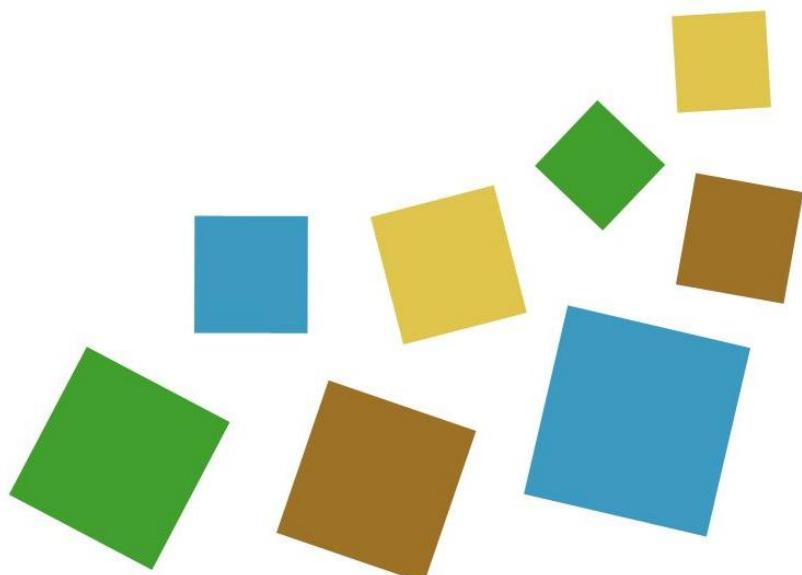


**D2.5**

## **National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information**

**Portugal**



## Document information

Project acronym:	INSPIRATION
Project full title:	INtegrated Spatial Planning, land use and soil management Research ActTION
Project type:	Coordination and Support Action (CSA)
EC Grant agreement no.:	642372
Project starting / end date:	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2015 (month 1) / 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2018 (month 36)
Website:	<a href="http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu">www.inspiration-h2020.eu</a>
Document status / date:	Final version as of 01/03/2016
Deliverable No.:	D2.5
Responsible participant:	DELTARES (participant number 14)
Due date of deliverable:	01/03/2016
Actual submission date:	01/03/2016
Dissemination level:	X PU - Public PP - Restricted to other programme participants* RE - Restricted to a group specified by the consortium* CO - Confidential, only for members of the consortium* (* = including the Commission Services)
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**To be cited as:**

Panagopoulos et al. (2016): National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information – Portugal. Final version as of 01.03.2016 of deliverable 2.5 – section on Portugal – of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

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## D2.5: National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information - Portugal

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 About INSPIRATION .....	4
1.2 This report.....	5
1.3 The INSPIRATION conceptual model and its themes.....	8
1.4 Guide to the reader: outline of the country chapters .....	9
1.5 Annexes .....	11
<b>2. Portugal .....</b>	<b>20</b>
2.1 Executive summary .....	20
2.1.1 English version.....	20
2.1.2 Portuguese version .....	21
2.2 Methodology followed.....	22
2.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs.....	24
2.3.1 Societal challenges and needs.....	24
2.3.2 Topics / research needs to include in the SRA.....	25
2.4 Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice .....	38
2.4.1 Use of knowledge.....	38
2.4.2 Possibilities to set the agenda .....	38
2.4.3 Science – policy – practice .....	39
2.5 National and transnational funding schemes .....	40
2.5.1 Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding.....	40
2.5.2 Gaps in financial resources for research .....	45
2.6 Other remarks made by interviewees .....	47
2.7 Annexes .....	48

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 About INSPIRATION

The aim of INSPIRATION is to establish and promote the adoption of a strategic research agenda for land use, land-use changes and soil management in the light of current and future societal challenges. Main objectives are:

- **Formulate, consult on and revise an end-user oriented strategic research agenda (SRA);**
- **Scope out models for implementing the SRA;**
- **Prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the SRA.**

The proposed methodology is based on a multi-stakeholder, multi-national and interdisciplinary approach that covers the variety of stakeholders (public bodies, business, scientific community citizens and society) and the variety of relevant funders. The vehicle to engage with relevant stakeholders across the Member States is a National Focal Point (NFP) in 17 countries<sup>1</sup>. Between March 2015 and March 2016 The NFP's interviewed National Key Stakeholders (NKS), performed a desk study and organized workshops with national stakeholders of funders, end-users and researchers across the various soil and land management disciplines. The goal of these exercises was to gather information and support the main objectives as stated above.

The collated results will be structured along four integrative themes: 1) resources demand and efficiency; 2) natural capital stewardship; 3) land management; 4) net impact on global, EU and local scale (see section 1.3) and merging into thematic knowledge needs to satisfy the as yet unmet societal challenges and to ensure that knowledge contributes primarily to enable meeting these challenges. Based on these results, a cross-border and cross-discipline dialogue will subsequently be organized among the relevant user communities, funding bodies and scientific communities in Europe in order to reach a trans-national, prioritized SRA as well as a model for execution of this SRA. Thus a SRA will be produced which will give national funders confidence that for each Euro they spend, they will get multiple Euros worth of knowledge in return in order to address their national societal challenges.

Learn more about the INSPIRATION coordination and support action on the project's website: [www.inspiration-h2020.eu](http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu) and follow us on twitter: [@inspiration4eu](https://twitter.com/inspiration4eu).

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<sup>1</sup> The Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) with support of Formas is currently mirroring the INSPIRATION approach in Sweden. SGI has proposed to act as Swedish National Focal Point and to become a full member of the INSPIRATION consortium. This has been welcomed by the consortium. Currently formal negotiations are in place between SGI, the consortium and the EC to effectively implement this collaboration. This report furthermore contains some information for Denmark and Luxemburg – representatives of both countries joined the Belgium workshop – and for the Republic of Ireland – representatives joined the UK workshop – see below.)

## 1.2 This report

This country report is an excerpt from the INSPIRATION Deliverable 2.5 “National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information”, which integrates 17 national reports. These 17 countries, in alphabetical order, and respective report authors are:

1. **Austria**,  
*Pia Minixhofer, Sophie Zechmeister-Boltenstern, Rosemarie Stangl, Andreas Baumgarten, Martin Weigl, Peter Tramberend,*
2. **Belgium** (including some information for **Denmark** and **Luxemburg**),  
*Nele Bal, Bavo Peeters,*
3. **Czech Republic**,  
*Petr Klusáček, Stanislav Martinát, Bohumil Frantál,*
4. **Finland**,  
*Antti Rehunen, Teija Haavisto, Ritva Britschgi, Outi Pyy, Jari Rintala, Petri Shemeikka,*
5. **France**,  
*Marie-Christine Dictor, Samuel Coussy, Valérie Guerin, Corinne Merly,*
6. **Germany**,  
*Uwe Ferber, Stephan Bartke, Detlef Grimski,*
7. **Italy**,  
*Matteo Tabasso, Sarah Chiodi, Giulia Melis,*
8. **Poland**,  
*Anna Starzewska-Sikorska,*
9. **Portugal**,  
*Thomas Panagopoulos, Vera Ferreira, Dulce Antunes*
10. **Romania**,  
*Mihail Dumitru, Sorin Liviu Stefanescu, Andrei Vrinceanu, Valentina Voicu, Nicoleta Vrinceanu,*
11. **Slovakia**,  
*Maros Finka, Maria Kozova, Zita Izakovicova, Lubomir Jamecny, Vladimir Ondrejicka,*
12. **Slovenia**,  
*Boštjan Cotič, Barbara Mušič, Ina Šuklje Erjavec, Matej Nikšič,*
13. **Spain**,  
*Pierre Menger, Gemma Garcia-Blanco, Efren Feliu,*
14. **Sweden**,  
*Yvonne Ohlsson, Lisa van Well, Kerstin Konitzer,*
15. **Switzerland**,  
*Regula Brassel, Marco Pütz,*
16. **The Netherlands**,  
*Linda Maring, Jos Brils*
17. **The United Kingdom** (including some information on **the Republic of Ireland**),  
*Paul Nathanail, Matt Ashmore.*

Deliverable D2.5 concludes the activities of INSPIRATION Work Package (WP) 2 “**Demands of research from industry, end-users and funders (State-of-the-art at national levels)**”, task 2.5 “**Review and synthesis of the collated information**”.

The WP2 activities were executed in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the INSPIRATION project (month 1 – 12), i.e. in the period from March 2015 to February 2016. In the WP2 project description, the final task executed in this period is described in the following way:

*“The NFPs will organize at national level a 2-day workshop, where the collated information (task 2.4) will be reviewed and synthesized and prioritized under guidance of the NFP by the NKSs. The WP-leader will prepare – in consultation with the INSPIRATION core group – a generic outline for the agenda of the 2-day national workshops. That outline will then be tailored to specific national situations by the NFPs. The results of the workshop – i.e. reviewed and synthesised information regarding topic a-d as mentioned under the WP2 objectives<sup>2</sup> – will be described in a national report (in English) by the NFPs. Before finalizing these reports, the NKSs as well as the International Advisory Board (IAB) will be given the opportunity to review the draft report. In these cases where English is not the native language, the national reports will also contain an executive summary (policy brief) of the report in the native language.”*

(INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

Deliverable D2.5 describes the results of NKS interviews and of the desk-exercise as performed in participating countries aimed at collecting national research demands, science-policy-interface experiences and funding options. This report builds up on the interim results presented in Deliverable 2.4.<sup>3</sup> The methodologies followed for the information collation and synthesis are presented in more detail for each country below. In general, the following approach was applied (see also Figure 1):

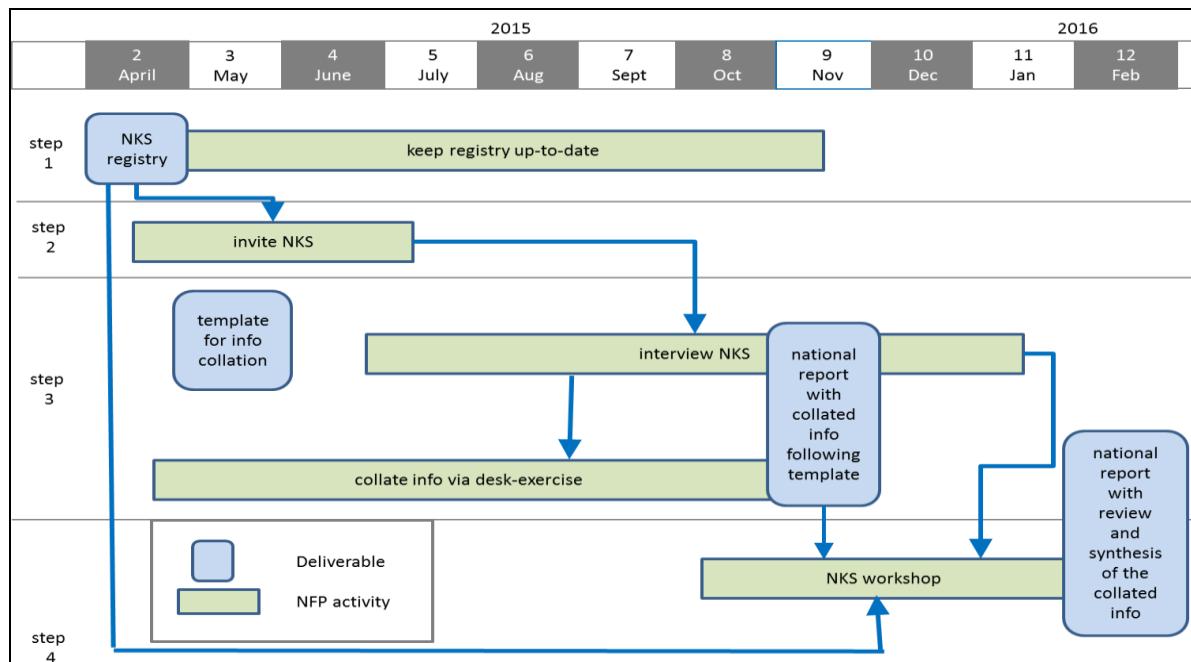
1. In each country, national key stakeholders (NKS) have been identified (in a way to ensure broad representation of soil and land-use/management topics and affiliations in research funding / end-use / science or policy making);
2. Interviews (structured according to a common template: see Annex I and II) with circa 20 NKS per country have been conducted in order to collect national research needs as well as information on science-policy-interface and financing options (with interim result presented as D2.4);
3. In each country, a national workshop with NKS was conducted. Basis for the workshops was the input provided in the NKS interviews before the workshop. It was presented in order to synthesize the collated info, discuss and review the key national research topics. The workshop thus aimed to check, verify and enrich, and in some cases also already prioritize the suggestions provided by the NKS;<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> See section 1.5 for a description of topic a-d.

<sup>3</sup> Brils, J. et al. (2015): National report on collated information following the template. Final version as of 01.12.2015 of deliverable 2.4 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

<sup>4</sup> In several countries besides the NKS interviewed also more stakeholders were invited (i.e. it were open events), and participated and contributed to the workshops.

4. The results of the interviewing plus workshop process were documented in a report to become the respective final national reports. A draft version was to be send nationally to the NKS for review;
5. The national reports were aggregated in a combined document, on which the International Advisory Board (IAB) of INSPIRATION was asked to give feedback, too;
6. The D2.5 report has been finalised taking into account the IAB recommendations.



**Figure 1: INSPIRATION's WP2 workflow.**

The information collated in this report feeds into WP3 “Transnational commons aggregated under integrated themes”. According to the INSPIRATION DoA, the main objectives of WP3 will be to:

1. Achieve an overview of the transnational shared demands and experiences grouped under common themes based on the national state-of-the-art reports as produced by WP2,
2. Prioritise and elaborate the topics that could be included in the SRA (to be developed by WP4) under specific themes,
3. Elucidate the opportunity to match (to be done under WP4) individual stakeholders (as funders) to specific SRA topics that could be shared transnationally.” (INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

**Visit the INSPIRATION website for the up-coming deliverables of the network!**

### 1.3 The INSPIRATION conceptual model and its themes

In order to identify cross-country and cross-sectorial knowledge gaps and research questions, the national Research and Innovation (R&I) needs will be analysed along four overarching themes identified in the INSPIRATION conceptual model. This model is presented in figure 2. It has been used to structure the information presented in this report on R&I needs following these guiding key-questions for each theme:

- **Demand:**

What does society demand from natural capital and ecosystem services including the SSW-system?

- **Natural capital:**

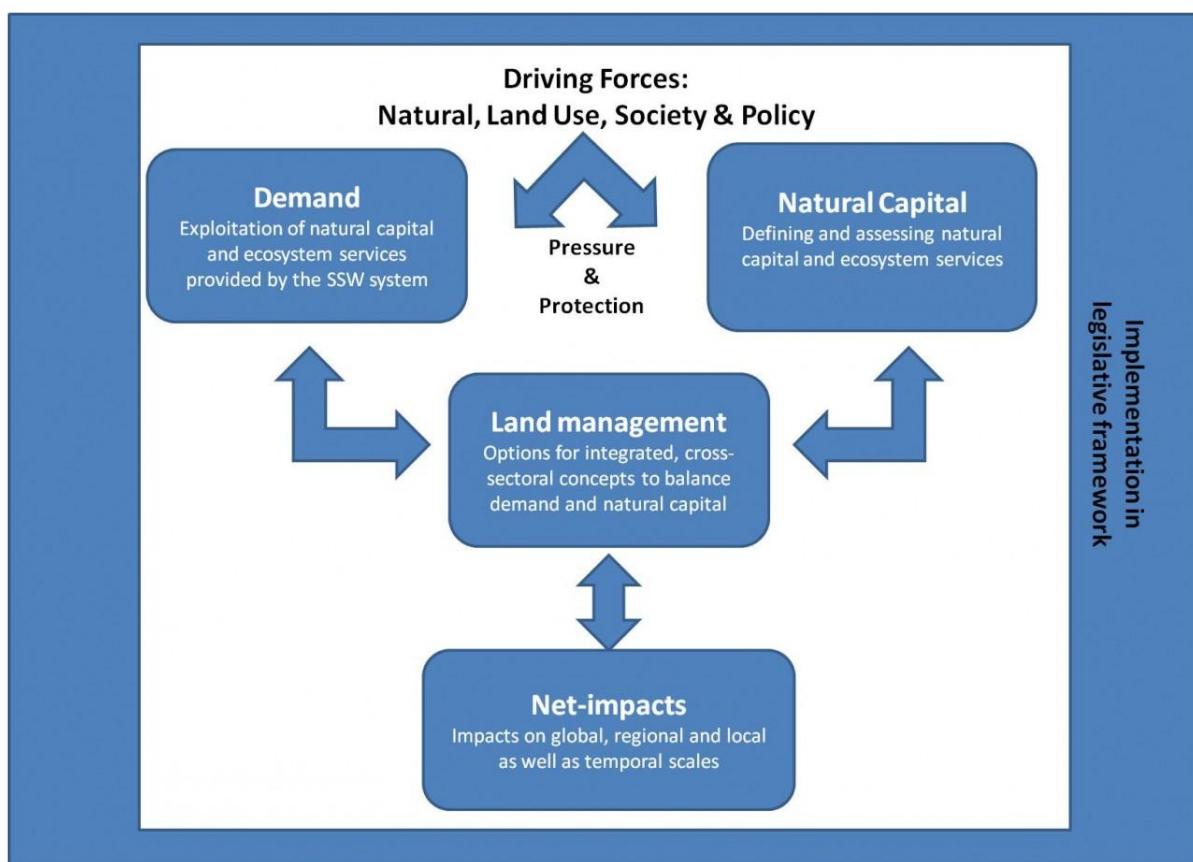
What has nature, including the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW)-system, to offer and which determinants sustain the system?

- **Land management:**

What are options for an integrated, cross-sectorial land management to balance societal demands and natural capital?

- **Net-impacts:**

What are the impacts of different options of managing natural capital, including the SSW-system on global, regional and local as well as temporal scales?



*Figure 2: INSPIRATION's conceptual model.*

## 1.4 Guide to the reader: outline of the country chapters

Each country chapter in Deliverable D2.5 follows a comparable outline:

### **Section X.1- Executive summary**

This section provides an executive summary in English (X.1.1) as well as in the national language (X.1.2).

### **Section X.2 - Methodology followed**

This section describes the methodology followed in the respective country including information on the stakeholder engagement (see also section 1.4).

The subsequent sections give a review and synthesis of the main results of the topics as mentioned under the WP2 objectives (see section 1.2).

### **Section X.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs**

- **Topic a: Demand-driven**\* suggestions for the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), i.e. suggestions from the perspective of industry, end-users and funders.  
*Related key question to be answered: What (new) knowledge do these parties need to tackle societal challenges including the increase of job opportunities?*
- \* **Demand-driven** in INSPIRATION means focusing on the demands of those who are responsible or feel committed to tackle the societal challenges related to the INSPIRATION scope and themes, i.e. industry, end-users and funders. These parties could improve their business opportunities and/or take better informed decisions on what measures to take and execute in order to tackle other societal challenges if they would (be enabled to) use the knowledge as resulting from execution of the INSPIRATION SRA.

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Societal challenges and needs (X.3.1);
- Topics / research needs to include in the SRA (X.3.2).

The research questions under the topics in the X.3.2 sub-sections are divided by themes of the INSPIRATION conceptual model as described in section 1.3 of this chapter.

### **Section X.4 - Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice**

- **Topic b:** Experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to improve business opportunities and/or tackle other societal challenges.  
*Related key question to be answered: Where to improve the science-policy interface so that (new) knowledge can and will be more effectively exploited by the demand side?*

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Use of knowledge (X.4.1);
- Possibilities to set the agenda (X.4.2);
- Science – policy – practice (X.4.3).

### **Section X.5 National and transnational funding schemes**

- **Topic c:** Predominant, current as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination.  
*Related key question to be answered: How to get with one Euro of national/regional funding a multitude of Euro's (from all sources) worth of knowledge in return contributing to EU and national demands? Or even how to get with one euro of EU funding a multitude of euro's (from national, regional, local, and private sector) worth of knowledge in return contributing to the R&I demands on Land and the Soil-Sediment-Water systems.*
- **Topic d:** Experiences regarding the use of any trans-national, common budget for scientific knowledge production related to the scope of INSPIRATION.  
*Related key question to be answered: How to set up/govern the appropriate funding option(s) resulting from INSPIRATION – based on previous learning experiences – so that: (1)the above demands will be fulfilled, (2) knowledge resulting from implementation of the SRA will be taken up and used and (3) funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied?"*

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding (X.5.1);
- Gaps in financial resources for research (X.5.2).

### **Section X.6 - Other remarks made by interviewees**

This section is optional and is not taken up in all national reports. It contains remarks, points of attention and recommendations for INSPIRATION as given by the NKS.

## 1.5 Annexes

### **Annex I: NKS questionnaire template**

This is the updated version of the questionnaire - reflecting inputs from the IAB and discussions at the NFP training in Vienna on 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2015.

*Note: this questionnaire template is meant to help National Focal Points (NFPs) to facilitate the interview/conversation with the National Key Stakeholders (NKS). Some questions are relevant to one NKS, other questions to another NKS. Hence, not all questions are relevant to each single NKS. The NFPs are required to adapt the template accordingly – keeping in it as many as possible of the issues to be addressed. If needed, the NFPs also translate the questionnaire into their national language.*

**The questionnaire (see next pages) has the following outline:**

- A. **Interview information:**  
To be filled out by the interviewer
- B. **Introduction:**  
That the interviewer can use to start the NKS interview
- C. **Background information of the NKS interviewed:**  
Mostly ‘tick-boxes’
- D. **Strategic Research Agenda (SRA):**  
NKS preferred topics, overarching themes and scope for the SRA and national state-of-the-art on research agendas that the NKS is aware of
- E. **Science-Policy-Interface:**  
NKS experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to: improve business opportunities; tackle other societal challenges; assist policy-implementation and/or policy revision
- F. **Funding:**  
Predominantly used as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination that the NKS is aware of
- G. **Other:**  
At the end there is some time advised to let the NKS give us their advice, some nice quotes (that we can use anonymously in our communications), examples etc.
- H. **Ending the interview:**  
Explain follow up and if/how NKSs will be involved in the next steps of INSPIRATION

## Questionnaire template

<b>A. Interview information</b>
<p>Country:</p> <p>Name of INSPIRATION researcher:</p> <p>Date of Interview:</p> <p>How does the NKS wish to be referred to: [Anonymous, personal opinions, company's opinion. Choose when it is a good time to discuss this. In the beginning or later on.]</p> <p>SHOW the interviewed NKS the ENGAGEMENT CONSENT FORM and ask him/her to fill it out. Please introduce the engagement consent form (available in 'D2.1 MoU' and editable by yourself) and hand a copy to the interviewee to read and fill in – make sure that you take this away with you and keep for your own records]</p>
<b>B. Introductions</b>
[Please introduce your selves, the project and the purpose of the interview. You can use the handout as provided at the end of this template. This can also be sent beforehand to the NKS. Agree on a time span: approximately one and a half hour.]
<b>C. Background information on the interviewee</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Name of NKS interviewed:</li> <li>2. Institution:</li> <li>3. Role:</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Are you a (multiple answers possible):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National-regional-local authority</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> University/research institute</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Small or Medium sized Enterprise (SME, i.e. &lt; 500 employees) / consultant</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Business and industry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Network representative / leader</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: ...</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Fields of expertise (multiple answers possible): [Ask to specify background regarding the selected item(s) in order to understand expertise background of interviewee]           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Soil</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sediment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban / spatial planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Landscape design</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Land management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: .....</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

6. Does your organisation provide external research funding?

- Yes. Please specify: ...  
*[e.g. as programme holder, public, private, ...]*
- No

## D. SRA

7. Which societal challenges do you regard as important?

*[If needed, you can use the European Commissions (EC) list of societal challenges here. These EC themes are:]*

- Contribute to food security and food safety;
- Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water;
- Secure energy supply and distribution;
- Reduce raw material and resource consumption, Ensure efficient use of natural resources;
- Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation;
- Contribute to a healthy living environment;
- Ensure secure infrastructure

*[Explain that these challenges may be used as bases for defining of the overarching themes for aggregating the research topics of our SRA.]*

- a. If applicable, what additional, other or alternative challenges would you suggest/prefer?

*[When needed, you can mention challenges as nature conservation, sustainable use of ecosystem services, halting the loss of biodiversity]*

8. Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

*[For each single topic mentioned by the NKS, use the following follow-up questions. The a, b and c sub-questions are mandatory. The other sub-questions are optional]:*

- a. Explain – elaborate the topic

- Who will be affected?
- Who is responsible?
- Is it a topic of concern of your organisation / department
- Is it only a national topic, or a shared topic by multiple countries?
- Where are we now, where do we want to be in x years (point on the horizon)?
- How can the newly gained knowledge be effectively used?

- b. Priority:

1. High priority
  2. Some priority
  3. Neutral priority
  4. Low priority
  5. No priority
- What is the urgency, i.e. what goes wrong if we do nothing?

c. Who wants to/should fund this kind of research?

*[Optionally: check the following WP3 key-words for relevance, i.e. if they raise any additional topics by the NKS. The key-words can be used as support / check list]*

*Be sensible as interviewer if this is needed.]*

- *Assessment of land resources*
- *Potential productivity of land and soils*
- *Demand for soil/land resources, imports and exports*
- *Competition between land uses (land-use conflicts)*
- *Concepts to identify and quantify relevant impacts*
- *Instruments to avoid / minimize impacts (feedback to decision-making process)*
- *Opportunities of innovative land-use technologies*
- *Resource-oriented land management systems]*
- *Soil regeneration*
- *Soil and groundwater remediation*

9. Linked to topics mentioned by the NKS:

- a. What are the important / relevant documents, research agendas, research programmes underpinning these topics? (state-of-the-art)
- b. Related to these agendas and programmes: what are timelines of programming and windows-of-opportunities to influence agendas / programmes?

*[Note: question 9b is input for work package 5]*

## E. Science-Policy-Interfacing (SPI)

10. How would you define ‘scientific knowledge’?

11. For what do you use scientific knowledge in your job?

12. Which sources of (scientific) knowledge do you use for doing your job?

*[Open question and you can mention some of the sources underneath as examples]*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ○ <i>scientific paper</i>                            | ○ <i>newspapers</i>                                   |
| ○ <i>consultants</i>                                 | ○ <i>television</i>                                   |
| ○ <i>reports</i>                                     | ○ <i>conferences Involvement in research projects</i> |
| ○ <i>colleagues</i>                                  | ○ <i>data (bases)</i>                                 |
| ○ <i>experiences /examples within my own country</i> | ○ <i>websites, such as: .....</i>                     |
| ○ <i>experiences /examples abroad</i>                | ○ <i>other, specify: .....</i>                        |

13. To what extent do you use most recent/new scientific knowledge (i.e. state-of-the-art scientific insights/findings) for doing your job?

14. To what extent are you able to influence (and how) the setting of scientific research policies/agendas in our country?

15. To which extent do our national policies/agendas reflect your specific needs and priorities?
16. To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

*[Questions only for NKS from the non-science sector (business and policy):]*

17. Have you ever been involved in:
- a. the formulation of scientific research questions?
  - b. doing scientific research (i.e. knowledge co-creation)?
  - c. synthesizing/wrapping-up of scientific knowledge, e.g. to feed into policy making or to increase business opportunities?

*[When yes: Follow-up questions]*

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. Very successful/satisfying
  2. Successful /satisfying
  3. Neutral
  4. Unsuccessful/unsatisfying
  5. Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying
- What went well
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

*[Question only to NKS who are likely to have insights here (e.g. research funders)]*

18. (How) is the societal impact of scientific research related to the scope of INSPIRATION being assessed in our country?

*[If they know: Follow-up questions:]*

- How successful/satisfying is this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. Very successful/satisfying
  2. Successful/satisfying
  3. Neutral
  4. Unsuccessful/unsatisfying
  5. Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying
- What indicators are used?
- What goes well?
- What can be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

19. Which national Science-Policy-Interface documents do you know of / can you recommend?

## F. Funding

20. Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems:

- Sub-nationally/regionally?
- Nationally?
- European? [e.g. H2020, Interreg, multi-lateral such as the Joint Programming Initiatives]
- International? [e.g. Belmont Forum, Foundations.]

[For all R&I questions aiming at achieving policy targets in the Land & SSW related system (like e.g. Sustainable Development Goals on soils, existing EU directives such as the Environmental Liability Directive, etc.) consider all Public and Private funding sources. Please ask to provide details and give most important references (documents, website) that could be relevant for explaining the answer]

21. How to increase the added value of different financial resources (i.e. achieve a multiplier) for doing research that contributes to EU and national demands, in particular to the R&I demands on Land and the SSW-system?

[CONSTRUCTIONS that (could) work. PP, PPI, etc. Just ask for, as open as possible for suggestions, ideas, experiences, good examples]

22. Are there areas of research and innovation (R&I) that you are aware of that are not (yet) covered by current funding mechanisms and which would need new/different funding schemes / infrastructures?

23. Integrated approaches (necessary for addressing particular societal challenges related to the use and management of land and related impacts to SSW systems) are usually difficult to fund / get recognized by the research funding communities. What would be necessary to improve this?

24. Based on previous learning experiences that you are aware of: how to best set up / govern funding option(s), so that societal demands will be fulfilled, knowledge resulting from execution of the SRA will be taken up and used; and funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied? [if they know: follow-up questions]

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
  1. Very successful/satisfying
  2. Successful/satisfying
  3. Neutral
  4. Unsuccessful/unsatisfying
  5. Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying
- What went well?
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

#### G. Other (remarks, suggestions, examples):

## H. Ending the interview

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview:

- Would you like us to keep you updated about INSPIRATION progress?
- Would you suggest anyone else who we should be interviewed by us?
- Do you have further questions arising from this interview, or would you like to add anything else?
- What information are you interested in, and willing to give feedback on?

*[Discuss the feedback mechanism and if they have expressed their opinions as a person or as a representative of their organisation/network. Checklist:]*

- a. Information to exchange / willingness to give feedback on:

- (complete interview, not recommended)
- summary of main conclusions
- national report, national contribution to D2.4
- complete D2.4, all countries

- b. Preferred level of feedback:

- no feedback
- informal feedback
- formal feedback (e.g. on behalf of represented organisation)

*[Check: have you discussed consent form / how to refer to interviewee]*

INSPIRATION acknowledges the received funding from the  
European Community's HORIZON2020 Framework Programme  
under grant agreement no 642372



## Annex II: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance

### *INSPIRATION interview at a glance*

#### **Aim of INSPIRATION:**

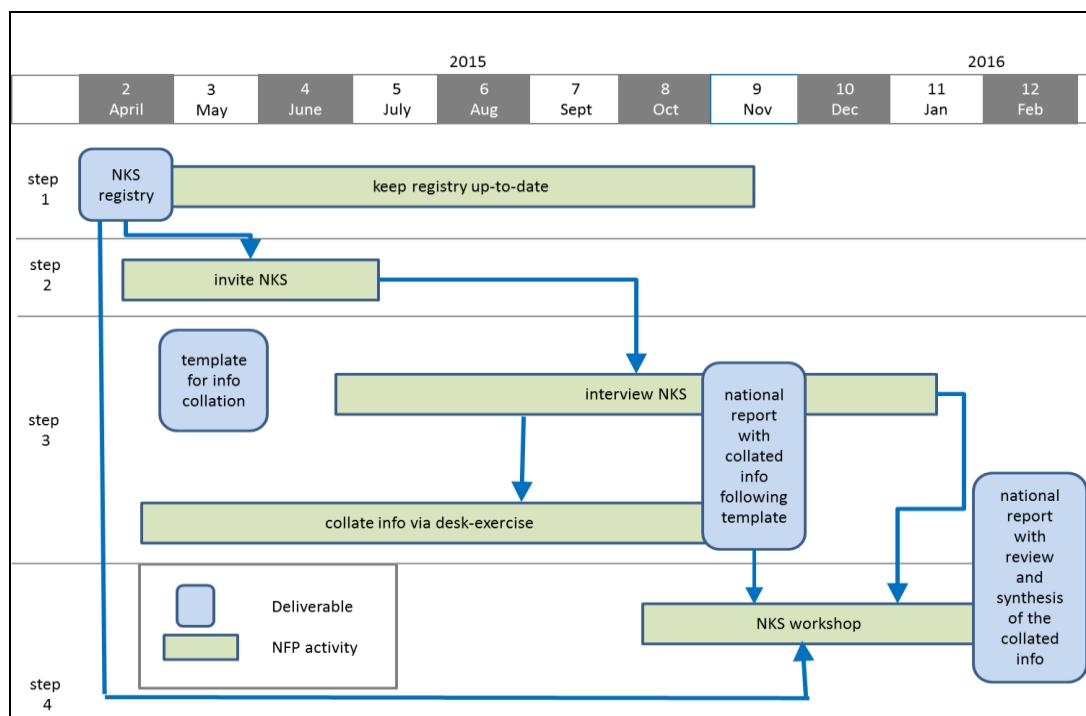
The main purpose of the EC-funded INSPIRATION project is to formulate an end-user driven strategic research agenda (SRA) for land-use, land-use changes and the related, impacted compartments of the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW) system in order to meet current and future societal challenges and needs. Next to that, the project aims to scope out models of implementing the SRA and to prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the execution of the SRA.

#### **National Key Stakeholders (NKS):**

In a series of NKS interviews across EU nations the “National Focal Points (NFP) gather for nations individually information related to the INSPIRATION scope (land and SSW-system use and management) on:

- Research and Innovation (R&I) needs
- Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice
- National and transnational funding schemes

In the interviews we focus at NKS – like you – positioned at a strategic level, i.e. leading persons in their field of profession; with a good overview on opportunities; a clear vision on, and insight in knowledge demands (short, middle and long-term). Furthermore, these NKS are well positioned and participate in relevant professional network(s) and may also have potential to become an ambassador for INSPIRATION. We selected NKS to represent different disciplines and institutional backgrounds including: land-use planners; managers; soil, sediment and water experts; researchers, funders and regulators/policy makers.



*Workflow in the first year of INSPIRATION*

***This interview:***

Collecting input from you – an expert in your field – is crucial for the project in order to help us describing the state-of-the-art in our country as input into the European research agenda. In the interview we will go through a series of topics and questions: The interviews of NKS (ca. 20 per nation), together with a desk study on research needs and funding possibilities will be synthesized to a 'national report'. This synthesis will be reviewed in a national workshop, to prioritize the topics for the suggested Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) from our country's point of view. The national reports will finally be used as input for elaborating the European SRA and cross-nation matchmaking (matching research needs to possible funding).

***Example questions:*****Research and Innovation (R&I) needs**

- Which societal challenges do you regard as important?
- Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

**Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice**

- How would you define 'scientific knowledge'?
- To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

**National and transnational funding schemes**

- Does your organisation provide external research funding?
- Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems

***Your benefits from participating:***

- A chance to influence the European SRA on land and SSW management in the light of societal challenges and needs;
- Being able to make use of the results of the project: overview of research need and of existing and promising funding schemes on different levels (sub-national, national, European, international) and opportunities for a better connection between science and policy/practice;
- Use the matchmaking opportunity to get in contact with other networks in- and outside our country, and countries learn which shared challenges can be taken up jointly.

***Contact and further information:***

For general information on the INSPIRATION project visit our website: [www.inspiration-h2020.eu](http://www.inspiration-h2020.eu)

Contact the National Focal Point:  <b>See the INSPIRATION website for contacts</b>	Contact the general project coordination:  Stephan Bartke <a href="mailto:stephan.bartke@uba.de">stephan.bartke@uba.de</a>
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## 2. Portugal

**Report by Thomas Panagopoulos, Vera Ferreira, Dulce Antunes**

### 2.1 Executive summary

#### 2.1.1 English version

Towards a strategic research agenda (SRA) on soil, land-use and land management in Europe, it was collected relevant national information on research demands, based on stakeholder interviews and a workshop. Contributing to food security and food safety, ensuring secure supplies of safe drinking water and energy, and reducing raw material and resource consumption are the priority societal challenges mentioned during the interviews and workshop. The specific topics (research needs) that should be included in the SRA, according National Key Stakeholders (NKS), were: plans for soil conservation; opportunities of innovative and sustainable agricultural technologies; strategies for minimization and remediation of soil/water pollution; combating desertification; promoting urban green infrastructure; urban planning and redevelopment; impact of agricultural policies; competition between land uses; soil system mapping and monitoring; and resource efficient economy with sustainable supply of raw materials.

Some stakeholders in Portugal revealed to use recent knowledge periodically and fundamentally to support decision making process and land management and planning and to produce innovative new products and methods, being the mainly sources to learn about the scientific papers, conferences, reports and data bases. However, as discussed during the workshop by the majority of stakeholders, the scientific knowledge has been weakly used in practice for example for the formulation of national policies and when applied there is a great period of time between the production of scientific knowledge and its application in policy.

It was highlighted the need to improve the dissemination procedure and was suggested enlarged stakeholder's involvement in the future research projects to increase application of research in practice and face effectively the local needs. Furthermore, stakeholders consider important to facilitate the access to data bases and scientific publications through online platforms, and improve the management and identification of national research projects. Indicators should exist, in addition to publications and public presentations, to access the social impacts namely connections between science, legislation and applications, and their inclusion on the future projects may improve the integrated approaches to be funded. Notwithstanding some funding schemes indicated as opportunities for future research, NKS recommend more strategic partnerships between research institutes and companies and a clear and accessible cost-benefits analysis, to increase the added value of financial resources for doing research.

The societal challenges facing Europe increasingly require research and innovation which integrates different approaches from across research disciplines. These often increase the impact and utility of the research for businesses and other users. Concluding the interviews and national workshop, the NKS consolidated recommendations on the future projects, which should integrate economic, social and environmental aspects, improving the success of the research regarding priorities and topics mentioned, ensuring funding establishments, social acceptance and findings applicability.

## 2.1.2 Portuguese version

Rumo a uma agenda estratégica de investigação sobre o solo, uso do solo e ordenamento do território na Europa, foi necessário recolher informação nacional relevante sobre questões e necessidades de investigação, com base em entrevistas às partes interessadas (National Key Stakeholders - NKS) e através da realização de um workshop. Este relatório nacional (i.e. INSPIRATION deliverable 2.5) integra os dados e conclusões detalhadas desse workshop e das entrevistas (D2.4) em Portugal.

Contribuir para a segurança alimentar, garantir o fornecimento seguro de água potável e de energia, e reduzir o consumo de matérias-primas e recursos são considerados, pelos NKS, os desafios sociais prioritários. Os tópicos específicos de investigação que devem ser incluídos na agenda estratégica, de acordo com os NKS, são: planos para conservação do solo; oportunidades de tecnologias agrícolas sustentáveis; estratégias de minimização e remediação de poluição do solo/água; combate à desertificação; promoção da infraestrutura verde; planeamento e a requalificação urbana; impacto das políticas agrícolas; a competição entre usos do solo; sistema de mapeamento e monitorização do solo; e economia eficiente dos recursos com fornecimento sustentável de matérias-primas.

Alguns NKS em Portugal revelaram usar o recente conhecimento científico fundamentalmente para apoiar os processos de tomada de decisão, gestão e ordenamento do território, e para produzir novos produtos e métodos inovadores, sendo as principais fontes desse conhecimento os artigos científicos, conferências, relatórios e bases de dados. No entanto, durante o workshop foi discutido, pela maioria, que o conhecimento científico tem ainda sido pouco usado na formulação de políticas nacionais, e mesmo quando aplicado existe um longo período de tempo entre a produção desse conhecimento e sua aplicação na política.

Melhorar a divulgação de resultados e o envolvimento das partes interessadas nos futuros projetos de pesquisa será fundamental para ampliar a sua aplicabilidade prática, face às necessidades locais. Além disso, as partes interessadas consideram importante facilitar o acesso público e por empresas às bases de dados e publicações científicas através de plataformas online, e melhorar a gestão e identificação de projetos de investigação nacionais. Devem existir indicadores, além de publicações e apresentações públicas, para avaliar os impactos sociais nomeadamente as ligações entre a ciência, a legislação e aplicações, e a sua inclusão em futuros projetos pode assim facilitar o financiamento de abordagens integradas. Não obstante de alguns esquemas de financiamento indicados como oportunidades para futuros projetos, os NKS recomendam parcerias estratégicas entre os institutos/centros de investigação e empresas, assim como uma análise de custo-benefício clara e acessível, para aumentar o valor acrescentado dos recursos financeiros para fazer investigação.

Os desafios sociais que enfrentamos exigem cada vez mais a investigação e a inovação, que integra diferentes abordagens e disciplinas, que geralmente aumentam o impacto e a utilidade da investigação para empresas e outros utilizadores. Após as entrevistas e o workshop, os NKS consolidaram recomendações sobre os projetos futuros, que devem integrar aspectos económicos, sociais e ambientais, melhorando o sucesso da investigação sobre as prioridades mencionadas, assegurando o financiamento, aceitação social e a aplicabilidade.

## 2.2 Methodology followed

This national report (INSPIRATION deliverable 2.5) reports the information collated for Portugal in accordance with INSPIRATION D2.3 “Template for national information collation”.

### ***Conceptual model***

The outcomes of the collation of demands for research from industry, end-users and funders are taken up and reviewed following a conceptual model as presented and described in chapter 1). The main EU-societal-challenges which are expressed in the Horizon 2020 work programmes must be tackled to benefit from the land and SSW system and still to protect the natural capital and resources. Consequently, such challenges should be met on the SRA development process. These challenges inherently straddle disciplinary boundaries and changes in one sector can have undesirable and unexpected consequences in another. Thus, multi-dimensional and intra-disciplinary approaches are crucial on the research process. Therefore, in order to knowledge gaps, research questions are structured along four overarching perspectives of the INSPIRATION conceptual model.

### ***Desk exercise:***

The desk-exercise was done since the beginning, complementary to the methods mentioned, and the obtained information can be seen as supportive/underpinning to the information provided by the NKS. Via a desk-exercise NFPs investigated, organised, and summarized information obtained through interviews and workshop. This step was particularly important to identify/verify relevant documents, programmes or agendas suggested by interviewees. Moreover, it was essential to structure research questions according the conceptual model. The suggested base documents are listed at the end of Chapter 1.3.2 and the funding schemes suggested by NKS are summarized in Table 1 in section 10.5.

### ***NKS interviews:***

A questionnaire template for interviews of the NKSs by the NFPs was prepared (Annex Id). The template was meant as a guide with sample questions and points of attention for the discussion with the NKSs. The questionnaire aims to obtain the information needed to give a foundation to the SRA at national levels regarding three mainly domains: research & innovation needs; connecting science - policy/practice; national and international funding organisations and schemes. In Portugal, 20 NKS were interviewed. We selected NKS to represent different disciplines and institutional backgrounds including: land-use planners; managers; soil, sediment and water experts; researchers, funders and regulators/policy makers. Details on these NKS are provided in Annex Ia. The interviews were done at the work place of NKS and had a duration of more than one hour and due to this some of NKS asked to keep the questioner for some days to review their answers, enrich it with relevant documentation and send it to the NFP in a later date.

### **Two-day NKS workshop:**

It was organized at national level a 2-day workshop where the collated information (NKS interviews and desk-exercise) was reviewed, synthesized and prioritized by the NKSs, under NFP facilitation. The workshop in Portugal took place at the University of Algarve on 6-7th of November, 2015. More than 20 experts from public and private funding institutions, research organizations, industry, NGO and regulation participated in the workshop. It was invited all previously interviewed NKS and if some NKS could not participate in the workshop others took their place. Details on the workshop participants are provided in Annex Ib.

The 2-day workshop had as intention to bring together all NKS and inform about the project methodology and the output of the interviews, to give an opportunity to review the outcome and to make a prioritization of the topics that were suggested as important in the interviews.

The agenda of the workshop can be seen in Annex Ic. The workshop comprised plenary sessions and three parallel sessions for discussion according the key domains (strategic research agenda topics, science-policy interface and possibilities for funding). NFP and two selected NKS did with brief presentations (10 minutes per topic) summarizing the results of the interviews & complementary desktop work. Afterwards, NFPs facilitated three parallel sessions for discussion according the key domains (strategic research agenda topics, science-policy interface and possibilities for funding). All participants had to rotate in the three groups that were formed during the workshop (with selected NKS for each group, which should include at least one specialist of each key domain). Finally conclusions were drawn up in a plenary session where the results of the three parallel key domain groups were presented and integrated.

The post workshop field trip was an opportunity to see in practice the needs and gaps in research at the Portuguese context. The trip went to the recently flooded city of Albufeira and observed the coastal erosion problems due to climate change and inadequate land planning and soil management that is not according to the current societal challenges.

## 2.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

### 2.3.1 Societal challenges and needs

When asking the most important societal challenges, the NKS listed the following by priority:

- Contribute to food security and food safety;
- Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water;
- Secure energy supply and distribution;
- Reduce raw material and resource consumption, Ensure efficient use of natural resources;
- Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation;
- Contribute to a healthy living environment;
- Ensure secure infrastructure;
- Nature conservation, Land degradation: Achieving Land degradation Neutrality
- Sustainable use of ecosystem services,
- Halting the loss of biodiversity;
- Food supply;
- Land-use efficiency;
- Valorisation of natural resources.

### 2.3.2 Topics / research needs to include in the SRA

A synthesis of specific topics indicated by the NKS to include the SRA was the following:

**Plans for Soil Conservation; Opportunities of innovative and sustainable agricultural technologies; Strategies for minimization and remediation of soil/water pollution; Combating desertification; Promoting urban green infrastructure; Urban planning and redevelopment; Impact of agricultural policies; Competition between land uses; Soil system mapping and monitoring; Resource efficient economy with sustainable supply of raw materials.**

The NKS recommended/cited the following important/relevant documents, agendas or programs that define global orientations on the mentioned research topics:

Lei dos solos, Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (PNPOT), Soil Framework Directive on EU.

Plano de Ação Nacional de Combate à Desertificação (resolução de ministros 78/2014, DR 248).

Lei dos solos, Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (PNPOT), Soil Framework Directive on EU. These base documents define global orientations.

A Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável” (ENDS 2015); Estratégia de Adaptação da Agricultura e das Florestas às Alterações Climáticas; Programa de Ação Nacional de Combate à Desertificação (PANCD).

Estratégia Nacional de Adaptação às Alterações Climáticas (ENAAC 2020)-  
[http://sniamb.apambiente.pt/infos/geoportaldocs/Consulta\\_Publica/DOCS\\_QEPIC/150515\\_ENAAC\\_Consulta\\_Publica.pdf](http://sniamb.apambiente.pt/infos/geoportaldocs/Consulta_Publica/DOCS_QEPIC/150515_ENAAC_Consulta_Publica.pdf);

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);

De Brogneza D.; C. Ballabio, A. Stevens, R. J. A. Jones, L. Montanarella & B. van Wesemael. 2015. A map of the topsoil organic carbon content of Europe generated by a generalized additive model. European Journal of Soil Science, 66, 121–134.

Carbon sequestration in soils: a challenge for food security and climate action (7 July 2015). International organizations (CGIAR, CCAFS, GRA, Global Soil Partnership, AGMIP, FACCE-JPI, African soil carbon network and networks supports by UNEP)

Our Common Future Under Climate Change (7-10 July 2015). Organizations: INRA, Paris, France, CIRAD, Montpellier, France, IRD, Eco&sols research unit, Montpellier.

IPCC, 2014. Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (United Kingdom) and New York (USA), 1131 pp

Lugato E., F. Bampa, P. Panagos, L. Montanarella, A. Jones. 2014. Potential carbon sequestration of European arable soils estimated by modelling a comprehensive set of management practices. Global Change Biology J. Vol. 20 (11) Pag. 3557–3567.

Zdruli P., J. A. J. Robert, L. Montanarella. 2014 - Organic Matter in the Soils of Southern Europe. European Soil Bureau Technical Report, EUR 21083 EN

Terraprima - Portuguese Project of Pastures Biodiverse Seeded (for carbon sequestration) is awarded with Energy Globe Award Portugal 2014 among 160 countries candidates in worldwide. UNIDO, UNEP and UNESCO

Guardians of Environment Framework: An Integrated Approach of Strategies for Prevention of Soil Pollution and Rehabilitation of Harmed Territories - WP3 – IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATUS Act 3.1 Environmental Risk Management: Existing Situation in the Target Regions - The Case of Soil and Water Pollution. GUARDEN South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programm. 2013.

Environmental Recovery of Degraded Soils And Desertified By A New Treatment Technology For Land Reconstruction. Project sponsored by European Union Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement nr. 282864.

The state of soil in Europe: A contribution of the JRC to the EEA Environment State and Outlook Report-SOER 2010. 2012. A. Jones, P. Panagos, S. Barcelo, F. Bouraoui, C. Bosco, O. Dewitte, C. Gardi, J. Hervás, R. Hiederer, S. Jaffery, L. Montanarella, V. Penizek, G. Tóter, M. Van Den Eeckhant, M. van Liedekerke, F. Verheijen, Y. Yigini.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE: A Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation. Antje Kölling, Teresa Elola-Calderón eds., Dossier IFOAM EU Group 2012.

THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT STATE AND OUTLOOK 2010: SOIL. Arwyn Jones (European Commission JRC). EEA e JRC ed., Publications Office of the European Union, 2010. ISBN 978-92-9213-157-9.

Falloon P, Betts R, Climate impacts on European agriculture and water management in the context of adaptation and mitigation—The importance of an integrated approach, Sci Total Environ (2009), doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2009.05.002

<http://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soil-management/soil-carbon-sequestration/en/>

## Topics proposed:

### **PT-1. Plans for Soil Conservation**

#### **Sub-Topics: Sustainable land management, soil fertility, soil regeneration, carbon soil sequestration, social awareness.**

The European landscapes are changing rapidly due to economic and society pressures, and in many regions soil is persistently being disturbed, compacted, buried or ploughed. Land degradation can result in devastating consequences for the provision of ecosystem services (MEA, 2005). So this research topic was indicated as a high priority question, not only for land-users and managers but also for general human well-being, and future research should be funded by governments.

Research and development efforts need not be limited only to already degraded land. Protecting soil in less degraded areas from depletion due to erosion, and monitoring the impact of new settlement schemes also need consideration. It will be necessary more local and regional research about adequate sustainable plans, practices and integrated strategies (facing local conditions and specific land-uses), to increase organic matter in soils when climate conditions are so favourable to the mineralization, to regenerate soil as well as to increase the carbon soil sequestration. The newly knowledge can be used in pilot projects with dissemination of the results, (practice demonstration, and then results divulgence. Furthermore, this knowledge is fundamental to support the policy making process and subsequently the process of implementation.

The social awareness is also an important question in this topic, since the main reason why land users permit land degradation process is related to societal perceptions. Low level of public awareness of land degradation, is limiting the adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) principles and practices among stakeholder groups. Creating awareness and building up a sense of stewardship are important steps in the challenge of reducing land degradation. It will permit an effective implementation of the “appropriate” knowledge by the relevant stakeholders. Substantial efforts should be directed toward finding economic sustainable measures providing economics behind and approaches for proper incentives would be fundamental.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Identify the economic activities and analyze in what proportions the resource soil can be degraded.

Why: This is to understand the main degradation drivers.

#### **Natural Capital:**

- Assess key indicators of soil quality (chemical, physical, and biological properties) and carbon sequestration potential.
- Why: To better understand state of the soil and the effects and consequences of land management practices.

**Land management:**

- Define and design sustainable land management approaches to maintain soil fertility and alternatives for soil regeneration, applying some in pilot projects.

Why: To better understand the efficiency of some alternative land-use practices in protecting and restoring the natural capital of soil.

**Net-impacts:**

- Improve knowledge about socio-economic and environmental impacts and benefits resulting from different land management strategies;

Why: Improve the social awareness and acceptance among decision-makers for implementing conservation practices on different land-uses.

## **PT-2. Opportunities of innovative and sustainable agricultural technologies**

**Sub-topics: Organic farming opportunity; sustainable agriculture practices; potential productivity of land; waste compost alternatives, water use efficiency in agriculture.**

Currently, there is a need to achieve a more sustainable agriculture that feeds society effectively, contributes to rural development and provides subsistence to farmers without damaging the natural resources. Organic farming has been proposed as an important means for achieving these aims. Some sustainability impacts of organic farming are known, however it will be fundamental more research on this sub-topic. It would be fundamental to assess the economic, social and environmental sustainability of such agricultural practices, as well as to identify the problems and benefits. Some constraints to increasing the role of organic farming have been also discussed, but ongoing monitoring and evaluation of market development, production costs and consumer perception is desirable. Research on potential productivity of soils and alternative ways to increase soil fertility (such as green manure or composts), would be necessary. Furthermore it would be crucial more knowledge about water efficiently in the agriculture, namely on integrated management systems to reuse the urban water.

This question affects population in general but the research should be centered on farmers and conducted with and for farmers, identifying and accounting their issues, needs and perceptions. Currently, in Portugal we are at initial phase with a growing concern about these topics, but farmer's actions will depend from economic factors. Scientific knowledge about these innovative technologies (options, challenges and benefits) would be necessary and can be effectively used to incentive and prepare farmers.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

### **Demand/Natural Capital:**

- Evaluate the potential productivity of land, which cultures can be successfully adapted to local conditions and waste compost alternatives.  
Why: Fundamental to decide for which agriculture technologies, which composts, and also for water use efficiency.

### **Land management:**

- Identify necessary technology or operation materials to increase the efficiency of agriculture and food security;
- Study and assess impacts of innovative and sustainable agricultural technologies.  
Why: This is fundamental to increase knowledge about economic and technical aspects, and their advantages and disadvantages, useful for farmers and decision-makers. It will provide also knowledge to improve competitiveness and sustainability.

### **Net-impacts:**

- Understanding how organic agriculture can contribute to sustainable food security and if it should become a priority in development policies related to sustainable agriculture and rural development.  
Why: For food security risks and to improve awareness and acceptance among farmers and decision makers.

### **PT-3. Strategies for minimization and remediation of soil/water pollution.**

Soil and water are required resources for life on Earth. In most cases, an impact on the soil system has a direct impact on water resources. For example, the intensification of soil erosion process compromise also reservoir's freshwater quality. Soil and water contamination can results from intensive farming, which relies in many cases not only on the extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides, but also on irrigation. Agriculture, in particular, is a major source of nitrate pollution of inland waters, and it is even observed an increase in deep groundwater. Also the livestock effluents can pollute the environment and it's particularly relevant on the "agro-silvo-pastoral system Montado", a sensible ecosystem.

It will affect water and soil quality as natural capital and ecosystem services. The successful of some economic activities (such as agriculture or tourism) and human well-being depends on healthy soil and water. Fertile soil and clean water are both renewable resources in natural systems and, when managed properly, can also be renewable resources in the context of agricultural production. So, it's a high priority research topic, involving many stakeholders and end users, who could benefit from this research.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Assessing the main pollution sources (activities), the pollution hotspots and new (emerging) pollutants;  
Why: To understand the dimension and trends of the issue.

#### **Natural Capital:**

- Identify pollution impacts on natural resources, understanding how it affects the provision of ecosystem services (analysis of ecological, social and economic aspects).
- Understand the pollutants kinetics of transfer in soil and water and spatial and temporal dynamics.  
Why: Fundamental for conscientious decisions and to delineate future strategies for minimizing pollution and technologies for remediation.

#### **Land Management:**

- Study and define alternative technologies and practices for soil and water remediation and to minimize pollution, accounting the various sources of elements, and assessing the costs associated.  
Why: to achieve the desired outcomes.
- Identify and evaluate types of environmental policy instrument.  
Why: To ensure the application of such technologies and practices to minimize pollution and respect limits.

#### **PT-4. Combating desertification**

##### **Sub-topics: climate change, soil erosion and land degradation.**

Desertification has been a recognized environmental problem for decades. Many of desertification's causes are anthropogenic (deforestation, overgrazing, poor irrigation systems, changes in population density), but the problem can also be exacerbated as severe weather events increase due to climate change. Climate change is expected to intensify the forces responsible for soil erosion, increasing the susceptibility of populations and their environments. Persistent reduction of ecosystem services as a result of desertification links land degradation to loss of human well-being. It will cause also rural abandonment and intensification of climate related problems in cities. It's particularly important for some countries, as Portugal, and affects not only farmers but the society in general.

Up to now, there are evidences and scenarios about erosion increasing all over the world, but it would be important to improve the monitoring and evaluation of desertification, land degradation processes and sustainable practices through pilot experiments and demonstration sites. It is important to find solutions not only for restoration but also for adaptation to climate change induced desertification. The effects of desertification on economy and social impacts should be also included. This integrated knowledge can be used by land users and land managers to decide for adequate practices and by land planners to implement effective policies that address the problem of desertification under climate change. This type of research should be founded by governments.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

##### **Demand:**

- Identify and assess main trends and drivers of desertification.  
Why: To understand the issue dimension in a world that increases by 100 million people per year.

##### **Natural Capital:**

- Identify and investigate the desertification effects, analysing economic impacts (e.g. in terms of soil ability to support current and future crops), environment issues (e.g. ecological imbalances) and social impacts (e.g. human health, migration).  
Why: to support the design of adequate land management strategies in order to mitigate or to adapt to the climate change impacts.

##### **Land management:**

- Delineate and assess climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies for land management, using pilot projects;
- Developing information and monitoring system;  
Why: To combat land resource degradation, ensuring its natural capital and ecosystem services.

##### **Net impacts:**

- Interpretation of research results, so they are in context and understood by decision makers, resource users and people focused on economic development,  
Why: Essential step towards enhancing understanding based on research.

## **PT-5. Promoting urban green infrastructure**

### **Sub-topics: grass management; urban agriculture; green-roofs.**

The “green infrastructure” in urban landscapes (such as green roof and walls, parks, tree plantations, urban farming areas, etc.,) is a recognized instrument for increasing resilience of cities, and can help in adapting to the main current and future challenges of development, climate change and biodiversity loss, ensuring food security, fresh water and well-being. Green infrastructure can provide several environmental, economic and social values and services to urban communities. The management of land resources for green infrastructure has to follow integrated and cross-sectoral concepts in order to answer the different demands of natural capital. Its multi-functionality involves the interest of a variety of stakeholders, such as private business (e.g. tourism sector), planning authorities, conservationists and public.

Thus, benefits, costs or opportunities for green infrastructure, as well as adaptation strategies to climate change should be assessed. Research about green infrastructure can contribute to the communication of its potential and its successful implementation in urban and regional plans. Research on ecosystem assessment and the trade-offs between ecosystem services would be essential, taking into account conflicts of interest between various land uses and green infrastructures. Research will require an interdisciplinary approach. Local authorities, companies and universities should be responsible for founding research in this topic.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Integrate green-infrastructure in spatial planning, identifying and mapping green infrastructure elements and requirements/opportunities.  
Why: To understand the current state of green infrastructure and to estimate its value under different scenarios.

#### **Land management:**

- Develop green infrastructures for climate change adaptation and well-being.  
Economic evaluation and environmental justice;
- Pilot implementation and monitoring of green infrastructures;  
Why: To ensure its success, contributing to dissemination of its potential.

#### **Net-impacts:**

- Improve knowledge about potential socio-economic and ecological benefits (town's resilience, carbon sequestration, or provision of ecosystem services e.g. food production, water regulation, recreation, thermal comfort, health).
- strengthening the participation of a wider range of stakeholders in decision-making processes with implications for green infrastructure;  
Why: raising awareness and acceptance among decision makers in policy, and to target relevant stakeholders and the general public. To support future political and decision making process.

## **PT-6. Urban planning and redevelopment**

### **Sub-topics: Brownfields redevelopment; multicultural cities; Ageing; Shrinking cities.**

Land is a limited natural resource. The efficient urban planning is one of the priorities on the EU countries facing the intensification of urban growth and sprawl. Currently the absence of a strong policy in Portugal that reinforces land reuse has consequence in a society that keeps on consuming green areas and fertile soils to feed urban development. Brownfields in shrinking cities could be reused converting problem in opportunity. This urban sprawl means significant losses in land supply that means a wasteful of its natural capital or services in a long-term perspective. It was demonstrated that the conversion of productive farmland with fertile soil into urbanized areas, may lead to inefficient land allocation. Sustainable urban land-use concerns everyone since it has significance to the human well-being, economic development and environment protection.

Therefore, how to provide effective support to the planning process in these cities is a necessary research question. Socio-economic, political and environmental evaluation, the possible indicators, development of databases (e.g. of brownfield areas) and spatial analysis are some of the priorities. It is also necessary to create more and recent cartography to use it in land management, planning and projecting the future change and development. This priority research question should be funded not only by the government who grants permissions to urban and industrial development, but also by private sector like urban contractors, industrial companies, and corporations, which will, on a near future, be part of this problem.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand and natural capital:**

- Analysis of shrinking cities and alternative development. Identification of brownfields, redevelopment areas and priority areas for requalification and greenfields.  
Why: Essential knowledge for sustainable urban planning, with current mapping and scenarios for future development taking into consideration demographic and environmental trends.

#### **Land management:**

- Improve research focused on technical, structural and innovative solutions, instruments and policies for redevelopment and urban requalification. Planning for multicultural cities.  
Why: to improve not only the development and urban planning efficiency with economic and environmental benefits but also to ensure the well-being of city residents.

#### **Net impacts:**

- Gain knowledge on the impacts of different management strategies and deal with synergies and trade-offs between multiple land functions.  
Why: Raising awareness and acceptance among stakeholders is crucial for supporting decisions/policies to reduce land uptake.

### **PT-7. Impact of agricultural policies**

#### **Sub-topics: Environmental effects; socio-economic transformations; rural development.**

The general trend towards more intensive agriculture in Europe has a profound impact on the environment, including emissions to air and water, quality and quantity of surface water and groundwater, soil erosion, pollution due to large-scale use of pesticides, and loss of biodiversity and habitats. Thus, improving the environmental performance of agriculture is high priority on the EU countries. However, there is a lack of research on the effects of agriculture policies (such as EU's Common Agricultural Policy) on the environment, on rural development and on socio-economic changes.

Thus, long-term assessment of policy effects and efficiency should be investigated. Future scenarios can be used as tools for analyzing how driving forces in the field of agriculture can influence e.g. biodiversity and other key ecosystem services. These long-term effects of agricultural policies and the newly gained knowledge can be applied on models. The models should incorporate the environmental, social and economic aspects of benefits and costs of the policies. This research could provide data and validated tools for optimizing agricultural policy in the European Union, helping in the planning and implementation and accounting specific issues in a particular country (such as socio-economic conditions). This research is important especially for farmers, regarding rural development and also sustainability.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Analyze the main driving forces and environmental, social and economic aspects influenced by agricultural policies;  
Why: To gain knowledge to develop models that can better guide policy makers in the formulation of new agricultural policies.

#### **Land management:**

- Develop models incorporating the environmental, social and economic aspects to guide policy-making process
- Create a monitoring system to analyze the implementation of new agricultural policies;  
Why: To ensure the success and efficiency of these agricultural policies.

#### **Net-impacts:**

- Interpret the benefits of this research process on the agricultural policy formulation and evaluate the costs associated with non-efficient policies.  
Why: To ensure the application of new knowledge obtain through scientific research on the future policy development.

## **PT-8. Competition between land uses**

### **Sub-topics: land-use efficiency; bioenergy demand**

Competition for land is increasing as demand for multiple land uses and ecosystem services grows. A growing quest for bioenergy for climate change mitigation, exacerbates this competition for land in Europe. This is happening in parallel with other growing demands from land systems for urbanization and comfort, and other ecosystem services such as food production, water resources and biodiversity. Inappropriate policy decisions on different levels could have profound effects, intensifying competition for land. Increased competition may stimulate efficiency but negative effects are likely in the absence of appropriate regulations. Some possible negative effects of increased competition for land include pressures on biodiversity, rising food prices and GHG emissions. Thus, potentially negative environmental and socioeconomic aspects of land-use competition deserve more research. Analyses and planning at the landscape level might be increasingly important to minimize and balance the trade-offs that arise from land-use competitions as well as maximize the synergies around land uses and ecosystem services. The land-use efficiency is one of the priorities on the EU countries, and governments need to ensure the efficient supply of multiple ecosystem services from land system.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand/Natural Capital:**

- Identify the land functions that are being competed, understand to what extent they are exclusive or might be reconciled and identify the competing actors and through what socioeconomic mechanisms.
- Understand the main political drivers that lead to conflicts of interests.  
Why: Essential for future strategies to conflict management.

#### **Land management:**

- Delineate and plan political and economic approaches.  
Why: to resolve land-use conflicts and minimise impact on society, ecosystem services.

#### **Net-impacts:**

- Identify the impacts of land competition on environment, economy and society (e.g. on loss of biodiversity, on food provision)  
Why: To improve consciousness among policy makers for policies efficiency to minimize land conflict.

### **PT-9. Soil system mapping and monitoring**

Compared with air and water, soil has received little attention in terms of monitoring. There are some instruments for land decision-makers but it is necessary consolidate them and give some coherency. Firstly it will be necessary to improve the data bases/platforms about this resource in Portugal, as it exists for United States (Ex: USDA), and to be acquainted with the soil state-of-art at all levels (e.g. soil properties, soil classification, practices that are being implemented, how soil quality is changing, etc). Besides, the knowledge should be spatially structured. This demand of this soil knowledge is driven by the need to underpin sustainable land management and policy making process. Furthermore it would be necessary to support specific studies concerning the protection of soil-sediment-water system. This platform can be used by general public, scientists and soil resource users, planners and decision-makers.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Identify the existing databases, lack of information on different levels, and needs for information update.  
Why: To understand the existing soil data that need consolidation, and to prioritise data investigation and monitoring needs.

#### **Natural capital:**

- Develop new, feasible data acquisition methods using drones and satellites for digital soil mapping;
- Monitoring and mapping of essential and missing information (basis) about the soil resource;  
Why: To integrate useful information basis for public, researchers, stakeholders and different decision makers.

#### **Land management:**

- Develop online platforms to share the existing and future mapping and monitoring knowledge.  
Why: To optimize the delivery and utility of soil data, for new research, to support land management process and the policy formulation, and also promoting public awareness,

## **PT-10. Resource Efficient Economy with a Sustainable Supply of Raw Materials**

### **Sub-topics: Multifunctional forest; Mediterranean landscape; non-wood forest products**

Mediterranean ecosystems provide a wide array benefits and economic values, such as non-wood forest products and biodiversity welfares, being a source of energy, water, food, tourism and many other goods and services. For example non-wood forest products (such as cork, aromatic plants, mushrooms, etc.) can be fundamental for rural development with high potential for local economies. The benefits from this goods and services are spread a wide variety of stakeholders in both private and public sphere. However, for the protection of this natural capital, economic and environmental systems and human well-being can no longer be kept apart in the SSW management process. So, to ensure the resource efficient economy with a sustainable supply of raw materials, future research should provide useful knowledge for policy makers and forest land managers, about valuation and marketing of environmental goods and services, adaptation to climate change, biodiversity conservation, combating desertification, and wildfire prevention. Understanding the distribution of costs and benefits is also important when considering how to mobilize funds for conservation.

Specific research questions (following the conceptual model of INSPIRATION):

#### **Demand:**

- Recognize the main drivers regarding SSW management and consequences of inefficient resource use.  
Why: To raise the awareness about the importance of protecting natural capital and ecosystem services.

#### **Natural capital:**

- Identify valuable goods and services of Mediterranean ecosystems and the potential markets.  
Why: To understand the economy potential for sustainable rural development and competitiveness.

#### **Land management**

- Creating, modelling and visualizing scenarios for the emergence of resource-efficient economies, through linking quantitative economic and ecological models. It will be essential to study also strategies for adapting climate change.
- Identify and evaluate the existing policies and economic instruments;  
Why: It is fundamental to provide indicators for future decisions.

#### **Net-impacts**

- Interpretation of the results, so they are in context and understood by decision and policy makers.  
Why: fundamental to support future decision-making and policy formulation on SSW systems, ensuring the efficient and sustainable supply of ecosystem goods and services.

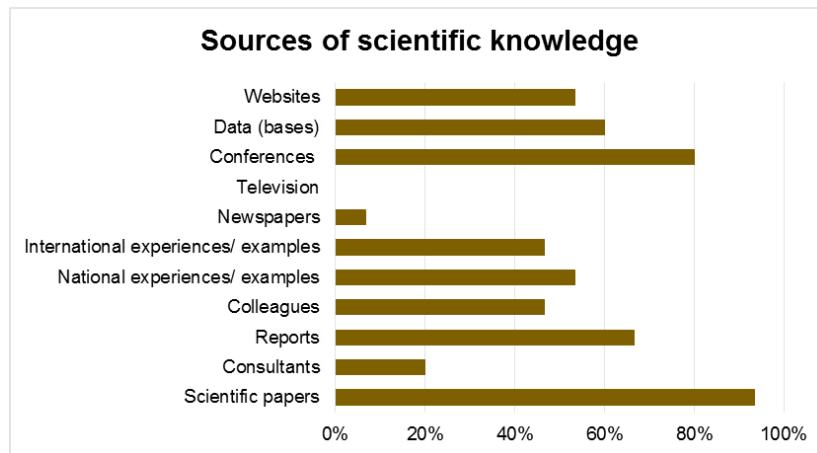
## 2.4 Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

### 2.4.1 Use of knowledge

“Scientific knowledge” was essentially described as the acquired new knowledge obtained through scientific methods, including practice, experimentation and validation, to achieve specific objectives.

NKS revealed to use newly/recent knowledge regularly and fundamentally to support decision making process and land management and planning, to produce innovative new products and methods, and also, on the academic field, for dissemination through writing papers and teaching.

The mainly sources to learn about are the scientific papers (about 93% of interviewees), conferences (about 80% of interviewees), reports (about 67% of interviewees) and data bases (about 60% of interviewee). Television and newspapers are the lowest mentioned.



*Figure – Percentage weight of answers from NKS in Portugal to question: Which sources of (scientific) knowledge do you use for doing your job?*

### 2.4.2 Possibilities to set the agenda

Several NKS, essentially linked to academia, believe that their influence on setting scientific research policies/agendas is very low, since these reflect only partially their necessities and priorities. Though, some stakeholders assume that they can contribute to update information being used on policies formulation, through official feedbacks or reports, conferences, commissions and collaboration with responsible. They discussed that the national policies/agendas reflect more the priorities in general and not always the needs for each sector.

Interviewees indicated that it is not in detail known to what extend has been made use of the state-of-the-art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies. Some NKS discussed that national policies/agendas reflect only slightly the priorities and needs, revealing that state-of-the-art in scientific research were weakly used for national policies formulation, since the recommendations are from the European Commission. They also argue that some policies are influenced by lobbying and interests of specific important groups. Others believe that while some policies depends from the global research, there is a great period of time between the production of scientific knowledge and its application in policy.

### 2.4.3 Science – policy – practice

Depending on his position and sector, NKS were involved on the formulation of research questions, or on doing scientific research, or synthetizing it for policies and decisions. Many of stakeholders from entities or authorities don't contribute or collaborate with scientific research but reveal to synthesize knowledge for policies, decisions or business opportunities. On the other hand, stakeholders from universities and research institutes are more involved in doing scientific research and formulating investigation questions.

Most of NKS consider that was very successful/satisfying their involvement on these processes namely in achieving research objectives, innovation and execution. Some stakeholders mentioned the asset to decide and to plan based on real information.

Nevertheless, some suggestions were done so that the obtained knowledge, from future scientific research, can be useful in practice and known in the wider society, namely:

- Improve the results dissemination;
- Include the involvement/collaboration with the stakeholders/entities in the future research projects,;
- Facilitate the access to data bases and scientific publications through online platforms;
- Improve the management and identification of national research projects through a platform;
- Monitoring the practical application of policies and actions;
- Valorize human resources;
- Improve connections between regional entities.

Institutional barriers, conflicts of interest, gap between research and society, unclear investigation objectives, bureaucracies and the thematic concentration should be avoided.

The societal impact of scientific research is considered indirectly and it was mentioned as satisfying from few NKS to nonexistent or of unknown impact from most NKS. The scientific publications and public presentations were mentioned as the main indicators used on project evaluation, which was considered as a negative aspect. Other indicators can be used to evaluate also the social impact of projects, namely connections between science, legislation and applications. An example is information collection about management land practices applied (which ones, and who), as a result of research projects.

As improvements also can be the public participation through conferences and with the stakeholder's involvement in the research since the beginning of the project (specially the private stakeholders), promoting the proximity between the research and practice and avoiding the deviation between investigation and societal needs.

From some NKS it was mentioned that it should be allowed the creation of work groups and business opportunities and that it should be avoided the research/policy not applicable to local necessities and practice.

According to the NKS the following official-papers can be considered Science-Policy-interface documents since they incorporate science and policy aspects:

- Legislation / legal and regulatory framework on specific research topics;
- Policies and official plans for land management, examples:
  - Planos Diretores Municipais (PDM);
  - Programas Regionais de Ordenamento do Território (PROT);
  - Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (PNPOT);
- Action plans and strategies/programs, examples:
  - Estratégia de investigação e inovação para uma especialização eficiente 2014-2020 (ENEI),  
[https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/Media/Default/Docs/EstrategiasEInteligente/ENEI\\_Vers%C3%A3o%20final.pdf](https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/Media/Default/Docs/EstrategiasEInteligente/ENEI_Vers%C3%A3o%20final.pdf);
  - Programa de acção nacional de combate à desertificação,  
<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/naturaclas/ei/unccd-PT/pancd/programa-de-acao-nacional-de-combate-a-desertificacao-pancd>;
  - Estratégia do Ministério da Agricultura e do Mar para a Investigação e Inovação Agroalimentar e Florestal no Período de 2014-2020,  
[http://www.iniav.pt/fotos/editor2/estrategia\\_mam\\_livro.pdf](http://www.iniav.pt/fotos/editor2/estrategia_mam_livro.pdf);
  - Estratégia Nacional para as Florestas (2014),  
<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/dooref/resource/doc/dooref/enf-auscultacao>;
- Environmental impact statements and monitoring plans;
- Documents / regulations of the funding institutions and programs, examples:
  - Regulations for Environmental funds,  
<http://www.apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=17&subref=162> /  
<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/fundos>;
  - Regulations for funding grants, projects and scientific research institutions and other scientific policy documents, [www.fct.pt](http://www.fct.pt).

## 2.5 National and transnational funding schemes

### 2.5.1 Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding

The following table presents some regional, national, European and international funding schemes that interviewees believe could offer opportunities for research on the themes considered in the INSPIRATION project.



Name*		Research and Innovation funder	What and/or whom do they fund?	More info
<b>Regional</b>				
1	Public entities	Examples: CCDR (Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional); Municipalities.	Different regional, economic, social and institutional authorities. They fund different regional projects, facilitating entities to work together on regional issues.	<a href="http://webb.ccdr-a.gov.pt/">http://webb.ccdr-a.gov.pt/</a>
2	Private entities	Example: EDIA (Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infra-estruturas do Alqueva, S.A.).	Depending on topic/ entities involved	<a href="http://www.edia.pt/pt/">http://www.edia.pt/pt/</a>
3	Regional institutes and labs	Example: CEBAL (Centro de Biotecnologia Agrícola e Agro-Alimentar do Alentejo)	They more facilitate different entities to work together and fund projects.	<a href="http://www.cebal.pt/">http://www.cebal.pt/</a>
4	Public-private collaborations	Public and private entities	Many entities have some budget and the same questions	
5	Polis	Private and Public funds and EU funds.	Program closed. It fund urban requalification and environmental valorisation projects	<a href="http://www.dgterritorio.pt/adt/outras_estruturas/programa_polis/">http://www.dgterritorio.pt/adt/outras_estruturas/programa_polis/</a>
6	Operational Regional Programs	Programs under Portugal2020. Public and EU funds.	Projects with specific priorities e.g. enterprise competitiveness and internationalization, sustainability development, environment, innovation and investigation.	<a href="https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/programas-operacionais-portugal-2020-2">https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/programas-operacionais-portugal-2020-2</a>



<b>National</b>				
1	FCT (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia)	FCT's budget encompasses funds from the Portuguese state budget and European structural funds.	Supports the scientific community in Portugal, namely individual scientists, research teams or R&D centres. It includes various topics.	<a href="http://www.fct.pt/index.phtml.en">http://www.fct.pt/index.phtml.en</a>
2	Portugal 2020	EU and public funds. Several national programs as funding opportunities. <u>Example:</u> POSEUR: Operational Programme for Sustainability and Efficient Use of Resources.	Depending on topic or project.	<a href="https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/programas-operacionais-portugal-2020-2">https://www.portugal2020.pt/Portal2020/programas-operacionais-portugal-2020-2</a>
3	PDR2020	EU and public funds. It's a program under Portugal 2020. Before ProDer (finished).	Supports rural development projects (agriculture, forests, sustainability and innovation are some priorities)	<a href="http://www.pdr-2020.pt/">http://www.pdr-2020.pt/</a>
4	Vales I&D	EU and public funds. Instrument under Portugal 2020.	Small to medium enterprises in different topics.	<a href="http://www.conclusao.pt/vales/vales-inovacao-e-idt/">http://www.conclusao.pt/vales/vales-inovacao-e-idt/</a>
5	Green Project Awards Portugal	Collaboration between APA (public institute), GCI (public engagement consultancy) and Quercus (NGO).	For enterprises, NGO's, educational institutes, local and public authorities and individual citizens. Topics: agriculture; sea and tourism; research and innovation; products and services; mobilization; youth initiative; efficient resource management; and sustainability.	<a href="http://qpa.pt/">http://qpa.pt/</a>
6	Public or Private research labs and institutes	Public or Private funds. Example: INIAV (Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária, I. P.)	Fund or collaborate with research projects.	<a href="http://www.iniav.pt/">http://www.iniav.pt/</a>

## HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –  
National reports with a review and synthesis  
of the collated information



7	QREN (Quadro de Referência Estratégica Nacional)	EU funds	Projects in several topics.	<a href="http://www.qren.pt/np4/home">http://www.qren.pt/np4/home</a>
8	Fundaçao Calouste Gulbenkian		Provides funding to individual scientists through grants or projects.	<a href="http://www.gulbenkian.pt/Institucional/pt/Apoios/BolsasGulbenkian?a=1844">http://www.gulbenkian.pt/Institucional/pt/Apoios/BolsasGulbenkian?a=1844</a>
9	Environmental funds	Government	Supports sustainability projects for public or private entities. Examples: Carbon fund, Water resource fund, Nature conservation and biodiversity fund.	<a href="http://www.apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=17&amp;subref=162&amp;sub2ref=483">http://www.apambiente.pt/index.php?ref=17&amp;subref=162&amp;sub2ref=483</a> <a href="http://www.icnf.pt/portal/fundos">http://www.icnf.pt/portal/fundos</a>
<b>European</b>				
1	Horizon 2020 (and before EU Framework Programmes).	EU and private investments	EU Research and Innovation programme (2014 to 2020). Open for consortia, with different parties on different topics (eg societal challenges).	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/">https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/</a>
2	Interreg	Financed by the European Regional Development Fund. Examples: Interreg Sudoe; Interreg España-Portugal.	Helps regions of Europe share knowledge and transfer experience to improve regional policy	<a href="http://www.interreg4c.eu/">http://www.interreg4c.eu/</a>
3	LIFE +	Instrument under Horizon 2021	EU's financial instrument supporting environmental, nature conservation and climate action projects throughout the EU	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/</a>
4	Revolving funds	Different funds. Examples: 1* some european structural funds, eg JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas)	Labelled money. The investment should give revenues. The difference with an investment fund is that it should serve a public goal.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/funding/special-support-instruments/jessica/">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/funding/special-support-instruments/jessica/</a>

## HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –  
National reports with a review and synthesis  
of the collated information



International				
1	Fundação Luso-Americanana para o Desenvolvimento (FLAD)		Supports scientific community (individual or teams ) or public/private entities depending on specific program/grants	<a href="http://www.flad.pt/">http://www.flad.pt/</a>
2	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)		It provides scholarships for post-graduate studies and helps in creating opportunities and partnerships to support research projects. Different topics including rural development and environment.	<a href="http://www.akdn.org/akf.asp">http://www.akdn.org/akf.asp</a>

When asking about how to increase the added value of financial resources for doing research that contributes to national and EU demands, it's mentioned the "Plataforma do Golf" as an example about linkage between Golf enterprises and university research to achieve this multiplier. It was also suggested active participation of farmers and other private stakeholders on the projects with innovative practices and knowledge on new markets.

A cost-benefit analysis is important. Inclusion of societal impact indicators can improve the integrated approaches to be fund and get recognized. Besides that NKS suggested regional funding options to ensure the inclusion of local social necessities and the definition of specific objectives according the specificities of economies. Stakeholder's intervention should be improved with projects transparency.

Demonstration fields were suggested as important way to increase the added value of financial resources for doing research that contributes to national and EU demands, and should be covered by new funding schemes. Experimental and demonstrating centers should be covered by international funding mechanisms. It's relevant the creation of a dissemination platform that includes results of existing ongoing projects. It could help to avoid the funding on already studied aspects. The connection between institutions should be improved and the information should be available (avoiding the payment to get it).

It was also discussed the necessity of changing mentalities on private sector to understand the benefits of research, and that the research sector should demonstrate properly these benefits.

PPP could be a very useful instrument. Although in the past some formed schemes didn't work well, so it's important to improve the cooperation. Still, state and privates need to understand that a PPP should be a win-win commitment, and not a way to enrich few national companies and corporations.

## 2.5.2 Gaps in financial resources for research

Concluding the interviews, the NKS consolidated recommendations on the future projects, which should ensure the linkage between research institutes and companies, and should comprise costs evaluation, related to environmental impacts. There are areas of environmental research and innovation that are not priority yet. The climate change as a problem in Portugal was not covered by the funding schemes, because usually it's investigated in an international approach. The brownfield redevelopment is indicated as an area not covered by current funding schemes. The ecosystems and the adaptive mechanisms should be included in current funding, according the some NKS. The turfgrass management was indicated as an area not covered by current funding schemes yet. The landscape architecture subjects also lack of funding schemes.

Some NKS consider the current funding options successful, because usually promotes the creation of networks for continuation of research, however, it's fundamental the networks divulgation and to avoid problems with excessive partners. Some other NKS considers the funding options unsuccessful, because usually the results of research study don't have influence on national policies, and this is happening because of insufficient diffusion. Some

aspects that should be included regarding the funding options are: performance targets, priority themes and validation of the results. The practice component should be required. However, the scientific information should be simplified and adequate for dissemination with the stakeholders.

The best solution for funding societal demands of the SRA, is to ensure the integration of different components on the projects as economic, social, environment and research fields. It will permit to gain knowledge in different areas and understanding different benefits. NKS discussed that all the components should have the same weight, avoiding some areas to be predominant and recommend funding calls for multidisciplinary topics.

NKS think that to avoid the difficulty to fund and to recognize the integrated approaches related to land use and management and SSW systems through integrated approaches, it's necessary the definition of target sectors for research funding, that represent a line and mechanism with not only social and economic objectives but also concerning ecosystem sustainability (e.g. research in Wine). NKS considers that the definition of guidelines for integrated approaches would be necessary since these are usually difficult to fund and get recognized.

Research results should be more visible and the finding of projects should be emphasized near local and regional communities so that people can understand that research funding money is necessary for the country development and sustainability. On the last 40 years there was an evolution on the environment policies, however it's necessary to develop the population culture and awareness in environmental questions, as for example I happen with the “recycling”, since the citizens have to percept benefits to change their behavior. An example is the relation between public health and pollution.

It will be fundamental, the results demonstration and divulgation, including cost outcomes assessment, so that integrated approach get recognized. Stakeholder's involvement will be a strategic way for integrated approaches on soil resource management, including different socio-economic components, and the partnerships can be an effective solution.

A mechanism to demonstrate the relevance of the study, including marketing of the results, it's considered important to get fund and recognized by the research funding communities.

Research funding communities should require multidisciplinary and projects with socio-economic and environmental benefits, avoiding the funding on project without applicability.

## 2.6 Other remarks made by interviewees

The European Commission allocated 31.7 billion of euros to fund the research and innovation in the great societal challenges, such as: health and wellbeing, demographic changes, food security and safety; sustainable agriculture; marine research and bio-economy; safe, clean and efficient energy; intelligent, eco and integrated transports; climate changes, resources use efficiency, inclusive, innovating and safe societies.

The state-of-the-art revels that EU is consciousness for the deficit in soil carbon and the consequences of intensive agriculture systems in the soil and water degradation. The most of the scientific reports cited were deliverable by the EU committee, providing sound evidences about the need of policies to regulate the use of the soil in the EU and stimulates the conservation agriculture systems. In fact, the last CAP and the projects as SOLIBAM and DIVERSIFOOD funded by FP 7 and H2020, respectively, reflect that there are effective new policies and strategies in EU for the soil, water and ecosystems conservation. One more effective way to influence these agendas will be through Focus Groups as EIP or Cost Actions working specifically to suggest policies and regulations to save the management land, water and soil quality in the southern Europe.

During the evaluation of new research proposal Multidisciplinary panel of evaluators is necessary for integrated approaches get funding. The national govern and private institutions should provide fund schemes to support research. Scientific knowledge and data should be freely available to avoid repeated research and it's important the monitoring after the research ending.



## 2.7 Annexes

### Annex Ia: NKS interviews in Portugal

Date of interview	Organisation	Interview	Fund -er	end user	knowledge provider	Nat.reg.loc. authority	Univ./ research inst	SME /consultant	business & industry	NGO	network	other	soil	sediment	water	land use-management
10-10-15	IPC	Daniela dos Santos			1		1						1		1	
24-09-15	CEVREME	António Sebastião & Duarte Candeias		1				1	1				1			1
31-08-15	CIEO	Ana Paula Barreira		1	1		1									1
06-11-15	IPB	Tomas Figueiredo			1		1						1			1
22-10-15	Plataforma do Golfe	Carlos Guerrero		1	1		1	1	1				1		1	1
20-10-15	IPCB	João Paulo Carneiro			1		1						1			
10-08-15	IPP	Luis Loures			1		1									1
01-09-15	CEOT	Dulce Antunes			1		1						1			1
21-10-15	ICNF	Espírito Santo Fernandes	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1
21-10-15	UNISCAPE	Vera Ferreira			1		1				1			1		1
27-10-15	IPMA	Carlos Vale		1	1	1								1		
27-10-15	EDIA	Ana Ilhéu		1					1					1	1	
16-11-15	ICCAM	João Paulo Fernandes			1		1									1
27-10-15	UN-CNCD	Maria Roxo					1				1					
19-11-15	C Montemor-o-Novo	Rita Dionísio & Cândida Martins	1			1							1			1
10-10-15	UALG	Alcinda Neves			1		1						1		1	
15-10-15	MEDITBIO	Maria Belem Freitas			1		1									1

## HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –  
National reports with a review and synthesis  
of the collated information



03-11-15	CIBIO	Marisa Graça			1		1									1
06-11-15	INIAV	Regina Menino & Amelia Castelo Branco		1	1	1	1						1	1	1	
	FCT	Dina Carrilho	1			1							1	1	1	1



## Annex Ib: NKS Workshop participants in Portugal

Organisation	Interview	funder	end user	knowledge provider	Nat.reg.loc. authority	Univ./ research inst	SME /consultant	business & industry	NGO	network	other	soil	sediment	water	land use-management
IPC	Daniela dos Santos			1		1						1		1	
CEVREME	Duarte Candeias		1				1	1				1			1
CIEO	Ana Paula Barreira		1	1		1									1
IPB	Tomas Figueiredo			1		1						1			1
Plataforma do Golfe	Carlos Guerrero		1	1		1	1	1				1		1	1
IPCB	João Paulo Carneiro			1		1						1			
IPP	Luis Loures			1		1									1
CEOT	Dulce Antunes			1		1						1			1
ICNF	Espírito Santo Fernandes	1	1	1	1				1		1		1	1	1
UNISCAPE	Vera Ferreira			1		1			1			1		1	1
CEVREME	António Sebastião		1				1	1				1			1
EDIA	Ana Ilhéu		1					1				1	1		
DRAALG	Ezequiel Pinho														

## HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –  
National reports with a review and synthesis  
of the collated information



INIAV	Regina Menino		1	1	1	1							1		1	
UALG	Alcinda Neves			1		1							1		1	
MEDITBIO	Maria Belem Freitas			1		1										1
CIBIO	Marisa Graça			1		1										1
	Amelia Castelo Branco		1	1	1	1							1			
INIAV	Thomas Panagopoulos			1									1		2	5
UALG		19	1	6	13	3	11	1	2	0	2	0	11	2	5	9

## Annex Ic: Agenda for NKS Workshop in Portugal

DRAFT agenda INSPIRATION national NKS workshop 6-7 November 2015,  
 1<sup>st</sup> floor, room 2.75, Edificio 9, Faculty of Economics, CIEO, Campus de Gambelas, Univ.  
 Algarve.

DAY 1 – Morning SESSION: BIG GROUP, ALL WHO WANT TO CONTRIBUTE WELCOME

Time	Activity	Speaker or moderator
10.00	Walk-in (coffee /sandwiches offered?)	
10.30	Welcome, goal Today, introduction to program	NFP (Thomas Panagopoulos), Director of CIEO (Saul Jesus)
10.40	INSPIRATION: (re)introduction to the project	Stephan Bartke Coordinator of Inspiration
11.00	Brief presentations (10 minutes per topic) summarizing the results of the interviews & complementary desktop work:	
	a. SRA	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	b. SPI	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	c. Funding options	NFP, or NFP co-worker
11.30	Coffee/tea	
12.00	World Cafe, 3 tables, 20 minutes per table, enriching, completing and suggestion prioritization:	
	a. SRA	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	b. SPI	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	c. Funding options	NFP, or NFP co-worker
13.00	Lunch break	
14.00	Plenary presentation World Cafe outcome, followed by again possibility for enriching, completion and suggestions for prioritization:	
	a. SRA (20 minutes)	Reporter table a (volunteer NKS?)
	b. SPI (20 minutes)	Reporter table b (volunteer NKS?)
	c. Funding options (20 minutes)	Reporter table c (volunteer NKS?)
15.00	What next & closure	NFP
15.30	Short fieldtrip (optional): networking	NFP
20.00	Joint diner	

## DAY 2 – MORNING SESSION: SMALL GROUP, SELECTED/INVITED NKS ONLY

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Speaker or moderator</b>
09.30	Welcome back, goal Today, introduction to program	NFP
09.45	Synthesizing & finalizing the input for the national report in three parallel groups, groups formed before workshop (selected NKS for each group)	
	a. SRA	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	b. SPI	NFP, or NFP co-worker
	c. Funding options	NFP, or NFP co-worker
11.00	Coffee/tea	
11.30	Plenary presentation outcome synthesis, followed by final possibility by all for final comments	
	a. SRA (30 minutes)	Reporter table a (volunteer NKS?)
	b. SPI (30 minutes)	Reporter table b (volunteer NKS?)
	c. Funding options (20 minutes)	Reporter table c
12.50	Closure & farewell	NFP

## Annex Id: NKS questionnaire template

### Questionnaire template in Portuguese

<b>A. Informação sobre a entrevista</b>
<p>País:</p> <p>Nome do investigador do INSPIRATION:</p> <p>Data da entrevista:</p> <p>Como é que a parte interessada (NKS) gostava de ser referida:  <i>[Anónimo, opiniões pessoais, a opinião da empresa. Escolha quando será o melhor momento para discutir isso. No início ou mais tarde.]</i></p> <p><i>MOSTRE ao entrevistado NKS o ENGAGEMENT CONSENT FORM e peça a ele / ela para preenchê-lo. Por favor, apresente o formulário (disponível em 'D2.1 MoU' e editável por si próprio) e entregue uma cópia ao entrevistado para ler e preencher - certificar-se de que guarda isso com você e mantenha para seus próprios registros.]</i></p>
<b>B. Introduções</b>
<p><i>[Por favor, apresente-se, o projeto e o propósito da entrevista. Pode usar o folheto como previsto no final deste modelo, que também pode ser enviado previamente ao NKS. Chegar a acordo sobre um período de tempo: De aproximadamente uma hora e meia.]</i></p>
<b>C. Informações gerais sobre o entrevistado</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nome da parte interessada (NKS) entrevistada:</li> <li>2. Empresa/Instituição:</li> <li>3. Papel/Profissão:</li>   <li>4. A NKS é (várias respostas possíveis):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Autoridade Nacional-regional-local</li> <li>○ Universidade/Centro de Investigação</li> <li>○ Pequena-Média Empresa (SME, i.e. &lt; 500 empregados) / Consultor</li> <li>○ Comércio e indústria</li> <li>○ Organização Não-Governamental (NGO)</li> <li>○ Representante de uma rede</li> <li>○ Outro, especifique:....</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

**5. Especialidades (possibilidade de várias respostas):**

*Peça para especificar sobre o item selecionado (s) a fim de compreender o nível de conhecimentos do entrevistado*

- Solo
- Água
- Sedimento
- Planeamento urbano/espacial
- Arquitetura
- Gestão da terra/uso do solo
- Outros especifique: ...

**6. A sua organização fornece financiamento externo de apoio à investigação?**

- Sim. Especifique: ... *[por exemplo: como titular, público, privado ...]*
- Não

**D. SRA**

**7. Quais os desafios sociais que você considera mais importantes?**

*[Se necessário, você pode usar a lista Comissão Europeia (CE) para os desafios sociais. Estes temas da CE são:]*

- Contribuir para a proteção e segurança dos alimentos;
- Assegurar fontes seguras de água potável;
- Fornecimento e distribuição segura de energia;
- Reduzir o consumo de matérias-primas e recursos; Garantir o uso eficiente dos recursos naturais;
- Contribuir para a mitigação das alterações climáticas e adaptação da sociedade;
- Contribuir para um ambiente de vida saudável;
- Assegurar infraestruturas seguras.

*[Esses desafios podem ser utilizados como bases para a definição dos temas abrangentes para agregar os temas da nossa investigação SRA)*

- a. Se for o caso, que desafios adicionais ou alternativos sugeriria/prefere?

*Conservação da natureza, uso sustentável dos serviços dos ecossistemas, travar a perda da biodiversidade*

8. De acordo com a sua experiência: que tópicos específicos (necessidades de investigação) devem ser incluídas na SRA?

*Para cada tópico, faça as seguintes questões.*

- d. Explique - elaborar o tópico
  - *Quem irá ser afetado?*
  - *Quem é responsável?*
  - *É um tema de preocupação da sua organização / departamento*
  - *É apenas um tópico nacional ou partilhado por mais Países?*
  - *Onde estamos, e onde queremos estar daqui a x anos? (ponto no horizonte)?*
  - *Como pode o conhecimento adquirido ser efetivamente usado?*

e. Prioridade

*Elevada prioridade*

*Alguma prioridade*

*Prioridade Neutra*

*Baixa prioridade*

*Sem prioridade*

- Qual é a urgência, ou seja, o que está errado se não fizermos nada?

- f. Quem quer / deve financiar este tipo de investigação?

*[Opcionalmente: Referir as seguintes palavras-chave WP3 para a relevância, ou seja, verificar se levantam quaisquer temas adicionais pelo NKS.*

*As palavras-chave podem ser utilizados como lista de suporte.*

*Seja sensível como entrevistador, se necessário.]*

- *Avaliação dos recursos terrestres*
- *A produtividade potencial da terra e dos solos*
- *A procura por solo e recursos terrestres, importações e exportações*
- *A competição entre usos do solo (conflictos de uso do solo)*
- *Conceitos para identificar e quantificar impactos relevantes*
- *Instrumentos para parar/ minimizar impactos (feedback para o processo de tomada de decisão)*
- *Oportunidades de tecnologias inovadoras de uso do solo*
- *Sistemas de gestão orientados para o recurso solo*
- *Regeneração do solo*
- *Remediação do solo e água subterrânea*

**9. Relacionado com os tópicos mencionados pelo NKS:**

- a. Quais são os documentos importantes / relevantes, agendas de pesquisa, programas de pesquisa que sustentam esses temas? (Estado da arte)
- b. Relacionado com estas agendas e programas: quais os cronogramas e “janelas de oportunidade” que influenciam os mesmos?

**E. Ciência-Política-Interface (SPI)**

10. Como define ‘Conhecimento científico’?

11. Para que usa esse conhecimento na sua profissão?

12. Que recursos de conhecimento (científico) usa na sua profissão?

*[Pergunta aberta e pode mencionar algumas das fontes em baixo como exemplos]*

- Artigos Científicos
- Consultores
- Relatórios
- Colegas
- Experiências /exemplos dentro do seu País
- Experiências /exemplos no estrangeiro
- Jornais
- Televisão
- Conferências e Envolvimento em projetos de investigação
- Bases de dados
- websites, como: .....
- outros, especifique: .....

13. Em que medida você usa o mais recente/novo conhecimento científico (i.e. estado da arte/resultados) na sua profissão?

14. Até que ponto você é capaz de influenciar (e como) a definição de políticas de investigação científica/agendas no país?

15. Até que ponto as políticas e agendas nacionais refletem as suas necessidades e prioridades específicas?

16. Até que ponto tem sido usado o estado de arte da investigação científica para formulação das políticas existentes no país?

*[Perguntas só para os NKS que não pertençam ao sector da ciência (negócios e políticas):]*

17. Alguma vez esteve envolvido:

- a. Na formulação de questões de investigação científica?
- b. Fazer investigação científica (i.e. knowledge co-creation)?
- c. Sintetização do conhecimento científico, e.g. para sustentar a formulação de políticas ou para aumentar as oportunidades de negócios?

*[Quando sim: Responder às questões]*

- De que forma foi em termos de sucesso/satisfatório, numa escala de 1-5?
  - 1. *Muito satisfatório/bem-sucedido*
  - 2. *Satisfatório*
  - 3. *Neutro*
  - 4. *Insatisfatório/Sem sucesso*
  - 5. *Muito insatisfatório*
- O que correu bem?
- O que pode ser melhorado?
- O que evitar/ o que não fazer?
- Comentários adicionais?

*[Pergunta apenas para NKS que são susceptíveis de ter percepções aqui (por exemplo, os financiadores de pesquisa)]*

18. (Como) é o impacto social da investigação científica relacionada com âmbito do projeto INSPIRATION?

*[Se conhecem: respondam às questões seguintes]*

Em que medida tem sucesso/ é satisfatório numa escala de 1-5?

- 1. *Muito satisfatório/bem-sucedido*
- 2. *Satisfatório*
- 3. *Neutro*
- 4. *Insatisfatório/Sem sucesso*
- 5. *Muito insatisfatório*
- Quais os indicadores usados?
- O que corre bem?
- O que pode ser melhorado?
- O que deve ser evitado?
- Comentários adicionais?

19. Que documentos nacionais de Interface Ciência-Política conhece ou recomenda?

## F. Financiamento

20. Que experiências e expectativas de esquemas de financiamento (público-privado) tem na sua área que possam oferecer oportunidades para futura pesquisa de uso e gestão do solo e os impactos nos sistemas SSW (Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems):

- Regional/ local?
- Nacional?
- Europeu? [e.g. H2020, Interreg, multi-lateral such as the Joint Programming Initiatives]
- Internacional? [e.g. Belmont Forum, Foundations etc.]

*[Para todas as questões de investigação e inovação que visem atingir objetivos políticos no sistema Land & SSW (como por exemplo: Objetivos de desenvolvimento sustentável em solos -para ser adotadas a nível da ONU em Setembro de 2015-, diretrizes da UE, como a Diretiva de Responsabilidade Ambiental, etc.). Considere todas as fontes de financiamento público e privado. Por favor, peça para fornecer detalhes e dar referências mais importantes (documentos, website) que possam ser relevantes para explicar a resposta]*

21. Como aumentar o valor acrescentado dos diferentes recursos financeiros (ou seja, atingir um multiplicador) para fazer investigação que contribua para a UE e exigências nacionais, em particular, às exigências R&I nos sistemas de terra e SSW (água-solo-deimentos)?

*[CONSTRUÇÕES que (podiam) trabalhar. PP, PPI, etc. Apenas pergunte sobre sugestões, ideias, experiências, bons exemplos].*

22. Existem áreas de investigação e inovação (I & I) que você está ciente de que não estão (ainda) abrangidos por mecanismos de financiamento atuais e que precisam de novos / diferentes regimes de financiamento / infraestruturas?

23. As abordagens integradas (necessárias para enfrentar desafios sociais específicos relacionados ao uso e gestão do solo e impactos relacionados a sistemas de SSW) são normalmente difíceis de financiar/ ser reconhecido pelas comunidades de financiamento da investigação. O que seria necessário para melhorar isso?

24. Com base em experiências anteriores de aprendizagem que esteja ciente: qual a melhor forma de configurar/governar opções de financiamento, de forma a que as exigências sociais sejam cumpridas, que os conhecimentos resultantes seja usados; e os financiadores experienciem que o seu investimento é multiplicado?

*[Se conhecem:]*

- Em que medida é isto satisfatório, numa escala de 1-5?
  1. Muito satisfatório/bem-sucedido
  2. Satisfatório

- 3. *Neutro*
- 4. *Insatisfatório/Sem sucesso*
- 5. *Muito insatisfatório*
- O que correu bem?
- O que pode ser melhorado?
- O que deve ser evitado?
- Comentários adicionais?

#### G. Outros (Comentários, sugestões, exemplos):

#### H. Fim da entrevista

Obrigado por participar nesta entrevista:

- Gostaria de se manter atualizado sobre o progresso do INSPIRATION?
- Sugere alguma pessoa que deveria ser entrevistada por nós?
- Tem mais perguntas decorrentes desta entrevista, ou gostaria de acrescentar mais alguma coisa?
- Em que informações está interessado, e disposto a dar feedback sobre?

*[Discutir o mecanismo de feedback e se eles têm expressado as suas opiniões como uma pessoa ou como representante de sua organização / rede. Checklist:]*

a. Informações para troca / vontade de dar feedback sobre:

- (entrevista completa, não recomendado)
- resumo das principais conclusões
- relatório nacional, a contribuição nacional para D2.4
- completar o D2.4, todos os países

b. Nível preferido do feedback:

- nenhum feedback
- feedback informal
- retorno formal (por exemplo, em nome da organização representada)

*[Confirme: foi discutido o formulário de consentimento / como fazer referência a entrevistado]*

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### Annex Ib: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance

See Chapter 1, Annex II



INSPIRATION acknowledges the received funding from the European Community's HORIZON2020 Framework Programme under grant agreement no 642372

