



MAMBO final newsletter

Join us as we take a look at MAMBO's latest and biggest achievements with the project's final newsletter. Although today the project is coming to an end, its results will remain and live on past its lifetime in different ways that can be explored below.

Legacy corner

MAMBO Legacy booklet

This booklet compiles the key outputs of the project into a lasting reference document, covering the developed innovative technologies, the demonstration sites where these tools were tested, and the project's policy relevance. It's designed with an intention to connect the project's technical achievements to EU biodiversity policy frameworks, explaining how MAMBO's tools can support the EU Pollinator Monitoring Scheme, the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, and global assessment processes like IPBES and IPCC. In essence, it serves as both a technical showcase and a policy bridge, ensuring MAMBO's tools, data, and insights remain accessible and actionable for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers after the project itself has ended.

[Explore here](#)

Project results now available on the Horizon Results Platform



We're pleased to announce that key results from the MAMBO project are now published on the [Horizon Results Platform](#), the European Commission's official tool for showcasing and disseminating the outcomes of EU-funded research and innovation projects.

[Read more here](#)

MAMBO's mission continues with BMD

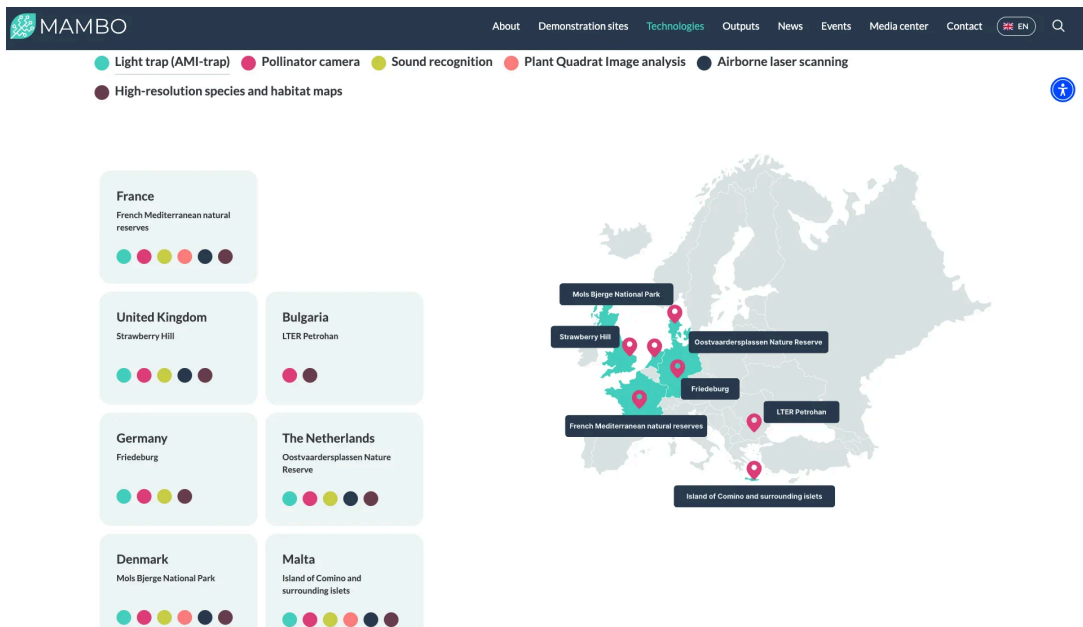
MAMBO tools continue forward through the BMD project



Over the past years, MAMBO has advanced camera, sound and remote sensing technologies to facilitate data capture for species tracking and habitat assessment. The EU-funded [Biodiversity Meets Data \(BMD\) project](#) builds on this foundation and takes the next step, addressing what happens after the data is generated.

See how MAMBO's tools carry forward into BMD

**Explore MAMBO's demonstration sites
and project-derived technologies**



Dedicated pages on the MAMBO website show the innovative technologies developed throughout the project and the demonstration sites that are central to achieving the project's objectives, serving as the environments where the project's innovations are tested, validated, and showcased.

Technologies

Demonstration sites

Discover all project publications in MAMBO's RIO collection



Explore the project's RIO collection that hosts all project publications, providing a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners.

View here

Latest updates

MAMBO's final meeting



MAMBO held its final in-person meeting on 4 May 2026 in Montpellier, France, marking a significant milestone as the project prepares to conclude. The event brought together project partners to reflect on achievements, showcase technological innovations, and discuss the future of biodiversity monitoring tools beyond the project's lifetime. It centred on the practical deployment and long-term uptake of technologies developed throughout the project.

[Read about the meeting here](#)

Presenting project technologies through demonstration days



MAMBO has held a series of demonstrations showcasing its biodiversity monitoring technologies. At the Bagnas Nature Reserve, the project hosted a [field excursion](#) with [B-Cubed](#) representatives and a dedicated [demonstration day](#), presenting tools like LiDAR-based habitat characterisation and bioacoustic species detection, alongside discussions on sensor costs, stability, and regulation. In Valletta, Malta, MAMBO ran a [further event](#) with Ecostack Innovations, introducing five technologies - pollinator cameras, the AMI light trap, Audiomoth, PI@ntNet Plot, and airborne LiDAR - with live demonstrations and a mapping exercise to identify monitoring sites across Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

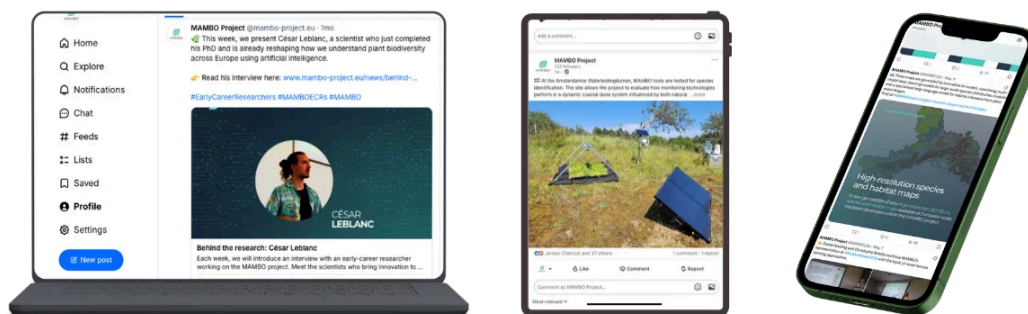
First European biodiversity portals meeting convenes in Leiden



Organised as part of the EU Horizon MAMBO project, the gathering brought together representatives from many of the continent's largest national and regional biodiversity portals - platforms that collectively harness the contributions of tens of thousands of citizen scientists recording tens of millions of observations every year.

[Read about the event here](#)

**Dedicated social media campaigns
show different aspects of the project**



Recent social media campaigns featured the project's technologies, demonstration sites and early career researchers to MAMBO's followers on social media. Explore the campaigns on the project's social media channels: [LinkedIn](#), [Bluesky](#), and [X](#).

Event participation

XIII European Congress of Entomology

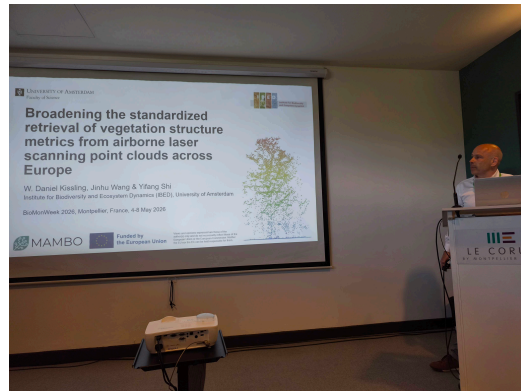


From 29 June to 3 July, MAMBO participated in the [XIII European Congress of Entomology \(ECE 2026\)](#) that took place in Tours, France and welcomed more than 1,400 participants from across Europe.

MAMBO's project materials were displayed at the dissemination booth of our project partner Pensoft. The Congress participants took a keen interest in MAMBO's policy brief, outlining MAMBO's innovations for supporting the monitoring of pollinators across Europe, titled "Integration of novel technology in pollinator monitoring". Additionally, MAMBO's coordinator Toke T. Høye gave a couple of presentations on the topics of "InsectAI – Using Image-based AI for Insect Monitoring & Conservation" and "Automated insect monitoring with camera traps is transforming ecological understanding".

[Read more](#)

BioMonWeek 2026



From 4 to 8 May, the MAMBO project co-hosted a booth alongside EU-funded projects [BMD](#) and [OneSTOP](#) at the Biodiversity Monitoring Week (BioMonWeek) Conference in Montpellier, France. Throughout the conference, MAMBO partners delivered cutting-edge presentations on remote sensing technologies and capacity building, contributing to Europe's collaborative approach to biodiversity monitoring.

[Read more](#)

Living Data Conference



The [Living Data Conference 2025](#) brought together biodiversity data scientists, ecologists, and policy experts to explore how data can drive conservation and governance. Keynote speaker Alice Hughes (University of Hong Kong) argued that the real challenge now is data quality and proper use, not scarcity, since global frameworks like the GBF are only as reliable as the data behind them. MAMBO partners built on this with two talks, introducing the [GeoPI@ntNet](#) mapping platform and exploring how AI-validated citizen science data could serve as evidence in environmental crime investigations, together showcasing MAMBO's commitment to better biodiversity data, from global indicators to real-world tools.

[Read more](#)

Policy corner

[MAMBO develops three new policy briefs](#)

Integration of novel technology in pollinator monitoring

Integration of novel technology in pollinator monitoring

Toke T. Høye, Mario Balzan, Simon G. Potts, Oliver Schweiger, Pavel Stoev



INTRODUCTION

Pollinators are critical to Europe's biodiversity, food security, and ecosystem resilience. Yet, their populations are declining due to habitat loss, climate change, and pesticide use. Under Article 10(2) of the Nature Restoration Regulation, Member States must improve pollinator diversity and reverse the decline of pollinator populations at the latest by 2030 and thereafter achieve an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured at least every six years from 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved. In order to be able to assess Member State progress it is therefore necessary to have a robust and standardised monitoring method which provides high quality species abundance data; this will be provided by the EU Pollinator Monitoring Scheme (EU PoMS, Potts et al. 2024). EU PoMS will generate huge numbers of specimens which need to be identified to species level, and so significant increases in taxonomic capacity are needed across the whole of Europe. While significant capacity building and training efforts are currently underway, there is considerable scope for the inclusion and adoption of emerging technologies to help reduce the taxonomic burden.

The MAMBO project (Modern Approaches to the Monitoring of Biodiversity) can potentially contribute to this goal through its development and demonstration of cutting-edge technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and insect camera traps, that can support how pollinators are monitored across Europe. This brief outlines MAMBO's innovations,

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MAMBO can potentially contribute to this goal through its development and demonstration of cutting-edge technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and insect camera traps, that can support how pollinators are monitored across Europe. This policy brief outlines MAMBO's innovations, highlights emerging opportunities, and recommends actions for integrating these tools into EU PoMS.

Due to its relevance, it was featured in the newsletters of four EU pollinator projects. More information on the features can be found [here](#).

[Read the policy brief here](#)

The Lag from Observation to Information



The Lag from Observation to Information

POLICY BRIEF

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The Context

Biodiversity is constantly changing. Birds migrate, insects emerge, plants flower and set seed, fish migrate, diseases spread, and species are introduced, expand or contract their ranges. Some of these changes are seasonal and familiar. Others are sudden, local, and harder to predict. Together they shape the condition of ecosystems and the benefits, and risks, they create for people.

These changes matter because biodiversity affects food production, water quality, human health, ecosystem resilience and the places people live and work. It can support livelihoods and wellbeing, but it can also create serious problems. Pests reduce crop yields, disease vectors affect public health, and invasive species can spread quickly through landscapes and waterways.

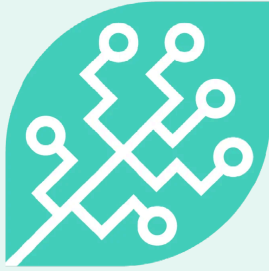
The difficulty is that biodiversity is far harder to monitor than many other parts of the environment. It is enormously diverse, unevenly observed, and constantly in motion across space and time. Many changes happen in places that are rarely surveyed, involve species that are difficult to identify, or only become visible once they are already well underway. Unlike weather, biodiversity cannot be measured through a single coordinated system of sensors and forecasts.

As a result, managing biodiversity often depends on information that is incomplete, delayed or unevenly distributed. At the very moment when rapid change makes timely knowledge more valuable, the systems for collecting, identifying, publishing and using biodiversity data often struggle to keep pace.

Knowing what is happening to biodiversity right now, across landscapes and ecosystems, is harder than it sounds. Species are difficult to identify, surveys are uneven, and the journey from a field observation to usable information is long. By the time data is cleaned, verified and published, the situation on the ground has often already moved on.

This is the core problem explored in a new policy brief developed jointly by MAMBO and five other EU-funded Horizon projects: [B-Cubed](#), [BMD](#), [OneSTOP](#), [GUARDEN](#), and [AURORA](#). The brief argues that closing this gap is not just a technical challenge but an institutional and cultural one too, requiring changes to how biodiversity data are collected, shared, incentivised and used.

Read the policy brief here



MAMBO

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE MONITORING OF BIODIVERSITY

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