



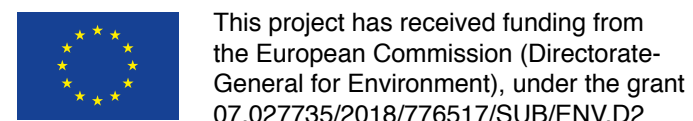
MOVE PROJECT BOOKLET



Coordinated by:



Supported by:



Partners:



SUMMARY

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1 BASIC INFO

TITLE: **MOVE- Facilitating MAES to support regional policy in OVerseas Europe: mobilizing stakeholders and pooling resources**

FUNDING: DG ENV Call for Proposals ENV/2017/CFP/MAES OR OCT

TOTAL BUDGET: 1,060,781 €

EU CONTRIBUTION: 999,989 €

START DATE: April 1, 2018

DURATION: 42 month

COORDINATION: Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FRCT), Azores, Portugal.

CONSORTIUM: 14 partners from 7 countries and 6 overseas entities.

The MOVE project is promoted by an heterogeneous consortium of 14 partners, based in 8 European Overseas entities (five ORs and three OCTs, covering 6 of the 7 biogeographical regions with European presence) and on 4 countries of the Europe mainland.

The project worked directly on a representative fraction of the European Overseas entities, mobilizing stakeholders on a personal basis, engaging them directly in face to face interviews and focal workshops. The continental partners were selected for their expertise in MAES, in order to provide a seamless integration with initiatives at the mainland level, allowing bilateral knowledge exchanges and capacity building.

2 THE CHALLENGE



Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy urges Member States to map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services (MAES) in their national territory.

Europe's Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) often seem to be overlooked in MAES efforts.

Europe's Outermost Regions (ORs)

The 9 ORs are located at distance from continental Europe but make up substantial parts of EU Member State's territories.



Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)

The 25 OCTs* are characterized by special bonds with EU Member States.



The EU Overseas mainly consist out of islands, spread through all corners of the globe. These territories contain unique flora and fauna: they host more than 70% of all EU biodiversity and include 20% of the world's coral reefs and lagoons. They encompass most diverse ecosystems on often very small scale. Nevertheless, general knowledge on island Ecosystem Services (ES) and especially how to map and assess them seems scarce.

* - before Brexit

3 OBJECTIVES



To involve policy makers, researchers and the civil society in the development of methodologies for mapping and assessing the state of ecosystems and their services in ORs and OCTs.

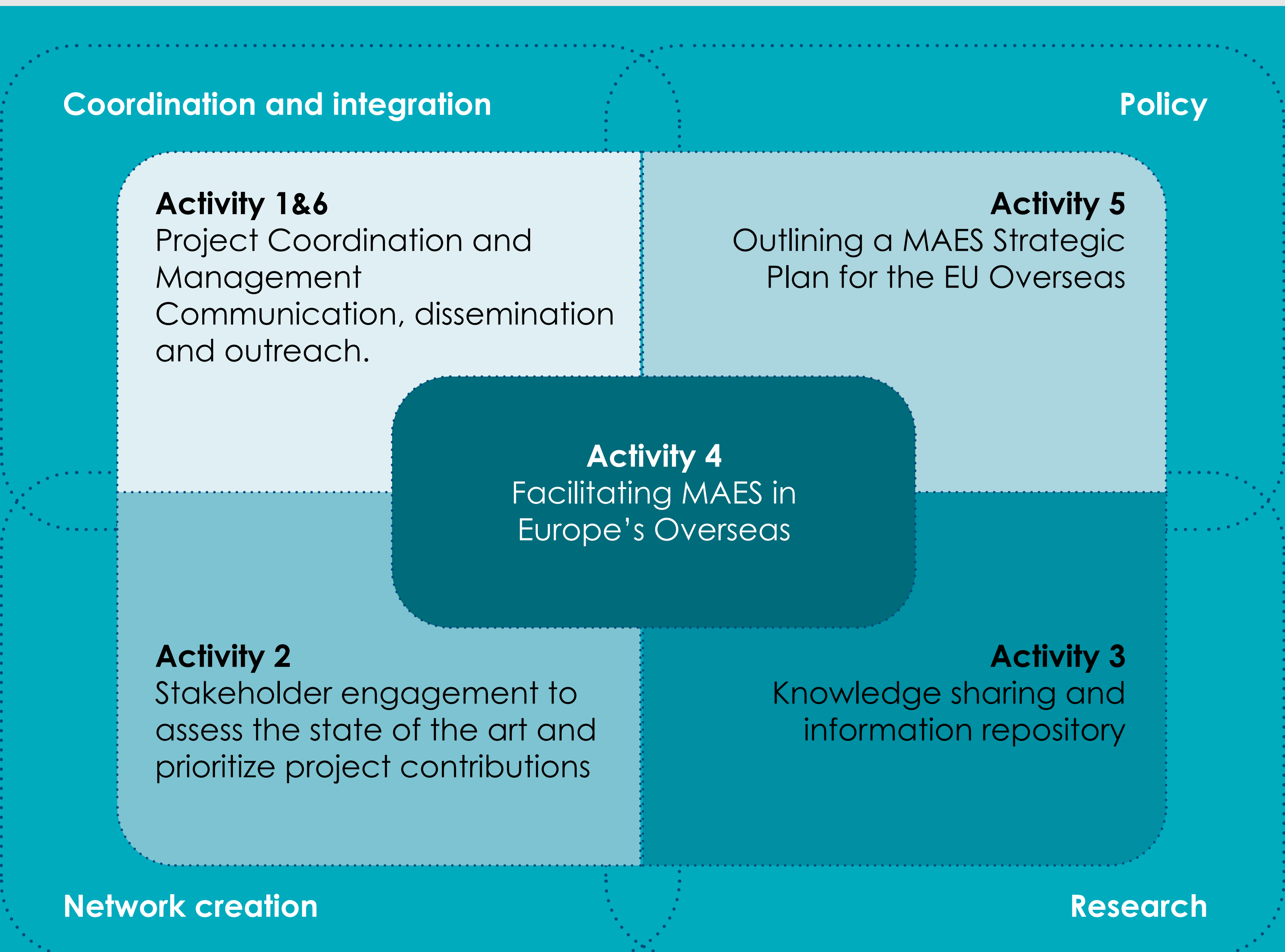
To turn the geographical, political and knowledge base fragmentation of these entities into assets, pooling resources and building robust participatory tools.

To demonstrate the possibility and the advantage of a bottom-up approach, involving and capacitating local actors.

The MOVE project allowed to apply the most advanced tools and models to **test** and **implement** the **MAES methodology** in EU Overseas entities, **involving** and **capacitating** local actors to support the implementation of regional policies. The project provided **good practice guidelines** tailored for overseas specificities and needs, contributing to a worldwide EU leadership in this field.

4 MOVE Components and their interrelations

MOVE Consortium



Coordinated by:



GOVERNO DOS AÇORES



Supported by:



This project has received funding from the European Commission (Directorate-General for Environment), under the grant 07.027735/2018/776517/SUB/ENV.D2

Partners:



Activity

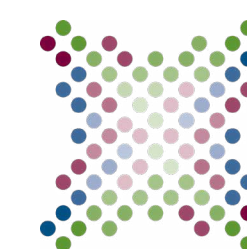


Activity LEADER

Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FRCT)



Governo dos Açores



FRCT

FUNDO REGIONAL PARA A CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA

This activity aims to ensure optimal implementation, coordination and integration of the project activities, through providing effective structures, tools and procedures for supervision of project progress, reporting, internal communication, and internal quality assurance.

6 Activity 1 Project coordination and management



Partners

-  Azores
-  Canary Islands
-  Dutch Caribbean
-  United Kingdom OTs in the South Atlantic
-  New Caledonia
-  La Réunion
-  Martinique
-  French Guiana



Regional Case Studies



7 Engaging stakeholders to assess the state of the art of MAES and prioritize project contributions

Activity

Activity LEADER

Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD)



This activity aims to assess the state of the art of MAES in the participating ORs and OCTs, mobilizing stakeholders in the definition of the case studies and specific contributions to be made by the project.

1. Stakeholders Reached



1000+ legal entities ::: 700+ individual stakeholders

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Azores (25+) | Canary Islands (65+) |
| Dutch Caribbean (200+) | New Caledonia (170+) |
| UK South Atlantic territories (85+) | La Réunion (160+) |
| Martinique (75+) | French Guiana (170+) |

2. State of the Art of MAES

STAKEHOLDERS: Private sector, administrations, research institutes, universities and non-governmental organizations

200+ Interviews & Questionnaires

What is my perception about ECOSYSTEMS and their SERVICES?

What is my relationship with ECOSYSTEMS and their SERVICES?

What are the main bottlenecks for MAES implementation in ORs and OCTs?

What can we expect from the project?

3. Stakeholders Engagement

Current situation of MAES in EU OverSeas: Selection of **8 Regional Case Studies**



- Type/Representativeness of Ecosystems
- Involvement in MAES
- Stakeholders expectations related to MAES and MOVE

MOVE Partners

Local knowledge

Geographical & Stakeholders data

State of the Art of MAES in ORs and OCTs



Clarification of ES CONCEPT: Great DIVERSITY of words



ES DOMAINS of ACTIVITY:



Main MAES implementation BOTTLENECKS:



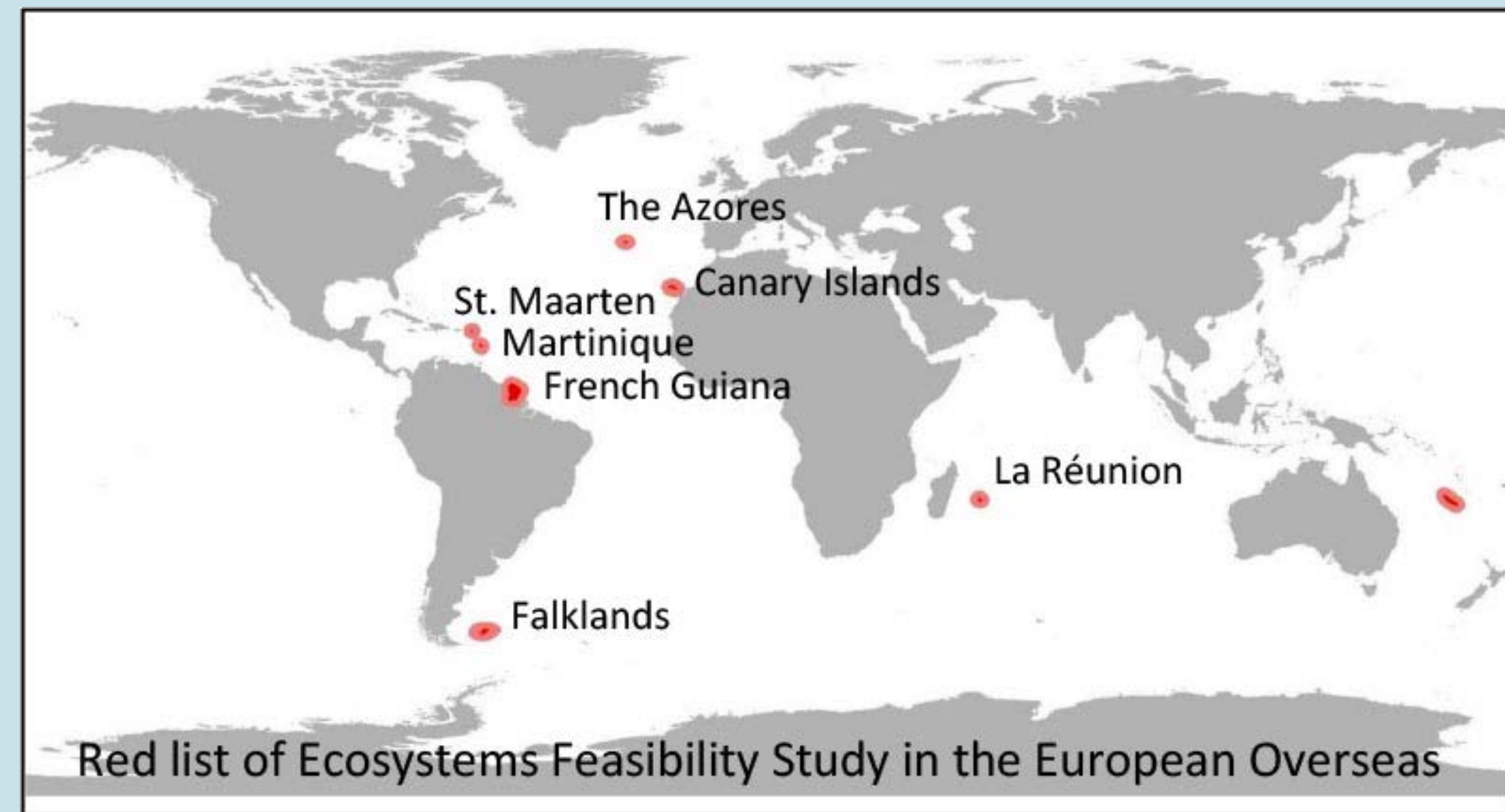
Main EXPECTATIONS:



Stakeholders Engagement

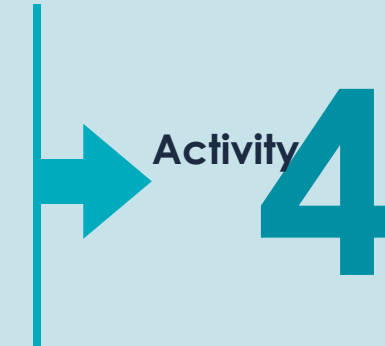


Regional Case Studies



Terms of Reference

(1) Ecosystem Services addressed, (2) Problems & Goal, (3) Emblematic Ecosystems, (4) Methods, (5) Available Data, (6) Expected Results and (7) List of Main local/Regional Stakeholders.



Activity



Activity LEADER

Gottfried Wilhelm

Leibniz Universität Hannover (LUH)



This activity aims to share knowledge and capacities between the ORs and OCTs and Europe mainland. Information collected in the project is analyzed, integrated, synthesized and structured in order to fulfill the demands of MAES implementation in all EU member states, including the ORs and OCTs.

11 Activity 3 Knowledge sharing and information repository

Activity Leader



1. Existing/On-going Studies related to MAES

A. MAES literature review



ORs & OCTS

B. STAKEHOLDER online survey



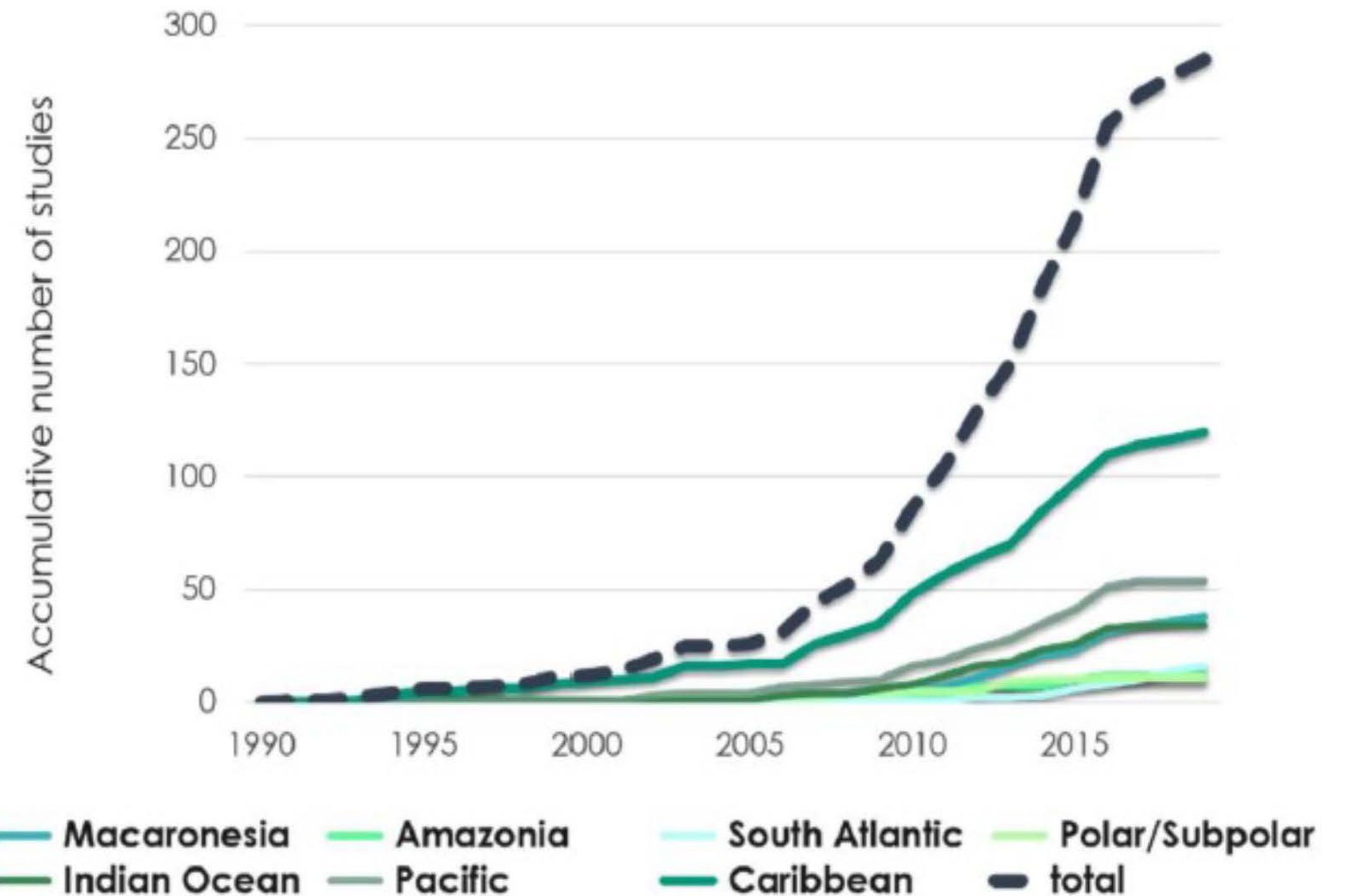
270 papers



SIEBER ET AL. 2018



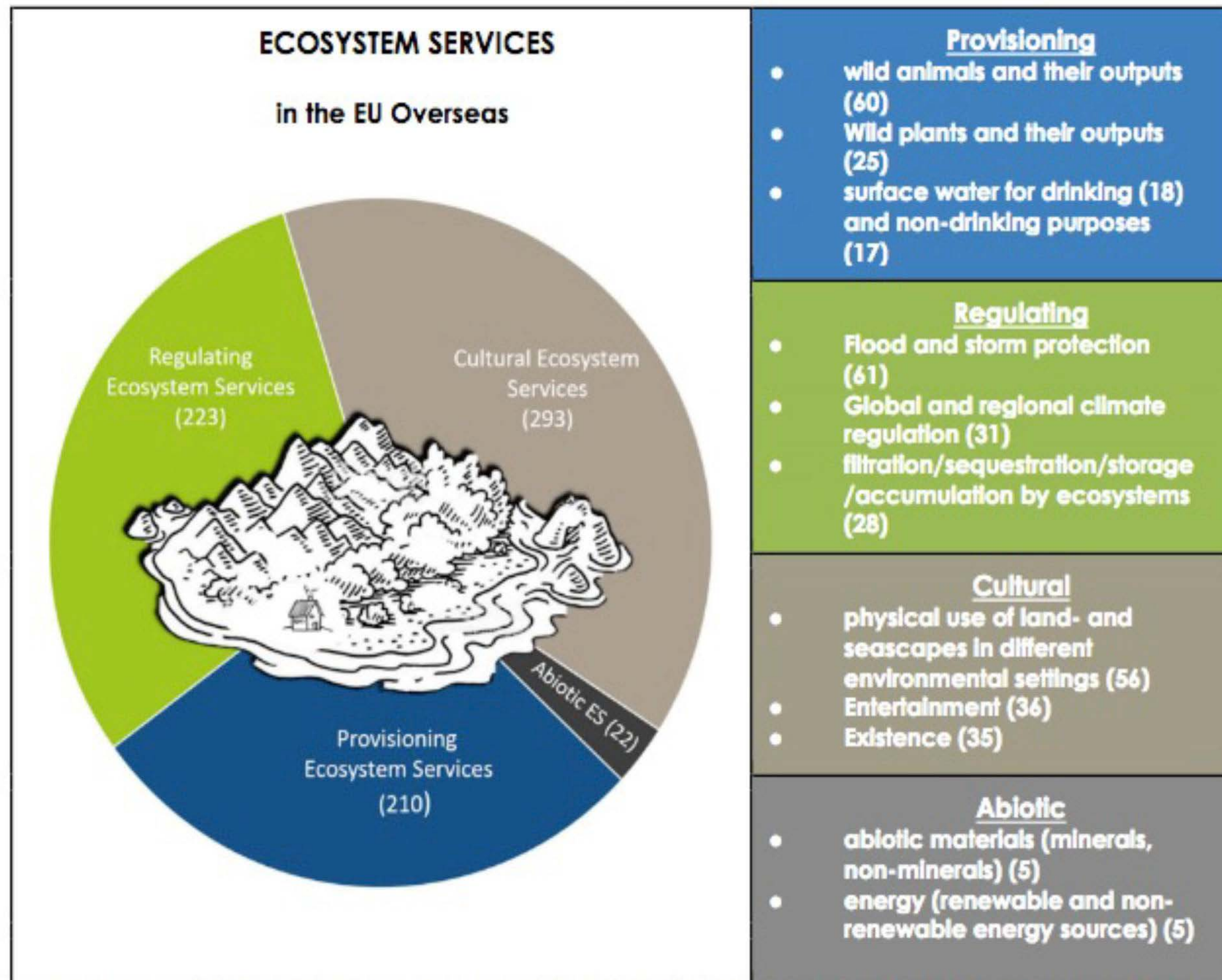
Research trends on MAES in EU Overseas



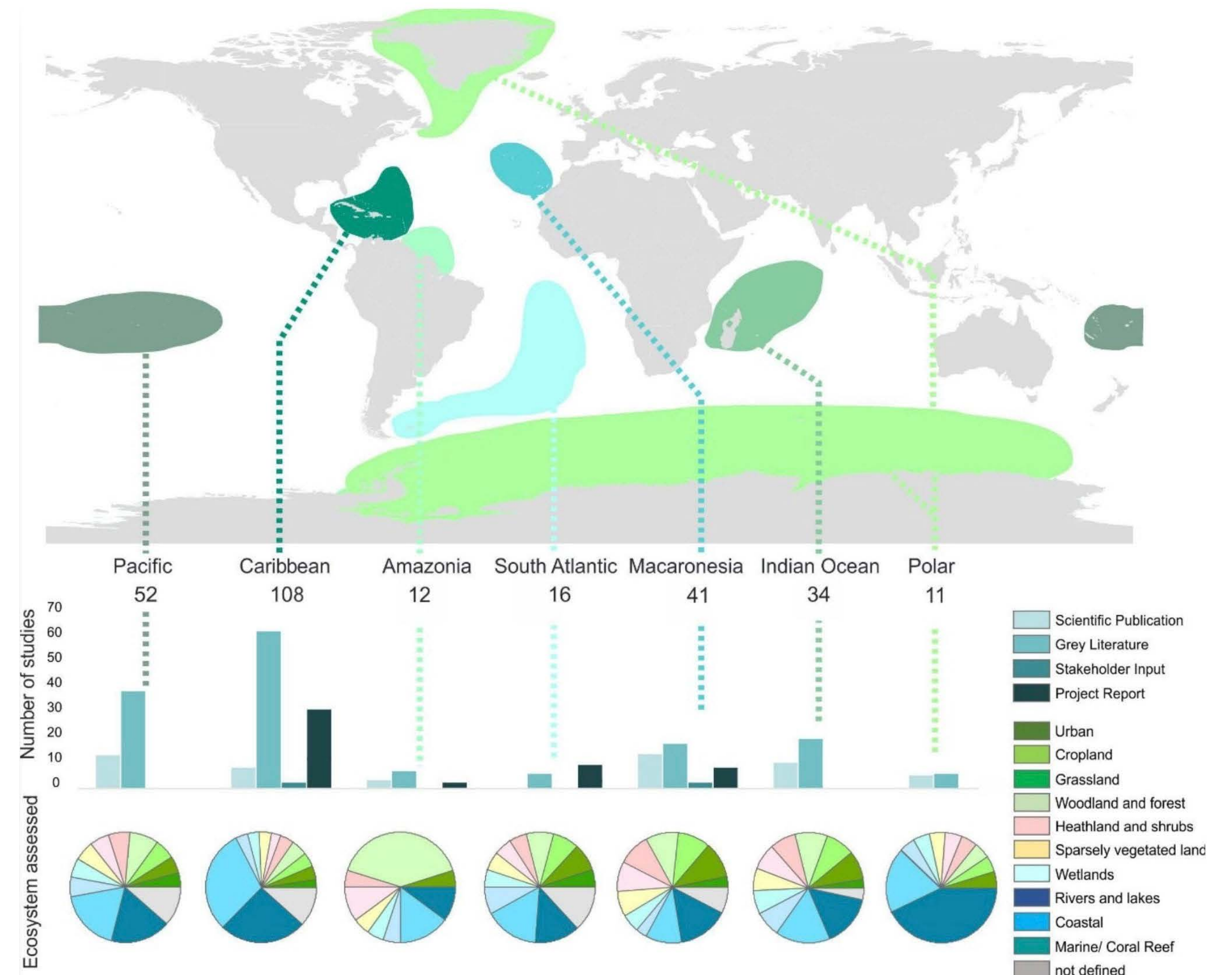
Integration EU MAES initiatives



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES in the EU Overseas



Research overview EU overseas by Ecosystem types



2. Knowledge Integration

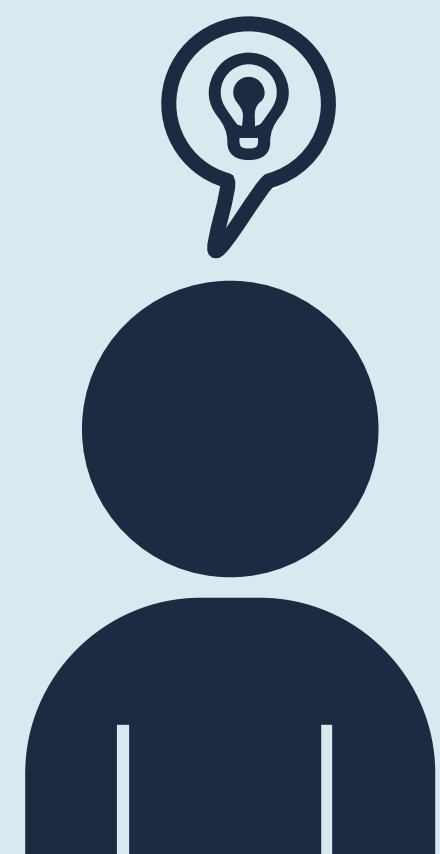
- Integrating knowledge from MAES in the EU mainland and ORs and OCTs



- Create synergies and to make most use of efforts and available resources



- Comparison of studies and methods between Europe Overseas and the European mainland



Act.2

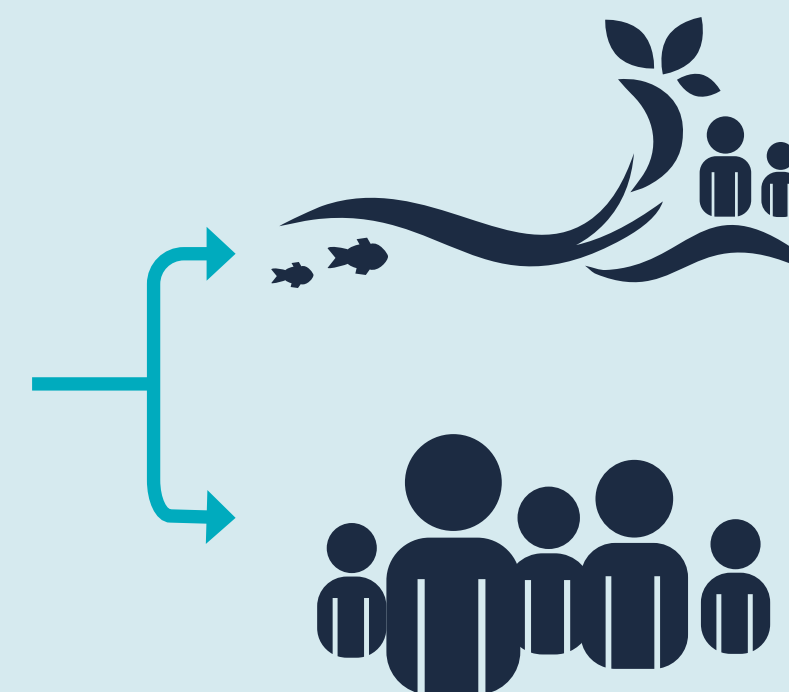


MAES Knowledge

Act.4



EU Overseas Tailored



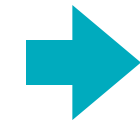
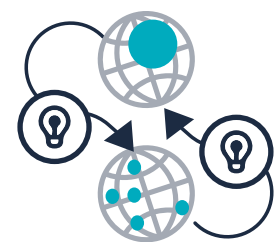
Ecosystem specificities

Socio-Cultural conditions



3. Knowledge Sharing

● Transferring knowledge from EU mainland to EU ORs and OCTs and vice versa



e-forum Act.3

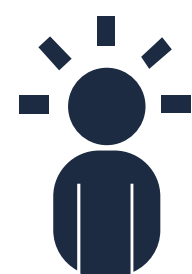


Webinar Series

Case Studies - Act.4

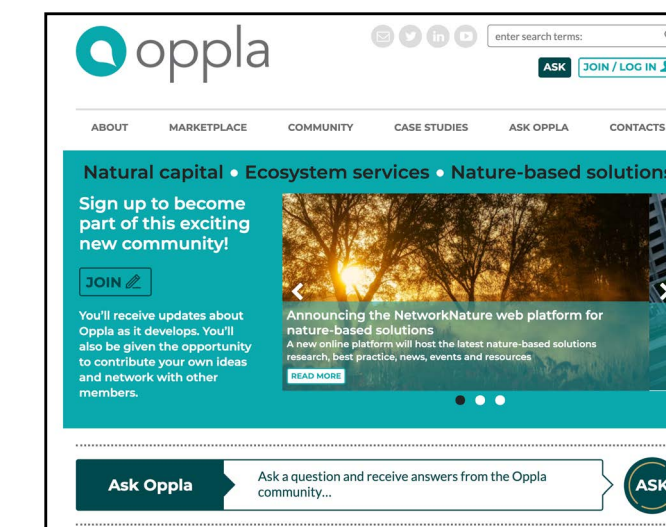
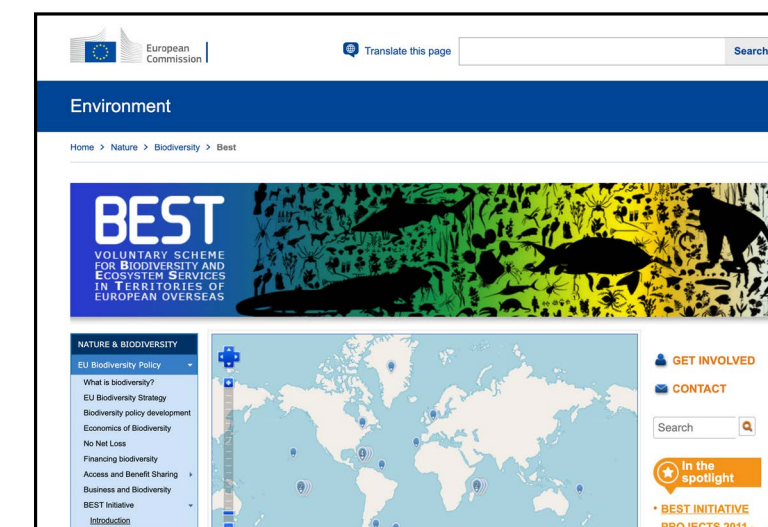
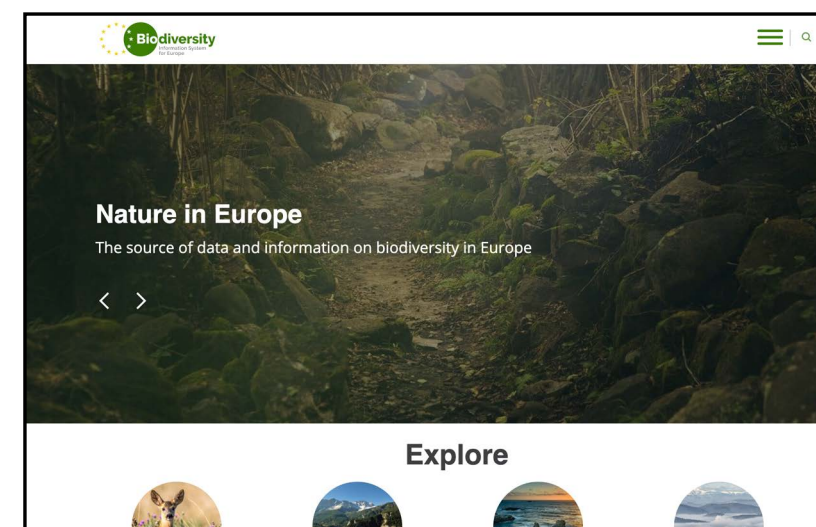


● Help raise awareness of the specificities of EU Overseas for MAES and biodiversity

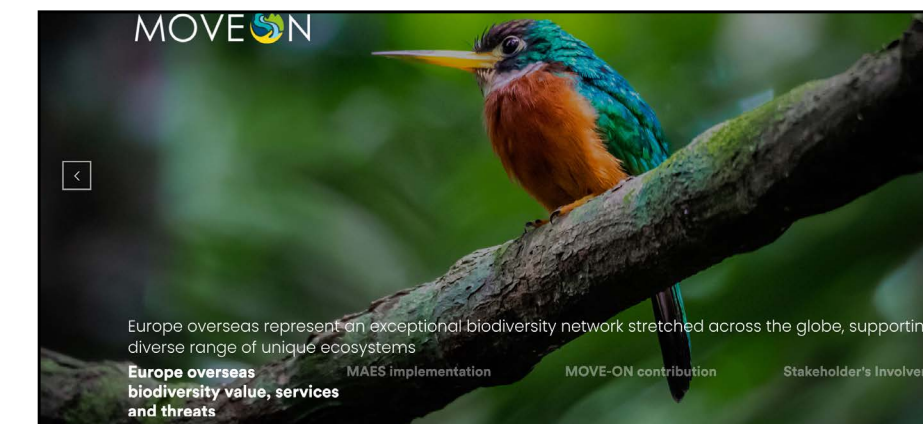
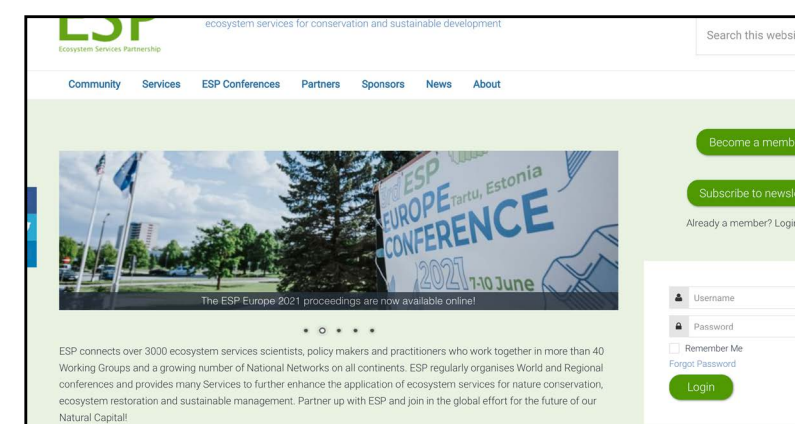


External knowledge sharing: networks, conferences, etc.

● Fulfil the tasks of the Biodiversity Strategy's Action 5 in all EU member states including ORs and OCTs



● Workshops, moderated online discussion forums, webinars etc.



Activity

4

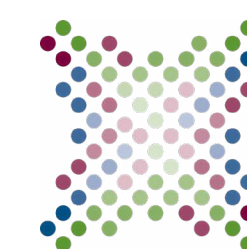
MOVE

Activity LEADER

Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FRCT)



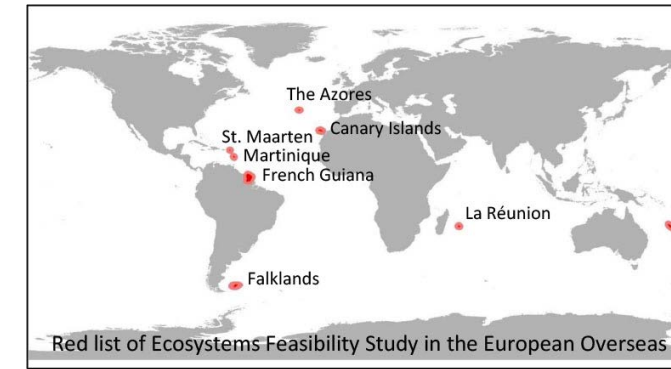
Governo dos Açores



FRCT

FUNDO REGIONAL PARA A CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA

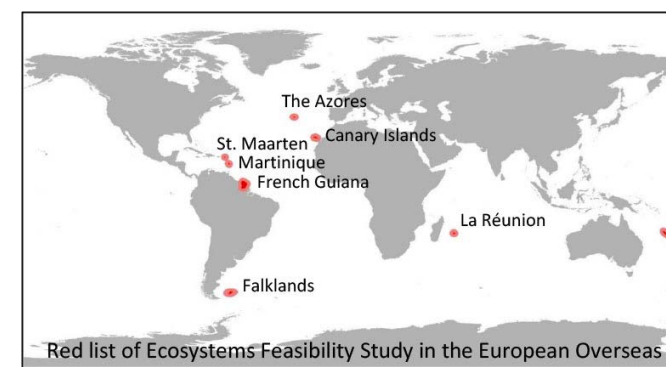
This activity aims to develop and test the feasibility of MAES in Europe's Overseas through collaborative and multidisciplinary approaches.



Task 4.1. Develop and Test Mapping Tools







This task aims to develop and test mapping tools in each of the seven Case Studies regions by implementing diverse mapping tools and using the multidisciplinary current state-of-the-art in MAES, the available data, and the most advanced tools and models for mapping, assessing, monitoring, and valuing ecosystem services in the participating regions.

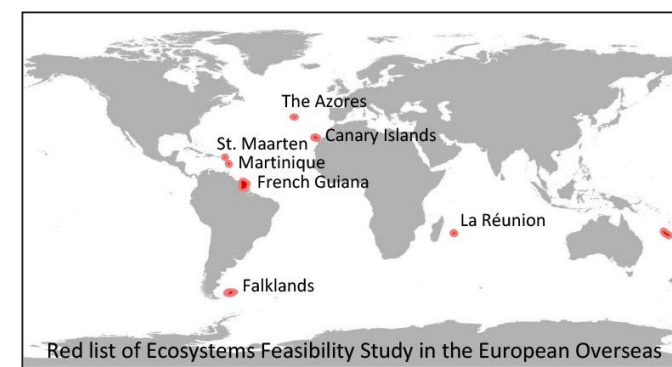












Task 4.1. Develop and Test Mapping Tools

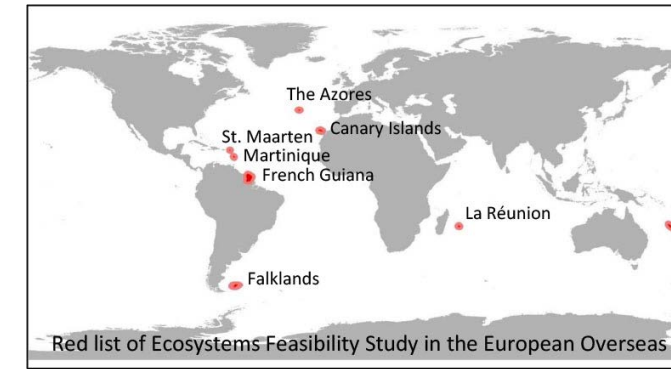


Case Study Region	Habitats	Ecosystem Services	Tools	Booklets	Webinars
Azores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial habitats Terceira Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Pollination • Carbon storage • Nutrient delivery ratio • Sediment delivery ratio • Flow retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of three geodatasets (Corine LULC, Official LULC map) • Quantification of ES using InVEST models • Statistical analysis of inVEST model results 		
Falkland Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Macrocystis Kelp</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Carbon stock • Blue Carbon sequestration • Nutrient cycling • Commercial fisheries • Alginate production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent identification using Sentinel-1 and -2 imagery, Landsat 8, topographic monitoring and in-situ data • Kelp density estimation • Use of published ES economic valuation 		
Canary Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat suitability mapping • Value transfer methodology 		



Case Study Region	Habitats	Ecosystem Services	Tools	Booklets	Webinars
St. Maarten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seagrass communities • Coral reef • Mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial fisheries • Tourism activities • Carbon Sequestration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation total ecosystem size based on polygon area • Determining monetary value of ecosystem service • Quantifying economic value of ecosystem service based on a set of parameters for spatial allocation 		
Réunion Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine/coastal and terrestrial ecosystems integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full ES spectrum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of already available habitat maps • Identification ecosystem spatial units in oceanic water-masses 		
Martinique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral reefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal protection • Nutrient uptake • Fish Biomass production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link ecological condition indicators with ES provision • Monetary valuation 		
French Guiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 different ecosystem types present in Guiana shield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad range of Ecosystem Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matrix method based on expert consultation • Quantification of ES using InVEST models and LULC data (2005 – 2015), Forest inventory, Biomass data and Habitat maps 		

Activity 4 Facilitating MAES in Europe's Overseas



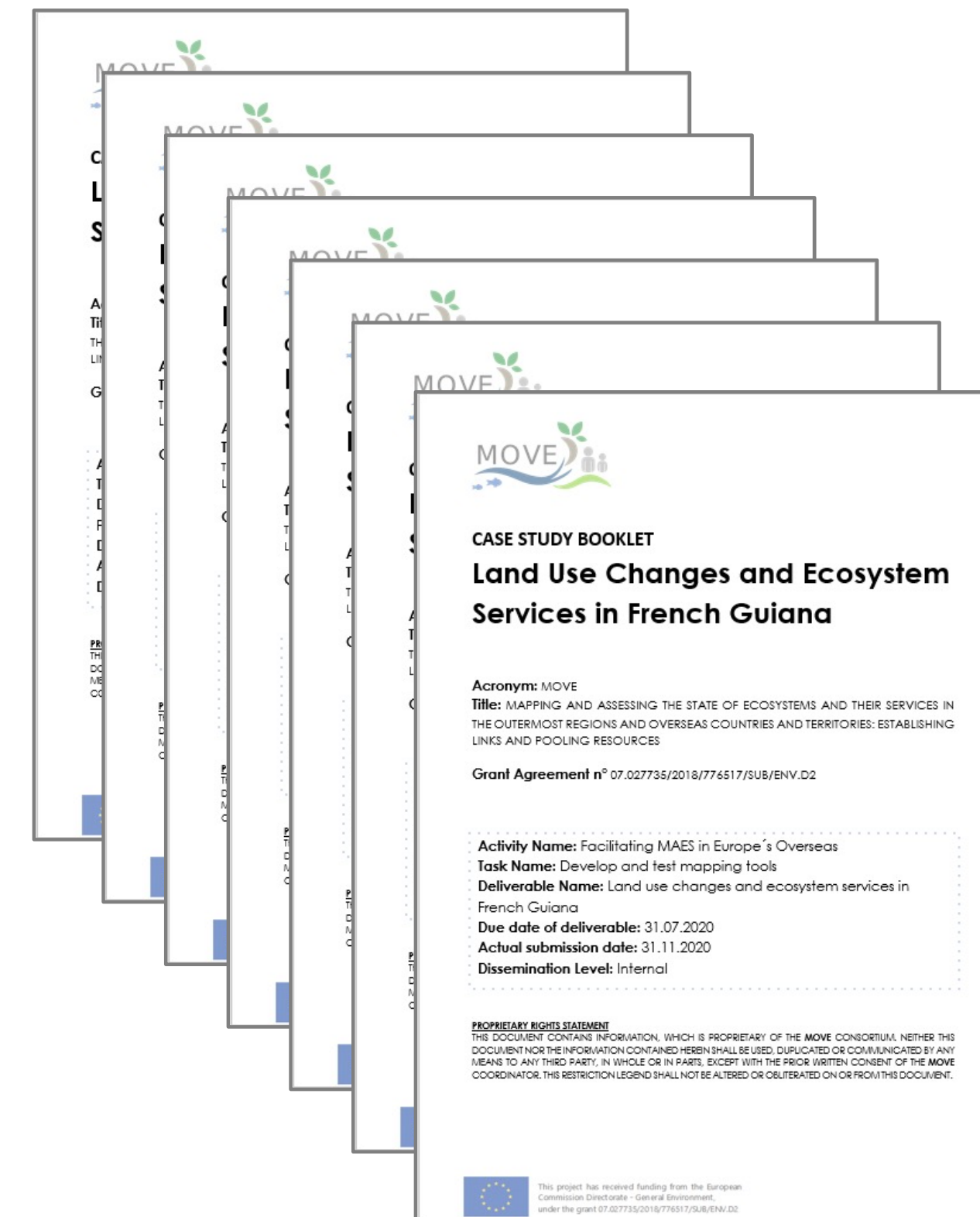
Task Leader  Universidad de La Laguna

- Direct engagement of stakeholders in the assessment and final validation of “Regional Case Studies” results, with the direct support of project’s local partners and scientific board.
- Participative validation by local stakeholders of mapping tools, including model’s explanation and final maps.
- Webinars + workshops + MOVE questionnaire.

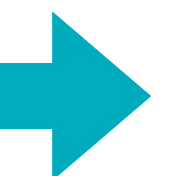
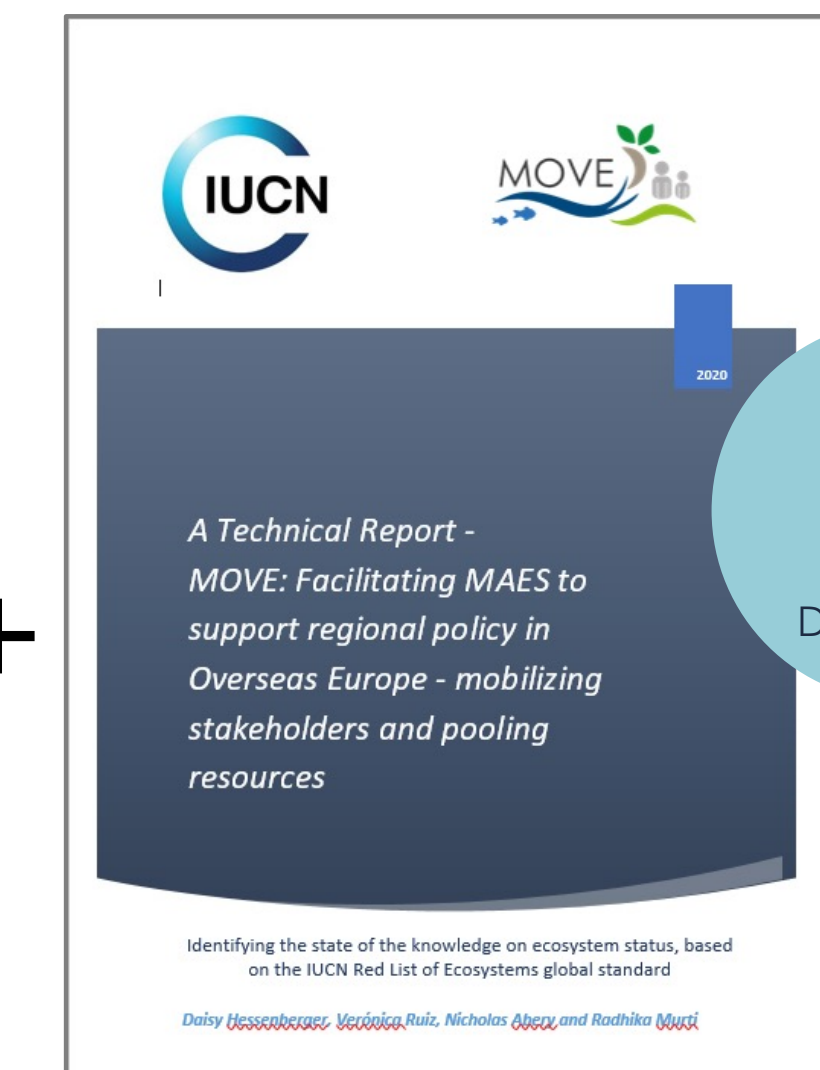


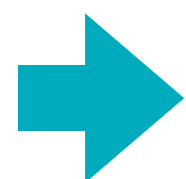
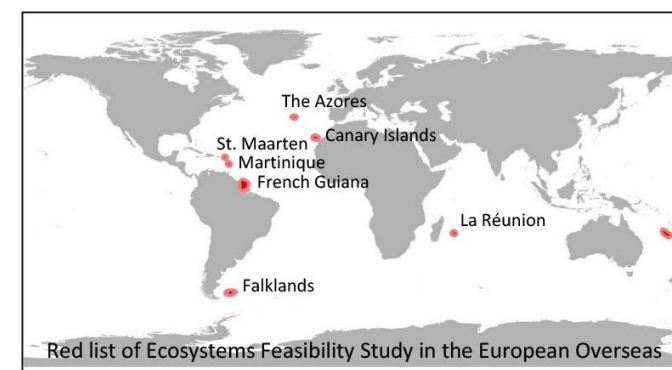
e-Surveys

7 Regional Case Studies



1 Cross-Regional Case Study: Red List of Ecosystems Feasibility Study in the European Overseas





Best Practices Guidelines



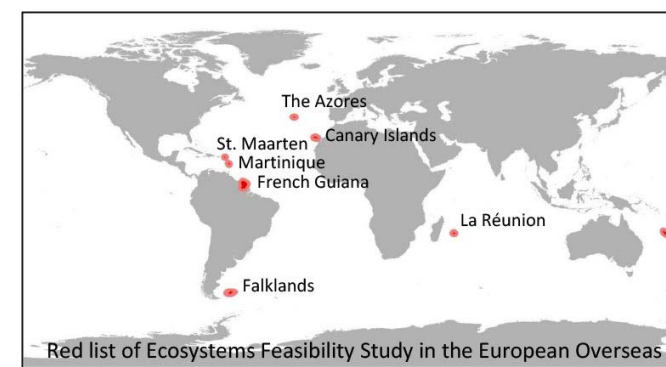
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Based on stakeholders' **perception** and feedback gathered in the present study, a few considerations can be pointed out as a **compilation** of important **traits of MAES**, and relevant **criteria** to consider when using and producing this particular tool. Main ideas of this consultation can be used to propose a guidance on **Best Practices** to: (i) **design** and program proper methodological approaches, (ii) **optimize** MAES outputs and (iii) **rise** MAES relevance and impacts.

(i). Considerations when designing MAES methodologies:

- Consider a broad range of ES.
- Properly contextualize island environments.
- When possible, rely on existing data, aiming for proper coverage and accuracy to facilitate comparisons among different regions.
- Take into account the human impacts on ecosystems and focus efforts to develop tools that allow constant monitoring of pressures on the environment.
- Include socio-cultural and socio-economic variables.
- MAES procedure need to be socially and culturally framed and carefully implemented.
- Identify sites of greatest importance for relevant ES to better comprehend the services provided by natural areas and better identify activities that are compatible with the services of the concerned areas.
- Include a clear identification of the proposed objectives.
- Ensure stakeholders involvement.
- Ensure the use of quality baseline data.

Activity 4 Facilitating MAES in Europe's Overseas

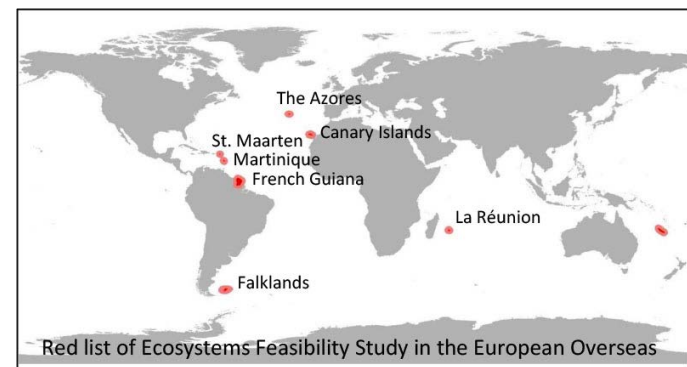


(ii). Recommendations to optimize the pertinence of MAES outputs:

- Seek for simplicity and easy interpretability to expand the capabilities of these tools to reach policy makers.
- Always validate results with ground truth before making the study available to the public and start any discussion.
- Develop high-resolution ecosystem, habitats, species and ES maps.
- Consider future projections to define pertinent management plans.

(iii). In order to rise its relevance and impacts on society and policy makers, MAES procedures must seek for:

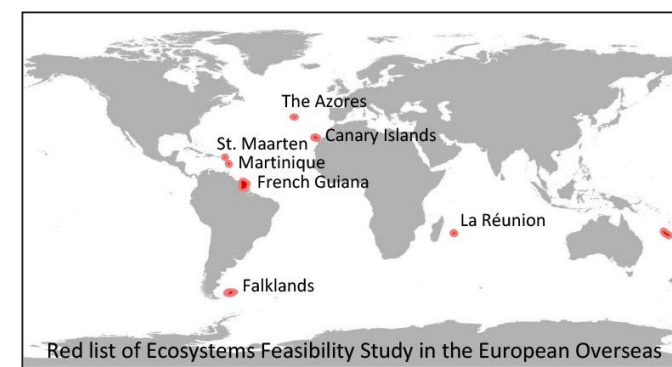
- Pooling information and resources between different institutions.
- Securing the availability of produced databases and summary documents.
- Facilitating the availability of environmental spatial information to reach society.
- Reaching a methodological agreement in ES assessment to open a road for regional cross comparability of MAES with previous assessments.
- Relying on proper funding to secure its application and communication to enhance its capabilities to reach society and highlight and share the importance of its application.
- Avoiding the use of MAES as a stand-alone tool, in order to avoid potential missuses leading to the capitalization of natural resources and enhancing its capabilities when dealing with particular aspects of conservation, mainly the conservation of rare species.



Task 4.2. Test & Assess Science-Policy Interface tools

This task aims to review, compare, and identify decision support tools (DSTs) for the MAES that can potentially promote public participation, support decision-making for the design and implementation of ecosystems services-based public policies, and ES spatial planning in EU OCTs/ORs.





Download

Task 4.2. Test & Assess Science-Policy Interface tools

1. Stakeholder participation in environmental planning



- **Forms of Participation:** (i) Institutional participation (top-down) (ii) Spontaneous informal participation (bottom-up).
- **Stakeholder Participation:** (i) citizen role (ii) customer role and (iii) partner role.
- **Degrees of Stakeholder Participation:** (i) Providing information (ii) co-controlling a decision.
- **Advantages & Risks:** (see table below)
- **Principles & Challenges of Participatory Spatial planning:** Set of stakeholders engaged in a collective decision-making process to improve the de-

mocratic deficit and the adequacy and effectiveness of spatial planning decisions.

- **Role of Maps:** Communication, interaction and transmission of knowledge between people being one of the most essential elements in the spatial planning process.
- **Public Participatory Geographic Information System (PPGIS):** Communication tools contributing dynamic participatory process within territorial decision-making processes.



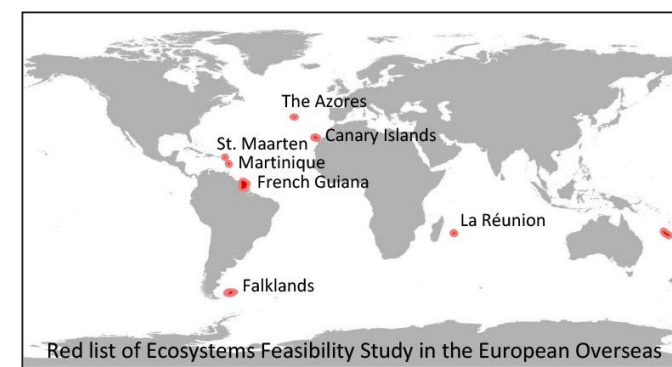
Public participation

ADVANTAGES

- Better trust in decisions
- Improving project design using local knowledge
- Better understanding projects and issues
- Integration of various interests and opinions
- Optimizing implementation of plans and projects
- Public acceptance of the decisions
- Fostering and developing social learning

RISKS

- Expensive process
- Time-consuming process
- Potential stakeholder frustration
- Identification of new conflicts
- Involvement of stakeholders who are not representative
- Empowerment of an already important stakeholder

**Table 1:** DSTs and assessment criteria for OCTs/ORs (adapted from Bagstad *et al.*, (2013)).

Targeted sector or ecosystem when developing the DST	Agriculture and rural development		Marine and coastal	Conservation and protected areas	Spatial planning	Multiple			
	Daisy	CropSyst	SeaSketch	MARXAN	GEOMOD	InVEST	ARIES	MIMES	SolVES
A. General assessment criteria s (adapted from Bagstad <i>et al.</i> 2013)									
A1. Quantification and uncertainty	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A2. Time requirements (lowest			x	x	x	x			
A3. Capacity for independent application	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A4. Level of development and documentation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A5. Scalability	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
A6. Generalizability	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
A7. Nonmonetary and cultural perspectives (monetary and non-monetary)			x						x
A8. Affordability	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
B. Relevant for sectors and ecosystems occurring in Ors and OCTs (adapted from Grêt-Regamey <i>et al.</i>, 2017)									
B1. Agriculture and rural development	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
B2. Marine and coastal (including fisheries)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B3. Spatial planning			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B4. Conservation and protected areas			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B6. Multiple			x		x	x	x	x	x
C. Relevant for specific ES management sequence (adapted from Bagstad <i>et al.</i> 2013)									
C1. Screening			x						
C2. Mapping and assessment	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
C3. Valuation (monetary and nonmonetary)						x	x	x	x
C4. Planning and management			x	x	x				

Activity

Activity LEADER
University of Portsmouth (UoP)



This activity aims to review the performance of the MAES tools and procedures tested, and the major constraints for their implementation. To integrate the lessons learned during the project in a proposed Strategic Plan for MAES in ORs and OCTs.

Task 5.1. Assessment of the performance of MAES tools & Approaches



Identification of policy needs and gaps in each MOVE Case Study region and selection the most appropriate tools to address the policy needs.

Development and application of a performance matrix to assess the **effectiveness**, **efficiency** and **sustainability** of MAES tools and approaches to facilitate MAES implementation in EU Overseas.”

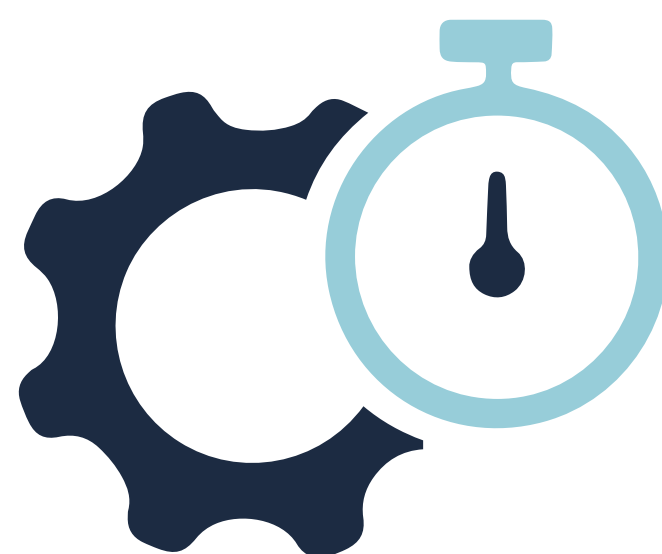
Effectiveness

Efficiency

Sustainability



Tools contribute to reach the objectives and planned results?



Tools allow to deliver results in timely and economic way?



The net benefit of the tools continues, or are likely to continue?

Need for **flexible, guidance-based ES mapping and assessment approaches** in the EU Overseas. Selection of **MAES tools** that are **cost-effective, increase awareness, cover the biophysical, economic, and social-cultural** components of the MAES assessment.

Spatial proxy methods Contingent valuation
 Travel cost Process-based models Statistical models
 Participatory valuation Preference assessment Daisy
 Market price Choice modelling
 MIMES Value Integrated modelling
 Transfer Participatory GIS
 Participatory Replacement cost
 scenario planning CropSyst TELSA SoIVES
 Photo-elicitation surveys MARXAN
 SeaSketch InVEST ARIES

MAES tools applied for modelling and multi-tiered approaches, covering marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and including stakeholders from multiple disciplines and sectors



Mapping & Science-Policy interfaces Tools

Activity

4

Needs

Activity

2

Activity

3

Performance Matrix according to needs (D.5.1)



Download

PERFORMANCE MATRIX FOR TOOLS & APPROACHES SELECTED

Tools		Effectiveness	Efficiency	Sustainability
Biophysical	Spatial proxy methods	Yellow	Green	Yellow
	Process-based models	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	Statistical models	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	Integrated modelling	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Economic	Choice modelling	Yellow	Green	Green
	Market price	Green	Yellow	Green
	Travel cost	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	Contingent valuation	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	Participatory valuation	Yellow	Yellow	Green
	Replacement cost	Yellow	Green	Yellow
Socio-Cultural	Value Transfer	Red	Green	Yellow
	Participatory GIS	Yellow	Green	Green
	Participatory scenario planning	Green	Yellow	Green
	Preference assessment	Yellow	Green	Green
Decision-Support	Photo-elicitation surveys	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
	Daisy	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	CropSyst	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	SeaSketch	Yellow	Green	Green
	MARXAN	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	TELSA	Green	Red	Yellow
	InVEST	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	ARIES	Green	Yellow	Yellow
	MIMES	Green	Yellow	Green
SoIVES	Green	Yellow	Green	

This study aimed to display the most appropriate methods/tools to address the policy needs expressed by local stakeholders. Those needs are certainly not exhaustive, and other tools and approaches might be more appropriate in a given context regarding data availability, technical skills, time, and budget.

2. Major constraints & solutions for MAES tools & Approaches implementation



Download



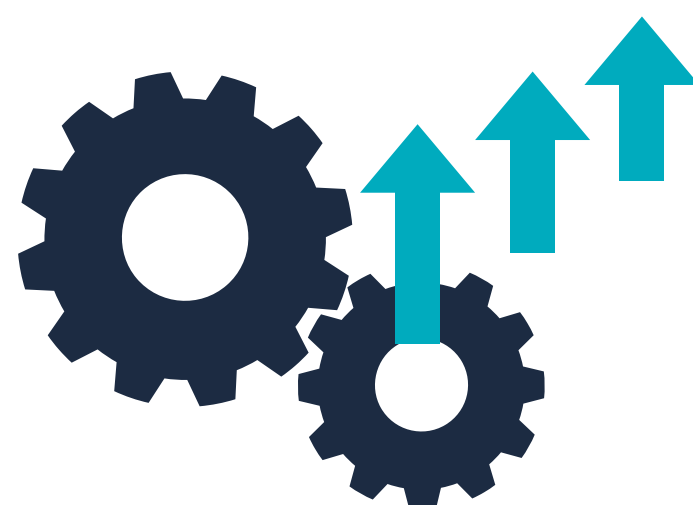
Constraints (cognitive, organisational and political difficulties) to the uptake and presence of **ES** in **public** policies and policy **practices** & Feasible **Solutions** tailored for each **EU Overseas** (ORs & OCTs) regions regarding tools **usefulness, easiness** of their **implementation** and their potential use in the future.

Major problems for the uptake of ESs in public decisions



- **Conceptual Innovation:** Novelty and complexity of the ES concept.
- **Administrative Capacity:** The weak in-house capacity, understood in terms of expertise and personnel about ES.
- **Political Coordination:** The weak coordination, both along a horizontal and a vertical political dimension
- **Scientific Advice:** The science-policy interface varies a lot across the overseas entities with null or scarce scientific input/ interaction Science-Policy-NGOs.
- **Clashes with vested Interests:** important socio-political implications that might slow down the uptake of ESs in public decision-making.

Improvement Areas for the uptake of ES in decision-making



- **Promoting legislative reforms**
- **Aligning science advice with socio-political priorities**
- **Targeting science communication to decision-makers**
- **Enhancing public engagement**
- **Strengthening organisational capacity**

Task 5.3. Outline of MAES Strategy

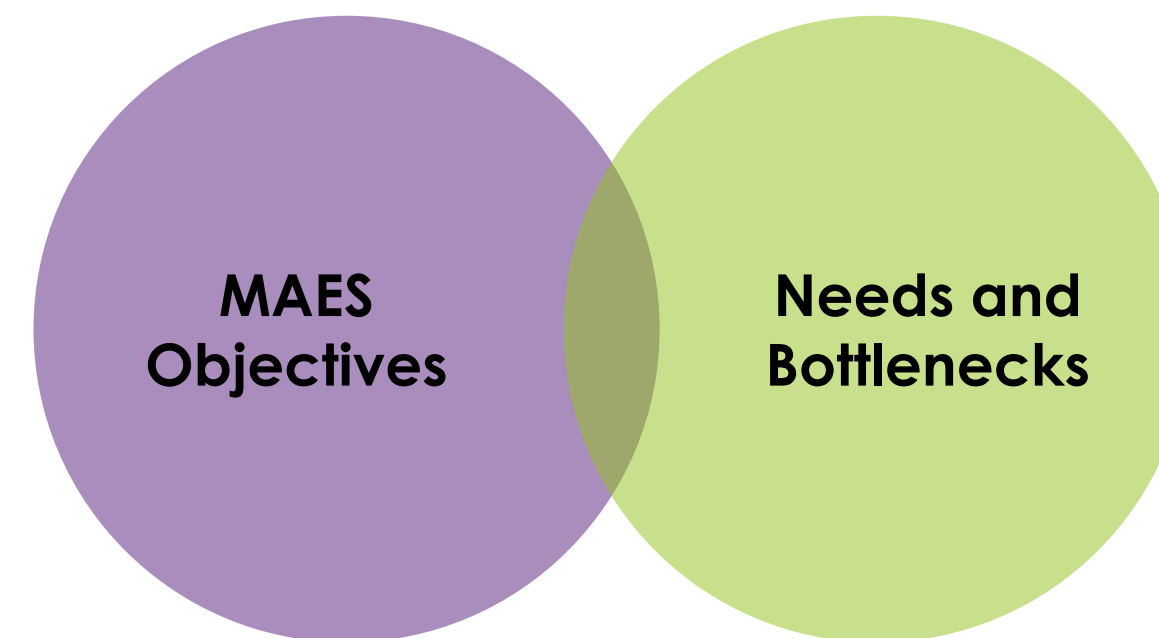


Outline of a MAES Strategy for the EU Overseas

Analysis and Assessment (SWOT)



Goals and Priorities



MAES Strategic Plan for the EU Overseas builds on the assessment of needs and bottlenecks conducted on MOVE Case Study regions, involving local actors in its development process, to guide local policies and interventions from the Member States and the European Union.

METHODOLOGY

Activity 2 results

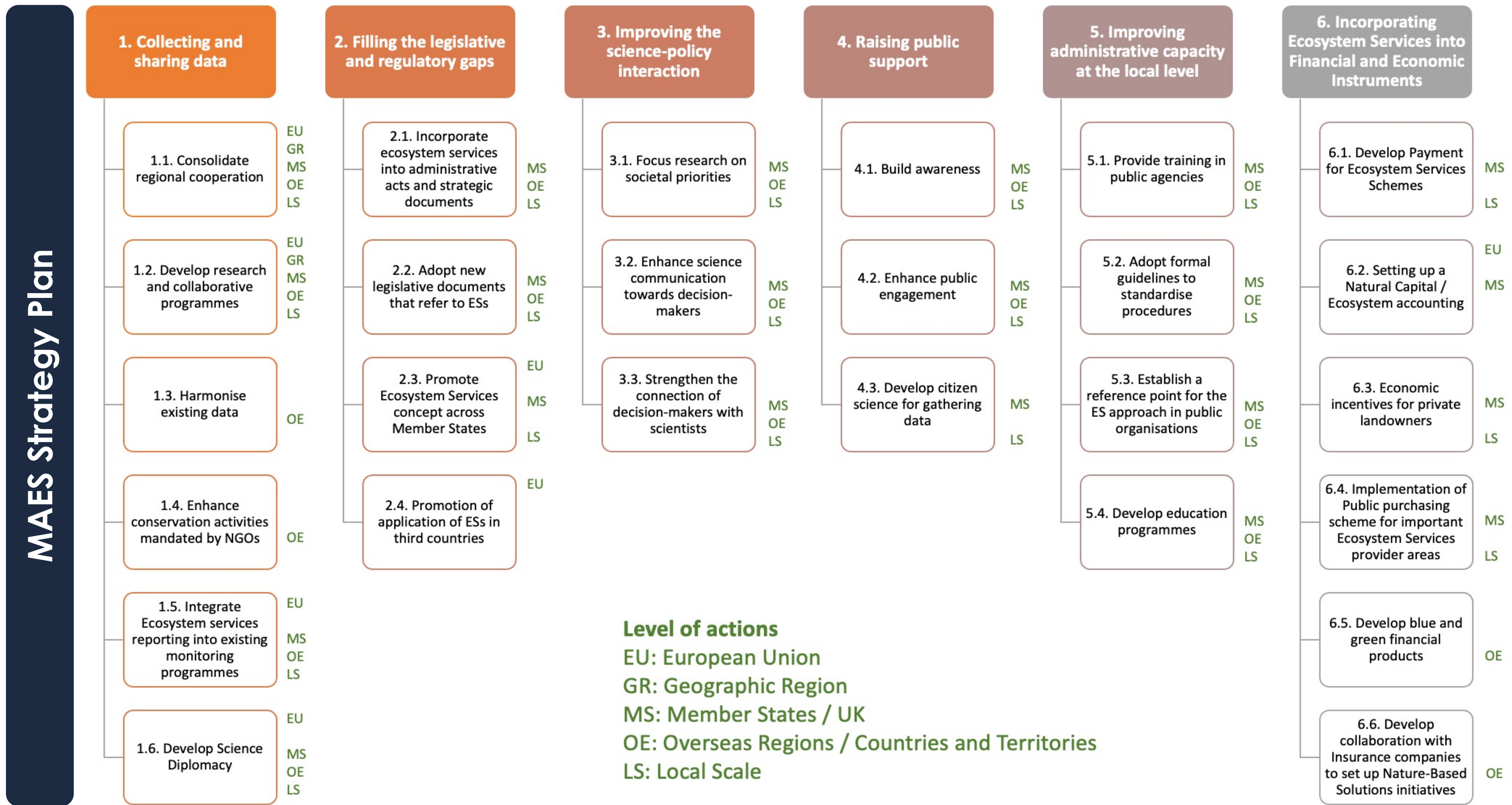
Activity 2 results

Activity 4 results

Plan discussed with stakeholders, partners and members of the Advisory Board

Online WS to validate MAES Strategy

Final version of the **Strategic Plan**



- The outline of the MAES Strategy Plan for the EU Overseas is structured in six components.
- No all solution in this Strategic Plan can be applied for all ORs and OCTs. Rather, tailor-made solutions, respecting the specificities and contextual conditions of the individual islands and Member States, are needed.
- The Strategy does not constitute an official strategy, politically endorsed by the EU Overseas. It will need action and coordination at a higher political level.

Activity

Activity LEADER
Asociación Biodiversidad
Atlántica y Sostenibilidad (ABAS)



**BIODIVERSIDAD
ATLÁNTICA Y
SOSTENIBILIDAD**

This activity aims to ensure effective communication and dissemination actions, raising public awareness about Ecosystem Services as well as informing stakeholders, MAES specialists worldwide and general society about the outcomes of the project.



Project Toolkit

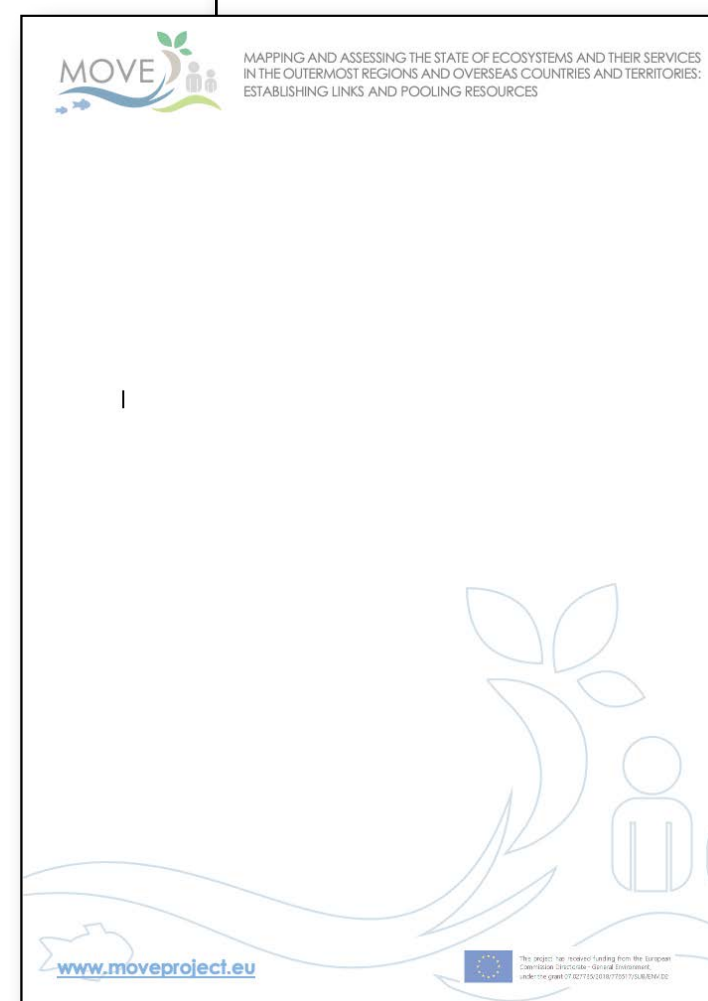
Logotype & visual identity



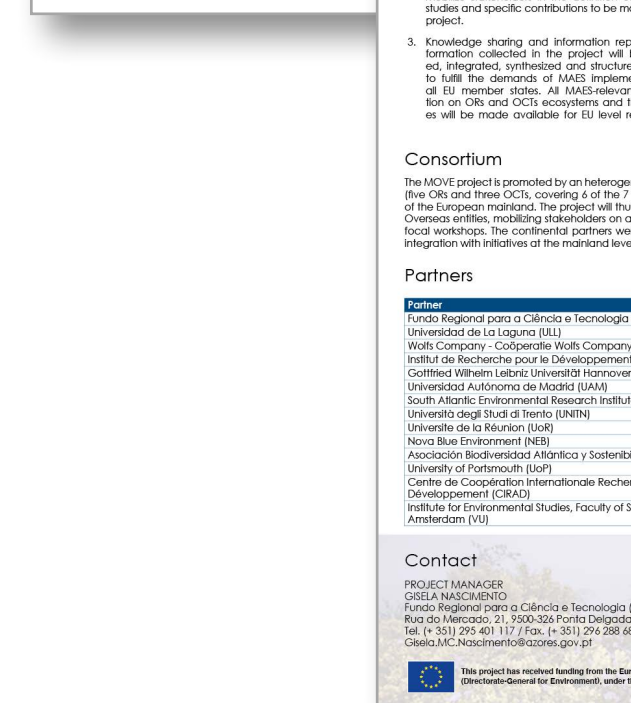
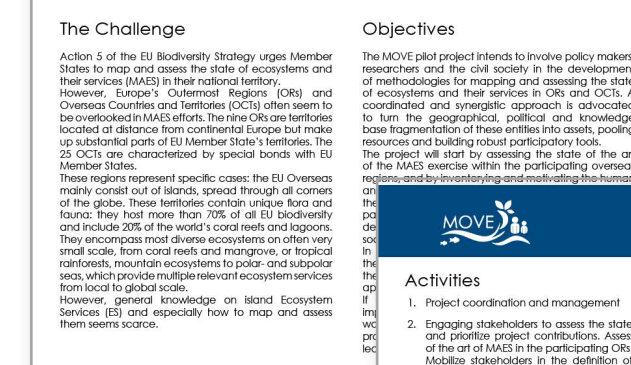
Document templates



Click to introduce text template



Project factsheet



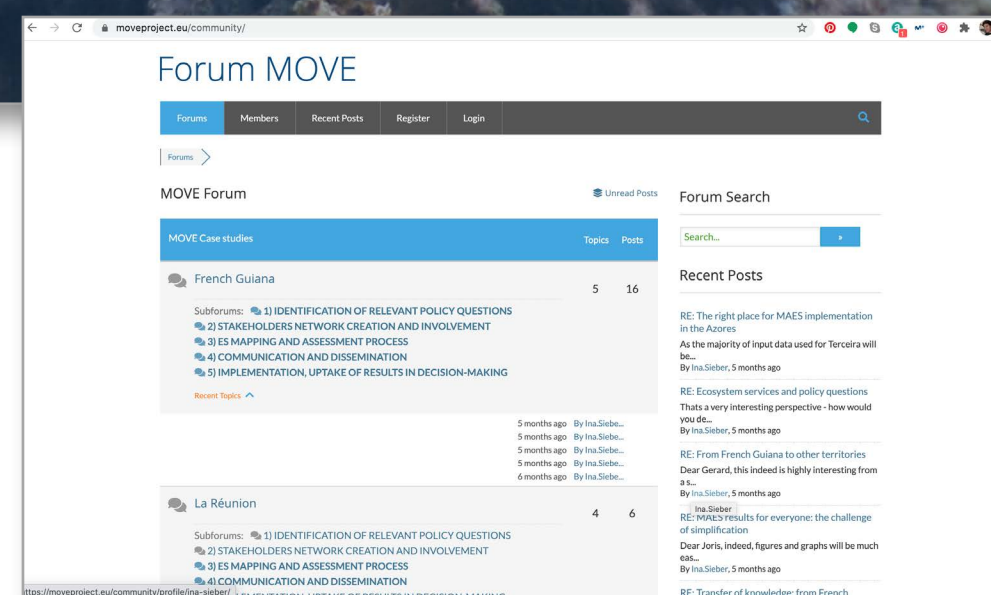
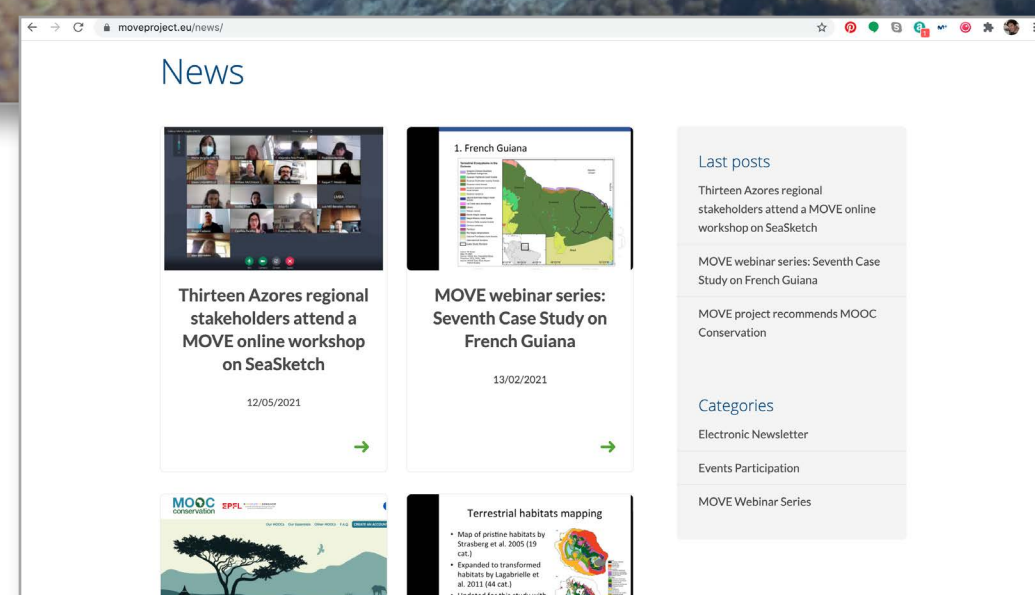
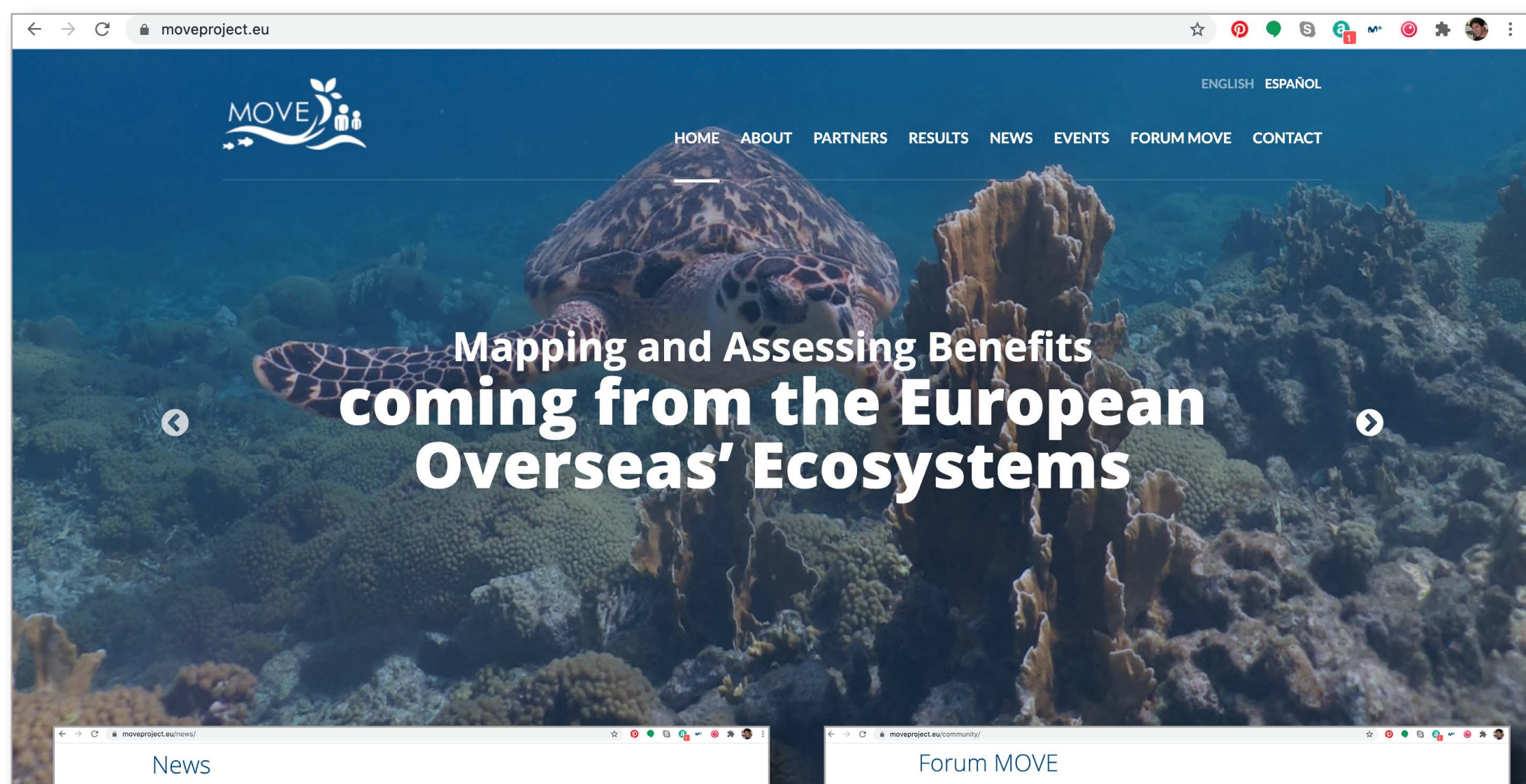
Project roll-up display



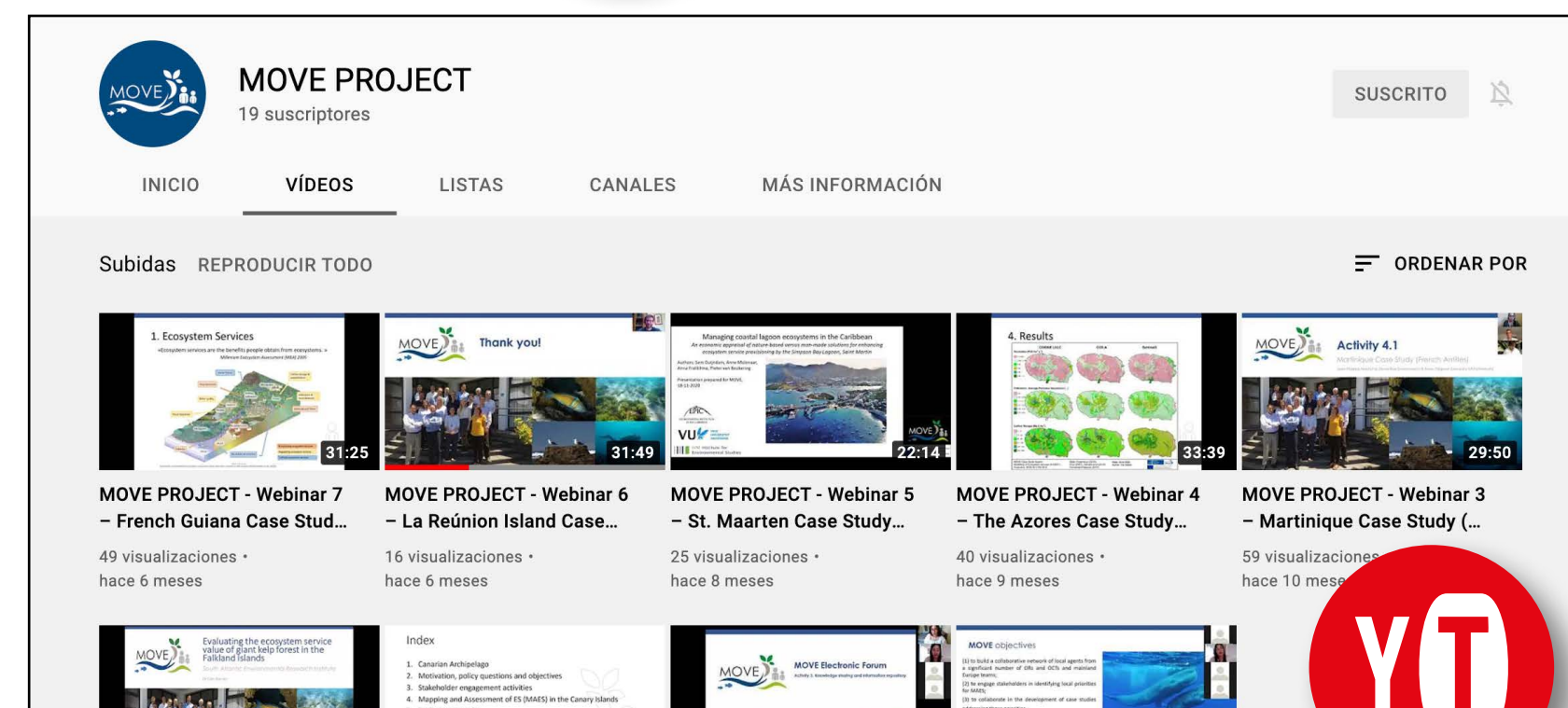
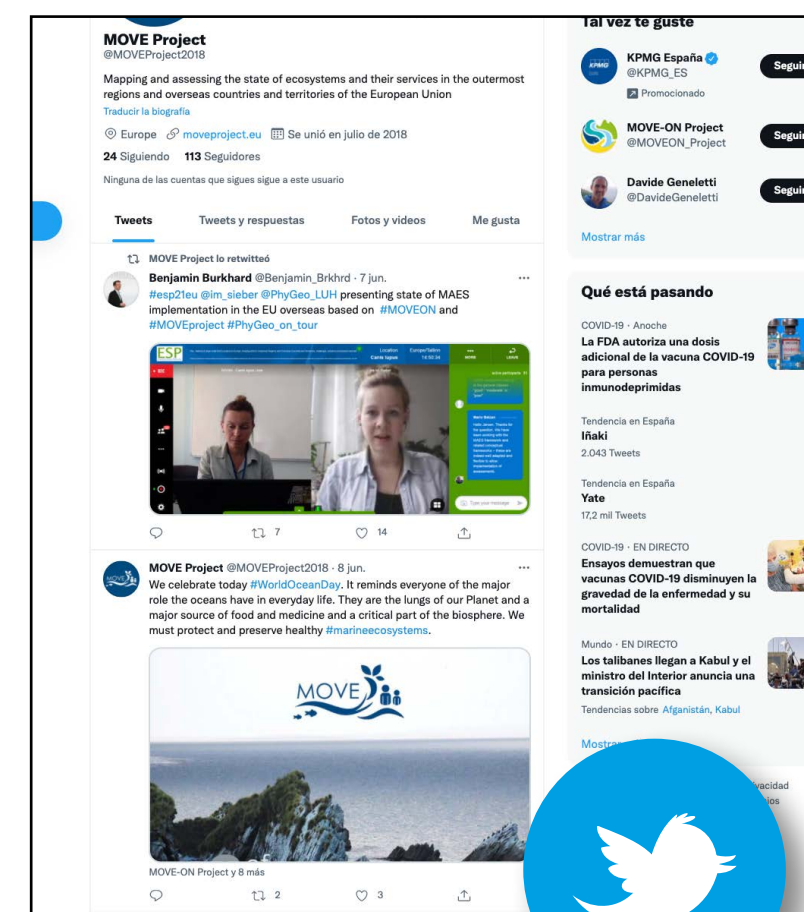
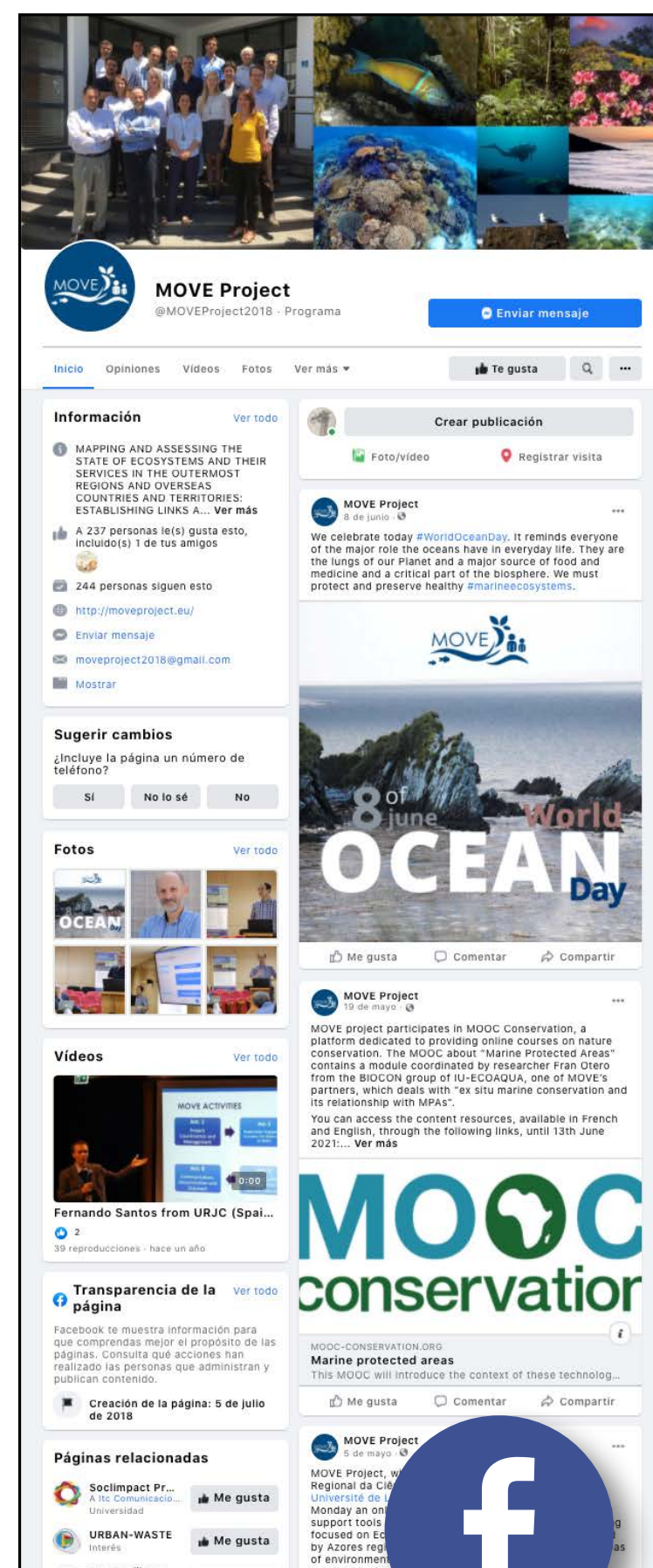


Website in English and Spanish

Social media



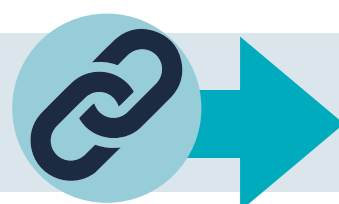
www.moveproject.eu



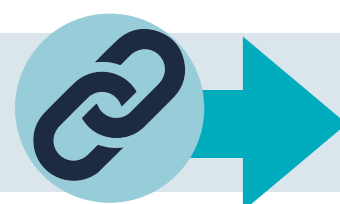


Dissemination Materials

I. Newsletters



II. Webinars





Dissemination Materials

III. Reports

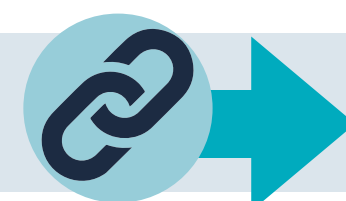


RED LIST OF ECOSYSTEMS

Red list of Ecosystems Feasibility Study in the European Overseas

The study identified the state of the knowledge on Ecosystem Status, based on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems global standard and data needs as well as major barriers for 1) conducting RLE assessments in EU ORs and OCTs, and 2) promoting those for conservation and ecosystem management purposes.

Publications



IV. E-Forum MOVE



A tool to facilitate the dialogue among the stakeholders and the project partners.

Ecosystem Services concept

Knowledge transfer from Mainland to Overseas

Capacity building for MAES

MAES for everyone





Dissemination Materials

V. Move Project promotional video



MOVE
Facilitating MAES to Support Regional Policy in Overseas Europe
Mobilizing Stakeholders and pooling resources

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement N° 07.027730

BENEFITS FROM NATURE

Carolina Parelho
Fundo Regional para a Ciência e Tecnologia
Coordination of the project

VI. Move Project booklet

MOVE PROJECT BOOKLET

Coordinated by:
GOVERNO DOS AÇORES | FRCT

Supported by:
European Commission (Directorate-General for Environment) under the grant 07.027730/2019/776517/SUBENV.02

Partners:
 Universidad de La Laguna | WOLFE COMPANY | URD | Leiria University
 UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BARCELONA | UNIVERSITÀ DI TRENTO | UNIVERSITÉ DE LA RÉUNION | NOVA BLUE
 BIODIVERSIDAD ATLÁNTICA Y SOSTENIBILIDAD | UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH | cirad | VU

37 RESULTS: MOVE DELIVERABLES



D.1.1 Signed Consortium Agreement

D.1.2 Advisor Board Nomination

D.1.3 Progress report and Financial report

D.2.1 List of institutional and individual stakeholders of MAES

D.2.2 Report on the State of the Art of MAES in the participating regions

D.2.3 Justification of the regional Case Studies and Terms of Reference

D.3.1 Research on mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services

D.3.2 Guidelines for knowledge sharing and integration.

D.3.3 Electronic forum

D.4.1 Reports of the development application and participative validation of mapping tools

D.4.1.2 Technical report on best practices guidelines for mapping assessing valuating and monitoring of terrestrial ecosystem services

D.4.1.3 Technical report on best practices guidelines for mapping assessing valuating and monitoring of coastal marine ecosystem services

D.4.2.1 Review of available science policy interface tools

D.4.2.2 Technical report on best practices guidelines for casting and profiling ecosystem services management tools

D.4.2.3 Technical report on impact assessment and best practices guidelines for implementing spatially science policy interface tools

D.5.1 Report on the adequacy of tools and approaches to current policy and gaps

D.5.2 Report on constraints and solutions for the implementation of MAES process and tools

D.5.3 MAES Strategy for the EU overseas 6.1.1

D.6.1 Identity toolkit

D.6.1.2 Website

D.6.1.4 Project Factsheets

38 MOVE TEAM :: PARTNERS

 **FRCT** Fundo Regional para a Ciencia e Tecnologia (FRCT)
FUNDO REGIONAL PARA A CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA



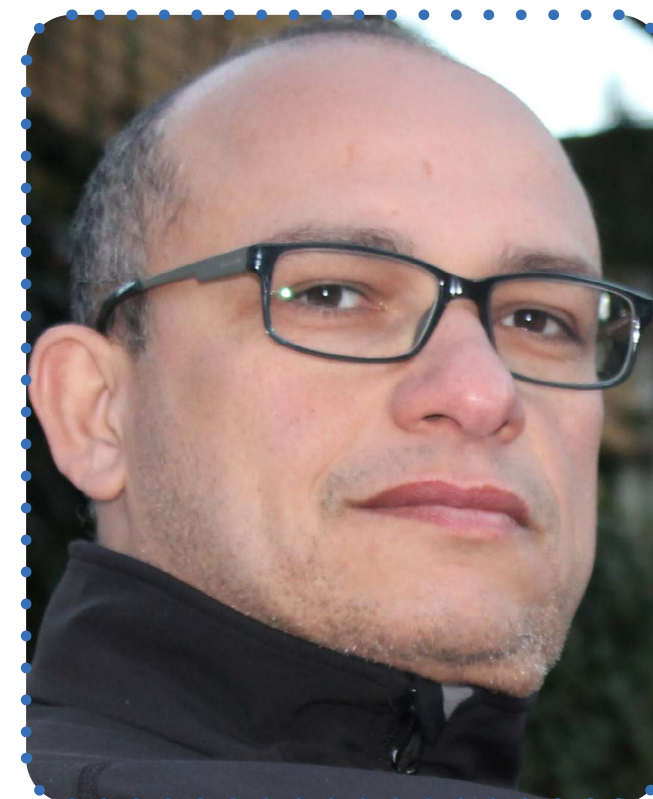
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Elena Palacios



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 **WOLFS COMPANY** NATURE BY NUMBERS **Wolfs Company**

39 MOVE TEAM :: PARTNERS



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David Gilbert



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
Universität Hannover



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Ina Sieber



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la Réunion



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South Atlantic Environmental
Research Institute



Tara Pelembe



Teresa Bowers



UNIVERSITÀ
DI TRENTO

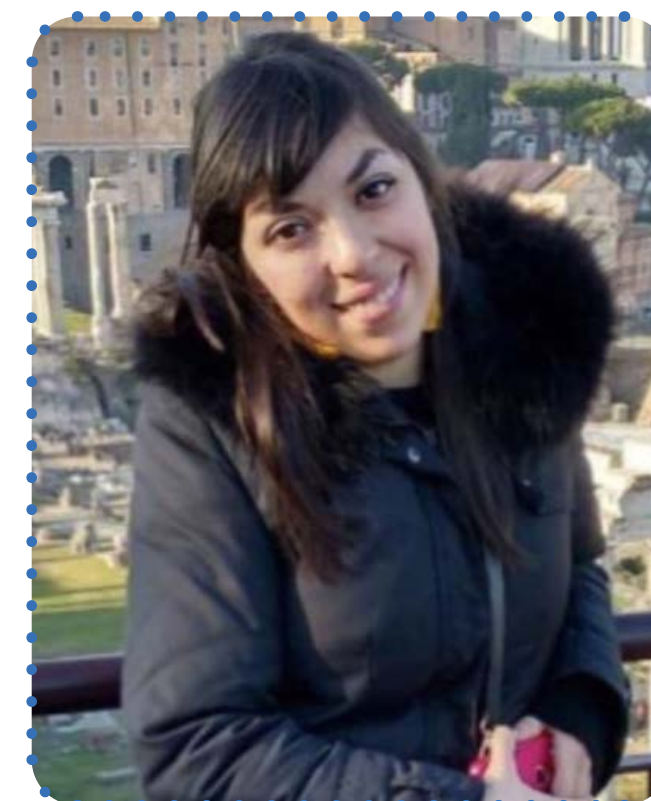
Università degli Studi di Trento



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Nova Blue
Environment



Jean-Philippe Maréchal

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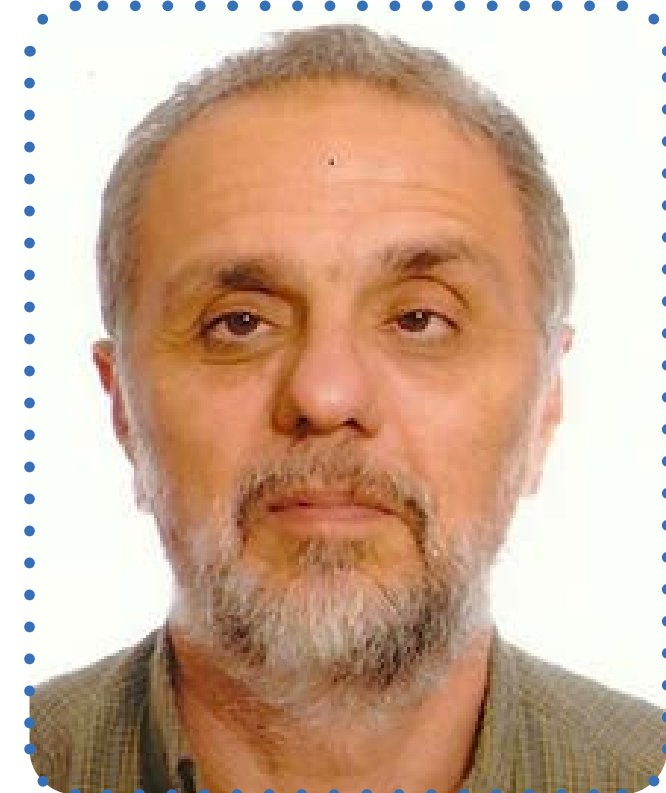
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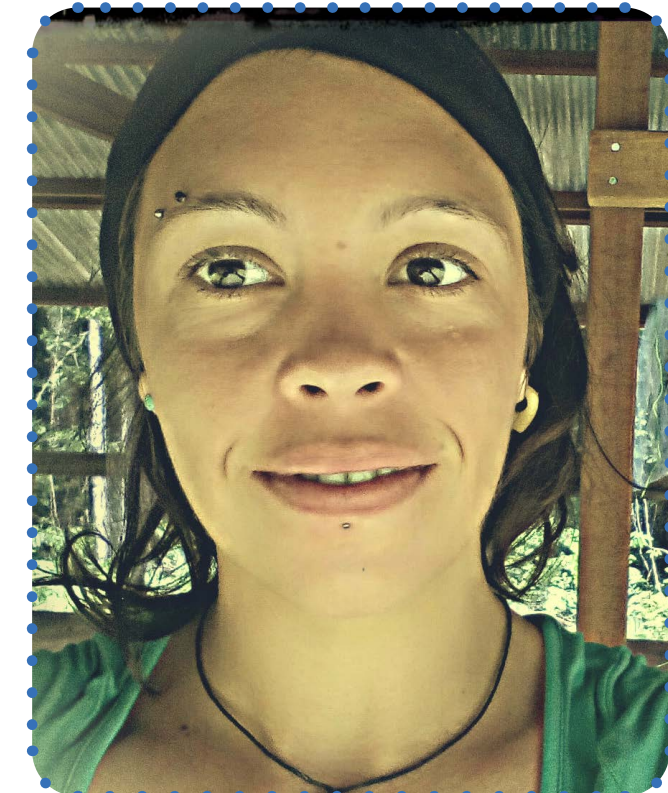
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