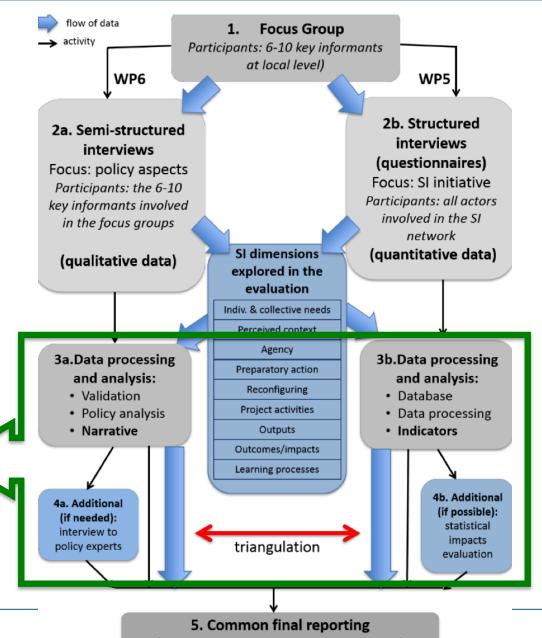
CMES impact indicator

- *I.14 Rural employment rate* (secondary data, LAU level)

SIMRA impact indicator

- Level of satisfaction of the SI employees within the SI network (quality of work)
- Density network variation
- Cross-checked with qualitativebased information

• To understand SI possible transferability





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(narrative text + a few selected indicators)



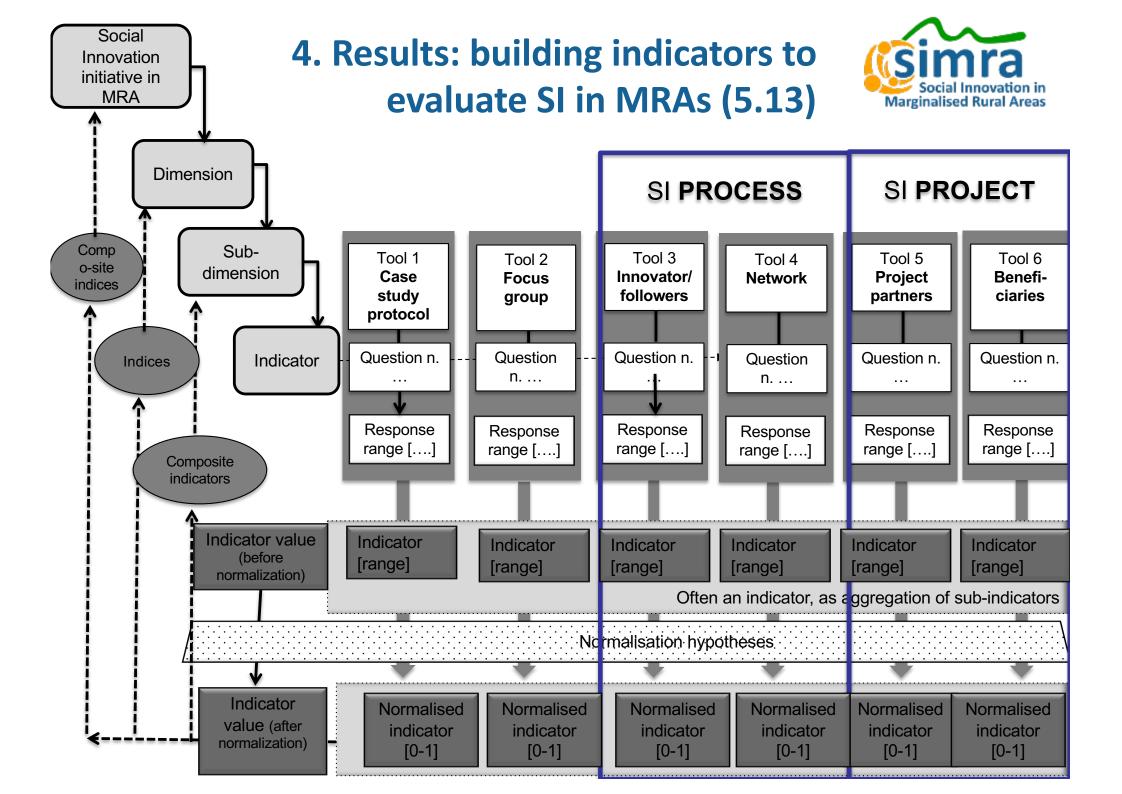
4. Results: building indicators (4.13)

	Sub-					data	a coll	ectio	on tool		L		NDIC	ATOR	S REE	IS		NDICA	TORS	D.P.	Othe
Dimension	dimension	Component	Questions	5th level	T1	T2	T3 1	T4	T5 T6	T7	Diverging path variable	R	Е	Е	1	S	L	SO	N I	KT SE	0
			A.a.1.1. Trigger description			х				1	Motivation										
			A.a.1.2. Trigger date			х					Motivation										
			A.a.1.3. Trigger clues			X					Motivation		-						_		-
				A.a.1.4.1.Affected	evel		х	-		+											×
				A.a.1.4.2.Affected			x														x
				A.a.1.4.3.Affected			x														×
	A.a. Trigger	A.a.1. Type	A.a.1.4. Affected level	A.a.1.4.4.Affected	evel	colle	х				Motivation										×
		of trigger		A.a.1.4.5.Affected I	evel	com	х														×
				A.a.1.4.6.Affected I	evel	othe	х														x
				A.a.1.4.7.Other spo	ify 🗍		х				1										
			A.a.1.6. Dissatisfaction				х	х			Motivation										x
			A.a.1.7. Satisfaction motivation				х				Motivation										
			A.a.1.8. Trigger who			Х					Motivation										×
		A.b.1.	A.b.1.1. Individual need 1				х			1	Need to adapt: survival a	after	natu	al dis	turba	nce					x
		Individual	A.b.1.2. Individual need 2				х	1		1	Need to adapt: survival a	after	natui	al dis	turba	nce					x
	A.b. Social	needs	A.b.1.3. Individual need 3				х														×
	needs	A.b.2.	A.b.2.1. Collective need 1				х				Need to adapt: survival	х									×
		Collective	A.b.2.2. Collective need 2				х	-		+	Need to adapt: survival	x									×
		needs	A.b.2.3. Collective need 3				x					x									x
			A.c.1.2. Societal challenge _Aging				х		х		Demographic change	х	-		x						
			A.c.1.1. Societal challenge Health				X		X		Health	x			x						
			A.c.1.3. Societal challenge Income				х		X		Competitiveness	x			x						
			A.c.1.4. Societal challenge Agricolture				x		X		Environmental quality	x			x						
A. Individual			A.c.1.5. Societal challenge Water				х		х		Food security	x			x						
and		A.c.1. Type	A.c.1.6. Societal challenge_Energy				х		X		Culture/identity	x			x						-
collective	A.c. Societal	of societal	A.c.1.7. Societal challenge Transport				х		х			x			x						
needs	challenges	challenges	A.c.1.8. Societal challenge Environment				x		X			x			x				_		
neeus		-	A.c.1.9. Societal challenge Inclusive soc				х	_	х			x			x						
			A.c.1.10. Societal challenge Innovative soc				х		х			x			x						
			A.c.1.11. Societal challenge_Secure soc				х		х			x			x						
			A.c.1.12. Societal challenge_Other				х		х												
			A.c.1.13. Other specify				х		х												
											Transparency										×
											Participation										x
			A.d.1.1. Critical governance _1				×		×		Self organizing activities										×
											Social inclusion										x
			A.d.1.2. Critical governance _2				х		х												×
			A.d.1.3. Critical governance _3				х		х												×
			A.d.1.4. Critical governance _4				х		х												×
		A.d.1. Type	A.d.1.5. Critical governance _5				х		х												×
	A.d.	of	A.d.1.6. Critical governance _6				х		х												×
	Governance	governance	A.d.1.7. Critical governance_other				Х		Х												x
	shifts	shifts	A.d.1.8. Critical governance _7				Х		Х						x						
		SILLS	A.d.1.9. Critical governance _8				Х		Х						x						
			A.d.1.10. Critical governance _9				Х		Х						x						
			A.d.1.11. Critical governance _10				Х		Х						x						
			A.d.1.12. Critical governance _11				Х		Х						x						
			A.d.1.13. Critical governance _12				х		Х						x						











Example table

Tools	1	2	3	4	5	6
Questions' codes			A.b.2.1.	E.b.1.5.		
Type of answers			Open (max 3) list of elements	Open (max 3) list of elements		
Variables' codes in Excel			A.b.2.1-3	E.b.1.5 (.1, .2)		
Variables' range in Excel			Text	Text		
Data computation			Step 1 - Categorization Step 2 – 100*(No. shared needs netw	s)/(Total needs identified by the		
Indicator range			[0-1	100]		







4. Results: indicators for REEIS (7.13)

Indicators – REEIS

Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact, Sustainability, for process and project.

Summary table

	SI Process	SI Project	SI initiative
Relevance	R1	R4	R7
Are the objectives satisfying the needs ?	R2	R5	R8
	R3	R6	
Efficiency	E1	E4	E8
Have the outputs been achieved with few inputs in terms of	E2	E5	E9
resources and time?	E3	E6	
		E7	
Effectiveness	F1	F5	F11
Are the achieved outputs satisfying the initial objectives?	F2	F6	F12
	F3	F7	F13
	F4	F8	
		F9	
		F10	







4. Results: indicators for REEIS (8.13)

Impact		I3 (.1,.2,.3)	I8 (.1,.2,.3)
1. Are the outcomes in the same direction of the policies?		14	19 (.1,.2,.3,.4)
2. Which are the environmental, social, economic and institutional		15	110 (.1,.2,.3,.4)
impacts?		16	111
		17	I12 (.1,.2,.3,.4)
			113
			114
			115
Sustainability	S1	S3	
1. Is it self-sufficient ?	S2	S4 (.1,.2)	
2. To what extent is it continuing and spreading on time? Will it be		S5	
long-lasting?		S6	







4. Results: Relevance indicators (e.g.) (9.13)

R. RELEVANCE

Are the objectives satisfying the needs?

Evaluation questions and Judjement criteria

1. RELEVANCE of the SI PROCESS

Evaluation question: Is the SI process relevant to the SI network's needs or to the European societal challenges?

Indicator R1: Consistency with European societal challenges

Judgement criterion: the capacity of the SI idea to address one or more of the European societal challenges attests its consistency with European aims.

Indicator R2: Shared needs within the SI network

Judgement criterion: The higher the number of needs shared by both innovators-followers and transformersmainstreamers on the total number of idenfified needs, the better the relevance of the SI process.

Indicator R3: Shared vision regarding collective needs.

Judgement criterion: the higher the number of SI network's actors who identify the same needs identified by innovators, the better the relevance of the SI process.







Indicator R2. "Shared needs within the SI network"

Description: The indicator measures the consistency of the needs as identified by innovators and followers with those identified by transformers and mainstreamers. Both the individual and collective needs of innovators and followers are considered.

Judgement criterion: The higher the number of needs shared by both innovators-followers and transformersmainstreamers on the total number of identified needs, the better the relevance of the SI process.

Tools	12		1 2 3			4	5	6
Questions' codes			A.b.2.1.	E.b.1.5.				
Type of answers			Open (max 3) list of elements	Open (max 3) list of elements				
Variables' codes in Excel			A.b.2.1-3	E.b.1.5 (.1, .2)				
Variables' range in Excel			Text	Text				
Data computation			Step 2 – 100*(No. shared needs	of qualitative answers s)/(Total needs identified by the vork)				
Indicator range			[0-1	100]				

Notes: "categorization of qualitative answers" means that qualitative answers with same meaning but different wording are considered the same.







4. Results:

REEIS (preliminary computation) (11.13)

Relevance	[0-100] R1 31,82	Process [0-100] R2 NA	[0-100] R3 NA	[0-100] R4 27,27	Project [1-10] R5 8,89	[0-3] R6 1,56	Initi [1-10] R7 5,56	ative [0-100] R8 NA					
Efficiency	[0-inf] E1 3,74	Process [0.1-10] E2 1,88	[0.1-10] E3 1,48	[0-inf] E4 NA	Pro [0-inf] E5 3,01	oject [1-4] E6 2,50	[1-4] E7 3,25	[0-inf] E8 NA	Initiative [0-inf] E9 9,29	[0.1-10] E10 1 ,93			
Effectiveness	[0-100] F1 NA	Pro [1-10] F2 6,27	cess [-1; +1] F3 NA	[0-6] F4	[1-10] F5 9,11	[0-100] F6 NA	Pro [0-100] F7 NA	ject [0-100] F8 75	[1-3] F9 2	[0-100] F10 25	[1-10] F11 7,07	Initiative [1-10] F12 8,58	F13
Impact	[1-10] I3 2,15	[0-100] I4 69,44	Project [0-100] I5 0,00	[0-inf] I6 3,89	[0-100] I7 66,67	[0-100] I8 0,00	[0-100] I9 NA	[0-100] 10 85,71	Initia [0-inf] I11 2,11	ative [-2;+2] I12 0,89	[0-inf] I13 MAX	[0-100] 14 70,83	[0-100] I15 71,43
								75,00	110.1	1,05	l12.1		
Sustainability	Process [0-100] S1	[0-inf] S2	[0-100] S3	ject [0-100] S4	[1-6] S5	Initiative S6		85,71 100,00 85,71	10.2 10.3 10.4	1,27 1,03 0,22	12.2 12.3 12.4		
	100,00	2,00	33,33 38,89	60 \$3.1	3,16667								
			25,00	S3.2									







4. Results:

SI dimensions (preliminary computation) (12.13)

	T!		Casial manda												
A. Individual and collective needs	Tri [1-10] Aa1 5,64	gger [0-100] Aa2 33,33	Social needs [0-6] Ab1 3,50												
9. Perceived context	[0-12] Bb1 2,38	(P)OT [1-10] Bb2 3,36	[0-100] Bb3 42,86												
	lo	lea	Lader	rshin	Vision	Resilience		Capa	acities						
C. Agency - Agents	[0-100] Ca1 100,00	[1-10] Ca2 9,00	[0-100] Cb1	[0-100] Cb2 1,53	[0-100] Cc1 57,14	[1-10] Cd1 7,75	[0.1-inf] Ce1	[0-100] Cd2 35,71	[1-10] Ce3 5,21	[0-100] Ce4 28,57					
	Evog	eneous	Info	Enga	gement of a	ectors									
D. Agency – Preparatory actions	[0-100] Da1 0,00	[1-10] Da2 3,98	[0-100] Db1 71,43	[0-100] Dd1 83,33	[1-4] Dd2 2,25	[0-100] Dd3 84,85									
E. Reconfiguring and							New network	s						New att	titudes
reconfigured social practices	[1,2,3,4] Ea1 NA	[0-1] Ea2 0,61	[1-10] Ea3 5,14	[0-100] Ea4	[0-100] Ea5 21,43	[0-100] Ea6 35,71	[0-100] Ea7 21,43	[0-1] Ea8 0,00	[0-1] Ea9 0,93	[0-100] Ea10 64,34	[1-inf] Ea11	[1-10] Ea12 7,92	[1-10] Ea13 2,21	[0-100] Eb1 100,00	[1-10] Eb2 5,21
	Planning	Human reso	Financial res	Infrastructu	External int	Administrat	Monitoring	Sur	port						
F. Project activities	[0-100] Fa1 45,83	[0-100] Fb1 23,25	[0-100] Fc1 13,89	[0-100] Fd1 38,89	[0-100] Fe1 29,17	[0-100] Ff1 25,00	[0-100] Fg1 44,44	[1-10] Fh1 8,71	[1-10] Fh2 NA						
G. Outputs	[0-inf] Gb1 0,56	Beneficiaries [0-100] Gb2 55,56	s [0-100] Gb3 0,00												
			Outco	mes					Impacts				Impacts of th	e SI initiative	
H. Outcomes and Impacts	[0-100] Hb1 29.55	[0-100] Hb2 32,14	[0-100] Hb3 44,44	[0-100] Hb4 41,67	[0-100] Hb5 33,33	[0-100] Hb6 14,29	[1-10] Hc1 2.20	[1-10] Hc2 1.00	[1-10] Hc3 2.50	[-2;+2] Hc4 0.70	[-2;+2] Hc5 1.03	[0-100] Hd1 0,00	[0-100] Hd2 0.00	[0-100] Hd3 0.00	[0-inf] Hd4 5,40



Horizon 2020

No. 677622

YLP EFIMED Barcelona, 2018, the 28th of November



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4. Results:

Descriptive indicators (preliminary) (13.13)

u Kulai Aleas								
		[1-10]	[1-10]	[0-3]	[1-10]	[0,1,2,3]		
	Reconfiguring of social practices	SIR1	SIR2	SIR3	SIR4	SIR5		
	Reconfiguring of social practices	6,64	5,85	0,70	8 ,78	► NA		
		0,04	5,65	0,70	0,70	INA		
		[0, 100]	[0 100]	[0 100]				
	Despense to excitate shellowers	[0-100]	[0-100]	[0-100]				
	Response to societal challenges	SIS1	SIS2	SIS3				
A. Key elements of SIMRA's Social		29,55	18,18	43,94				
Innovation definition		[-2;+2]	[0-100]					
	Outcomes on social well-being	SIO1	SIO3					
		1,06	18,30					
		[0-1]	[0.1-10]	[0.1-10]	[0-100]	[0-100]	[0-100]	[0-100]
	Engagement on civil society	SIE1	SIE2	SIE3	SIE4	SIE5	SIE6	SIE7
		0,65	0,66	1,65	66,67	41,67	34,38	17,46
		[1-10]	[0-100]					
	Overall innovation	SII1	SII2					
		8,78	58,33					
-		6,76	56,55					
		[0-100]	[0-100]					
	Feedbacks loops	[0-100] SIF1	SIF2					
	reeubacks loops							
B. Innovation and		38,33	16,67					
learning process		[0.400]	[0, 100]	[0, 100]				
		[0-100]	[0-100]	[0-100]				
	Multiplier effects	SIM1	SIM2	SIM3				
		20,83	62,50	66,67				
		[0-100]	[0-100]	[0-100]				
	Critical innovation effects	SIC1	SIC2	SIC3				
		33,33	94,44	100,00				







- The scope of application (SI in MRAs)
- A science-stakeholders co-constructed process of development, testing and validation
- The full integration of both qualitative and quantitative approaches and tools
- The inclusion of contemporary, emerging issues in the evaluation of RD initiatives (e.g., social capital, networks, governance)
- The complementarity with the Common Monitoring and Evaluation System (CMES)
- The possibility to use it in M&E of innovation in RD (e.g., European Innovation Partnership, EIP-Agri)
- The possibility to use it in self-evaluation processes (e.g., LEADER-Community Led Local Development implemented by LAGs)







- Hard to be applied *in toto* for evaluation of examples of SI supported through RDP (it requires primary data collection at local level which might require time, resources and specialised skills, e.g. SNA, semi-structured interviews, ...)
- Impacts evaluation with robust statistical techniques not included: need to be designed case-by-case, only with certain specificities (it is not possible to identify a counterfactual group in advance)
- Need to be adapted for social innovation occurring ad higher levels than the local one (e.g. National Forum of Social Farming in Italy)







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- Website: <u>www.simra-h2020.eu</u>
- Facebook: <u>www.facebook.com/SIMRAeu/</u>
- Twitter: <u>https://twitter.com/simra_eu/status/753903906443370496</u>

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- Scoop it!: <u>www.scoop.it/u/simra-1</u>
- Research Gate:

www.researchgate.net/project/SIMRA-Social-Innovation-in-Marginalised-Rural-Areas

• Linkedin:

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Thanks for your attention!



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