



Università
Ca' Foscari
Venezia

CREATIVE EUROPE

2014-2020



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: SHABEGH - SHAKESPEARE IN AND BEYOND THE GHETTO

FUNDING PROGRAMME: CREATIVE EUROPE - CULTURE

CALL: CE Culture Cooperation Projects 2016 – Category 1: smaller scale cooperation projects – coop1

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: English Literature

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Linguistics and Comparative Cultural Studies

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof. Shaul BASSI

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 349.348,71	€ 85.000,00

ABSTRACT:

Two landmark anniversaries will coincide in 2016: the 400th anniversary of William Shakespeare's death and the 500th anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish Ghetto of Venice, a place that would give its name to such segregated areas worldwide and serve as the historical backdrop for Shakespeare's most controversial play, *The Merchant of Venice*. The setting and the play are fundamentally ambivalent artifacts of European civilization, having been both instruments of intolerance and catalysts for cultural exchange.

The project promotes the transnational circulation and mobility of people, ideas, and artworks, bringing together cultural and creative organisations from four different countries; it targets a wide range of different audiences, including children and the deaf community. It fosters, mainly through the theatre performance and the creative workshops but also through all symposia, the development of emerging European talent. It translates a classic of European culture such as Shakespeare in different contemporary media and languages to expand and diversify its audience. It provides training for different creative players.

The project will have a strong impact on the future of the Ghetto of Venice as a fundamental heritage site; the scope of the theatrical performance, in the framework of the two anniversaries, will put the Ghetto on the map no longer as just a destination of religious pilgrimage or as a site of Holocaust memory, but also as a centre of cultural production and performance, as it was in the early centuries of its existence. The dissemination tools, especially the *Shylock Encyclopedia*, will constitute an essential reference point for theatres, cultural, and educational institutions dealing with Shakespeare.

SHABEGH will be an experiment for a network that may extend beyond the project and get further partners involved in the future. The Summer school and the most successful creative workshops are planned to become formats that can be repeated as sustainable activities after the completion of the present project.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
June, 1 st 2016	December, 31 st 2018

PARTNERSHIP:

1	UNIVERSITA' CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA	Italy	Lead Partner/Coordinator
2	Fondazione Giorgio Cini onlus	Italy	Partner
3	QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	United Kingdom	Partner
4	LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITAET MUENCHEN	Germany	Partner
5	THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK	United Kingdom	Partner
6	Teatrul Municipal Tony Bulandra Targoviste	Romania	Partner

WEBSITE: available after the starting date



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: DANCING MUSEUMS. The democracy of beings (DM2)

FUNDING PROGRAMME: Creative Europe - CULTURE

CALL: EACEA-32-2017 Larger scale cooperation projects

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Creative arts, cultural heritage and digital humanities

HOST DEPARTMENT: Department of Philosophy and Cultural Heritage

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Susanne Franco

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 561,246.00	€ 56,366.00

ABSTRACT:

DANCING MUSEUMS – The democracy of beings (DM2) is an action-research project designed to foster and sustain long-term collaborations between dance organisations, museums, Universities and local communities to develop inspiring and long-lasting arts and cultural programmes that people in those communities want to get involved in. In this period of accelerated change, there is an urgent need for professionalism, shared vocabulary and a coherent conceptual framework that makes sense of the many different approaches to audience engagement. In DANCING MUSEUMS - The democracy of being, individuals and arts organisations share, improve, develop and transfer skills and knowledge needed to broaden and deepen connections and relationships with audiences. The partners see this project as a strategic capacity building project and an experiment in cultural democracy. If art focuses more on people, people will focus more on art. DANCING MUSEUMS - The democracy of beings picks up on changes that need to happen on an organisational level to conceptualise, develop and test new tools for the arts sector to create meaningful experiences and sensitive encounters with the public, hence measuring and improving its social value and impact. The practice-led research team, composed of artists, staff from dance organisations, museums and Universities from 7 countries, looks at how the presence of dance can offer new ways of experiencing art and heritage and help audiences and visitors engage both intellectually and viscerally with artworks and art spaces. The learning happens locally and internationally Researchers of Ca'Foscari University in Venice and Fondazione Fitzcarraldo follow the international activities to give language to the artistic practices observed and scientifically measure the impact on institutions, artists and how the new artistic products tested and developed change the perception of engagement of the audiences and their cultural behaviours.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
October 2018	June 2021

PARTNERSHIP:

1 La Briqueterie - -Centre de Développement Choréographique du Val-de-Marne	France	Coordinator
2 Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Italy	Partner
3 Comune di Bassano del Grappa	Italy	Partner
4 Arte Sella	Italy	Partner
5 Fondazione Fitzcarraldo	Italy	Partner
6 Tanec Praha Sdruzeni	Czech Republic	Partner
7 Dance 4	United Kingdom	Partner
8 Stichting Dansateliers	Netherlands	Partner
9 Consorci Mercat de les Flors/Centre de les Arts de Moviment	Spain	Partner
10 Kunst-und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Gmb	Germany	Partner
11 Conseil départemental du Val-de-Marne	France	Partner



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JOINT PROGRAMMING INITIATIVE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE



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TITOLO PROGETTO: EMERISDA - Effectiveness of methods against rising damp in buildings: European: practice and perspective

PROGRAMMA DI FINANZIAMENTO: JPI Cultural Heritage

BANDO: JPI - Pilot Call

STRUTTURA (DIPARTIMENTO/CENTRO): DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE AMBIENTALI, INFORMATICA E STATISTICA

DATI FINANZIARI:

Costo complessivo del progetto	Finanziamento Complessivo Assegnato
596.194,00	393.129,00

SINTESI DEL PROGETTO:

Rising damp is a recurrent hazard to ancient buildings in Europe and its relevance is expected to increase in the future, due to climate changes. The presence of rising damp in walls does not only create an unpleasant climate in buildings, but it also enhances damage processes as frost action, salt crystallization and biological growth, with possible consequences on the health of the inhabitants. The relevance of this problem is reflected by the large variety of products on the market. This wide and differentiated offer, together with the scarce and fragmented scientific information on the effectiveness of the methods, make it difficult (even) for the professionals working in the field to choose a suitable intervention on a sound basis. The aims of this project are to come to a scientifically based evaluation of the effectiveness of different methods against rising damp and to a define decision support tool for a conscious choice and successful use of these methods in the practice of conservation. These aims will be achieved by sharing the knowledge, until now diffused over EU, and by acquiring new knowledge through the application of selected methods in case studies.

The co-operation between research institutes, conservation authorities and SMEs guarantees: (i) easy access to documentation on case studies, (ii) independent and scientifically based evaluation of interventions, and (iii) successful dissemination of results.

The nature of this research and the ambitions of the project need a European dimension to be successful. The involvement of the selected partners is necessary when considering the diffusion of the problem at European scale and the urgency of finding effective solutions. Collaboration allows to: (i) share knowledge and join efforts towards a common objective; (ii) guarantee a complete overview of existing methods, (iii) enhance dissemination of the research findings and (iv) build up a European network of experts with state of the art knowledge.

Inizio attività (previsione)	Fine attività (previsione)
1 Febbraio 2014	31 Gennaio 2017

PARTENARIATO:

1	Belgian Building Research Institute	BRUSSEL (BE)	Coordinator
2	Italian National Research Council – Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate	ROMA (IT)	Partner
3	Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture	DELFT (NL)	Partner
4	The Cultural Heritage Agency	AMERSFOORT (NL)	Partner
5	Ca' Foscari University of Venice	VENEZIA (IT)	Partner
6	C.R.S.A. (Environmental Research and Consulting Center) Medingegneria S.r.l.	MARINA DI RAVENNA (IT)	Partner
7	Special Restoration Ltd. of Pambianco Geom. Mauro, single member	SANT'ELPIDIO AL MARE (IT)	Partner
8	DIASEN	SASSOFERRATO (IT)	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: EUWATHER - European Waterways Heritage (EU.WAT.HER): Re-evaluating European Minor Rivers and Canals as Cultural Landscapes.

FUNDING PROGRAMME: JPI – Cultural Heritage

CALL: HERITAGE PLUS Joint Call

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Historic waterways; digital heritage; tangible and intangible heritage; co-design approach; eco-tourism practices

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Economics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof. Francesco Vallerani

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 671.341,60	€ 166.880,00

ABSTRACT:

The presence in many European countries of artificial waterways connected to natural hydrography can be considered a relevant cultural heritage. Characterized by an intrinsic hydraulic complexity, this heritage goes back at least to the Middle Age, develops further during the Renaissance and reaches its maturity during the industrial era. The connection between natural and artificial waterways favoured the expansion of urban centres and the development of European trade, thus interacting with flood control strategies and the “construction” of rural landscapes. It is indeed a multi-functional heritage that deserves today a renewed, coordinated commitment to its re-valuation, by considering both its structural hydraulic artefacts (canals, bridges, locks, shipyards, mills...) and their related water-scapes. As to European major hydrography, such a hydraulic network is often a tourist resort already.

However, as to minor hydrography, it's still a hidden potential for sustainable development.

EUWATHER aims to promote the knowledge and rehabilitation of the unique cultural heritage of minor waterways and historic canals in 4 European pilot regions. The project is aimed at co-designing with people (local and visitor, stakeholder and public sector etc) to generate a body of data that can reveal the cultural and artistic heritage of minor waterways, in order to make a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), interactive maps, and promote associated ways of communicating this heritage to a range of audiences.

The overall objective is to develop new opportunities for eco-tourism and outdoor recreation as a driver for sustainable development, together with better management and planning of secondary waterways networks. Also, EUWATHER aims to foster trans-boundary exchange of experiences to develop new, more coordinated institutional strategies and encourage research activities (oral history) that reflect tourist

interests as well as local values. In this way, EUWATHER fits perfectly the aims of Heritage+, as it combines in an unpublished way the 3 key elements (the tangible, the intangible and the digital) set by the JPI-SRA.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1st September 2015	1st September 2015

PARTNERSHIP:

1 Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Venice (IT)	Coordinator
2 University of Brighton	Brighton (UK)	Partner
3 Universiteit Leiden	Leiden (NL)	Partner
4 Universitat de Girona	Girona (E)	Partner

WEBSITE: available from 2016 onward



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LIFE 2014 – 2020



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: LIFE BIOPOL - Production of Leather making BioPolymers from biomasses and industrial by products, through Life Cycle Designed processes.

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE Call for Proposals 2015

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Environment

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Molecular Sciences and Nanosystems

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Dr. Valentina BEGHETTO

PROJECT NUMBER: LIFE15 ENV/IT/000654

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 3.879.018,0	€ 115.030,00

ABSTRACT:

The leather Industry is an high water and chemical consumption Industry. The chemicals normally used in the leather manufacturing are based on petrochemical chemistry, due to the easy fossil raw materials availability and to their relatively chemical stability.

In accordance with the European Dangerous Substances Directive (67/548/CEE) almost 31% of the volume of the Chemicals used by the European leather Industry are Hazardous Substances: 62% of those are used in Italy. BREF (Best Available Techniques Reference document) and IPPC UE Directive of 2008 highly recommend the reduction of water consumption in the leather making process and push to an identification of efficient and sustainable alternatives concerning the use of Non Hazardous Substances and more Environmental Friendly Products, that can also guaranty a reduction in the Carbon Foot Print.

LIFE BIOPOL project intend to:

- 1) Design and build up an Industrial Prototype Plant able to produce green chemicals: the involved chemical reactions will be Condensations, Polymerisations, Cationisations, Sulphitations, Oxidations, Estherifications, Solphonations of biomass and by-products.
- 2) Produce Bio-Polymers using as raw materials some industrial by-products (from the leather industry too) like animal & vegetable biomasses and Builing-blocks from Bio-Refaneries. The involved industries will be agro-chemical and lealther. Tanning, re-tanning, fatliquors for the leather making process will be produced.

- 3) Contribute to the re-use of biomasses and by-products actually disposed in landfill, incinerated or already re-used but with high related costs.
- 4) Prove that the new green chemicals have same or better quality performances than what is currently in use, through the application on leather in small and big scale trials. These trials will be carried out by the tanneries beneficiaries of the projects. A new crosslinker agent will be used as promoter of biopolymers activity in order to minimize their use in comparison with traditional chemicals.
- 5) Prove that the Environmental impact and the total Water consumption of the leather making process by using the new chemicals is largely lower than the state of the art.
- 6) Prove that the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) of the new Biopolymers is far inferior than the state of the art leather making auxiliaries.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1 July 2016	30 September 2019

PARTNERSHIP:

1	Codyeco SRL	Italy	Lead Partner/Coordinator
2	Derivados del Colageno, S.A.	Spain	Partner
3	ILSA SpA	Italy	Partner
4	Industrias Peleteras S.A.	Spain	Partner
5	UNIVERSITA' CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA	Italy	Partner

WEBSITE: available by October 2016



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: LIFE LAGOON REFRESH- Coastal lagoon habitat (1150*) and species recovery by restoring the salt gradient increasing fresh water input

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY 2016

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Environmental technology and green economy

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics- DAIS

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Adriano Sfriso

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
243.6286,00€	347.773,00€

ABSTRACT:

The concrete actions of recovery will be realized along the margin of the SCI Northern Venetian Lagoon, at the interface between lagoon and mainland. The measures identified to achieve the objectives of the project include:

- Diversion of a freshwater flow of approximately 1,000 l/s (action C1) from the river Sile into the lagoon. Such action is necessary for the recreation of a salt gradient typical of buffer areas between lagoon and mainland, that has been artificially prevented in the course of the historical site management.
- Variation of bottom morphology (action C2) through biodegradable structures, with a configuration designed in order to decrease the freshwater dispersion and favour reed bed development.
- Transplantation of turves or single rhizomes of *Phragmites australis* in order to accelerate reed bed formation (action C3).
- Transplantation of small clumps of *Ruppia cirrhosa*, an aquatic species characterizing habitats 1150* and highly fed upon by waterfowl, with high degree of conservation and adapted to low salinity, to trigger and accelerate the recolonization of the area (action C4).
- Decrease of the hunting and fishing pressure on an area of 70 hectares, banning all mobile hunting methods (e.g. tracking, stalking, pursuing) and introducing a strict fishing regulation. Local fishermen and hunters will be involved, via the main sector associations, in the actions of transplant reeds, of laying biodegradable structures and monitoring of bird and fish fauna, in order to raise awareness of these categories on the conservation and restoration of habitats and species. To this aim, preparatory actions include specific training courses (action A.7). Their activities will be supported by scientific and technical partners of the project. Project activities will be followed by an intensive environmental monitoring activity to verify the achievement of expected results and implement any useful corrective action (eg. regulation of freshwater flow). Parameters necessary to quantify recovery ecosystem services will be detected. The project also includes dissemination activities for both a general public and Italian and European specific targets.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
September 1th, 2016	August 31th, 2021

PARTNERSHIP:

1. Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale- ISPRA	IT	Coordinator
2. Ipros Ingegneria ambientale s.r.l.	IT	Partner
3. Provveditorato Interregionale per le Opere Pubbliche (OO.PP) del Veneto , Trentino Alto Adige, Friuli Venezia Giulia	IT	Partner
4. Regione Veneto- Direzione Ambiente (RV)	IT	Partner
5. Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia (UNIVE)	IT	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: REDUNE- Restoration of dune habitats in Natura 2000 sites of the Veneto coast

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY 2016

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Environmental technology and green economy

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Gabriella Buffa

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 1.203.230,00	€ 217.036,00

ABSTRACT:

Despite their valuable attributes for both human society and nature, dune ecosystems share a history of exploitation and mismanagement. Environmental problems associated with coastal misuse include loss of natural habitats and loss of the natural pattern of landscape, alien species spread, threats to native species, and decreased resilience of plant communities. Tourism is nowadays considered one of the principal cause of degradation. Intense tourism pressure coupled with a general lack of ecological consciousness of the value of these ecosystems may compromise not only the natural value and the ecological functionality of these systems, but also the quality of the recreational experience itself, raising the issues of environmental management and sustainable use. In light of this, the general purpose of this project is to re-establish and maintain over time the ecological integrity of habitats 2110|2L20, 2130*, 2250* e 227 0+ and of *Stipa veneta** populations, as a means to guarantee the ecological functioning of the entire coastal dune mosaic, in 4 Natura 2000 sites of the North Adriatic coastline, making use of an ecosystem approach that considers all ecosystem components (e.g. human activities, habitats and species, and physical processes) and applies well developed methods. In detail the project aims to:

1. Restore 91ha of 5 habitats of EU importance and double the world wide number of individuals of the priority species *Stipa veneta**;
2. Reduce negative human impacts inside the Natura 2000 sites;
3. Get stakeholders to develop a responsible behavior towards sand dune ecosystems and support a sustainable use;
4. Transfer and replicate acquired expertise and methods to similar ecosystems within the Mediterranean context.

The improvement of the Natura 2000 sites' ecological integrity will be achieved through a) restoration activities and habitat management; b) shared conservation and development strategies; c) increased

public awareness d) monitoring of the effectiveness of restoration and conservation measures. The project will make the best use of results from previous projects and studies on the same habitats at Mediterranean level, as specified in 83 form. The proposal implements the provisions for the protection and management of the N2000 sites included in the Prioritized Action Framework, approved in 2015. The restoration of the natural zonation will be achieved through the restoration and replacement of 92,000 mq of mobile dunes, using naturalistic engineering techniques, and the management, restoration and/or expansion of about 823,000 mq of transition and fixed dune habitats. The process of habitats' recover will be favored using plantings of 151,000 ind. of native species (including 1,000 ind. of *Stipa veneta**), which will ameliorate environmental extremes and facilitate the establishment of other species. An action against the IAS *Oenothera stucchii* will be implemented. These actions will contribute to enhance both habitats' conservation status and the overall biodiversity by enhancing habitat for habitat-specific plant species. 985 m of boardwalks directing access to beach and 9,300 m of fences to delimit no-entry areas will be used to favor habitats' natural dynamics and recover, and to control negative human interference. An assessment on the ecosystem functions restoration will be provided. Concrete actions will be preceded by a sound technical blueprint. Much effort will be devoted to communication and replication. Besides traditional actions (e.g. activities with citizens; meetings; web site) training aimed at increasing the awareness on the value of the habitats and a formal agreement to protect them will be implemented to get stakeholders to develop a responsible behavior toward sand dune ecosystems and their conservation and to help them to appraise and bet on a new paradigm for tourism. Replicability will be ensured by 3 journeys to export and share methods and the provision of 3 English/ Italian bilingual guidelines on some challenging issues. A coordination committee will monitor the project throughout its duration to evaluate its efficacy, and possibly suggest improving changes, making the most suitable use of the EU funding.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
September 1th, 2017	March 31th, 2022

PARTNERSHIP:

1 Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Venice (IT)	Coordinator
2 EPC- European Project Consulting s.r.l. unipersonale	IT	Partner
3 Regione del Veneto- Struttura di progetto Strategia Regionale della Biodiversità e dei Parchi	IT	Partner
4 SELC Società Cooperativa	IT	Partner
5 Agenzia veneta per l'innovazione nel settore primario già Veneto Agricoltura	IT	Partner
		Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: LIFE GOAST- Green Organic Agents for Sustainable Tanneries

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Environmental technology and green economy

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Molecular Sciences and Nanosystems

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Valentina Beghetto

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 1.374.196,00	€ 314.536,00

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the project is to demonstrate that implementation of LIFE GOAST technology on a semi industrial scale is more environmental friendly than TCTP. The technical feasibility, social and economic impact will be monitored and compared with Traditional Chrome Tanning Process (TCTP) in order to demonstrate the reduction of environmental impacts by LIFE GOAST technology. The ultimate aim is to obtain comparable/better quality leather product with lower environmental impact and costs, no concern substances disposal rather than TCTP. Leather manufacturing is classified as water, energy and waste intensive and, according to European Directive 96/61EC, is considered to be an activity demanding for integrated prevention and control of pollution. Tannery effluents, if not properly treated, cause significant damage to soil and water bodies. Environmental concern clearly emerges from the European IPPC Bureau report 2013: at present over 85w% of the world leather production is chrome tanned and only 20-25w% of raw bovine hides processed are transformed in final leather goods. The current use of chrome poses serious environmental and health problems due to the formation of carcinogenic Cr (VI) in finished articles, prompting users to find innovative solutions. According to the EU directives, sustainable industrial processes and waste management are fundamental for ensuring a low level of risk and high environmental protection. LIFE GOAST project, with a LCA-LCC "cradle to grave approach", will aim at demonstrating sustainability of the overall production chain from manufacturing of leather articles to treatment of solid and liquid wastes.

The project specific objectives are:

1) to produce chrome-free high quality leather articles achieved by unprecedented pilot scale implementation of LIFE GOAST.

2) to improve the quality of tannery effluents by total reduction of chromium salts, acids/bases sodium chloride in tanning and retaining steps, since no chrome, nor pickling (acid treatment) or basification,

typically foreseen when Chromium, are used;

3) to demonstrate lower environmental impact of LIFE GOAST technology in terms of reduction of hazardous substances, environmental risks (human and ecological), primary resource consumption (water) due to simplification/reduction of industrial steps to process hides, according with the 7th Environment Action Programme, and environmental releases in water and soil

4) elimination/reduction of chrome containing sludge.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
July 1th, 2017	June 30, 2020

PARTNERSHIP:

1 GSC Group SPA (GSC)	IT	Coordinator
2 Medio Chiampo SPA (MDC)	IT	Partner
1 Conceria Pasubio SPA (PSB)	IT	Partner
2 Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	IT	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: LIFE TRANSFER - Seagrass transplantation for transitional Ecosystem Recovery

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE19 NAT/IT/000264

HOST DEPARTMENT: DAIS

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof. Sfriso Adriano

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 4.214.120,00	€ 200.287,00

ABSTRACT:

The project targets the priority habitat 1150* Coastal lagoons, the habitat can be free of vegetation, on the other hand the SPA-BIO Protocol (Relini & Giaccone, 2009) identifies marine phanerogame associations as priorities for the conservation status of habitat 1150 *. The sites targeted originally had part of the area covered by seagrass. The project aims to solve the drastic regression of submerged seagrass in habitat and the slowness with which this vegetation is able to colonize area. Whenever the seed banks are absent and/or hydrodynamic circulation is poor even residual meadows cannot recolonize the lagoon. LIFE SeResto (LIFE12 NAT/IT/000331) proved the feasibility and good results of transplantation techniques. In Italy, inside the site IT4060002 the disappearance of aquatic angiosperm started in the '80, and currently seagrass meadows are reduced to small limited, and sometime enclosed, areas. A previous conservation projected (LIFE09NATIT000110) improved the water circulation and resulted in a first colonization of seagrass in southern part. Anyhow the colonization did not extended in other areas potentially suitable. Similarly in the site IT4060005 water circulation has been restored but in this case seagrass meadows are totally absent. The site IT3270017 includes eight main lagoons and related habitat, two lagoons will be targeted. The lagoons suffer of lack of water circulation at different level, in the site seagrass are still present in the enclosed wetlands in the inner part which could be used as donor sites. Spain, Mar Menor (ES6200030 overlapping with ES0000260). Changes in hydrodynamic conditions after dredging one of its inlets caused the invasion and rapid expansion of the alga *Caulerpa prolifera* (80 % of the lagoon's bottom), accumulating organic matter and silt, to the detriment of the original *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows and its fauna (including more than 30 fish species like seahorses). In shallow areas, seagrass meadows were kept undamaged thanks to water transparency (high light irradiation in the bottom), limiting the growth of *C. prolifera*. But, dredging and placement of breakwaters on beaches altered these conditions favouring the formation of sandbanks, the accumulation of detritus and the turbidity of the waters, reducing sandy habitats and seagrass meadows. It is important to restore the hydrodynamic, the quality of the substrate and the water column to recover *C. nodosa* meadows by restoration actions. In Greece the Amvrakikos site GR2110004 overlapping with GR2110001, are large site and one of the most ecologically important lagoon systems in the Mediterranean, including more than 20 coastal lagoons. It is also a Ramsar area. Progressive disappearance of rooted

angiosperms (i.e. *Zostera noltei*, *R. cirrhosa*) has been observed in the lagoons. The considerable loss of benthic vegetation in Logarou led to a decline of biodiversity and productivity of the ecosystem (Reizopoulou & Nicolaidou, 2004; Zoulias et al., 2014), therefore the phanerogame will invert the trend.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1st December 2020	30th November 2025

PARTNERSHIP:

1.	Università degli Studi di Ferrara	Italy	Coordinator
2.	Amvrakikos gulf – Lefkada Management Agency	Greece	Partner
3.	Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia - Consejería de Agua, Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Medio Ambiente – Dirección General de Mar Menor	Spain	Partner
4.	Asociación Empresarial Centro Tecnológico de la Energía y del Medio Ambiente de la Región de Murcia	Spain	Partner
5.	DAIS – Università Ca’ Foscari Venezia	Italy	Partner
6.	Ente di Gestione per i Parchi e la Biodiversità-Delta del Po	Italy	Partner
7.	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research	Greece	Partner
8.	Istituto Delta Ecologia Applicata srl	Italy	Partner
9.	Universidad de Murcia	Spain	Partner
10.	Ente Parco Delta del Po Veneto	Italy	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: LIFE FORESTALL "Restoration of Alluvial Forests and Cladium mariscus habitats in Ramsar and Natura 2000 sites"

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE

CALL: LIFE18 NAT/IT/001020

HOST DEPARTMENT: Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Fabio Pranovi

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ -	€ 26.000,00

ABSTRACT:

The objective of this action is to assess the impacts of the project conservation actions (C1 to C7) on the ecosystems functions and related ecosystems services (ES) in the study area. The project conservation actions are in fact expected to enhance the provision of the multiple ES provided by the project area, thus contributing to meet to goals of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020, Target 2, which requires that ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced. This action fulfils the requirements of Action 5 of Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, that is, the assessment and mapping of the ES provided. In particular, a set of multiple ES will be assessed before and after the implementation of the project's conservation actions, in order to quantitatively monitor the impacts of the project on the ecosystem functions and ES. The action will apply the principles and methods of the EU initiative Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES). The MAES framework is based on the Common International Classification of Ecosystems Services (CICES v5.1), according to which ES are classified into (i) provisioning, (ii) regulating and maintenance, (iii) cultural services. In Valle Averte Oasis, this action focuses on four regulating and maintenance ES and two cultural ES (Table D.6-1). These ES, selected based on a consultation with local experts, correspond to the ES potentially provided by the project's target habitats; their actual relevance will be verified during the course of the project. Provisioning services are not considered, as they are not relevant in the study area (fishing and hunting are not practiced in Valle Averte Oasis). Table D.6-1 classifies the relevant ES according to CICES v5.1 and lists the indicators that will be used for their assessment, along with the ecological processes and functions underpinning each ES. Here follows the description of the action's activities, outputs, and linkages with other actions of the project.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
27 th November 2020	30 th November 2023

PARTNERSHIP:

1 Corila	Italy	Coordinator
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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: PollinAction - Actions for boosting pollination in rural and urban areas

FUNDING PROGRAMME: LIFE Nature and Biodiversity

CALL: LIFE Nature and Biodiversity 2019

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Biodiversity

HOST DEPARTMENT: DAIS – Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Gabriella Buffa

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 3.293.690,00	€ 333.869,00

ABSTRACT:

Human-driven landscape modification and habitat fragmentation are negatively affecting all living organisms. In addition, biodiversity loss alters ecosystem processes, compromises the functioning of ecosystems and affects ecological services provided to humans. Species loss also affects species interactions, with effects increasing when strongly interacting organisms are involved.

Among the wide variety of biotic interactions, animal-mediated pollination is increasingly threatened giving rise to the “pollination crisis” phenomenon. According to a 2016 IPBES study, over 40% of invertebrate pollinators are at risk of extinction, mostly bees and butterflies. Losses of pollinating insects is particularly alarming because of the effects on plant reproduction. Nearly 4 out of 5 of both crops and wild plants depend on animal-pollination, often provided by wild, unmanaged, pollinator communities. Pollinator decline is thus expected to limit plant reproduction, ultimately affecting both natural ecosystems and crop production, thereby threatening food security for humans and wildlife as well as global economic stability. Although pollinator populations are affected by a range of factors, such as increasing use of agrochemicals, parasites and diseases, local and global environmental degradation and the loss of natural and semi-natural habitats appear to be of great importance in determining their decline. Several studies suggest that the destruction and fragmentation of natural or semi-natural habitats and the consequent reduction in wildflowers cause the loss of forage (i.e., nectar and pollen), breeding, nesting and overwintering habitats for pollinators, triggering their populations decline and subdivision. Local pollinator extinctions can in turn lead to the decline in pollination services for wild plants, thereby further reducing floral resources for pollinators. Syntheses of data across multiple taxa, crop species and biomes revealed that insect visitation, richness and stability increase with decreasing distance from natural or semi-natural habitats. Landscape composition, namely different landcover types, also influences the richness and abundance of insect populations, since all crop pollinators depend on diverse plant species found in diverse and complementary (semi-) natural habitats which provide diverse and complementary sets of resources, i.e. food, nesting material and nesting sites.

Both communities of pollinators and natural enemies are often more abundant in complex landscapes, where different semi-natural habitats with different vegetative and flowering phenology provide for higher and more stable availability of hosts, nectar and pollen resources, as well as overwintering refuges.

Alluvial plains dominate large tracts of the European space, representing one of the most distinctive landscape of great cultural and economic importance. Nowadays, flood plains are among the most altered landscapes worldwide, mostly to increase the production of crops, livestock, aquaculture, and urban development. Among alluvial plains, the eastern Po Plain in Italy (Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia Regions) is one of the most populated and urbanized area in Europe. Here, intensive agricultural areas are seamlessly intermingled with urban fabric and industrial, commercial areas mostly developing along transport units. Rural and urban areas amount to about 60% of the total surface, leaving only 10-12% to natural, protected areas. The increase of land consumption since 2017 has reached the national record, with on average +0.45% of natural soil loss. In such highly intensified areas, anthropogenic changes in land use have resulted in formerly heterogeneous landscapes becoming progressively simplified. Natural or semi-natural habitats (e.g. forests, hedgerows, perennial grasslands, bare soil) have been largely lost and remnants are increasingly threatened by isolation and edge effect.

On the other hand, in the Aragón Region (Spain), marginal, less productive areas, suffer from abandonment which also results in the loss of landscape heterogeneity and biodiversity and leads to the development of dynamic phases dominated by shrub and woody communities, often poor in species, particularly animal-pollinated species. Both of the contrasting dynamics trigger cascading ecosystem changes (e.g. parallel declines in diversity of plants and invertebrates) and regime shifts in vital services such as nutrient cycling, biological N-fixation, soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, natural pest suppression and pollination. In such simplified landscapes even a small increase in habitat heterogeneity will have huge effects on the recovery of ecosystem functionality and the provision of services, including the pollination service that relies on the richness and abundance of plant and pollinator species, which are crucial determinants for productive farming.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1st September 2020	31st March 2025

PARTNERSHIP:

1. Università Ca' Foscari	Venice (IT)	Coordinator
2. ALBATROS S.r.l.	Italy	Partner
3. Comune di Caldogno	Italy	Partner
4. Concessioni Autostradali Venete - CAV S.p.A.	Italy	Partner
5. Centro de Investigación y Tecnología Agroalimentaria de Aragón	Spain	Partner
6. EcorNaturaSi SPA	Italy	Partner
7. Regione Autonoma Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Italy	Partner
8. Veneto Region – Directorate of agri-environment, planning and management of fishing and wildlife hunting	Italy	Partner
9. SELC soc. coop.	Italy	Partner
10. Agenzia veneta per l'innovazione nel settore primario	Italy	Partner



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OTHER EU-FUNDED PROGRAMMES SINCE 2014



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TITOLO PROGETTO: Europeana Space - Spaces of possibility for the creative re-use of Europeana's content

PROGRAMMA DI FINANZIAMENTO: CIP ICT Policy Support Programme

BANDO: CIP-ICT-PSP-2013-7

STRUTTURA (DIPARTIMENTO/CENTRO): DIPARTIMENTO DI MANAGEMENT

DATI FINANZIARI:

Costo complessivo del progetto	Finanziamento Europeo Complessivo Assegnato
4.956.267,50	3.964.676,00

SINTESI DEL PROGETTO:

The objective of Europeana Space is to increase and enhance the creative industries' use of Europeana by delivering a range of resources to support their engagement. The use of Europeana by the creative industries is still limited by factors including issues around the IPR status of content and the need for business models demonstrating the potential for exploitation of available content. In addressing these problems Europeana Space brings together high-level key expertise from the European creative industries, technology-based enterprises, the cultural heritage sector and higher education. Europeana Space will build 3 Spaces, the Technical, Content and Innovation Spaces: physical and virtual environments to enable the creative re-use of cultural content. They will contain online guidelines and tools, a technical framework; a platform for IPR management; hackathons and workshops to inspire and support content providers, technology partners, creators and industry bodies to develop new content-based services and applications; and incubation/mentoring by business experts to stimulate and support creative entrepreneurship. 6 Pilots and 3 Demonstrators will present innovative models of content use in interactive TV, photography, dance, games, publishing and cultural heritage. A wide-ranging dissemination and sustainability programme will ensure Europe-wide penetration of the Best Practices developed and shared through the project. Europeana Space will address all sectors of the creative industries, from content providers to producers, exhibitors, artists and makers of cultural/creative content, publishers, broadcasters, telecoms and distributors of digital content. Its impact will be significantly increased use of Europeana and new opportunities for employment and economic growth within the creative industries through continuing development of innovative applications and services based on Europe's rich digital cultural resources.

Inizio attività (previsione)	Fine attività (previsione)
01/02/2014	31/01/2017

PARTENARIATO:

1	COVENTRY UNIVERSITY	COVENTRY (U.K.)	Coordinator
2	PACKED EXPERTISECENTRUM DIGITAAL ERFGOED VZW	BRUSSEL (BL)	Partner
3	IMINDS VZW	GENT (BL)	Partner
4	CIANT MEZINARODNI CENTRUM PRO UMENI A NOVE TECHNOLIGIE V PRAZE	PRAHA (CR)	Partner
5	EESTI VABARIIGI KULTUURIMINISTEERIUM	TALLINN (EST)	Partner
6	LEHMANN & WERDER MUSEUMSMEDIEN	KRIELE (DE)	Partner
7	POSTSCRIPTUM PLIROFORIKI EPIKOINONIAS EPE	ATHENS (GR)	Partner
8	LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT AGENCY-AN GHNIOMHAIREACHT BAINISTIOCHTA RIALTAIS AITIUIL LGMA	DUBLIN (IE)	Partner
9	PROMOTER SRL	PECCIOLI (IT)	Partner
10	UNIVERSITA CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA	VENEZIA (IT)	Partner
11	FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS SOCIAIS E HUMANAS DA UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA	LISBOA (PT)	Partner
12	STICHTING NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR BEELD EN GELUID	HILVERSUM (NL)	Partner
13	CINECITTA' LUCE SPA	ROMA (IT)	Partner
14	NOTERIK BV	AMSTERDAM (NL)	Partner
15	RUNDFUNK BERLIN- BRANDENBURG	BERLIN (DE)	Partner
16	NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS - NTUA	ATHENS (GR)	Partner
17	PROTON LABS LIMITED	DUBLIN (IR)	Partner
18	STICHTING WAAG SOCIETY	AMSTERDAM (NL)	Partner
19	IN2 SEARCH INTERFACES DEVELOPMENT LIMITED	BIRMINGHAM (UK)	Partner
20	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER	EXETER (UK)	Partner
21	LIETUVOS DAILES MUZIEJUS	VILNIUS (LT)	Partner
22	KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN	LEUVEN (BL)	Partner
23	EUREVA SAS	PARIS (FR)	Partner
24	GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE	LONDON (UK)	Partner
25	STIFTUNG PREUSSISCHER KULTURBESITZ	BERLIN (DE)	Partner
26	FONDAZIONE SISTEMA TOSCANA	FIRENZE (IT)	Partner
27	CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	LIMASSOL (CY)	Partner

28	CULTURE LABEL LTD	LONDON (UK)	Partner
29	ARIONA HELLAS AE	ATHENS (GR)	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: Con 3 Post: Posting of Third Country Nationals: Mapping the Trend in the Construction Sector

FUNDING PROGRAMME: EASI -Progress

CALL: EaSI Progress – Posting of Workers: enhancing administrative cooperation and access to information - Call for proposals VP/2018/011

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Recruitment in third nations countries

HOST DEPARTMENT: DFBC - Department of Philosophy and Cultural Heritage

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Fabio Perocco

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 523.773,20	€ 77.210,02

ABSTRACT:

The Con3Post project is set up to explore the growing phenomenon of recruitment and posting of third country nationals (TCN), most notably from the Western Balkans, non-EU Eastern Europe and North African regions, to work as posted workers in the EU construction sector. Experts and key stakeholders from seven carefully selected EU Member States that represent a mix of TCN sending (Slovenia, Poland, Italy) and receiving countries (Austria, Finland, Belgium, Estonia) are brought together to establish transnational cooperation, share information and conduct empirical research to outline current challenges, future scenarios and possible strategic responses to the far-reaching yet largely unexplored consequences/implications of this persistent trend.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1 st January 2019	31 st December 2020

PARTNERSHIP:

1. Znanstvenoraziskovalni center slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti	Slovenia	Coordinator
2. Ca' foscari university	Italy	Partner
3. Uniwersytet warszawski	Polonia	Partner

4.	Jyvaskylan yliopisto	Finlandia	Partner
5.	Europaisches zentrum fur wohlfahrtspolitik und sozialforschung	Austria	Partner



Università
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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: POOSH – Occupational Safety and Health of Posted Workers: Depicting the existing and future challenges in assuring decent working conditions and wellbeing of workers in hazardous sectors

FUNDING PROGRAMME: EaSI - EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation - PROGRESS axis

CALL: Posting of workers: enhancing administrative cooperation and access to information

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Social Sciences

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: Department of Philosophy and Cultural Heritage

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof. Fabio PEROCCO

GRANT AGREEMENT NUMBER: VS/2016/0224

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 718.358,41	€ 135.106,76

ABSTRACT:

The occupational safety and health (OSH) of posted workers is regulated by Article 3 of the Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of provision of services and is inextricably linked to the assurance of decent labour/working conditions. In most cases, serious infringements in matters of OSH go hand in hand with underpayment, excessive working time, lack of rest periods, lack of preventive measures, non-compliance with regulations concerning social security and health insurance and underestimating the challenges concerning OSH in culturally and ethnically diverse workspaces. The proposed project brings together research institutions and competent public bodies from Slovenia, Austria, Romania, Germany, Croatia and Belgium to depict the under-researched and underexposed challenges in assuring OSH and decent labour/working conditions for posted workers. It will establish and/or further improve transnational cooperation, facilitate multilateral initiatives leading to better prevention, monitoring and response to violations of posted workers' rights and develop policy recommendations. It will increase accessibility and quality of information for posted workers, employers and national competent authorities by developing a comprehensive transnational OSH e-Observatory. Finally, it will facilitate interdisciplinary and cross-border academic collaboration to provide a collection of 9 national case studies and a comparative study based on the existing and new data collected in the fieldwork. Applicants will provide a range of activities in 9 member

states, produce educational material in 11 languages and ensure efficient information sharing and dissemination of deliverables beyond the geographical area primarily covered by the project.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
January 1 st , 2017	December 31 st , 2018

PARTNERSHIP:

1	RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE SLOVENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE & ARTS	Slovenia	Lead Partner/Coordinator
2	UNIVERSITÀ CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA	Italy	Partner
3	EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH	Austria	Partner
4	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF POLITICAL STUDIES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Romania	Partner
5	UNIVERSITY OF ROSTOCK	Germany	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: ESG-Credit.eu - ESG Factors and Climate Change for Credit Analysis and Rating

FUNDING PROGRAMME: Knowledge Programme – European Investment Bank

CALL: EIBURS

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Economics and finance

HOST DEPARTMENT: Department of Economics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Monica Billio

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ € 516300,00	€ € 115000,00

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the ESG-Credit.eu project is to implement a methodology to include ESG criteria and climate change factors into credit analysis and ratings. Given that ESG factors measure the firm's sustainability and its ethical skills, the project investigates how those factors affect the creditworthiness of a firm measured by credit ratings over time. Moreover, we include in the analysis the impact that climate change could exert over a firm belonging to a certain industry. The expected result of the ESG-Credit.eu project is to introduce augmented credit ratings which include ESG factors and climate change scenarios.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1 st of December 2019	30 th of November 2022

PARTNERSHIP:

1.	Department of Economics, Ca' Foscari University of Venice (UNIVE), the Coordinator	IT	Coordinator
2.	Research Center SAFE, Goethe University Frankfurt (SAFE)	DE	Partner
3.	Department of Economics, Management and Statistics (DEMS), University of Milano Bicocca	IT	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: Traditional Industries and the Fourth Industrial Revolution: New Trends in the Creation and Protection of Innovation in the Global Automotive Industry

FUNDING PROGRAMME: European Patent Office (EPO) - Academic Research Programme

CALL: Academic Research Programme 2018

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Patents, Fourth Industrial Revolution

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: DMAN - Department of Management

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Alessandra Perri

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 61,400.00	€ 61,400.00

ABSTRACT:

The extraordinary pace of innovation in digital-related technological cores experienced in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) has raised compelling questions about the opportunities and challenges for the actors involved. This project aims to investigate how the emergence and growing centrality of 4IR-related technologies modifies the relative competitive positions of incumbents and new entrants in a traditional industry, as well as their respective knowledge sourcing, creation and protection strategies and the resulting patenting behaviour. In doing so, the project explores and characterizes the nature of technological knowledge underpinning 4IR-related innovations. More specifically, the project aims at addressing the following research questions:

- (i) how and to what extent is the evolution of technologies underpinning the 4IR modifying the knowledge eco-system of traditional industries?
- (ii) how are competitive dynamics linked to innovation and knowledge generation changing the relative position of incumbents and new entrants in traditional industries?
- (iii) how are incumbents changing their vertical network of suppliers in order to source relevant external knowledge and remain competitive in the shift towards the 4IR paradigm?
- (iv) how and to what extent does the patenting behaviour of firms' operating at different stages of an established industry's value chain change as a consequence of 4IR innovation trends?

The empirical setting chosen for the analysis is the largest manufacturing industry in the world, i.e. the global automotive industry. The 4IR paradigm forces the industry original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to adjust to the rapidly changing scenario to remain competitive: the expansion of the range of relevant technological domains and the emergence of a new "distributed innovation" model represent some of the main challenges of the industry.

The project will offers fresh evidence about the strategic, innovative and organizational dynamics spurred by the 4IR in a traditional industry. More specifically, the project will not only provide a longitudinal analysis of the global automotive industry's knowledge base, but will also allow to detect the emergence of new entrants responsible for the generation and diffusion of 4IR-related technologies, and their patenting behaviour. This will informs policy making in the design of (1) appropriate incentive plans to foster the development of innovation competences in key 4IR-related technologies; (2) appropriate incentive plans for the development of collaborative innovation in traditional industries; (3) appropriate institutional and legal frameworks that ensure an effective leverage of intellectual property rights in emerging technological fields.

The project also has significant implications for industry practitioners, who will be able to gain better understanding of (1) the changing dominant positions in the generation of innovation; (2) the most successful organizational arrangements for sourcing knowledge that is "external" to the industry core technologies; (3) the key emerging technological fields spurred by 4IR and their relation to and combination with more traditional knowledge areas; (4) the evolution of patenting strategies in the industry.

Start date		End date	
11/01/2019		10/07/2020	
PARTNERSHIP:			
1	Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Venice (IT)	Coordinator



Università Ca'Foscari Venezia

PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: MEDIUM - New pathways for sustainable urban development in China's medium-sized cities

FUNDING PROGRAMME: Europeaid

CALL: EuropeAid/135-587/DD/ACT/Multi

SCIENTIFIC FIELD: Sustainable development, rural migration management, urban growth and employability

HOST DEPARTMENT/CENTRE: ECLT - European Centre for Living Technologies

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof.ssa Irene Poli

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 1.002.899,98	€ 179.215,53

ABSTRACT:

The Chinese city-building strategy is currently undergoing a shift. The 'National New-type Urbanization Plan' announced in March 2014 sets out to promote urbanisation as a main driver of the country's economic growth. By 2020, medium-sized cities are likely to receive a large number of rural migrants due to the forthcoming gradual deregulation of the hukou system. If managed well, urban growth in these cities may allow innovative ideas to emerge, and so give rise to new job opportunities and alternative models of urban development. Therefore, medium-sized cities should not replicate the experience of megacities but turn instead towards new governance approaches and instruments to achieve sustainable development in accordance with their size and distinctive demographic transition. This project focuses on the economic and social dimensions of urban sustainability. It aims at building the capacity of local governments of medium cities to develop socio-technical innovations and meet the challenge of rural migrant integration. More specifically, four main goals are targeted:

- to get accurate quantitative and qualitative knowledge of socioeconomic characteristics of medium cities;
- to foster cross-fertilization of ideas and bring stakeholders' input into urban governance;
- to build long-term cooperative networks between European and Chinese universities and train young experts in the understanding of Chinese cities;
- to identify new business opportunities for EU companies.

The action will take place in three medium-sized cities representative of the diversity of urban profiles encountered in China, i.e. Hangzhou, Datong, and Hohhot. In each city, a four-step process will be carried out throughout the life of the project:

1. Network data analysis highlighting the distinctive economic and social profile of the city and their

insertion into economic, scientific and innovative networks (deliverables: internal report, maps, graphs and charts).

2. A seminar gathering social scientists from various disciplines to perform an assessment and evaluation of local urban policies based on comparisons and cross-analyses of Chinese and European experiences (deliverable: internal synthesis report);

3. A stakeholder workshop involving city officials, local industry, planners and architects, in which participants exchange views on the project team's assessment and evaluation results. Participants will also express their visions of sustainability (deliverable: internal synthesis report);

4. A conference establishing a dialogue between academic, political and economic communities, based on the reports delivered in the three previous phases (deliverables: a report synthesizing results from the three previous deliverables and a focused report for EU companies, both for external use).

At the end of the period, the project team will organize a conference in Brussels, in collaboration with the Eurochambers, to present the results of the project to European companies. Sponsorship from national chambers of commerce and firms will be sought.

A particular emphasis will be put on the dissemination of the results. We will organize a dedicated panel at the 2016 IGU congress in Beijing. Our reports will be disseminated to the European business community through the diplomatic and consular chamber channels. We will also create a dedicated website to keep stakeholders informed on our actions and outputs.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1 st September 2015	31 st August 2018

PARTNERSHIP:

1	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris (FR)	Coordinator
2	Ca' Foscari University of Venice	Venezia (IT)	Partner
3	Hangzhou Normal University	Hangzhou (CHINA)	Partner
4	Institut d'Etudes Politiques d' Aix-en-Provence	Aix-en-Provence (FR)	Partner
5	Spatial Foresight GmbH	Heisdorf (LU)	Partner

WEBSITE: available from 2016



Università
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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: IMSyPP – Innovative Monitoring Systems and Prevention Policies of Online Hate Speech

FUNDING PROGRAMME: Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (REC)

CALL: REC-AG-2019

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Rights, Equality

HOST DEPARTMENT: DAIS – Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali Informatica e Statistica

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Fabiana Zollo

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 520.210,03	€ 85.368,88

ABSTRACT:

Hate speech is spreading not only on social media, but also in the comments of online media news sites. Different ways of presenting news trigger different, sometimes inappropriate, responses from target audiences. The objectives of the project are to automatically detect hate speech in several languages, to identify triggers, to recommend effective counter narratives, and to propose policies to the European communication regulators.

The consortium consists of top research teams in the areas of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning (JSI), misinformation spreading (UNIVE), and hate speech counter narratives (UCY). Effective deployment and long-term sustainability will be ensured by an experienced SME (Textgain). The policies proposed will be disseminated to the European Regulators Group (ERGA), where the Italian communication regulator (AGCOM) is heading a task force.

The technical part of the project is data-driven. We closely collaborate with two prime national media and collect online content in Italian (Corriere della Sera) and Slovenian (RTV SLO public TV). We will also include English and Dutch social media contents from Twitter, Instagram, and Reddit. The data will be manually annotated for types of hate speech, and quality carefully controlled. We will develop hate speech models by applying advanced machine learning methods. The models will be deployed in online settings and used to analyze the large amounts of data already collected. This will allow to analyze mechanisms and trends in hate speech, and identify different types of triggers. We will conduct a pilot study on possible counter narratives and develop recommendations.

The dissemination activities of the project will target European regulators (ERGA), online media companies and journalists, and the scientific community. We will organize training activities for civil servants and journalists. There will be a communication campaign to raise awareness among the general public and youth.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
2020, TBD	24 MONTHS

PARTNERSHIP:

1.	INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN, the Coordinator	SLO	Coordinator
2.	UNIVERSITA CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA	IT	Partner
3.	UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	CY	Partner
4.	Autorità per le garanzie nelle comunicazioni	IT	Partner
5.	TEXTGAIN BVBA	BE	Partner



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PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: MEDCIS - Support Mediterranean Member States towards coherent and coordinated implementation of the second phase of the MSFD

FUNDING PROGRAMME: European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

CALL: DG ENV/MSFD Second Cycle 2016

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: Aquaculture, fisheries

HOST DEPARTMENT: Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Antonio Marcomini

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 999,896.00	€ 19,866.80

ABSTRACT:

The **main objectives** of this project are:

- to facilitate and provide the methodological standards for the next phase of Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) towards coordinated approaches between Member States, across the Mediterranean by reviewing, comparing, selecting and adapting appropriate existing methodologies;
- to focus on Mediterranean regional/subregional cooperation towards the standardization of suitable approaches to achieve GES, taking in consideration the specificities of the basin and of the countries

MEDCIS, will address most of the descriptors at Mediterranean level (all subregions) with a focus on the following:

- Biodiversity including NIS and seafloor integrity
- Marine litter
- Noise.

Case studies will be performed in selected areas (e.g. N. Adriatic Sea), in order to test the MSFD implementation proposals.

More specifically MEDCIS will:

Review and update the 2012 Assessment (MSFD Article 8), the determinations of GES and Threshold values (MSFD Art. 9), the Environmental Targets and associated Indicators (MSFD Art. 10), at Mediterranean marine region/subregion level by developing case studies to test the performance of the proposed assessment tools (e.g. NEAT).

Establish nested sets of geographical assessment areas for the Mediterranean, to update the 2012 assessment.

Improve the management and access to data from monitoring programmes used in the assessments in accordance with MSFD Art. 19(3) and the INSPIRE Directive.

Upgrade monitoring programmes (MSFD Art. 11), towards the coordination of monitoring in a region or subregion, the development/ improvement of joint monitoring programmes to assess the distribution and extent of pressures and their impacts. Special attention will be on NIS and Marine Litter monitoring programs.

Develop a common approach for assessing the implementation of PoMs by providing the necessary tools and mechanisms towards a coherent reporting (MSFD Art. 18) and regionally joint or coordinated measures;

Establish a network with RSCs (particular UNEP/MAP), MSFD competent authorities, policy makers and other stakeholders, as well relevant projects to ensure coordination across regions/subregions, and boost dissemination of results and the direct use of the project's outcomes in accessible manner to stakeholders.

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1st March 2017	28th February 2019

PARTNERSHIP:

1	Consorzio per la Gestione del Centro di Coordinamento delle Attività di Ricerca inerenti il Sistema Lagunare di Venezia (CORILA)	Italy	Coordinator
2	Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Italy	Partner
3	Hellenic Centre for Marine Research	Greece	Partner
4	Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer	France	Partner
5	Centro tecnológico experto en innovación marina y alimentaria	Spain	Partner
6	Instituto Español de Oceanografía	Spain	Partner
7	Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split	Croatia	Partner
8	Università del Salento	Italy	Partner
9	Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovenia	Partner
10	National Institute of Biology	Slovenia	Partner
11	National Technical University of Athens	Greece	Partner
12	National and Kapodistrian University of Athens	Greece	Partner
13	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	Italy	Partner
14	Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale	Italy	Partner



Università
Ca'Foscari
Venezia

PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: MEDREGION Support Mediterranean Member States towards the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive new GES Decision and programmes of measures and contribute to regional/subregional cooperation

FUNDING PROGRAMME: European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

CALL: Marine Strategy Framework Directive - Second Cycle: Implementation of the new GES Decision and Programmes of Measures

HOST DEPARTMENT: DAIS - Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Antonio Marcomini

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 1.248.684,00	€ 26.413,60

ABSTRACT:

The key objectives of the MEDREGION project are:

- 1) Complete gaps in monitoring data in the Mediterranean region/subregions (with a focus on assessing the distribution, intensity and effects of the key pressures), by improving the data/information collection for the regional GES assessment and for the updated monitoring programmes, to be aligned and coherent to the IMAP process. This activity should take into account INSPIRE, EMODNET and WISE-Marine, as well as CORMON.
- 2) Support the development and operational implementation of (sub)regional indicators, lists of elements, threshold values, to implement the GES Decision, in line with the main gaps identified in the EcAp project and with GES Decision requirements, in order to lead to updated, improved and more complete (sub)regional assessments.
 - Focus on biodiversity descriptors and indicators based on criteria according to the new GES decision (EC 2017)
 - Link pollution pressures (D5, D8, D10) with biodiversity
- 3) Support to the development of effective regional measures with a special focus on biodiversity in relation to pressures exerted on it and to coordinated measures to protect species and habitats, by:
 - identification (and testing) of mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of PoMs
 - linking monitoring programmes with measures.
 - measures vs their objective (i.e. how each measure is designed to help reaching GES and the updated environmental targets) and vs result
 - coordination of measures (link with other Directives)
 - relation to MPAs and ICZM
- 4) Pave the ground for a coherent and consistent implementation of the provisions of the new Commission Decision performing pilot studies in Mediterranean areas, aiming to testing the

applicability and effectiveness of approaches developed within the above mentioned activities of the project, using data derived by the MSFD monitoring projects.

The purpose of the project is to support the competent authorities of the MSs by addressing their cooperation needs to implement the MSFD.

Planned Start date
01/02/2019

Planned End date
31/01/2021

PARTNERSHIP:

1.	HELLENIC CENTRE FOR MARINE RESEARCH	GRECIA	Coordinatore
2.	INSTITUT FRANCAIS DE RECHERCHE POUR L'EXPLOITATION DE LA MER	FRANCIA	Partner
3.	ISTITUTO SUPERIORE PER LA PROTEZIONE E LA RICERCA AMBIENTALE	ITALIA	Partner
4.	AZTI FUNDAZIOA	SPAGNA	Partner
5.	INSTITUT ESPAGNOL DE OCEANOGRAPHIA	SPAGNA	Partner
6.	INSTITUT FOR WATER OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA	Partner
7.	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY	SLOVENIA	Partner
8.	INSTITUT OF OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISCHERIES	CROAZIA	Partner
9.	ETHNIKO KAI KAPODISTRIAKO PANEPISTIMIO ATHINON	GRECIA	Partner
10.	MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE – DIREZIONE PER LA PROTEZIONE DELLA NATURA E DEL MARE	ITALIA	Partner
11.	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING OF REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA	SLOVENIA	Partner
12.	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	CROAZIA	Partner
13.	SPECIAL SECRETARIAT FOR WATER (SSW), HELLENIC MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY	GRECIA	Partner
14.	CONSORZIO PER IL COORDINAMENTO DELLE RICERCHE INERENTI AL SISTEMA LAGUNARE DI VENEZIA	ITALIA	Partner
15.	UNIVERSITA' DEL SALENTO	ITALIA	Partner
16.	PLAN BLEU POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN MÉDITERRANÉE	FRANCIA	Partner

17. REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE FOR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	ITALIA	TERZA PARTE
18. ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI OCEANOGRAFIA E DI GEOFISICA SPERIMENTALE	ITALIA	TERZA PARTE
19. UNIVERSITÀ CÀ FOSCARI VENEZIA	ITALIA	TERZA PARTE



Università
Ca'Foscari
Venezia

PROJECT ACRONYM AND TITLE: POW-BRIDGE - Bridging the gap between legislation and practice in the Posting of Workers

FUNDING PROGRAMME: EaSI

CALL: VP/2019/008

SCIENTIFIC FIELDS: -

HOST DEPARTMENT: DFBC

SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE: Prof. Perocco Fabio

FINANCIAL DATA:

Project total costs	Overall funding assigned to UNIVE
€ 529.613,00	€ 61.674,80

ABSTRACT:

The action proposed studies the gap between procedures (legal basis) and practices (experiences) in posting rule enactment, identifies challenges and develops and shares effective ways of addressing these challenges for posting companies and implementation agencies. It particularly investigates how the Directive interplays with other EU and national legislation in terms of social security, health insurance, temporary agency work, and company law. The strategic objectives include: to promote and enhance effective and transparent application of EU rules on posting; to promote a more active participation of employers in the process of evidence-based policy-making; and to establish, consolidate and expand multi-stakeholder cross-border collaboration among EU member states and candidate countries. The partnership is composed of research entities, public authorities and social partners that will implement the action in eight sending and receiving countries, Member States and Candidate Countries, connected by borders or proximity, namely: Austria, Slovenia, Italy, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, and North Macedonia. Project's target groups are public authorities, social partners, employers and workers, NGOs and researchers. The activities aim to strengthen the implementation of the Directive in an inclusive, participatory and transparent format. Cooperation activities include one Kick-off Event, two Mutual Learning Labs, two Strategic Board meetings, three Steering Group Meetings and one final international conference. Research activities include eight case studies, eight policy briefs, and one comparative working paper. Access to information will be delivered through online channels (institutional webpage, social media, e-newsletters), the events of the action (kick-off, mutual learning labs, strategic board meetings, and the final international conference) and the publication of research findings (country reports, policy briefs, and video podcasts).

Planned Start date	Planned End date
1 st January 2020	31 st December 2021

PARTNERSHIP:

1.	European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research	Austria	Coordinator
2.	Università Ca' Foscari Venezia	Italy	Partner
3.	Institut Pre Vyksun Prace A Rodiny	Slovakia	Partner
4.	Univerza Na Primorskem Universita Del Litorale	Slovenia	Partner
5.	Uniwersytet Warszawski	Polan	Partner
6.	Centar Za Socijalnu Politiju	Serbia	Partner
7.	Public Association For Research Communications And Developmnet	North Macedonia	Partner