



SUPER-G

SUSTAINABLE PERMANENT GRASSLAND

Deliverable 6.13

Final report on communication, dissemination, and data management plan implementation

This report only reflects the views of the author(s).

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Dissemination Level

PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	



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Summary

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The University Court of The University of Aberdeen	UNIABDN	UK
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Universita Degli Studi Di Torino	UNITO	IT
Stichting Wageningen Research	WR	NL
Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule Zuerich	ETHZ	CH
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Univerza V Ljubljani	UL	SI
Chambre Regionale D'agriculture De Normandie	CRAN	FR
Association Normande de la ferme expérimentale de La Blanche Maison	LBM	FR
The Northern Ireland Agricultural Research and Development Council	AgriSearch	UK
CRA GRAND EST	CRAGE	FR



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Abstract

This deliverable summarises and evaluates the communication, dissemination and data management plan implementation related to project activities and results carried out by SUPER-G partners during the last 5 years and 9 months of the project (June 2018 – February 2024). It is divided into two sections, being the first one the communication and dissemination plan and the second the data management plan.

This report will cover all the activities and strategies proposed in the communication, dissemination, and data management plan regarding the status of the implementation and its respective monitoring.



Section I – Communication and Dissemination Plan

1. Introduction

The SUPER-G project started in June 2018 and the Deliverable 6.1 - Communication and Dissemination Plan was submitted on the 4th of December 2018 and approved on the 5th of May 2020. In this Plan it was stated that SUPER-G would ‘make use of modern information technologies, such as web platforms and existing social networks, as well as more traditional tools, such as publications targeted at farmers, newsletters, leaflets, practical face-to-face workshops and conferences’.

After 5 years and 9 months many of these technologies were used, several dissemination materials were produced and a large group of stakeholders was engaged with the project, from farmers to advisors, from scientists and researchers to policy makers, from NGOs to the civil society. The importance of defining policies and management systems that support sustainable permanent grassland (PG) systems and raising awareness of the importance of PG in Europe were the main objectives that drove the use of these tools and inspired activities with target groups. Now that SUPER-G is ending, we can say that a lot of work was done, and we still have new ideas to produce much more, if possible, to implement in the near future. On the 5 years and 9 months we have a lot of results and outputs to disseminate, and we focused on the involvement of farmers, policy makers and other stakeholders, and most of the activities that were planned were accomplished, even with the difficulties and challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic.

This final report on Communication, Dissemination and Data Management intends to describe what was planned and achieved during the whole duration of the project, and what are the future steps, regarding communication and dissemination tools and engagement of target groups. The exploitation phase of the SUPER-G project and the link with the EU-FarmBook platform will help us to build this with more confidence.



2. Communication & Dissemination Plan: What was planned

The **Communication and Dissemination plan (Deliverable 6.1)** was implemented in month 5 (Milestone 24) and delivered on the due date – month 6. The **Deliverable 6.5 – Mid-term Report on Communication, Dissemination and Data Management Plan implementation**, allowed us to monitor this implementation thoroughly, update information, and the contacts of different stakeholders interested in the project.

All the partners contributed to this task and the document was approved by the WP Leaders before its submission. This Plan has defined all the image of the project, including **logotypes, templates and graphic standards** that identified SUPER-G (as the example below):



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Figure 1 - SUPER-G logotypes (project and EU funding)

A multi-actor approach linking farmers, advisors, scientific community, policy makers, and other stakeholders was used to communicate SUPER-G activities and to disseminate practical-oriented outcomes.

2.1. Communication objectives

The overall objectives were to communicate and disseminate SUPER-G outputs at multiple levels while the specific objectives were to:

- Develop a detailed **dissemination and communication plan**
- Develop a **digital communication platform**
- Produce and disseminate **multimedia material**
- Actively make use of **social networks** to reach European farmers and stakeholders



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- Interact with **EIP-AGRI Platform**
- Produce, create, and deliver **dissemination materials**
- Organise practical **face-to-face workshops**
- Plan and organise **project seminars** and one **final project conference**
- Run **European summer schools** and **webinars** for a range of audiences.

All these objectives were accomplished, some of them surpassing the expected KPIs and some with less impact on the project's dissemination of results.

2.2. Target groups

Communication activities were planned to target all relevant stakeholders and end users: **farmers, industry, scientific community, education and research communities**; including, teachers, PhD students and post-doctoral researchers; and representatives of **consumer organisations, retailers and civil society** groups. These groups were used first to communicate activities and disseminate updates and in the second half of the project used to gain feedback on the development of innovative practices, technologies and DSTs through practical face-to-face workshops. Presentations and mid-term seminars with these major stakeholder groups were organised to invite input and feedback. Project outputs were published on the website, in newsletters, posters, scientific publications, and short articles and presented in meetings, workshops, scientific conferences, open days at pilot farms, and in the Final Conference organised in Brussels in February 2024, with key stakeholders. Social media, Summer Schools and webinars were also used to inform interested parties about the project and update content related to PG management.

Through the users and visits on the **website**, the SUPER-G project managed to reach 28% Scientific Community; 18% Industry; 17% Civil Society; 5% Media; 3% Policy Makers; 3% Financial Services and investors and 26% Other Stakeholders, while the **LinkedIn** metrics indicate that we reached 29% Industry, with 18% of Farmers; 15% Scientific Community; 5%



Media; 4% Policy Makers; 3% Financial Services and investors; 3% Retail; 2% Civil Society and 39% Other Stakeholders.

3. Communication & Dissemination Plan: What has been done

3.1. Digital communication platform

The SUPER-G website (www.super-g.eu) was developed by CONSULAI with inputs from all the WP Leaders and other partners, for example HUN-REN-OK provided material for the **Photo Competition from Task 2.3.5**, which was included on the homepage as illustrated below, between December 2018 and January 2020:



Figure 2 - SUPER-G 2019 Photo Competition

The home page is now formed by different images that are representative of the six biogeographic regions covered by the project and the different types of European PGs. It also includes a **rotative banner**, which directs users to different highlights, including the Final Conference (recording and presentations)

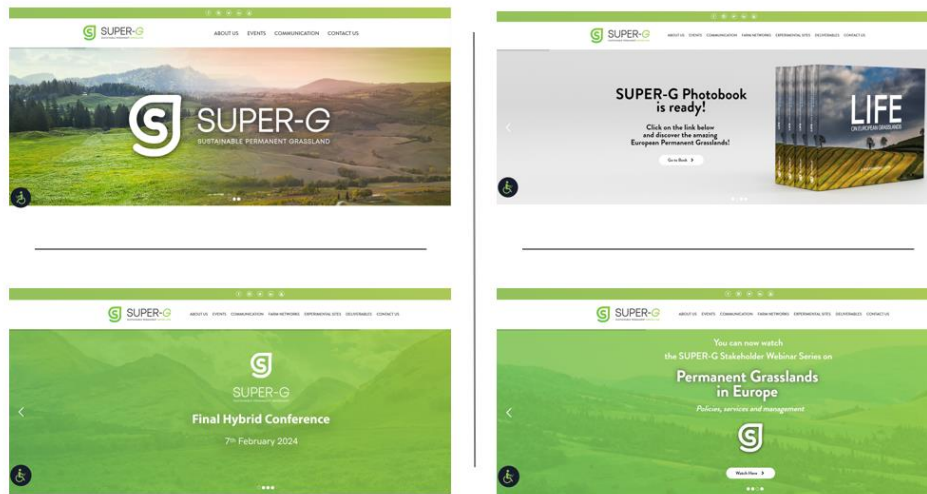


Figure 3 - SUPER-G website rotative banner

The **website was adapted** to the DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/2102 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, of 26 October 2016, on the **accessibility of the websites and mobile applications** of public sector bodies, considering **Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion requirements**, and to be suitable to people with different disabilities.



In addition, and to better understand the number of users from different target groups (farmers; advisors; scientific community; industry), a **filter** that asks the **type of user** was introduced. The first time each user enters the website (recognizing the IP). This filter allowed us to better understand the website visitors and how to better adapt the content to those users.

The website was updated regularly, to include the different communication materials produced, the scientific papers published, the dissemination activities performed, and the newsletters elaborated in the SUPER-G project. Also, **more than 50 news items** were published on a regular basis, to inform the stakeholders and the partners not only about the different activities of SUPER-G but also about other projects, seminars and conferences related to the sustainable permanent grasslands theme.

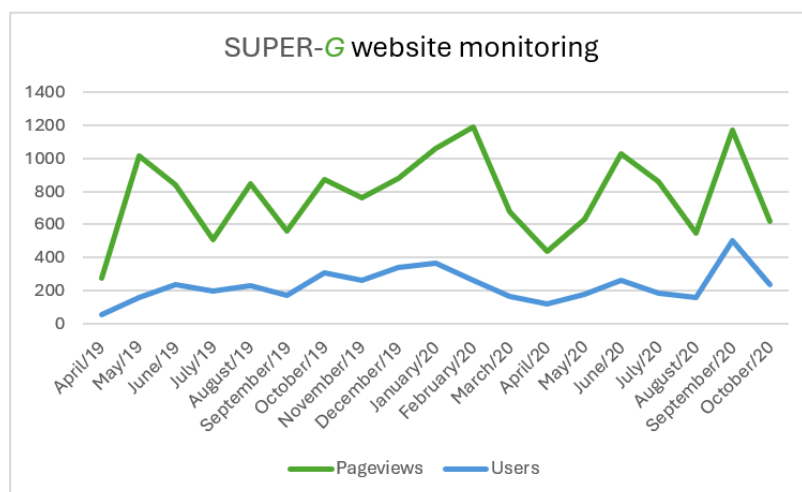


Figure 4 - SUPER-G website monitoring

3.2 Multimedia materials

The first video, which featured the project kick-off meeting and the field trip to the Portuguese Montado, was produced and uploaded onto the SUPER-G YouTube channel in 2018. In total, **30 videos** will have been produced, **five** of which, **with animation and final results**, are yet to be released. All these videos represent a very wide perspective of the different activities and outputs that the SUPER-G partners have developed and produced through the project. **Five** of them focus on the different landscapes that permanent pastures provide for society in different biogeographical regions: **Alpine; Atlantic; Boreal; Continental and Mediterranean**, illustrating the importance of keeping these ecosystems alive and managed in a sustainable way.

3.3 Social Media

This task started in month 24 (June 2020) with the creation of different social media accounts:

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/Super-G-2322900577924041/>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/h2020superg/>
- LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/superg-h2020>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/H2020SuperG>

- YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCf1CmfatyaEpaulBaHm9IyQ>

As a result of the SUPER-G Social media strategy implementation, the numbers achieved were very good and mirror all the science, activities and events produced and disseminated, as shown in the table below.

Table 1 - SUPER-G Social Media KPIs monitoring

KPIs	Expected 5Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	%	Achieved/ Network(5y9m)	%
Number of social media visits/ Network	5000	20614	412	4123	82
Number of content views (Impressions)	50000	340115	680	68023	136

3.4 Practice Abstracts

The **Practice Abstracts** were divided into 4 batches, presented at Deliverables 6.3 (Batch 1), 6.6 (Batch 2), 6.7 (Batch 3) and 6.12 (Batch 4), with a total of **21 practical summaries** of different topics addressed in the SUPER-G project:

1. SUPER-G – Sustainable Permanent Grasslands – Dina Lopes (CONSULAI)
2. SUPER-G Photo Competition – Eszter Lellei-Kovács (MTA-OK).
3. The effectiveness of policies promoting sustainable permanent grassland across five European countries – Lynn Frewer (UNEW)
4. SUPER-G Co-Innovation Farm Workshops – Marija Klopčič (UL)
5. A lower management intensity on European permanent grasslands benefits multiple ecosystem services – Rene Schils (WR)
6. Overview of European farming systems and their relative share of permanent grassland – Simone Ravetto Enri (UNITO)
7. Overview of data on permanent grassland (PG) in Europe – Kate Smith/Paul Newell Price (ADAS)

8. Characterisation of SUPER-G farm networks representing five European biogeographic regions – Francis Lively (AFBI)
9. Citizen perceptions of ecosystem services from European grassland landscapes – Sophie Tindale (UNEW)
10. Exploring the use of satellite images (Sentinel-2) to assess pasture production, utilisation, and quality at farm level – Jesús Fernández Habas (UCO)
11. Supporting pollination by establishing flowering grassland patches within a mixed grassland-arable landscape – Eszter Lellei-Kovacs (MTA-OK)
12. The potential role of multi-species swards on commercial farms in Northern Ireland in enhancing production and delivery of ES – Jason Rankin/Sarah Brown (AgriSearch)
13. The SUPER-G management-based PG typology – Rene Schils (WR)
14. Ecosystem services from permanent grasslands – Rene Schils (WR)
15. Farmer priorities and preferences for ecosystem services in relation to permanent grasslands – Lynn Frewer (UNEW)
16. Citizen priorities and preferences for ecosystem services in relation to PG – Lynn Frewer (UNEW)
17. Virtual fencing for grazing livestock - Potential benefits for farm productivity and biodiversity – Francis Lively (AFBI)
18. Virtual fencing for grazing livestock - Benefits for sustainability – Francis Lively (AFBI)
19. PG overseeding and slot seeding with diverse species and mixtures – Stanislav Hejduk (MENDU)
20. GPS collars to record information on PG use and livestock behaviour – Simone Ravetto Enri (UNITO)
21. Grassland management for biodiversity – Eszter Lellei-Kovács (MTA-OK).

All the Practice Abstracts were submitted to the CAP Network platform (former EIP-AGRI) and in February 2024 were published on https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects/super-g-developing-sustainable-permanent-grassland-systems-and-policies_en#tab_id=practice_abstracts. We considered that PA5. and PA16. were very similar, and therefore we did not integrate PA5. in the last compilation submitted to be published on the CAP Network platform.

The Practice Abstracts were prepared by AgriSearch, ADAS, AFBI, CONSULAI, MENDU, MTA-OK, UCO, UL, UNEW, UNITO and WR.

3.5 Dissemination materials

Different dissemination materials were produced with the SUPER-G image, namely a general flyer, pens, folders, and lanyards, to be used in conferences and seminars.

As an output of the **SUPER-G Photo competition** (from Task 2.3.5), a **Photobook** was produced, entitled - **Life on European Grasslands** (including printed and online versions - <https://european-grasslands.eu/>). The Photobook was officially and publicly launched on 29th June 2021 (3rd webinar of the webinar series).

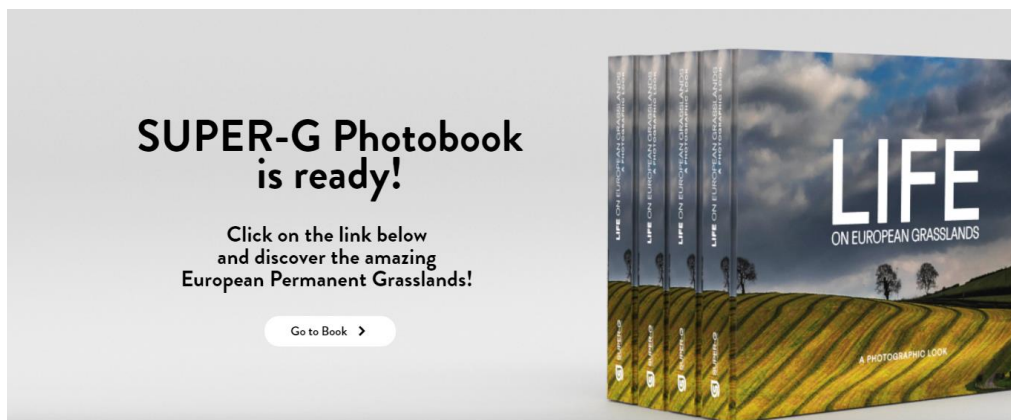


Figure 5 - SUPER-G Photobook – LIFE on European Grasslands

To maximise dissemination of project outputs, **15 newsletters** were sent to subscribed stakeholders from 2019 to January 2024 (the last one being specifically about the Final Conference), all available on the website, reaching a total number of **577 subscribers**:

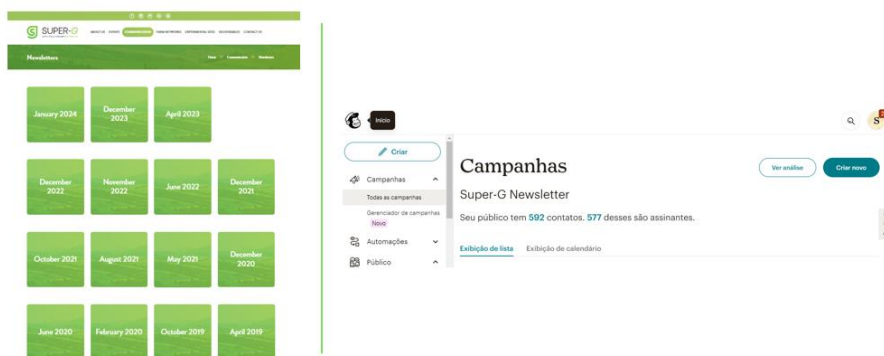


Figure 6 - SUPER-G Newsletter (website and Mailchimp account report)

There are **87 scientific publications** already **published** since the beginning of the project and **1**, still in the **review phase**. Also, **20+ posters** were presented in **10 symposium and conferences**.

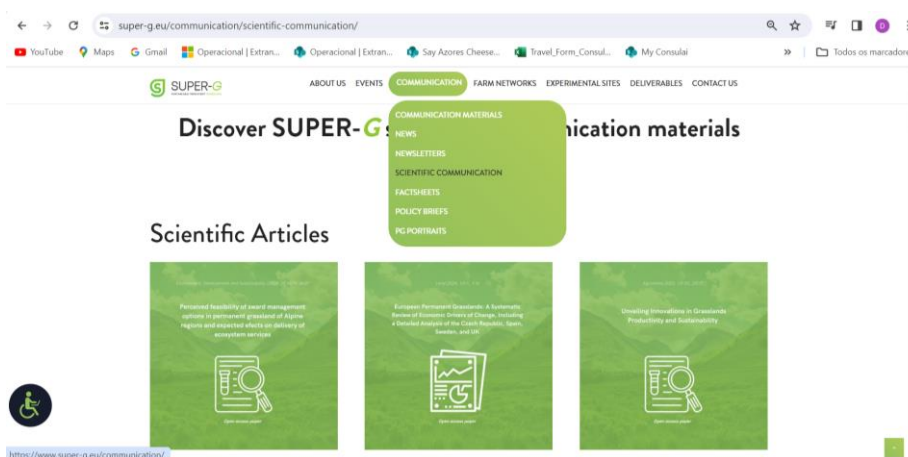


Figure 7 - SUPER-G Scientific Communication

Regarding **non-scientific publications**, there were **7 articles** published in different countries' magazines and newspapers and **7 articles** in other websites.

3.6 Dissemination activities

CONSULAI led WP6 – Communication and Dissemination (C&D), assuring that the communication and dissemination plan was correctly implemented. All WP leaders were supporting this implementation, and all partners assumed an important role towards communicating and disseminating SUPER-G outputs and achievements.

3.6.1 Seminars

During the SUPER-G project, 5 Stakeholders Seminars were planned, including one per biogeographic region (Continental and Pannonian were brought together for this purpose). The first seminar took place in-person and due to the COVID-19 pandemic the remainder were held online:

- **Atlantic Region** - The 1st Stakeholder Seminar of the SUPER-G project took place in the Europa Hotel, Belfast, Northern Ireland on 12th December 2018. This Seminar covered the Atlantic Region, with **52 delegates** discussing PG management and policies around Europe. The group of stakeholders assembled in Belfast came from 11 European countries, representing Farmers; Farmers' Associations and Unions; National Authorities; NGOs; Policy Makers; Research Institutes; SMEs and Universities, bringing a variety of experiences to the discussion. Deliverable 6.2 – Report on feedback from 1st Stakeholders Seminar was sent in month 9.



Figure 8 - SUPER-G 1st Stakeholders Seminar, Belfast, 12th December 2018

Due to the constraints caused by the COVID19 pandemic, and the impossibility of organising workshops in person, the Executive Board of the SUPER-G project decided to have a stakeholder **Webinar Series on Permanent Grasslands in Europe – policies, services, and management**. The programme was launched on the 13th of April 2021 and the registrations opened for 3 webinars: 1st Webinar – *Priorities and services*, 15th June 2021; 2nd Webinar – *Drivers of change*, 22nd June 2021, and 3rd Webinar – *Policies now and tomorrow*, 29th June 2021. It had an average number of **70 participants/ session** and all the recordings are available on the SUPER-G YouTube channel - <https://www.youtube.com/@super-gpermanentgrasslands5331/playlists>

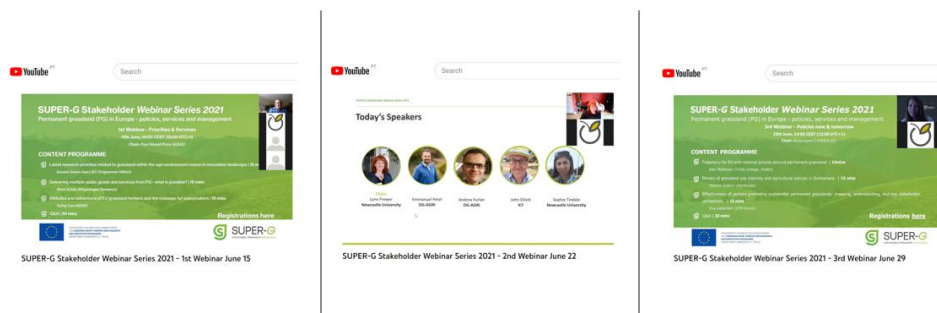


Figure 9 - SUPER-G Stakeholders Webinar Series

Three other webinars with different stakeholders were organised:

- *Pros and Cons of Multi-Species Swards* webinar, 23rd June 2021 – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BE-1MUyJwtk&t=8s>
- *Improving permanent grasslands for ecosystem services and biodiversity*, **154 participants**, 17th January 2022 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNxBv_VKRT8&t=16s
- *Permanent Grasslands in the Continental biogeographical region*, in the Goniadz region of Poland (online due to the constraints caused by the war in Ukraine), **181 participants**, 26th April 2022, with simultaneous translation English/ Polish and Polish/ English - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVpm4TmAu4c>

3.6.2 Face to face Workshops

Tier 1 - The **first-tier workshops** were organised online, with different stakeholders to discuss and define the main topics to discuss in second-tier workshops, face-to-face with the farmers of the different regions. The big question addressed was about the key elements that should be included in a practical face-to-face workshop with farmers focusing on sustainable permanent grassland management (within the context of farm profitability, current challenges, and agri-environment scheme opportunities).

- **Atlantic region**, 10th January 2023 - This webinar brought together **24** invited **grassland practitioners and researchers** from the UK, Republic of Ireland, the Netherlands, and north-western France.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwjir_5HYUel
- **Boreal region**, 7 and 8th February 2023 – The Upsala Forage Conference organized by SLU, in collaboration with Växa, The Swedish Rural Economy and Agricultural Society, LRF, and the Swedish Board of Agriculture, had **300 participants**. It was the perfect location to discuss with different stakeholders, the main topics to address with farmers regarding the permanent grasslands management in the Boreal region. <https://www.super-g.eu/2023/02/24/super-g-forage-conference-7-8-february/>
- **Continental region**, 10th March 2023 - This webinar brought together **41 grassland practitioners and researchers** from France, Italy, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovenia.
- **Mediterranean region**, 29th March 2023 - This webinar brought together **23 grassland practitioners and researchers** from Portugal and Spain, discussing the *montado* and *dehesa* reality. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fNvfik6cqME>

Tier 2 – The **2nd tier of workshops** was organised with farmers from the different countries of the Consortium, addressing the main topics that came out from Tier 1.

Czechia (MENDU)



1. The importance of grasslands for farmers and for society, 4 December 2023 University farm, Žabčice, **19 participants.**
2. The importance of grasslands for farmers and for society, 19 December 2023, Cooperative farm Nové Město na Moravě, **29 participants.**

France (CRAGE)

3. SUPER-G Restitution Day, 11 May 2023, EARL de la Forêt – Chenicourt – Grand Est, **38 participants.**

(CRAN)

4. Grassland diagnosis and management, 7 September 2023, Thibault Letourneur - Le Bocage - 61 470 Avennes Saint Gourgon / Normandy, **10 participants.**

Montenegro (UOM)

5. The sward richness of natural meadows - Practical demonstration of biomass yield estimation, floristic composition of sward and sampling for biomass composition determination, 5 July 2023, Žabljak, **6 participants.**
6. The importance of grazing for preserving the quality of natural meadows and pasture - Presenting the overall value provided by pastures in this area, not only as feed for animals, 2 October 2023, Šavnik, Žabljak, **15 participants.**
7. The importance of preserving almost untouched nature of the area and the natural grasslands as its integral part, 19-21 October 2023, Kolasin, Sinjajevina, **20 participants.**

Netherlands (WR)

8. Combined with the Open Day 'knowledge festival' of Agro Innovation Centre 'De Marke' Date, in the Research and Innovation Centre Dairy Campus, Leeuwarden, 1 June 2023, **35 participants.**
9. In cooperation with the 'Open Day' of Agro Innovation Centre 'De Marke', 9 September 2023, **300 participants.**
10. At the symposium on species rich grasslands in the Alblasserwaard, Giessenburg, 21 November 2023, **100 participants.**

Portugal (CONSULAI)

11. SPPF 45 Fall Meeting – Management of PGs in montado, 10 November 2023, APORMOR, Montemor-o-Novo, **59 participants.**

Sweden (SLU)

12. Opportunities for Permanent Grassland in Sweden, 10 January 2024, Ecology Department, Ultuna, Uppsala, **4 participants.**



UK

(ADAS)

13. Grassland management and farm resilience: opportunities to support your farming business, 12 October 2023, Cockle Park Farm, Morpeth, Northumberland, **33 participants**.

(AFBI – Northern Ireland)

14. Grassland innovations for sustainable sheep production, 30 June 2023 AFBI Hillsborough, **35 participants**.

In total we addressed **703 farmers**, in **14 face-to-face workshops**, to discuss different PG management options in different biogeographic regions.

3.6.3 European Summer Schools and Webinar Series

SUPER-G planned to organise and run European Summer Schools (ESS) and Webinar Series (WS) in the last 3 years of the project, in 5 Universities, 1 per Biogeographic region, starting in July 2020 (month 26) in the University of Córdoba (UCO) and the University of Torino (UNITO). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, partners were forced to postpone this task, until the Spring of 2021, evaluating the evolution of the pandemic situation meanwhile and keeping the online solution in mind, if needed.

However, all **5 summer schools** were effectively delivered with the followed subjects and dates:

- The **first ‘school’** at the **University of Cordoba, Spain**, was focused on the Mediterranean biogeographic region, under the topic “**Ecosystem services of Mediterranean Permanent Grasslands**” on 12-14th May 2022, with **25 participants**. <https://www.super-g.eu/2022/10/28/summer-school-ecosystem-services-of-mediterranean-permanent-grasslands/>
- The **second ‘school’**, from **University of Torino**, focused on “**Ecosystem services and disservices of Alpine grasslands**” and took place in **Grugliasco (Turin) & Traversella (Valchiusella), Italy**, on 19th to 21st June 2023, with **26 participants**. <https://www.super-g.eu/2022/07/27/super-g-second-european-summer-school-ecosystem-services-and-disservices-of-alpine-grasslands/>



- The **third 'school'** was organised by **SLU** and held in **Ultana, Sweden** and focused on the Boreal biogeographical region, under the topic “**Obstacles and opportunities for management of permanent grasslands in Sweden**”, on 25th November 2022“, with **20 participants**. <https://www.super-g.eu/2022/11/26/winter-school-obstacles-and-opportunities-for-sustainable-management-of-permanent-grasslands-pg-in-sweden/>
- The **fourth 'school'** focused on the “**Challenges and societal benefits from grass-based livestock production in the Continental Region of Europe**” and took place on July 4th and 5th 2023 at the **Georg-August-University in Göttingen, Germany**, with **5 participants**. <https://www.super-g.eu/2023/07/24/european-summer-school-grass-based-animal-production-in-europe/>
- The **fifth 'school'** focused on “**Modelling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and organic carbon (SOC) in grasslands using the DeNitrification DeComposition (DNDC) model**” and was scheduled for July 25th to 27th 2023 by the **University of Aberdeen, Scotland**. However, limited subscriptions resulted in this summer school being transformed into a webinar, which is listed in the webinar section below.
- The **sixth 'school'** focused on “**Grassland Soil Health Assessment**” and took place at the Department of Agronomy and Department of Forest Engineering, Campus Rabanales, **University of Córdoba, Andalusia, Spain** between 14th & 15h December 2023, with **7 participants**. <https://www.super-g.eu/2023/12/20/european-winter-school-grassland-soil-health-assessment/>

The aim of SUPER-G task 6.9(2) was to organise a series of webinars in national languages for students and early career farmers and advisers, with the specific objective of presenting and discussing some of the key SUPER-G results during the last three years of the project. In total, **13 webinars** were organized by **7 different partners** (<https://www.youtube.com/@super-gpermanentgrasslands5331/playlists>) :

UCO

1. 2nd November 2023: **Estrategias para la sequía y baches alimenticios** (Strategies for drought and feed gaps)
2. 25th January 2024: **La importancia de suelos sanos para las dehesas** (The importance of healthy soils for the Dehesa permanent pastures in Southern Spain)

UGOE



3. 19th October 2023: **Effects of reduced concentrate feeding to dairy cows on grassland phytodiversity**
4. 7th December 2023: **Ecosystem services of multispecies swards for intensive grazing systems**

UNITO

5. 15th October 2023: **Virtual fencing and remote sensing livestock positioning**
6. 27th November 2023: **Improving hay making practices.**

UNIABDN

7. 12th December 2023: **Utilising biogeochemical models to simulate greenhouse gas emissions and soil carbon sequestration in grasslands.**
8. 15th December 2023: **How to use the DeNitrification Decomposition (DNDC) model to estimate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and soil organic carbon (SOC) in grasslands**

CONSULAI

9. 10th November 2023: **Grassland mixtures resilient to drought**
10. 10th of January 2024: **Virtual fencing**

SLU

11. 10th November 2023: **What will the new European Nature Restoration Law mean for PG management, farming, and biodiversity conservation in Sweden?**
12. 28th November 2023: **Virtual fencing as a tool for biodiversity conservation management and flexible grazing in Swedish grasslands.**

WULS

13. 15th December: **The usefulness of species and varieties of grasses and legumes for mixtures for permanent and temporary grassland, considering climate change, mainly drought and drought resistance of species.**

3.6.4 Final Conference

The SUPER-G final conference “**Sustainable Permanent Grasslands (PG) in Europe: services, management and policies**”, was held on the 7th February 2024, from 9.30am to 4pm CET, in a hybrid format (online and in Brussels). This event brought high-profile experts to create the necessary debate over the best solutions and strategies to manage Permanent Grasslands in Europe, including policies and future steps. The purpose of

this conference was to share and discuss the project objectives and results, to strengthen the SUPER-G network and to enable the exchange of knowledge and innovation between researchers and practitioners within and outside the consortium.

<https://www.super-g.eu/final-conference/>



Figure 9 - SUPER-G Final Conference, COPA-COGECA, Brussels (and online)

For the conference there were a total of **146 registrants** from all over Europe and with different profiles. During the conference, we had more attendees than expected, with a total of **166 participants: 130 online and 36 in person.**

3.6.5 External Events

The participation in external events increased the dissemination of the project and occurred consistently during the years of the project:

- ✓ EAAP 2018 Conference
Croatia, 29th September



- ✓ V Konferencja Naukowa 2018
Poland, 20th and 21st September



- ✓ EGF-EUCARPIA Joint Symposium 2019
Switzerland, 24th to 27th June



- ✓ III Congreso Ibérico #Dehesa Montado
Spain, 20th and 21st November 2018



- ✓ BGS BSS Winter Meeting
UK, 19th March 2019



- ✓ Champs d'Innovation 2019
France, 21st November



- ✓ 41ª Reunião de Outono SPPF 2019
Portugal, 26th November



- ✓ Royal Ulster Winter Fair 2019
Northern Ireland, 12th December



➤ **2021**

- ✓ **1st Joint Meeting of EAAP Mountain Livestock Farming WG&FAO-CIHEAM Sub-Network**, online
- ✓ **The role of modern agriculture in creating biodiversity**, Wloclawek, Poland

➤ **2022**

- ✓ **AgriSearch beef committee talk**, Northern Ireland, UK
- ✓ **3ª Jornadas Hospital Veterinário**, Évora, Portugal, [March](#)
- ✓ **Les Journées de L'AFPF 2022**, France
- ✓ **25 YEARS ANNIVERSARY 2022 - Max Planck Institute BGC and ICE**, Jena, Germany

- ✓ **29th EGF general meeting: Grassland at the heart of circular food systems**, Caen, France
- ✓ **Environmental Change Seminar Series**, University of Notre Dame, USA
- ✓ **International Mountain Conference 2022**, Innsbruck, Austria
- ✓ **EAAP 73rd Annual Meeting**, Porto, Portugal
- ✓ **XXI International Nitrogen Workshop**, Madrid, Spain

➤ **2023**

- ✓ **79. Biebrza River Village Monitoring**, [Ossowiec Twierdza](#), Poland
- ✓ **Parametry jakościowe materiału siewnego wybranych gatunków**, [Koryciny](#), Poland
- ✓ **Eucarpia conference Fodder crops and amenity grasses section**, Brno, CZ
- ✓ **Colloquium of the Institute for Landscape Ecology**, University of Münster, Germany
- ✓ **10th Sustainability Conference of Agroscope**, [Reckenholz](#), Switzerland
- ✓ **Klimarunde 2023**, ETH Zurich

- ✓ **EGF Symposium**, Vilnius, Lithuania
- ✓ **Workshop Botanical section, Protected landscape area White Carpathians**, [Veselí n.M.](#), CZ
- ✓ **CIEL Member visit to Cockle Park (Newcastle Uni)**, Newcastle, UK
- ✓ **Seminar Series of the Cluster of Excellence "PhenoRob – Robotics and Phenotyping for Sustainable Crop Production"**, Uni Bonn, Germany
- ✓ **EGU 2023**, Vienna, Austria
- ✓ **Ecological Society of America Annual Meeting**, Portland, USA

- ✓ **Ecology of grasslands IX**, [Liberec](#), CZ
- ✓ **History, present and future of grassland management**, [Jevičko](#), CZ
- ✓ **Forage conference at SLU**, [Upsala](#), Sweden

➤ **2024**

- ✓ **82. Biebrza River Village Monitoring**, [Ossowiec Twierdza](#), Poland

4. Monitoring KPIs

Digital Communication Platform	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of webpage visits	16 000	34 296	214%
	Average time spent	2min	1,9 min	

Production & Dissemination of Multimedia Materials	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of videos	12	30	250%
	No. of vieweres on YouTube	60000	80343	134%
	No. of events to disseminate videos	30	31	103%

Use of Social Media	KPIs	Expected 5Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	%	Achieved/ Network(5y9m)	%
	Number of social media visits/ Network	5000	20614	412	4123	82
	Number of content views (Impressions)	50000	340115	680	68023	136

Interaction w/ EIP-AGRI and EU projects and platforms	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of EIP-AGRI Practice Abstracts	20	20	100%
	No. of publication in EU and non-EU platforms	50	50	100%

Production & Dissemination of end-user's Dissemination Materials	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of type of end users dissemination materials	6	10	167%
	No. of scientific papers published	10	87	870%
	No. of newsletters' reached audience	10 000	577	6%
	No. of articles reached audience	15 000	204 721	1365%

Workshops	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of of workshops		14	
	No. of attendees of the workshops	700	703	100%

Seminars & Final Conference	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of seminars		7	
	No. of attendees/ seminar	700	597	85%
	No. of attendees/final conference	200	166	83%

European Summer Schools & Webinars	KPIs	Expected 5 Ys	Achieved 5Ys9m	Achieved %
	No. of European Sumer Schools	6	5	83%
	No. of attendees of the ESS	150	83	55%
No. of Webinars	14	13	93%	

Sixteen out of 18 metrics monitored during the SUPER-G project execution reached over 75% of their target value, representing 90% of the total metrics analysed. The total newsletter audience and the number of European Summer School attendees were the only exceptions to the rule.

The highest numbers were achieved for the reached audience of articles, the number of scientific publications, the number of webpage visits and the content views on social media, meaning that the content produced during the project received a lot of attention from the various target groups. In summary, SUPER-G reached an average of nearly 254% across the 18 metrics, surpassing the expected KPIs.

5. Communication & Dissemination Plan: Conclusions

Communication and Dissemination within the SUPER-G project started from the outset with the definition and correct implementation of the communication, dissemination, and data management plan. All WP Leaders were very supportive of this implementation, and all partners assumed an important role in communicating and disseminating SUPER-G outputs and conclusions.

The website has been continuously updated and will include in the next months the different Deliverables stated as Public and approved by the European Commission and will be online for the next three years.

The multimedia materials produced to date were the 5 main videos representing five biogeographic regions, and 5 others with the most important results in an animated form. All these, and the remaining 20 videos produced, will help to continue to disseminate the project contents in the partners' channels.

A total of 20 practice abstracts were produced and published on the CAP Network Platform, which is another useful vehicle to reach practitioners in the next years.

All the online and face-to-face workshops, webinars, seminars, summer and winter schools were a way of approaching different target groups, increasing the awareness of the importance of sustainable PG management. In the next years we intend to migrate some of these contents to the EU-FarmBook platform as a way of augmenting the public understanding of this topic and maintain the exploitation of these results in the long-term. Finally, the SUPER-G Photobook and E-book will remain as one of the most iconic dissemination materials developed, as an output of the Photo Competition, and a recognition of the amazing permanent grassland landscape that prevails in Europe.

Section II – Data Management Plan implementation (Version 3)

1. Data Summary

The purpose of data collection/generation and its relation to the objectives of the project

Data was gathered to meet the following SUPER-G objectives:

- i. To benchmark and model the ability of PG to deliver farm productivity, profitability and key ES within a selection of biogeographic regions.
- ii. Improve understanding of trade-offs and synergies associated with the management of permanent grassland (PG) for ecosystem service (ES) delivery in a range of contexts and scenarios.
- iii. Clarify the benefits PG provides for society and generate policy options that are either tailored to or robust across multiple PG contexts to deliver the range of ES.

Data will be made findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR).

Types and formats of data generated and collected

SUPER-G has generated and collect:

- Social, economic and environmental data and metadata from PG farm networks, field experiments and demonstration platforms.
- Knowledge, experiences and insights based on stakeholder interactions.
- Personal data, records and images.

All personal data has been collected and processed in accordance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR - Regulation (EU) 2016/679). Data has also been used in physical models and relational databases.

The following types of data (and associated metadata) were generated and collected:

Task no.	Task name	Data type
T2.1	Grassland typology	• New geographical information data layers
T2.2	Farming systems on PG	• New geographical information data layers
T2.3	ES provided by PG	i. Outputs from systematic review and meta-analysis ii. Modelling outputs iii. Quantitative expert elicitation data
T2.4	Transdisciplinary workshops	• Quantitative/qualitative coded expert elicitation data
T3.1	Farm networks	• Quantitative/qualitative coded survey data

Task no.	Task name	Data type
T3.3	Synergies and trade-offs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative data from field trials, demonstrations and experiments
T3.4	Field experimentation and demonstration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative data from field demonstrations and experiments
T3.5	Modelling and simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modelling and simulation outputs
T3.6	Road testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative and qualitative data from road testing and demonstration
T4.1a	Review of facilitators of and barriers to adoption and choice of PG management options to deliver ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs from systematic review
T4.1b	Economic drivers of farmer adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs from systematic review
T4.1c	Review of existing policies and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outputs from systematic review
T4.2	Farmer priorities and preferences for ES in relation to PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative/qualitative coded survey data
T4.3	Citizen priorities and preferences for ES in relation to PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coded focus grup transcripts ii. Quantitative/qualitative coded survey data
T4.4	Developing policy options for ES in relation to PG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metadata focused on impact pathways

In WP3, scientific data was generated through demonstration and field experimentation on commercial farms and experimental platforms to improve understanding of trade-offs and synergies associated with the management of PG. Data was gathered to investigate the relationship between PG management and ES delivery. The aim was that from this data and the systematic reviews carried out in WP2 (Delivering sustainable systems), a relational database could be developed with estimates of pros and cons of PG management options, that could enable extrapolation of experimentally determined option impacts to new situations, based on similarity of characteristics.

Two questionnaire surveys were carried out on farm management practices and business profitability (at the beginning and at the end of the project).

Contact details of organisations representing farmers, advisers, researchers, retailers, policy makers and other stakeholders were also collected and processed in accordance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR - Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

Surveys were used to collect information, attitudes and opinions from farmers, policy makers and citizens.

Re-use of existing data

We gathered and analysed technical information and data from farm networks and existing European (e.g. Eurostat) and national databases, although it will not be possible to share all of this existing data in a project database.



Data from experimental platforms was also collated and reviewed.

Existing data from Eurostat and national statistics databases (e.g. June census) was used in models to investigate the relationship between PG management and ES delivery.

Data utility

The generated and collated data will be useful for natural scientists, social scientists, economists, agricultural advisers, farmers, policy makers and other stakeholders.

2. FAIR data

2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Metadata was gathered and integrated into newly created or existing databases to improve accessibility and interrogation. The data was made identifiable and locatable by means of a standard identification mechanism (e.g. persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers).

No SENSITIVE personal data was collected, but certain personal data in the form of contact data (name, address, email address, telephone number for example) was collected. This was stored separately from the project data with the only link being through a code which is accessible to only the lead researcher in each country where that data has been collected. Therefore, in terms of the GDPR the project data will not be fully anonymised until the link is destroyed. All participants were made aware of this as part of the informed consent process. As it would be misleading if the informed consent documentation said that the data collected would be anonymised, participants were informed that the research data collected would only be linked to their personal data by a code, which was kept securely in a separate location from the research data and only accessible to the lead researcher. Participants were also told for how long their personal details will be retained, and when and if the code/link will be destroyed. All the metadata associated with new data generated by the project was collected on laptops or handheld devices and then uploaded to a central storage area.

For activities where audio or video recordings were taken, the data was transcribed and then the recording medium erased or destroyed. No video recordings were used as part of formal data collection. However, separate video recordings were used as part of dissemination activities (for example, imagery of farms and farmers). Under these circumstances, then individual consent for this was obtained.

Metadata requirements

SUPER-G will collect the following standard information in addition to specific metadata relevant to each individual discipline and database:

- Title – how the data are known
- Description – a brief methodological overview of the data
- Keywords – related to the content of the data
- Creators – the main researchers involved in creating the data
- Access conditions – how the data can be accessed and whether there are any restrictions in place

Supporting documentation will describe the data and include:



- Code, field and label descriptions
- Software used
- Methodology used to gather the data and links to experimental protocols
- For instrumental data - precision/accuracy of the data and approximate typical random error
- Dates of collection
- Geographic location

Work package leaders will be responsible for selecting data and metadata vocabularies, standards and methodologies to make SUPER-G data interoperable within each discipline.

Organising data

The project has used file naming conventions that are consistent, concise, meaningful and findable. The most recent version of each file will be retained on the project internal communication platform (SharePoint) along with relevant older versions.

Within document and spreadsheet directories, file and folder naming has been consistent across work packages (WPs), with WP, task and deliverable folders including a SUPER-G prefix and relevant suffix, e.g.:

- SUPER-G_WP1
- SUPER-G_T2.1
- SUPER-G_D3.1

File names will not include spaces as some software can't read them. Alternatives include underscores, hyphen and camel case, e.g.:

- SUPER-G-data-mgt-plan_en(1)
- SUPER-G_dissemination_plan_20181123_clean
- SUPER-G_T3.4_UNEW_Interview-audio_20181014(1)

File names should not exceed 50 characters.

Files and samples have been numbered using an appropriate scale, e.g. when 15 samples were to be taken, the first one was numbered 01 rather than 1.

Version control tables were used for important documents, including version number, date, author, date and whether the document was 'clean' or included 'tracked changes'.

If required, documents were dated at the end of the file/ folder name using a YYYYMMDD suffix.

File structure

SUPER-G uses a hierarchical file structure organised by WPs, tasks and deliverables. The aim is to achieve a balance between breadth and depth, with a limited number of broad topics (WPs) at the highest level.

Folders have been backed up on SharePoint. Relevant files were transferred from organisation shared drives (for which back up is automatic) and individual hard drives on a regular basis.



Folders and files were reviewed on a bi-monthly basis to ensure that they are not retained needlessly and to separate current and completed activity. An archive folder within the hierarchical structure was used to avoid a cluttered workspace.

File formats

File formats were determined by how data is to be collected and analysed. For long term storage, we used formats that do not have restrictions on their use, increasing the likelihood that they will be accessible in the future. The following table presents some popular data formats and file format options.

Format	Ideal for preservation	Acceptable for preservation
Textual data	.rtf; .txt; .xml	doc; .docx; .html
Tabular data	.por; .csv; .tab	xls; .xlsx; .sav; .mdb; .txt; .dbf; .dta; .ods
Image	.tif (version 6)	.jpeg; .jpg; .pdf; .raw; .psd
Video	.mj2; .mp4	
Audio	.flac; .wav	.mp3; aif
Geospatial data	.shp; .shx; .dbf; .tiff; .tfw;	.mdb; .mif; .kml; .dxf; .svg

2.2. Making data openly accessible

Key data produced in the project, apart from personal data, have been made openly available, where possible, by uploading it to Zenodo.org, which is a certified repository supporting open access. Data have been made available in formats that are acceptable for preservation (see Table above). Access to the data is facilitated by registration to the Zenodo platform. The Zenodo platform permits all standard metadata previously collected to be uploaded for each data set. A SUPER-G community page has been created under which all data have been saved. The Zenodo platform has assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and includes an informative description of the data to support the utility and usability of the datasets. Furthermore, keywords were added to allow the data to be found when carrying out searches within Zenodo. Access rights are set to Open Access. For each evidence source funding from the European Commission has been acknowledged, and linked to the SUPER-G grant number (774124-2). Where datasets have already been published as part of a journal, book, conference proceeding or thesis we have aimed to record this information for each upload. Links to access the SUPER-G community page and records are presented below:

SUPER-G community page: <https://zenodo.org/communities/super-g/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest>

SUPER-G task/deliverable and datasets	Link
Benchmarking performance on commercial farms (task 3.1)	https://zenodo.org/records/13500813

SUPER-G task/deliverable and datasets	Link
D3.6 Synergies & Tradeoffs synthesis report and associated data	https://zenodo.org/records/13142364
Farmer priorities and preferences for ecosystem services in relation to permanent grassland	https://zenodo.org/records/12946964
Citizen priorities and preferences for ecosystem services in relation to PG - survey results	https://zenodo.org/records/12819487

The ethics advisory committee has ensured rigorous application of ethical standards, and data privacy standards, and compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679), especially in research where human participants are involved. Membership comprised representatives of Wageningen University, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, ADAS and Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet.

The committee was tasked with ensuring ethical compliance with the GDPR, through establishing best practice, monitoring ethical procedures, including that associated with human participants, overseeing the collation and archiving of ethical documentation, and delivering annual reports regarding ethical compliance within activities within the project. The committee met annually in person at plenary meetings, and remotely in the intermediary period between meetings. Ad hoc virtual meetings were called, as needed, by the chair to deal with specific ethical issues arising.

Publications will be made open access via the 'green' (no-cost) open access route; copies will be deposited within appropriate subject repositories and local institutional repositories and Zenodo. Wherever possible research publications/articles related to the project will also be linked to openAIRE: a European Open Science network.

In some instances, 'green' open access may not be the most appropriate route, either due to publisher restrictions or because 'gold' (paid) open access will improve the citation / discoverability. In these cases, funds to pay the Article Processing Charge (APC) will be included in the grant as a project-specific cost.

2.3. Making data interoperable

The data produced in the project was interoperable, allowing data exchange and re-use between researchers, institutions, organisations and countries. SUPER-G adhered to standards for formats, as much as possible compliant with available (open) software applications, and in particular facilitating re-combinations with different datasets from different origins.

Some data provided by human participants was transferred between EU and non-EU countries to enable analysis. This specifically involved activities in:



- Task 2.4. Transdisciplinary workshops to discuss technical feasibility of ES delivery with farmers and experts (qualitative/quantitative coded data about technical aspects of PG management). This will involve transfer between EU member states with the exception of Switzerland, where expert elicitation data will be transferred to the UK.
- Task 4.2 Farmer priorities and preferences for ES in relation to PG: qualitative coded data about farmer priorities for policy. This will involve transfer of data between EU member states with the exception of Switzerland, where data will be transferred to the UK.
- Task 4.3. Citizen priorities and preferences for ES in relation to PG: qualitative (coded focus group transcripts) and quantitative (coded survey data) survey. This will involve transfer of data between EU member states with the exception of Switzerland, where data will be transferred to the UK.
- Task 4.4. Developing policy options for ES in relation to PG. Stakeholder workshops. Meta data focused on impact pathways will be transferred between EU member states, with the exception of Switzerland, and potentially Montenegro, where data will be transferred to Sweden.
- If authorisations for any transfers are required these will be obtained and kept on file to be provided to the Agency upon request. Details about the data to be imported /exported to/from the EU will be submitted as a deliverable.

Other information or documentation that must be either obtained and kept on file or provided to the Agency before the relevant research commences within each research task will be provided at the appropriate time, e.g.:

1. Detailed information on data collection, storage, protection etc. (To be sent to the Agency)
2. Details of the procedures for recruitment of participants (To be sent to Agency)
3. Details of informed consent procedures (To be sent to Agency)
4. Templates of informed consent documentation (To be sent to Agency)
5. Details of Incidental findings policy (Retained on file)
6. Details about the data to be imported /exported to/from the EU will be submitted as a deliverable
7. Any national declarations on compliance (Retained on file)
8. Copies of Opinions of DPOs (Retained on file)
9. Copies of any necessary import/export authorisations (Retained on file)

We will investigate the use of standard vocabularies for all data types to allow inter-disciplinary interoperability.

Where uncommon or project specific ontologies or vocabularies are used or generated, SUPER-G will provide mappings to more commonly used ontologies.

2.4. Increase data re-use

Data produced and/or used in the project will be useable by third parties, and will be made available for re-use after publication in a peer-reviewed journal by SUPER-G project partners. Publications will include a data access statement, describing where supporting data can be found and under what conditions they can be accessed.



Filr could be used for collaborators outside the SUPER-G network who require regular access to data. Filr is a Newcastle University service that allows user access to data from anywhere in the world. It can be used to synchronise data on the University's servers with data on a remote computer or mobile device, as well as to access files through a web interface from a device that is not already synchronised. The data will not leave the repository and will be automatically backed up. Access control will be delegated, and permissions allocated on a folder basis.

3. Allocation of resources

Costs for making data FAIR will be covered by the organisations involved in the gathering and analysis of data, and therefore ultimately in the publication of related research papers. Costs related to open access to research data are eligible as part of the Horizon 2020 grant.

Data management is the responsibility of all SUPER-G participants involved in data collation, collection, transfer and storage. Task leaders, WP leaders and the scientific coordinator are responsible for the development of data management protocols, and it is the responsibility of other participants to implement these protocols.

Long term preservation of data, in terms of how long the data needs to be retained, will be discussed with the Research Executive Agency (REA or the Agency).

4. Data security

All non-personal data produced in the project will be made available by deposition in a certified repository supporting open access.

5. Ethical aspects

The SUPER-G Ethics Summary Report raised issues regarding the protection of personal data, humans and third countries. These issues were addressed in WP7 on Ethics requirements. SUPER-G ensured rigorous application of ethical standards, and data privacy standards, and compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR - Regulation (EU) 2016/679). All requirements detailed in the Ethics Summary Report provided by the Agency were dealt with within this WP.

See section 5.1 of the SUPER-D Description of Action (DoA) for more information.

6. Other sources of information

The following sources were used to finalise the Data Management Plan through the course of the project:

- The Research Data Alliance provides a [Metadata Standards Directory](#) that can be searched for discipline-specific standards and associated tools.
- The [EUDAT B2SHARE](#) tool includes a built-in license wizard that facilitates the selection of an adequate license for research data.
- [Registry of Research Data Repositories](#)
- [DMP online](#)
- Platforms for making individual scientific observations available such as [ScienceMatters](#).



SUMMARY TABLE 1

FAIR Data Management at a glance: issues covered in the SUPER-G DMP

DMP component	Issues addressed
1. Data summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the data collection/generation • Relation to the objectives of the project • The types and formats of data generated/collected • How existing data will be used • Origin of the data • Data utility: to whom will it be useful
2. FAIR Data 2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discoverability of data (metadata provision) • Identifiability of data and refer to standard identification mechanism. Do you make use of persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers? • Naming conventions used • Approach for clear versioning • Standards for metadata creation.
2.2 Making data openly accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data to be made openly available • How the data will be made available • Methods or software tools needed to access data • Where the data and associated metadata, documentation and code are deposited • How access will be provided in case there are any restrictions
2.3. Making data interoperable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interoperability of data. • Data and metadata vocabularies, standards or methodologies to be used.



DMP component	Issues addressed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of standard vocabulary for all data types to allow inter-disciplinary interoperability
2.4. Increase data re-use (through clarifying licences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the data will be licenced. • When the data will be made available for re-use. • Whether the data produced and/or used in the project is usable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project. • Data quality assurance processes • Length of time for which the data will remain re-usable
3. Allocation of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated costs for making data FAIR • Responsibilities for data management • Costs and potential value of long-term preservation
4. Data security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data recovery, secure storage and transfer of sensitive data
5. Ethical aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See ethics section of DoA and ethics deliverables.
6. Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management.

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
Version	Publication date	Change
2.0	30.11.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Version 2
3.0	29.02.2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Version 3 – Section 2.2 Making Data Openly Accessible – text updated to include the use of Zenodo as the open-source platform



