



ANNEX

Austria 1 project (0.8 million)

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project – 0.8 million)

Saving Danube Sturgeons (WWF Austria): The 'Saving Danube Sturgeons' project aims to stop the overexploitation of the "critically endangered" Danube sturgeons in Bulgaria and Romania and thus to ensure the long-term survival of these species with their high natural and economic value. Contact: jutta.jahrl@wwf.at

Belgium 8 projects (44.5 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (3 projects – 16.5 million)

BIOGASTIL (AlcoEnergy): The objective of the project is to develop an innovative means of producing biogas by treating thin stillage. The beneficiary will integrate a prototype biogas production unit into an existing biofuel production unit and prove that the technique can be applied by other bioethanol plants under similar process conditions. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: Olivier.vanrompaey@alcogroup.com

C2CGYPSUM (Eurogypsum-Association Européenne des Industries du Plâtre): The project aims to transform the gypsum demolition waste market to achieve higher recycling rates of gypsum waste, thereby helping to achieve a resource efficient economy. To do this, it will focus on the "deconstruction" rather than demolition of end-of-life buildings. As well as demonstrating the feasibility and advantages of deconstruction versus demolition, the project will incorporate of the processed gypsum into the manufacturing process. Contact: info@eurogypsum.org

SILEX (Dow Corning Europe S.A.): The overall objective of this project is to extend the lifetime and usability of constructions made of wood and/or cement, by applying environmental friendly silicon-based water repellents. This will reduce emissions of harmful volatile organic compounds by 80-90% in comparison with state-of-the-art concrete and reduce the use of biocides in the conservation of some wood species (e.g. pine, beech). Contact: j.lecomte@dowcorning.com

LIFE+ Nature (5 projects – 28 million)

Bocages (Réserves Naturelles RNOB-Natagora): This project is focused on improving 'bocage' landscapes (mixed woodland and pasture) and extensively managed hay meadows in Belgium's Wallonia region. The project is targeting 10 Natura 2000 network sites in the Fagne-Famenne district. Contact: joelle.huysecom@natagora.be

Herbages (Réserves Naturelles RNOB-Natagora): This project aims to improve the conservation status of 400 ha of priority grasslands. LIFE funds will be used to support 11 different grassland types, including six priority habitats. Conservation work will involve increasing the surface area of these 11 habitats and improving the functionality of the project areas' ecological network. Contact: joelle.huysecom@natagora.be

Most-Keiheuvel (Vlaamse Overheid - Agentschap voor Natuur en Bos): The aim of this project is to improve the conservation status of several habitats (inland dune grasslands and heathland, mires/bogs and alluvial forests) included in Annex I of the

Habitats Directive. The project will take place in "De Most" and "Keiheuvel", two nature reserves in the upper reaches of the Grote Nete river in Antwerp Province. Contact: ant.anb@antwerpen.be

Life Hageland (Natuurpunt Beheer vzw): The core aim of this project is to restore a mosaic of Annex I habitat types including: wet grasslands, dry grasslands and heaths, woodland, mires and ponds. A number of species listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive will benefit from the project, which is located in central Belgium (in Hageland district, east of Leuven and in the Demer lowlands, between Aarschot and Diest). Contact: Tom.debeelde@natuurpunt.be

Vochtig Haspengouw (Natuurpunt Beheer vzw): The project targets three Natura 2000 network sites in the Mombeek and Demer valley with actions aimed at improving a complex of habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive. Specific project objectives will include: the large-scale restoration of a complex ground and seepage water system of national and international importance; the restoration of 10 ha of drier habitat types; and measures to increase the breeding habitat for populations of priority for conservation bird species. Contact: Tom.debeelde@natuurpunt.be

Bulgaria 3 projects (3.7 million)

LIFE+ Nature (3 projects - 3.7 million)

Lesser Kestrel Recovery (Green Balkans - Stara Zagora): The overall objective of the project is to support and strengthen the populations of the globally endangered lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*) in Bulgaria through a series of direct conservation measures and wider public involvement. **Contact:** ekmetova@greenbalkans.org

Salt of Life (Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation): The main aim of the project is to establish a functional, efficient and sustainable infrastructure for water management and the control of the coastal lagoon in Atanasovsko Lake. This will provide long-term improvements to habitat conditions and enable adaptation to the effects of climate change. Contact: radostina.tzenova@biodiversity.bg

LIFE FOR KRESNA GORGE (Fund for Wild Flora and Fauna): The project aims to restore the populations of birds of prey and other emblematic species in southwest Bulgaria by reducing the direct persecution and other indirect threats and improving their nesting conditions and food supply. Its actions will maintain and enhance the habitats of endangered birds of prey, reptiles and mammals in the "Kresna Gorge" Natura 2000 site, and also promote a positive attitude to birds of prey in key sectors. Contact: pirin@fwff.org

Cyprus 2 projects (2.3 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (1 project – 0.9 million)

QuaResE (Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environment): This project aims to demonstrate alternative methods for the production of bricks, ceramics and cement using waste quarry slurry as a raw material. The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the use of virgin raw materials, providing environmental and financial benefits for the industries concerned. Contact: tnesimeris@environment.moa.gov.cy

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project - 1.4 milion)

BIOforLIFE (Dias Publishing House Public Ltd): This project's objective is to conduct an awareness-raising campaign focusing on aspects of biodiversity in Cyprus. It aims to make the concept of biodiversity better understood among the public in general and in particular among influential policy-makers or actors whose decisions/actions have an impact on biodiversity protection. Contact: karatziasa@dias.com.cy

Czech Republic 2 projects (12.1 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (1 project – 8.5 million)

HOxyGas (AGC Flat Glass Czech a.s.): This project aims to demonstrate a new type of production system for automotive flat glass that has a lower carbon footprint than comparable systems in terms of reduced fossil fuel consumption and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The project's innovative process will enable the production of glass using only hot natural gas, oxygen, and a hot oxy-combustion technology. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: Jiri.janql@agc.com

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 3.6 million)

LIFE CORCONTICA (Správa Krkonošského národního parku): The project aims to create suitable conditions to ensure a "favourable" conservation status for grassland habitats and two species listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive – the dwarf gentian (*Gentianella bohemica*) and bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) – in "Krkonoše", a Natura 2000 site in the north of the Czech Republic. Contact: tjanata@knap.cz

Denmark 4 projects (9.0 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (1 project – 1.9 million)

Stream of Usserød (Fredensborg Municipality): The project aims to reduce the risk of critical floods along the Stream of Usserød in Northern Sealand, with the goal of preventing damage and the associated economic, societal and human costs of flooding. It will do this by implementing a climate change adaptation toolkit, jointly developed by municipalities within the catchment area. The tool will include a hydraulic model, a hydraulic documentation tool, water meters and a joint flood risk map. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: mahu@fredensborg.dk

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects – 6.5 million)

LIFE LAESOE (Nature Agency – Vendsyssel): The habitats and associated species on the Jutland peninsula in northern Denmark are vulnerable and under threat. The project's overall objective is to restore birdlife and *Laesoe* habitats of EU importance by establishing a sustainable grazing system and improving the conservation status of coastal habitats, dunes, wetlands and grasslands. Contact: vsy@nst.dk

RARE NATURE (Faaborg-Midtfyn Kommune): This project will primarily target the restoration and expansion in southern Denmark of priority wetland habitat types: raised bogs, calcareous fens and petrifying springs; and alkaline fens, and Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*. Contact: cpalu@faaborgmidtfyn.dk

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project -0.6 million)

SMART Natura (Videncentret for Landbrug - VFL): The overall objective of the project is to ensure the smooth and cost-effective implementation of Natura 2000 action plans, thereby benefitting biodiversity, natural amenities and also the residents of Denmark's Natura 2000 network sites. To achieve this goal, the project will involve landowners actively and positively in the implementation of the action plans. Contact: caa@vfl.dk

España - 47 proyectos (95,2 millones)

LIFE+ Política y Gobernanza Medioambiental (35 proyectos - 66,5 millones)

I+DARTS (Universidad de Oviedo): El objetivo del proyecto es demostrar la viabilidad técnica y económica de utilizar las mejores tecnologías disponibles para una recuperación del suelo plena y sostenible, ofreciendo así soluciones para las regiones en vías de reestructuración industrial. Prevé crear una herramienta para la toma de decisiones que facilite la selección de la técnica más adecuada para la recuperación de terrenos contaminados. Esta herramienta transferible también facilitará los esfuerzos de descontaminación en otras zonas. El proyecto planea probar una serie de técnicas de recuperación de suelos contaminado por arsénico y metales pesados. Contacto: clusteremacc@uniovi.es

REACHnano (Instituto Tecnológico del Embalaje, Transporte y Logística): El proyecto persigue proporcionar a la industria y a otras partes interesadas instrumentos fáciles de usar en apoyo de la evaluación de los riesgos de los nanomateriales a lo largo de su ciclo de vida. El proyecto tiene por objeto consolidar la base de conocimientos sobre los riesgos de los nanomateriales y la evaluación de riesgos correspondiente y creará un surtido completo de modelos de ensayo estándar para su utilización en los procesos de caracterización de los riesgos de los nanomateriales, así como una descripción completa de las hipótesis actuales de exposición durante el ciclo de vida de los nanomateriales. Contacto: itneur@itene.com

BIOMOMI (Asociación de Investigación de la Industria Textil): El objetivo principal del proyecto es validar y demostrar una nueva tecnología que permita el seguimiento en tiempo real y la cuantificación de los microorganismos aerobios presentes en el agua de un sistema hidráulico y la consecuente dosificación correcta y optimización permanente de la concentración adecuada de biocidas necesarios para depurar el agua (unidad de dosificación). Contacto: rlopez@aitex.es

CERAMGLASS (Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas): El objetivo general de este proyecto es reducir el impacto ambiental causado por el tratamiento térmico de materiales cerámicos. Persigue demostrar los buenos resultados de la aplicación de una tecnología innovadora de horno láser que ya ha creado el beneficiario y que ha arrojado unos resultados excelentes en el laboratorio al aplicarse a la cerámica planar y al vidrio. Tendrá el efecto de reducir el consumo de materias primas, de sustituir los materiales tóxicos de partida, con lo que se reducirá al mínimo la generación de CO₂ y de otros gases de efecto invernadero, y de disminuir el consumo energético del proceso. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: xerman@unizar.es

IBERWASTE (ZURKO RESEARCH S.L): El principal objetivo de este proyecto es demostrar la viabilidad técnica y económica de sistemas innovadores y respetuosos con el medio ambiente de eliminación y valorización de desechos de cerdo ibérico, de manera que estos desechos sin valor puedan servir de insumos para la agricultura. Para alcanzar este objetivo global, el proyecto pretende diseñar, optimizar y redimensionar un protocolo

de instrucciones relacionadas con las técnicas de recogida, clasificación, eliminación y conservación de los distintos tipos de desechos de cerdo. Contacto: sabina@zurkoresearch.com

ECORAE (Universidad de Vigo): El proyecto persigue demostrar que la reutilización de residuos de aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos (RAEE) es una alternativa al reciclado viable desde el punto de vista técnico, económico y ambiental. El proyecto caracterizará y comparará el impacto medioambiental de diferentes procesos de acabado de los RAEE y definirá a continuación un proceso de preparación de los RAEE para su reutilización, determinando los recursos necesarios para su aplicación práctica. Están previstas cuatro demostraciones del proceso de preparación de los equipos informáticos para su reutilización a fin de analizar la viabilidad del proceso. Contacto: jvilan@uvigo.es

FoodWaste Treatment (Biogas Fuel Cell, S.A.): Este proyecto aspira a fomentar e impulsar una idea innovadora que facilite la gestión sostenible de los residuos de alimentos envasados o no, en toda la UE. Tiene por objeto demostrar y promover un nuevo proceso de transformación de residuos tecnológica y económicamente válido basado en la mejora de la recogida, la separación y la valorización de las fracciones. Definirá nuevas estrategias de optimización de los procedimientos de recogida y recepción de los residuos alimentarios para su aplicación en los puntos de generación de residuos, lo que influirá en los cambios de comportamiento y en la voluntad política. A continuación, demostrará y promoverá una tecnología innovadora de desensado que separe por completo las fracciones orgánicas de las inorgánicas. Contacto: a.dominguez@grupobfc.com

aWARE (Centro Tecnológico del Agua (CETAQUA)): Este proyecto aspira a fomentar la reutilización del agua reciclada en los organismos de gestión del agua. Con este fin, el proyecto espera demostrar la viabilidad técnica y económica y las ventajas medioambientales de dos tecnologías diferentes como tratamientos avanzados para las instalaciones de aguas residuales y reciclado de agua. El proyecto propone un proceso híbrido innovador que recurre a biorreactores de membrana, carbón activado en polvo y nanofiltración para permitir la reutilización de aguas residuales. Contacto: oferrer@cetaqua.com

IRRIGESTLIFE (Viveros Perica S.A.): Este proyecto tiene por objeto demostrar la eficacia de un sistema de riego inteligente que responda a las necesidades reales de las zonas verdes urbanas y que reduzca al mínimo el consumo de agua mediante la prevención de las fugas, la irrigación excesiva y los errores humanos. La red de riego se mejorará gracias a la nueva capacidad de detectar anomalías en las necesidades y operaciones de riego *in situ* y en tiempo real mediante un sistema de gestión remota integrado en el sistema de información geográfica (SIG) municipal de la ciudad. Contacto: asopelana@viverosperica.net

IES (Fundació Privada Barcelona Digital Centre Tecnològic): El principal objetivo del proyecto es crear una plataforma web para la formación y el apoyo a los agricultores a la hora de crear programas de riego personalizados. Este «simulador de expertos en riego» tiene como objetivo optimizar el uso del agua de riego por parte de los agricultores y conseguir una utilización del agua dulce lo más eficaz y beneficiosa posible. El proyecto creará una serie de herramientas de simulación y apoyo a la toma de decisiones dentro de una plataforma web que permita a los agricultores, técnicos y expertos interactuar con una base de conocimientos agronómicos a fin de obtener recomendaciones de riego para casos específicos. Contacto: ftersa@bdigital.org

GREENROAD (Construcciones Obras Públicas San Emeterio S.A.): El proyecto persigue proporcionar ejemplos viables de la manera en que el sector vial puede ser más ecológico y demostrar programas sostenibles de obras públicas. Concretamente, tiene por objeto demostrar la viabilidad técnica y económica de utilizar al menos un 90 % de mezclas de asfalto reciclado en la construcción de carreteras mediante el uso de escorias,

residuos del fresado de calzadas y neumáticos fuera de uso. Al mismo tiempo, se prevé que se recuperen así los residuos industriales procedentes de la región, lo que entrañaría de otro modo un alto coste medioambiental y económico. Contacto: mariajose@copsesa.com

REMEMBRANE (Gestión Integral del Agua S.A. - AQUALIA): El proyecto persigue prolongar la vida útil de las membranas utilizadas en el método de ósmosis inversa para depurar el agua mediante una tecnología innovadora a fin de mejorar la recuperación de las membranas y permitir su reutilización. El objetivo es evitar la generación de residuos, reducir costes y mejorar la eficiencia global del proceso de desalación. Se creará una instalación de demostración móvil con el fin de desarrollar diversos tratamientos mecánicos y químicos para cualquier membrana de ósmosis inversa recuperada al final de su vida útil. Contacto: frogalla@fcc.es

VALORLACT (Gobierno Vasco - Dirección de Innovación e Industrias Alimentarias): El proyecto persigue demostrar una metodología innovadora de recuperación y transformación higiénicas del lactosuero en valiosos productos. Se diseñará un sistema de recogida y transformación del lactosuero, con la participación de un número suficiente de centrales lecheras vascas para que una o varias instalaciones de transformación resulten económicamente viables. Se llevará a cabo un inventario de todo el lactosuero generado en la región destinataria y se caracterizarán sus diversos tipos, incluidos sus parámetros nutricionales y sanitarios. Después se definirá un plan de acción con el objeto de valorizar todos los residuos de lactosuero. Contacto: lj-telleria@ej-gv.es

ECOFLEXOBAG (AIDO - Asociación Industrial de Óptica, Color e Imagen): El proyecto persigue reducir el impacto medioambiental negativo de las bolsas de uso comercial (por ejemplo, bolsas de plástico de la compra) durante todo su ciclo de vida. Su principal objetivo es crear y demostrar una metodología innovadora que ayude a los fabricantes, sobre todo a las pequeñas y medianas empresas, a diseñar y producir bolsas sostenibles desde el punto de vista medioambiental. Se definirán y fijarán las mejores prácticas de diseño y producción, así como sistemas de control de estos procesos. Las mejores prácticas se incorporarán a una herramienta en línea que permitirá a los fabricantes de bolsas aplicarlas de la forma más eficaz. Contacto: otri@aido.es

WATOP (Centro Tecnológico L'Urederra): El principal objetivo de este proyecto es desarrollar una planta piloto semindustrial para demostrar un nuevo sistema de depuración que elimine los productos farmacéuticos y de higiene personal de las aguas residuales, con un objetivo de eliminación cifrado entre el 82 % y el 94 % . El proyecto tiene por objeto demostrar que una membrana llena de nanorresinas de cadmio y poliácrlato de sodio reticulados eliminará todos esos productos y otros contaminantes del agua de forma eficaz y eficiente. Contacto: claudio.fernandez@lurederra.es

BIOXISOIL (Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas - Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación): El proyecto persigue elaborar un nuevo concepto de recuperación del suelo y las aguas subterráneas que pueda lograr tanto una reducción de la contaminación del suelo como una mejora de la funcionalidad del mismo. Combinará innovadoramente tecnologías de recuperación del suelo muy conocidas para generar una solución sólida, eficiente y respetuosa con el medio ambiente frente a la contaminación orgánica. El proyecto planea concretamente combinar procesos biológicos como la biodegradación y fitorehabilitación con la oxidación química *in situ* en un nuevo proceso a escala natural para su demostración en zonas industriales y militares contaminadas. Contacto: olga.escolano@ciemat.es

RIVERPHY (Dirección General de Planificación, Evaluación y Control Ambiental - Consejería de Agricultura y Agua de la Región de Murcia): El proyecto tiene por objeto demostrar la utilización de técnicas de fitoextracción para recuperar un tramo contaminado del río Guadalentín, aguas abajo de las zonas industriales y urbanas de

Lorca. El proyecto tiene previsto recurrir a plantas acumuladoras autóctonas, que se arrancarán y sustituirán periódicamente para absorber metales pesados y nutrientes excesivos del suelo. Además, se emplearán técnicas de integración paisajística y bioingeniería para proteger laderas y restablecer las comunidades de flora y fauna autóctonas. Contacto: angel.fazcano@upct.es

TERUEL BALANCE+POSITIVO (Ayuntamiento de Teruel): El proyecto va a abordar algunas de las amenazas ambientales a que se enfrenta la ciudad de Teruel, con un importante patrimonio histórico y cultural, y, en especial, el cambio climático. Espera conseguir beneficios medioambientales, culturales y socioeconómicos para la localidad y proporcionar un ejemplo positivo para otras ciudades históricas europeas. Se prestará especial atención a la recuperación de las antiguas canteras de arcilla utilizadas para construir las iglesias y torres mudéjares de la ciudad y que ahora constituyen un paisaje cultural importante y poco común. El proyecto llevará a cabo una evaluación de los paisajes culturales de canteras. También se crearán carriles para bicicletas para conectar las canteras con el centro urbano a fin de intensificar el uso del transporte sostenible en Teruel y contribuir a paliar el cambio climático. Contacto: florencio.conde@teruel.net

INDUFOOD (Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Conservas de Pescados y Mariscos - Centro Técnico Nacional de Conservación de Productos de la Pesca): El objetivo principal del proyecto es disminuir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero que desprenden los procesos térmicos de la industria de transformación de mariscos. Se planea diseñar, elaborar y probar un nuevo sistema de inducción que sirva de fuente de calor alternativa, evitando el uso de combustibles fósiles. Además de construir la planta piloto del sistema de inducción, el proyecto creará programas informáticos para calcular la huella de carbono de las distintas unidades funcionales. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: fsabin@anfaco.es

OPERATION CO₂ (Universidad de Valladolid): El objetivo global de este proyecto es demostrar la viabilidad económica y la validez medioambiental de los proyectos de captura de carbono agroforestales en Europa. El primer pilar de este proyecto fomentará la conservación activa de la naturaleza y la gestión del carbono en bosques naturales en una superficie de 4 500 ha. Mediante la ejecución de una serie de medidas específicas relacionadas con los bosques y el carbono, se trata de conseguir una mejora a largo plazo de la capacidad de captura de carbono de los bosques naturales. Por lo tanto, el proyecto espera facilitar la certificación de créditos de carbono para las zonas forestales que luego se emitan en el mercado voluntario de compensación de las emisiones de carbono. El segundo pilar del proyecto consistirá en la transformación de dos zonas naturales degradadas, cada una de las cuales abarca 25 hectáreas, en ecosistemas agroforestales integrales. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: opeuva@funge.uva.es

PLATAFORMA CENTRAL IBERUM (Urban Castilla-La Mancha, S.L.): Este proyecto tiene por objeto crear la primera zona industrial en Europa basada en los principios del desarrollo sostenible. Tiene previsto demostrar un nuevo planteamiento del desarrollo de las zonas industriales y la integración de todas las cuestiones relacionadas desde una perspectiva de desarrollo sostenible, incluidos todas las repercusiones en el medio ambiente. El proyecto prestará especial atención a una serie de cuestiones fundamentales, como el ahorro de energía, la creación de superficies forestales y la gestión del ciclo del agua. Contacto: nmunoz@urbancm.com

MASTALMOND (Asociación de Investigación de la Industria del Juguete, Conexas y Afines): El objetivo del proyecto es crear y ensayar a escala preindustrial nuevas mezclas maestras (colores concentrados) basadas en plásticos biodegradables según una fórmula con un alto porcentaje de cáscaras de almendra, un residuo natural. La meta final es reducir la incidencia negativa del plástico en el medio ambiente. El proyecto se centrará inicialmente en los requisitos técnicos de dos sectores industriales tradicionales, los

juguets y los muebles auxiliares. Sin embargo, se espera que los resultados obtenidos sirvan también para otros sectores industriales, lo que contribuirá a aumentar la sostenibilidad. Contacto: aiju.opi@gmail.com

ENERING (SEREMUR): El objetivo global del proyecto es demostrar soluciones fundadas desde el punto de vista medioambiental y viables económicamente para reducir las emisiones de CO₂ de los polígonos industriales. Parte del trabajo se basará en el diseño o la adaptación de edificios. Otras estrategias serán el uso de energía pasiva, renovable o residual para satisfacer algunas de las necesidades de electricidad municipal de los locales. El proyecto no solo incluirá soluciones individuales, sino también actuaciones de gestión de todo un polígono industrial. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: rita.lopezalascio@info.carm.es

EDUCO (Fundació CTM Centre Tecnològic): El proyecto pretende demostrar que los aceites de cocina usados constituyen una materia prima técnica y económicamente viable para la producción de biocombustibles. De esta manera, se espera contribuir a la sustitución a la larga de los combustibles fósiles por los biocombustibles. El objetivo principal del proyecto es diseñar y construir una planta piloto de tratamiento de aceites de cocina usados, los cuales se utilizarán para producir biodiésel mediante la tecnología de cavitación. Contacto: international@ctm.com.es

MINAQUA (Fundación Ramón Noguera): El proyecto persigue demostrar experimentalmente que, mediante el uso de un sistema de gestión integrada y de tecnologías innovadoras y respetuosas con el medio ambiente, se puede reducir en gran medida la incidencia en los recursos hídricos de actividades urbanas tales como el lavado comercial de automóviles. El proyecto pretende en concreto proporcionar una solución técnica y ecológica que reduzca al mínimo el consumo de agua corriente limpia, así como el volumen y la carga de contaminantes de las aguas residuales generadas por el lavado de automóviles. Contacto: comunicacio@fundaciornoguera.com

AIRUSE (Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas): El objetivo general del proyecto es desarrollar, demostrar y adaptar medidas rentables y adecuadas para garantizar una mejor calidad del aire en las zonas urbanas. Se tratará de determinar las medidas paliativas más eficaces para reducir el nivel de partículas a límites aceptables y contribuir de esta manera a que se alcancen los objetivos actuales y futuros de la UE en materia de calidad del aire. Contacto: xavier.querol@idaea.csic.es

BIOLCA (EKOTEK - Ingeniería y Consultoría Medioambiental S.L.): El principal objetivo del proyecto es demostrar una herramienta de Internet innovadora que pueda determinar las mejores opciones de cara al fomento del uso de biocombustibles en el sector de los transportes. Se espera favorecer así a la larga la transición de la gasolina a combustibles alternativos en este sector y contribuir a alcanzar importantes beneficios medioambientales y humanos. La herramienta recurrirá a la metodología de evaluación del ciclo de vida para analizar diversas hipótesis de diseño, producción y uso de biocombustibles en el transporte. Facilitará la comparación a fin de determinar qué opciones ofrecen un mejor rendimiento desde el punto de vista del impacto medioambiental, social y económico. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: jagascon@ekotek.es

Wooldryscouring - WDS (Asociación de Investigación de las Industrias del Curtido y Anexas): Este proyecto persigue demostrar un procedimiento innovador de desgrase de la lana en seco basado en la transformación en ciclo cerrado y la recuperación total de los residuos. Espera demostrar la posibilidad de conseguir mejoras de la calidad en el desgrase de la lana mientras se reduce la generación de aguas residuales y se recuperan la grasa de la lana (lanolina) y el polvo de la lana de la lana en bruto. Esto se hará mediante tecnologías de extracción y depuración con disolventes en un prototipo de procedimiento en seco. Se espera que esto mejore el rendimiento de los subproductos

recuperados procedentes del tratamiento de la lana frente a los procedimientos tradicionales y aporte una lana más limpia para el proceso de lavado con agua. Contacto: jccastell@aiica.com

ROEM-plus (Fundación Instituto Tecnológico de Galicia): El objetivo principal del proyecto es demostrar la eficacia y la viabilidad de un planteamiento innovador de gestión integrada de las cuencas hidrográficas para prevenir la eutrofización y la proliferación de algas. Se adaptará la gestión de los embalses a las tendencias de gestión estratégica que se pueden reconocer claramente en otros entornos, especialmente en relación con los ecosistemas marinos. El proyecto utilizará redes de sensores remotos de vanguardia, con una elevada resolución temporal y espacial en toda la zona geográfica directa e indirectamente relacionada con el embalse, lo que servirá para cuantificar y localizar el origen de los vertidos de contaminantes y nutrientes en toda la cuenca hidrográfica y evaluar la incidencia del uso del territorio, de los bosques y de la gestión de los cultivos y la ganadería. Contacto: afidalgo@itg.es

H2ALRECYCLING (JAP Energéticas y Medioambientales S.L.): El proyecto tiene por objeto diseñar y construir una instalación piloto para obtener hidrógeno para su uso como combustible limpio alternativo mediante un nuevo procedimiento más respetuoso con el medio ambiente. Persigue aprovechar la reacción entre el aluminio y los residuos de hidróxido amónico de otros procesos industriales, que generan hidrógeno como subproducto, con la esperanza de optimizar la eficiencia del proceso para alimentar una pila de combustible. *Pertinente a efectos del cambio climático.* Contacto: jap@fundacioninvestigacion.org

SIRENA (Inkoa Sistemas SL): Este proyecto tiene por objeto que se entiendan mejor los riesgos que entrañan los nanomateriales mediante la demostración y ensayo de una metodología de simulación de la liberación accidental de nanomateriales de los productos de consumo. Se reproducirán diferentes hipótesis de ciclo de vida que pueda adoptar un gran número de sectores industriales para obtener la información necesaria de cara a la evaluación de la exposición. Contacto: idoia@inkoa.com

SEAMATTER (Asociación de Investigación de la Industria Textil): El proyecto tiene por objeto demostrar y validar la reutilización de algas y acumulaciones de algas marinas costeras como materia prima en la industria de los compuestos. Se trata de demostrar y aplicar tecnología en húmedo para convertir estos materiales en estructuras de refuerzo para los compuestos. También se espera mejorar los sistemas de recogida de residuos marinos. Contacto: rlopez@aitex.es

SaveCrops-LIFE (Centro Tecnológico Agroalimentario de Extremadura): El objetivo del proyecto es desarrollar un nuevo biocida respetuoso con el medio ambiente a partir de los residuos de cultivos y de lactosuero de los sectores agrícola y agroalimentario. Se ajustará al método de diseño ecológico, especialmente en las fases de contratación y producción. El proyecto trabajará en la validación del biocida ecológico en numerosos tipos de cultivos, sobre todo de tomate, olivo y vid, facilitando un control eficaz de las amenazas a las plantas, previniendo la contaminación del suelo y el agua por los plaguicidas tradicionales y valorizando unos residuos agroalimentarios que están creando problemas medioambientales a causa de su eliminación incorrecta. Contacto: jllerena@ctaex.com

The Autonomous Office (TSK Electrónica y Electricidad S.A.): El proyecto tiene por objeto construir un edificio de oficinas ecológico y autónomo desde el punto de vista energético que pueda funcionar sin tener que conectarse a la red eléctrica. Pretende integrar los principios del diseño bioclimático y las tecnologías de la energía de fuentes renovables para reducir al mínimo el impacto medioambiental de la construcción y de sus usuarios, con lo que se espera proporcionar un modelo sostenible desde el punto de vista

de la demanda de energía y su contribución a la reducción de las emisiones de CO₂.
Contacto: ricardo.gonzalez@grupotsk.com

sigAGROasesor (Instituto Técnico y de Gestión Agrícola S.A.): El principal objetivo del proyecto es ayudar a los agricultores y a los gestores de explotaciones agrícolas a conseguir un aprovechamiento más eficaz y sostenible de sus cultivos, poniendo a su disposición todos los conocimientos técnicos disponibles mediante una herramienta telemática en línea gratuita y autogestionada que pueda formular recomendaciones personalizadas en tiempo real para cada zona de cultivo concreta sobre la base de una serie de variables y valores específicos. Contacto: alafarga@itga.com

LIFE+ Naturaleza (7 proyectos – 14,5 millones)

TREMEDAL (Gestión Ambiental, Viveros y Repoblaciones de Navarra): El objetivo global de este proyecto es mejorar el estado de conservación y la capacidad de recuperación de las turberas y los humedales de los lugares en que se llevará a cabo. Se realizarán actividades de recuperación y se intentarán aplicar medidas de buena gestión para reducir las amenazas que tienen una incidencia negativa en los hábitats. El proyecto afecta a un grupo de humedales fluviales situados en el norte de la Península Ibérica incluidos en la red Natura 2000 o importantes a efectos de la conectividad de los lugares de la red. Contacto: asun.berastegi@gavrn.com

TAXUS (Centre Tecnològic Forestal de Catalunya): El objetivo general de este proyecto es contribuir a la conservación de los hábitats de tejo en el noroeste de la Península Ibérica gracias a medidas de silvicultura específicas y a actividades de educación medioambiental. Contacto: europa@ctfc.es

PAF NATURA 2000 SPAIN (Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente): El proyecto tiene por objeto mejorar la capacidad de financiación y gestión de la red Natura 2000 en España mediante la elaboración y la aplicación de un marco de acción prioritaria. Este marco proporcionará una visión coherente de las medidas integradas necesarias para gestionar los lugares designados para la red y facilitará el uso de distintos instrumentos financieros para las medidas concretas. Contacto: MGPerez@mma.es

LIFE Renaix el Bosc (Generalitat Valenciana): Este proyecto de renacimiento forestal tiene por objeto mejorar el estado de conservación de los bosques de Tilio-Acerion mediterráneos en los LIC «Tinença de Benifassà» y «Alt Maestrat». El objetivo es recuperar 36 parcelas, las cuales abarcan 250 hectáreas de hábitat de Tilio-Acerion, incluidas 100 hectáreas de propiedad privada. Están previstas medidas de mejora de la estructura forestal en una superficie de 200 ha, contemplándose actuaciones específicas para reducir la densidad del bosque de pinos en 33 ha. También se ejecutarán y ensayarán medidas experimentales de gestión en 6 ha a fin de determinar las mejores prácticas. Se espera que 10 hectáreas de este hábitat se regeneren de forma natural. Contacto: marzo_ant@gva.es

DESMANIA (Fundación Biodiversidad): El principal objetivo del proyecto es invertir la tendencia demográfica negativa de una especie endémica de la Península Ibérica, el desmán ibérico (*Galemys pyrenaicus*). Un estudio meticuloso de la especie servirá de base para las actuaciones de conservación en varios lugares de la red Natura 2000 dirigidas a mejorar la situación de los hábitats clave para el desmán ibérico. La participación de los órganos administrativos pertinentes y de las partes interesadas será un elemento importante del proyecto. Contacto: itorres@fundacion-biodiversidad.es

MedWetRivers (Sociedad Pública de Medio Ambiente de Castilla y León S.A.): El proyecto pondrá las bases de una gestión coordinada de todos los humedales o espacios fluviales de la red Natura 2000 en la región. Asimismo, pretende armonizar la aplicación

de las Directivas de aves y hábitats de la UE mediante la aplicación de la Directiva Marco del agua, con el fin de evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y el solapamiento de las actuaciones. Contacto: teresa.gil@somacyl.es

Ordunte Sostenible (Diputación Foral de Vizcaya): El objetivo del proyecto es recuperar y mantener un estado de conservación positivo de los hábitats y especies que figuran en la Directiva de hábitats de «Ordunte», un lugar de la red Natura 2000 situado en el País Vasco. En especial, el proyecto aspira a recuperar una turbera de cobertura, introducir directrices de gestión ganadera dirigidas a un uso sostenible de los pastos, alentará la recuperación natural de superficies forestales y fomentará un uso público más amplio de la zona a fin de contribuir al desarrollo socioeconómico. Contacto: ordunte@ikt.es

LIFE+ Biodiversidad (2 proyectos – 9,2 millones)

bioDEHESA (Junta de Andalucía - Consejería de Medio Ambiente): Este proyecto persigue fomentar una gestión sostenible e integrada de las dehesas (un sistema agrosilvopastoral y paisaje cultural del centro y el sur de España y el sur de Portugal) mediante la demostración y la difusión de planes de acción que hagan frente a las principales dificultades de su conservación. El proyecto pretende crear una red de 40 sitios piloto en que se ensayen actividades y prácticas de gestión que mejoren la conservación y la biodiversidad de las dehesas. Contacto: dqdsia.cma@juntadeandalucia.es

CONSERVASTRAGALUS-MU (Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena): El objetivo principal del proyecto es la recuperación y conservación del garbancillo de Tallante (*Astragalus nitidiflorus*), una especie vegetal prioritaria a efectos de conservación, que es endémica en Cartagena (región de Murcia). El beneficiario persigue mejorar el conocimiento de la especie, aumentar las poblaciones existentes y aplicar planes que garanticen su conservación a largo plazo en la región. Contacto: juan.martinez@upct.es

LIFE+ Información y Comunicación (3 proyectos - 5,1 millones)

Conéctate a la Red Natura (Sociedad Española de Ornitología): El objetivo principal del proyecto es mejorar el conocimiento de la red Natura 2000 en España y contribuir a su mantenimiento mediante medidas específicas. También tiene por objeto formar a los principales agentes en la conservación de la red Natura 2000 sobre las obligaciones jurídicas derivadas de las Directivas de aves y de hábitats. Contacto: aruiz@seo.org

BIGTREES4LIFE (Fundación Félix Rodríguez de la Fuente): El objetivo general de este proyecto es mejorar la conservación de grandes árboles y bosques maduros de la red Natura 2000 y de la red española de espacios naturales protegidos. Esta superficie incluye 1 040 municipios con una población total de aproximadamente 17 millones de personas (el 38 % de la población española total). **Contacto:** info@cesaripalacios.com

INFONATUR 2000 (Junta de Extremadura): El proyecto tiene por objeto proseguir la aplicación de la red Natura 2000. Aspira concretamente a ampliar los conocimientos sobre la red Natura 2000, su biodiversidad y recursos naturales mediante una campaña en los medios de comunicación, a cambiar las actitudes de los diferentes grupos afectados por la red Natura 2000 y a crear oportunidades de desarrollo socioeconómico de los lugares Natura 2000 mediante el turismo sostenible y las actividades al aire libre. Contacto: mjesus.palacios@juntaextremadura.net

Germany 11 projects (44.5 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (5 projects – 10.5 million)

DRIP (RWE Deutschland AG): The overall objective of the project is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources and contributing to energy efficiency in the electricity grid by taking advantage of the potential of large commercial and industrial customers to be flexible in their energy consumption. The project is based around the concept of Demand Response - adjusting electricity demand to the grid requirements at a given point of time. Contact: thomas.theisen@rwe.com

MARSS (Rheinisch-Westfaelische Technische Hochschule Aachen): The main objective of the project is to build a demonstration plant in Trier to prove that there is an effective way to separate and reuse the organic fraction of municipal solid waste (up to 60% of MSW) as a renewable energy fuel. The project team will extend an existing low-tech mechanical-biological treatment plant into an innovative processing and recycling plant to produce biomass fuel. Contact: hornsbys@ifa.rwth-aachen.de

VCD Clean Air (Verkehrsclub Deutschland e.V.): The main objectives of the project are to bring the specific knowledge of NGOs and administrations to the European level to support the monitoring of the Air Quality Directive and to build an effective network of local and regional administrations and experts from environmental and consumer protection NGOs working on best practice models to reduce air pollutants from the transport sector in cities. Contact: heiko.balsmeyer@vcd.org

SuM (econcept, Agency for Sustainable Design): The 'Sustainability Maker' project plans to use the enabling opportunities of new media and other innovative 'bottom up' strategies to resolve urgent sustainability problems and to implement European environmental and social policy. Its overall goal is to create an online platform and network, the 'Sustainability Maker', which aims to become a powerful initiative that helps to solve sustainability-related problems. Contact: u.tischner@econcept.org

Waste air treatment (INEOS Paraform GmbH & Co KG): The project aims to use the new "plasma catalytic waste air treatment technique" on a large-scale for the first time. In the longer term it is hoped that the technique can be used as the basis of a re-evaluation of the emission standards and limit values in comparable production units, using the same, or similar, materials and processes. By using the new technique in its paraformaldehyde plant, the beneficiary aims to eliminate some 60-70 tonnes/yr of emissions of ammonia, formaldehyde, methanol and malodorous substances. Contact: horst.schmolt@ineosparaform.com

LIFE+ Nature (6 projects – 34.0 million)

MainMuschelkalk (Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Gesundheit): The project area of 4 640 ha encompasses the lower Franconian Muschelkalk limestone range along the Middle Main valley and the Fränkische Saale and Wern valleys in the counties of Bad Kissingen, Main-Spessart and Würzburg. The project's overall objectives are to protect and improve the outstanding dry grasslands and cultural landscapes in the region; to improve habitat connectivity between the open grassland habitats and the adjacent lightly wooded, thermophile forests; and to thereby also help conserve biodiversity. Contact: harald.lippert@stmug.bayern.de

Große Hufeisennase Bayern (Landesbund für Vogelschutz in Bayern e.V.): The project's objective is to strengthen Germany's sole known population of the greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*), which is found in the Upper Palatinate, in the east of Bavaria. This will be achieved by improving the species's foraging – including

enhancing the structures and corridors between habitats where it is found. The project will also make these areas more accessible and purchase and lease land in order to create grazing areas. Contact: a-v-lindeiner@lbv.de

Grassland for meadowbirds (NABU-Naturschutzstation Niederrhein e.V.): The 'Lower Rhine Area' Natura 2000 site in North Rhine-Westphalia, is a special protection area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive. The project's overall objectives are twofold: Firstly, the aim is to increase both the number of breeding and wintering birds, as well as of the area used by meadow bird species, and thus to contribute to the maintenance of a "good" conservation status of these species in the project area. In addition, the project aims to improve acceptance and knowledge of the Natura 2000 network in the mainly agricultural parts of the project area. Contact: info@nabu-naturschutzstation.de

LIFE LIMOSA (Stiftung Naturschutz Schleswig-Holstein): The project's primary objective is to improve the reproduction success of the black-tailed godwit (*Limosa limosa*) at core breeding sites in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The conservation actions will focus on controlling the factors influencing the decline of the local populations of the species, i.e. habitat deterioration and predator pressure. Contact: projektentwicklung@sn-sh.de

Hannoversche Moorgeest (Land Niedersachsen): The project's overall objective is to preserve, improve and/or bring to "favourable" conservation status, the habitats and species of the Lower Saxony Natura 2000 network raised bog sites of "Helstorfer", "Otternhagener", "Schwarze Moor" and "Bissendorfer Moor". The total size of the project area is 2 243 hectares. Contact: jutta.schiecke@mu.niedersachsen.de

"Schutz der Knoblauchkröte" (NABU-Naturschutzstation Münsterland e.V.): The project's overall aim is to preserve and improve the remaining populations of spadefoot toad (*Pelobates fuscus*) in Münsterland, North Rhine-Westphalia. Contact: info@nabu-station.de

Finland 4 projects (7.8 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (3 projects – 5.9 million)

IMPERIA (Finnish Environment Institute): The overall aim of this project is to bring good practices and methods from multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA), developed and applied extensively by the project partners, to the fields of environmental impact assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The project also aims to increase collaboration and information exchange between EIA/SEA, MCDA and participatory planning professionals (authorities, planners, consultants and researchers) all over Europe. Contact: mika.marttunen@ymparisto.fi

CITYWATER (City of Helsinki): The overall objective of the project is to implement and facilitate environmentally relevant and cost-effective voluntary water protection measures in cities and municipalities in the Baltic Sea Region in order to improve the state of coastal waters. General working procedures will be improved by increasing environmental communication and knowledge in cities and municipalities in the region in order to ensure continuous work for water quality improvement of local waters. Voluntary water protection work will be promoted and facilitated using the principles of the Baltic Sea Challenge initiative. Contact: lotta.nummelin@hel.fi

Urban Oases – Keidas (University of Helsinki, Dept. of Forest Sciences): The goal of the project is to improve the adverse impacts on streams, lakes and the Baltic Sea caused by bad practices in the construction and maintenance of urban landscapes. Thus the project seeks to demonstrate and quantify the value of environmentally functional

landscape elements (such as swales and watersheds) in providing ecosystems services. Impacts on water quantity (flood control), quality, greenhouse gas sink/source, and biodiversity will be monitored and demonstrated to provide a holistic view of the urban green elements' design dependent environmental functions. The project will also demonstrate how these sustainable construction alternatives improve the biological diversity and recreational values that environmentally managed watersheds can offer. Contact: outi.m.salminen@helsinki.fi

LIFE+ Biodiversity (1 project – 2.0 million)

ESCAPE (University of Helsinki): The project aims to create a national gene bank for threatened native plants. The gene bank will include vascular plants and bryophytes. Specimens in the gene bank will help preserve biodiversity and be used to improve the ex-situ conservation status of Finnish native plant species. Contact: marko.hyvarinen@helsinki.fi

France 14 projects (40.1 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (12 projects – 37 million)

Biovalsan (Lyonnaise Des Eaux France): The project aims to demonstrate how the biogas produced by a wastewater treatment plant can be separated for re-use of its components to enhance the energy efficiency of the plant, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop circular economic chains. It will use a cryogenic distillation technology, which it will optimise during project implementation. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: arnaud.rostan@lyonnaise-des-eaux.fr

BIOTTOPE (Veolia Environnement Recherche et Innovation SNC): The project aims to validate an innovative wastewater treatment system combining biological processes, biological monitoring and tailored physical-chemical technologies to generate effluents free from pollutants causing biological effects. The project will implement, test and validate a new prototype water treatment technology at semi-industrial scale based on activated carbon adsorption and on an accelerated settling step to remove micro-pollutants that are not removed by conventional treatment systems. Contact: luis.castillo@veolia.com

OPTIVALOR (Conseil Général du Haut-Rhin): The project aims to develop and test at full-scale new methods of waste management in order to significantly increase the separate collection of plastic and bio-waste, by removing obstacles hampering the development of such collection. Contact: energie.recyclage@cg68.fr

LOOP (Rhodia Operations S.A.S.): This project aims to recover rare earth (RE) elements in waste instead of sending them to landfill. In particular, it aims to validate the full potential of innovative, environmentally friendly recycling of the RE elements contained in phosphorescent powders of fluorescent lamps. It will aim to demonstrate that it is possible to recycle 1 500 tonnes/yr of phosphorescent powder wastes, matching the amount of this type of waste generated each year in Europe. Contact: frederic.carencotte@eu.rhodia.com

MAC EAU (Conseil Général de la Gironde): The project's main objective is to preserve groundwater resources by reducing pumping in the most important aquifer in the Gironde. It aims to distribute water-saving equipment kits to households and public buildings and to gain a better understanding of the rationale for consumption by studying the impact this equipment has on consumption patterns. The project will carry out actions to optimise performance of drinking-water distribution networks and it will inform and involve stakeholders, households and local authorities, to encourage them to change consumption patterns, thus preserving water resources. Contact: n.briche@cg33.fr

SeineCityPark (Conseil général des Yvelines): This project aims to demonstrate how the socio-economic development of an urbanised territory of 1 700 ha can be combined with the improvement of local environmental conditions through the creation of green urban infrastructure. It will seek to rehabilitate a neglected quarry and restore it as green open space by creating a 113 ha ecological and recreational park called Bords de Seine Park. It will create an active 1.4 km strip where an ecological transition will be implemented between park and city. Contact: ichatoux@yvelines.fr

WASTE ON A DIET (Syndicat de Besançon et sa région pour le traitement des déchets): The project aims to deploy solutions to facilitate full implementation of a “pay-as-you-throw” scheme in Besançon. It aims to address the particular challenges of collective housing and rural areas to reduce quantities of waste and increase local treatment and recycling of organic waste. The project will establish a team to assess waste management practices at the entrances of each collective housing residential block. They will investigate quantities of waste, standards of cleanliness and extent of poor waste practices. The team will suggest ways and tools by which the city council, landlords, waste collection and composting organisations can improve their interventions to have the most positive impact on household waste management practices. Contact: christine.sautenet@sybert.fr

CDW-recycling (Sud Est Assainissement): The project aims to use innovative technologies to find solutions to the problems currently limiting the recycling and re-use of construction and demolition waste (CDW) materials. It will establish a pilot plant that should be capable of sorting CDW pieces of 8-30 mm and of 30-80 mm at industrial scale. The new process should effectively demonstrate that it is possible to recover large quantities of CDW and with less environmental impact than using traditional management techniques. Contact: jean-charles.berard@veolia-proprete.fr

ZENITTHYS (Thomson Broadcast): The project aims to develop and demonstrate an innovative “green” hybrid telecoms-broadcast transmitting station concept that capitalises on the recent advances in electronic devices, signal processing and renewable technologies to achieve major environmental gains. The project aims to reduce drastically the carbon footprint of telecoms-broadcast transmitting stations by reducing energy consumption, using renewable energy sources and reducing the number of relay stations. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: jerome.david@thomson-broadcast.com

WEEELIBS (CRITT Matériaux Alsace): The project will use laser technology (LIBS) to analyse and sort the plastic fraction from waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and consequently achieve material recovery beyond the minimum limits set by the WEEE directive (2002/96/EC). Several existing WEEE treatment companies will perform sorting demonstrations to validate the efficiency of the new system. The project will set out to show that laser technology provides an excellent means of separating polymers present in WEEE into different grades, a key step to ensuring the efficient recycling of these materials. Contact: f.pelascini@critt.fr

SUSTAIN-ICT (Pôle Numérique): The project aims to provide energy-saving solutions to landlords and residents of urban areas by means of ICT systems that are designed to reduce energy use, decrease water consumption and reduce the carbon footprint from urban commuting. The project will aim to create a large, overall broadband IT system that allows deployment of a range of ICT services through a portal called “the kiosk”. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: wtoma@pole-numerique.fr

Move4earth (RHODIA OPERATIONS S.A.S.): The project will demonstrate an integrated process for recycling and re-using silicone-coated polyamide fabrics into new materials with no significant loss in material properties. The first objective will be to validate this new process and demonstrate its feasibility at pre-industrial scale, which means achieving acceptable final product quality and unit productivity. The second

objective will be to increase the economic and environmental performance of the technology by investigating appropriate ways of re-using the silicone coating, a by-product of the recycling process, which represents 10% of the polyamide fabrics. Contact: richard.bourdon@eu.rhodia.com

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 2.1 million)

LIFE FRENCH NATUR 2MIL (Conservatoire Rhône-Alpes des Espaces Naturels):

This project aims to carry out restoration and protection measures for various habitats supporting bat, gull and raptor species within four Natura 2000 network sites in south-east France - Chambaran and Mont Caume (SCIs) and Garrigues and Aspretto (SPAs). A key aspect of this habitat and species conservation work will involve integrating Natura 2000 conservation issues into the management and use of military land. Contact: nicolas.greff@espaces-naturels.fr

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project – 1.0 million)

COLLECT + (Distribution CASINO France): The project will engage in targeted communications campaigns about the management of waste electrical and electronic goods and batteries and accumulators. The project plans to encourage customers of the Casino supermarket chain in France to return waste of these kinds to the appropriate boxes at participating stores for more efficient recycling. Consumers will also be informed on the impact of this behaviour on both the environment and their health. Contact: taouizerate@groupe-casino.fr

Greece 8 projects (13.7 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (6 projects – 10.0 million)

MECM (Hellenic Ministry of Defence): With the aim of improving the environmental and energy performance of Greek military services and installations, the project will implement an Energy Management System in three main military facilities: the naval station at Souda Bay, the Larissa airbase, and the Triantafilidi army camp in Xanthi. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: liasmanolis@hotmail.com

oLIVE-CLIMA (Development Agency of Eastern Thessaloniki's Local Authorities - ANATOLIKI S.A.): The main aim of the project is to trial the introduction of new cultivation practices for tree crops in order to find a cost-effective means of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The project will focus specifically on olive-producing areas in Greece, investigating the potential of these areas to increase carbon sequestration by soils, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: environment@anatoliki.gr

Waste2Bio (National Technical University of Athens): The aim is to design, develop, test, optimise and evaluate an innovative pilot-scale plant for the production of bioethanol from biowaste via bioconversion. This pilot plant will be able to convert more than 70% of the biowaste feed into second-generation bioethanol. Contact: mloiz@chemeng.ntua.gr

Recycling@Home (Municipal Development Company of Amaroussion): The project will promote the sustainable management of Municipal Solid Waste by fostering recycling and re-use at home. It will do this by developing and testing an innovative, prototype system for the separate collection and minimisation of the volume of recyclable household waste, and the production of clean recovered materials of high quality that can be reintroduced in the market. The proposed technology is expected to minimise the storage and transportation of recyclable waste, thus reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and

the environmental risks related to unsustainable waste management practices. Contact: europaean@maroussi.gr

AgroStrat (National Agricultural Research Foundation-Soil Science Institute of Athens): This project will develop and demonstrate an integrated approach for the sustainable management of intensively cultivated areas in the Mediterranean, such as the pistachio producing areas on the island of Aegina. It will identify and characterise practices that contribute to soil degradation; define soil quality indicators; and develop a software tool so that farmers and farmers' networks can monitor soil quality. Contact: mdoula@otenet.gr

FLIRE (National Technical University of Athens): The aim of the project is to introduce a combined, effective and robust risk-assessment and management system for both flash floods and forest fires, using state-of-the-art tools, technologies and methods, and taking into account prevention, adaptation and interaction issues. To this end, the project will develop near real-time flood and forest fire risk assessment and management tools that are linked to a Weather Information Management Tool, include an early warning system and provide a common decision-support system for integrated flood and forest fire management. Contact: mimikou@chi.civil.ntua.gr

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects – 3.7 million)

Lesser Kestrel Thessaly (University of Thessaly): The overall project objective is to achieve a 15% increase in the population of the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*). Three SPA sites in Greece account for more than 75% of the country's total population of this endangered raptor and 6% of the estimated EU population. In Thessaly, the species is threatened in particular by the degradation of foraging areas, which in turn reduces the amount of food and, therefore, breeding success. Contact: asfoug@agr.uth.gr

FOROPENFORESTS (Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature (HSPN)): The main aim of the project is to implement a conservation management system for the forests and forest openings in the two mountainous Natura 2000 network sites sites in central Greece: the National Forest Park of Oiti, "Ethnikos Drymos Oitis", and "Oros Kallidromo". Contact: president@eepf.gr

Hungary 2 projects (13.6 million)

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects - 13.6 million)

Steppe lake grazing (Hortobágy Nature and Gene Conserving Non-profit Ltd.): The primary objective of the project is to eliminate processes having an unfavourable and detrimental impact on 3 616 ha of important habitats in the Hortobágy area. These processes include: draining of natural rainfall; diversion and blocking the direction of the flow of natural water bodies; a dramatic decline in the size of the steppe pans; physical barriers that divide and decrease the size of continuous open habitats leading to predation pressure; loss of biodiversity; decline in numbers of grazing domesticated animals; and a lack of grazing with a conservation purpose. Contact: juhaszt@hortobagy.eu

REDFOOT (MME BirdLife Hungary): The project seeks to establish the long-term sustainable conservation management of nesting and feeding sites of the red-footed falcon (*Falco tinnunculus*) in the Carpathian basin. It also aims to prevent the extinction of the species in Slovakia by improving nesting and feeding opportunities and reducing the impact of negative factors and to create suitable conditions in Slovakia for the species to spread from Hungary and enable the connection of populations. Contact: palatitz.peter@mme.hu

Ireland 1 project (2.2 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (1 project – 2.2 million)

Burren Tourism (Clare County Council): The project aims to strengthen the integration of tourism and natural heritage, reconciling tourism development with conservation of biodiversity and cultural heritage in the Burren area of Ireland (an internationally renowned karst limestone area that supports a rich and diverse selection of flora and fauna, archaeological monuments and traditional cultural practices). Contact: cgleeson@burren.ie

Italy 40 projects (75.7 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (23 projects – 40 million)

Low resources Low energy (Majorca S.p.A.): The objectives of the project are to drastically reduce the use of non-renewable resources by manufacturing a new family of ceramic-tile-like wall and floor coverings. The project will implement a process capable of recycling waste, such as exhausted lime and to convert waste into coverings using an innovative waterless recycling practice for glass-based waste, lime and natural stone cuttings. This process will help to reduce water and energy consumption in the manufacturing of wall and floor coverings. Contact: corrado.m@majorca.it

COSMOS-RICE (Centro Servizi Multisetoriale e Tecnologico): The project will develop a method for treating fly ash. It will derive silica gel from rice husk ash, and it will use the gel to make fly ash from municipal solid waste inert, via a chemical process. In this way it will demonstrate that using rice husk ash as a precursor for silica leads to lower environmental impacts and economic costs, and that the silica gel can be used to treat fly ash. It will also evaluate the performance of the new materials obtained by the treatment, and the markets for the end products. Contact: a.turano@csmt.it

CALEIDOS (Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri): The aims of the project are to provide practical guidance to the users of non-animal test methods such as QSAR, for the evaluation of chemicals under REACH. The project will also organise a statistically sound evaluation of the results of 25 QSAR methodologies, by using them to predict the properties of chemicals registered under REACH. Finally it will develop and make freely available a web tool for predicting chemical properties. Contact: emilio.benfenati@marionegri.it

PERHT (Azienda Consorzio Trevigiano Trasporti SpA): This project aims to transform parking facilities in the pilot area into "hubs for green urban mobility", thereby reducing the impact of car traffic on the environment and health. Improved management of parking services, including flexible parking schemes and better city logistics will be incorporated into the city of Treviso's overall urban mobility management scheme. The project will also integrate parking services with public transport and other collective mobility services and promote the take-up of electric mobility for both people and goods. Contact: dallagnolm@actt.it

MuSAE (Comune di Perugia): The objectives of this project are to provide small municipalities with a simplified and shared energy-environment planning tool. This will have a positive impact on the development of renewable sources (including solar thermal and photovoltaic, wind power, hydro power, biomass and geothermal) and on the reduction of energy consumption, with associated environmental benefits. The project also aims to raise awareness among municipal officials, citizens, local businesses and other

stakeholders of the specific character of their area in terms of energy consumption, energy sources and the market penetration of renewable energy. Contact: g.demicheli@comune.perugia.it

WATERSTORE (Veneto Agricoltura): The project will demonstrate the effectiveness of an innovative process designed to maximise and optimise the use of groundwater in rural coastal areas. The project will analyse the different subsystems in coastal areas, including Natura 2000 network sites, agricultural areas and areas used for tourism and recreational purposes. The process will enable the efficient management of available freshwater, diverting it to different locations based on the water's quality (particularly the degree of salinity) and the priorities established by stakeholders. Contact: lorenzo.furlan@venetoagricoltura.org

CRESIM (AFROS Spa): This project will demonstrate an innovative pilot process for the production of CFRP composites from recycled carbon fibre. The innovative solution will combine a series of technologies that have been already tested in a pre-industrial prototype plant, and will bridge the gap to full market uptake. The project aims to show how lightweight materials can be used in a wide range of applications, including civil engineering, sports equipment, biomedicine and high-end audio components and musical instruments, whilst achieving considerable environmental benefits for society. Contact: mcorti@afros.it

HEO (Whirlpool Europe s.r.l.): The project's objectives are to demonstrate the feasibility of an innovative enamelling technology for electric ovens, by upscaling for the first time a pre-industrial pilot line, which will be tested and monitored. This will reduce oven energy consumption by some 30% relative to state-of-the-art electric ovens. Furthermore the enameling technology will eradicate completely the use of nickel, a toxic substance, and cobalt, a carcinogen, both of which are found in traditional enamels. Contact: Teresa_vitale@whirlpool.com

SOREME (Institute of Chemistry of Organometallic Compounds): The project will demonstrate the use of an innovative sorbent for the removal of mercury from gas streams from different industrial production cycles. The sorbent will be produced from sulphur-impregnated activated carbon derived from waste tyres. Contact: bramanti@pi.iccom.cnr.it

W-LAP (Ceramica Fondovalle SpA): The main objectives of this project are to reduce more than threefold water consumption in tile finishing, and to minimise the production of levigation sludge, a waste product. The project will do this through the controlled application of a polymer-based layer on tile surfaces, which will enable tile manufacturers to achieve the same aesthetic result that is produced by ceramic tile surface grinding and polishing, whilst simultaneously sealing the tiles. Contact: info@fondovalle.it

BIOREM (Institute for Ecosystem Studies of the National Research Council): The main objective of this project is to demonstrate an innovative integrated methodology for the restoration and biochemical monitoring of degraded soils, which can be restored by combining revegetation with the addition of exogenous organic matter. In terms of soil monitoring, the project promises faster, more thorough, dynamic monitoring of soil conditions. This will aid the development of precisely targeted restoration and development strategies and policies. Contact: grazia.masciandaro@ise.cnr.it

BLUE AP (Comune di Bologna): The main goal of the project is to provide Bologna with a Local Adaptation Plan, to make the town more resilient in the face of climate change. The project will learn from and disseminate the best EU experiences in adaptation planning at the town level; consolidate a governance and planning model that can be used by the large number of Italian municipalities already signed up to the Covenant of Mayors; establish a comprehensive and innovative information system (integrating environmental

with social data) that will produce new information about climate change risks and vulnerability in Bologna; and offer “start up” support to local stakeholders, with the aim of designing and launching some of the measures and actions defined by the Local Adaptation Plan. **Relevant to climate change.** Contact: giovanni.fini@comune.bologna.it

ReQpro (Centro Ricerche Produzioni Animali SpA): The project will contribute to the protection of water resources through efficient re-use of treated wastewater for irrigation of agricultural land, thus replacing the use of surface water and groundwater resources. This objective will be achieved by developing a model of water reclamation and re-use for irrigation of high quality crops. Contact: m.ligabue@crpa.it

MAKING GOOD NATURA (Consorzio Universitario per la Ricerca Socioeconomica e per l'Ambiente): The general objective of the project is to establish and demonstrate innovative procedures and approaches to solve an environmental problem, taking a strategic approach based on the concept of ecosystems services. The project's specific objectives include: Identifying and evaluating the ecosystems services provided by Natura 2000 network sites; creating and demonstrating innovative models for funding the implementation of Natura 2000 management plans and conservation measures; identifying innovative financing models that will be used during the next programming period of the Common Agricultural Policy (2014-2020); and creating and demonstrating models for better governance in conservation management and for the socio-economic development of local communities. Contact: davidemarino@cursa.it

LIGHT PET (Società Industrializzazione Progettazione e Automazione SpA): The main goal of this project is to establish a new process and plant for the production of food containers made from PET. The new plant will consist of modules for both the production of the preforms and for their shaping into bottles. The main innovation will be in the stretching-blowing process. In this way the project will reduce the consumption of PET by reducing container weight and using a greater share of recycled PET; reduce energy consumption by optimising the configuration of the PET bottle plant, and changing from a two-stage to a one-stage process; and eliminate the use of hydraulic oil by using an injection-compression production process. Contact: life.plus@zoppas.com

RELIFORMED (Regione Siciliana - Assessorato Regionale delle Risorse Agricole e Alimentari - Dipartimento Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali): The project's broad aim is to preserve forest ecosystems in the face of the risks related to climate changes, by promoting naturalisation processes and biodiversity increase, and by improving the resilience of ecosystems to environmental stress. The specific objective of the project is to implement a regional forest policy that will increase the resilience of Sicilian forests and favour biodiversity conservation. Contact: lsaporito@regione.sicilia.it

RII (Regione Emilia-Romagna): The project's specific goals are to introduce, test and demonstrate the usefulness of innovative territory management strategies and water course intervention techniques, based on key concepts within the Water Framework and Floods directives, in order to manage hydraulic critical points and the ecological quality of the networks of drainage basins and watersheds; and innovative economic-legal management tools to support flood risk management and territory ecological restoration. The project will also demonstrate restoration works in selected creeks and contribute to an improvement in the ecological quality of the minor drainage network located in a heavily urbanised strip close to the hillside, thus reducing local and downriver flood risk. Contact: fricciardelli@regione.emilia-romagna.it

ECOREMED (Centro Interdipartimentale di Ricerca Ambiente - Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II): The project's main aims are to define an operative protocol for agriculture-based bioremediation of contaminated agricultural soils in the “Litorale Domitio-Agro Aversano” and to demonstrate the effects of this protocol in specific polluted areas in three municipalities. Furthermore the project will support farmers with regulatory

and financial tools aimed at improving the reclamation of degraded agricultural soils, thus restoring agronomic fertility and improving the landscape. Contact: fagnano@unina.it

PRISCA (Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna):

The main objective of the 'PRISCA' project is to reduce the flow of bulky waste sent to landfill in the areas covered by the project. The project will also attempt to reduce waste such as packaging that is classified as bulky waste, but which should be recovered or re-used. For this end it will set up two re-use centres, in Vicenza (northern Italy) and San Benedetto del Tronto (central Italy). Contact: frey@sss.it

CLEAN-ROADS (Provincia Autonoma di Trento): The overall objective of the project is to reduce the environmental problems related to the widespread use of de-icing/anti-icing chemicals (mainly salt) during the winter road maintenance in Bolzano in South Tyrol, northern Italy. The project will provide for more efficient use of salt during winter road maintenance operations through the introduction of a pilot low energy road weather information system (RWIS), which will provide real-time road conditions data and through the implementation of short-term weather forecasts. Contact: gestione.strade@provincia.tn.it

Lambro vivo (Parco Regionale della Valle del Lambro): The project's main objectives are to develop an agreed, joint strategy for actions to address the water risk/pollution problems and to devise a model for similar future interventions in the Lambro river basin. The quality of surface water will be improved by creating filter ecosystems, based on water phytoremediation techniques; removing pollution sources in the three minor 'affluent' watercourses; and creating a permanent wet area between Inverigo and Nibionno. Contact: daniele.giuffre@parcovallelambro.it

BIOSUR (Consorzio Cuoiodepur Spa): The project is aiming to demonstrate the economical and environmental sustainability and technical applicability of an innovative technology for the removal of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) from gaseous streams. The technical feasibility will be demonstrated through the design, set up and operation of a pre-industrial scale prototype of a biotrickling filter. The novelty of the technology is the coupling of the biotrickling filter with rotating supports. Contact: gualtieri.mori@cuoiodepur.it

IPNOA (West Systems): The main goal of the project is to decrease N₂O emissions from agricultural activities in Tuscany by at least 20% by the end of the project (2016), using 1990 as the reference year. It will do this by developing two prototypes for monitoring N₂O fluxes and for measuring N₂O emissions from soil. It will also identify the best agro-ecosystem management practices to reduce agriculture emissions and will produce a scenario analysis at the regional scale to identify the measures to be used as financial incentives for N₂O mitigation. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: s.mori@westsystems.com

LIFE+ Nature (14 projects – 31.5 million)

ONE DEER TWO ISLANDS (Provincia del Medio Campidano): This LIFE Nature Project aims at the conservation and expansion of the population of the Corsican red deer (*Cervus elaphus corsicanus* – Annex II Habitats Directive priority species), a sub-species of the European red deer that is found in eight Natura 2000 sites in Sardinia and Corsica. This will be done through translocation of animals, habitat restoration, capacity building and the raising of public awareness. Contact: cgarau@provincia.mediocampidano.it

GESTIRE (Regione Lombardia): The project's overall objective is to develop a regional management programme and a Prioritised Action Framework for the 241 Natura 2000 network sites in Lombardy. Contact: antonio_tagliaferri@regione.lombardia.it

Un Falco per Amico (Municipality of Gravina in Puglia): Murge Appulo-Lucane (south-eastern Italy) is one of the most important breeding areas for the lesser kestrel

(*Falco naumanni*) in the EU. The project's overall aim is to strengthen the presence of the lesser kestrel in the project area. Contact: comunicazione@comune.gravina.ba.it

MED-WOLF (Istituto di Ecologia Applicata): This project has two main objectives: to reduce conflicts between the needs of large carnivores and human activities; and to promote the stable presence of wolves in rural areas in Western Mediterranean Europe, by restoring cultural habits that allow coexistence between people and wolves. Contact: valeria.salvatori@gmail.com

Pelagic Birds (Università degli studi di Palermo - Dipartimento DEMETRA): The island of Linosa is home to more than 60% of the Italian Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) population and over 20% of the European population. The main objectives of this project are to protect the breeding population of the species on Linosa, which is threatened by black rat predation, and to restore the natural condition of the island's ecosystems by eliminating the most invasive alien species. Contact: Zoolappl@unipa.it

FAGUS (Ente Parco Nazionale del Cilento e Vallo di Diano): The general objective of this project is to ensure the long-term conservation of Apennines beech forests habitats in two Italian national parks: Cilento and Vallo di Diano, and Gran Sasso Laga. The project aims to enhance the biological value and biological diversity of beech forests habitats in the Apennines without having a detrimental economic impact on the local population. Contact: direttore@cilentoediano.it

LIFE AUFIDUS (Provincia di Barletta, Andria, Trani): The main aim of the project is to restore two coastal Annex I-listed Habitats Directive priority for conservation habitats: 'Coastal lagoons' and 'Dunes with *Juniperus spp.*', within the Natura 2000 site "Fiume Ofanto - Lago di Capacciotti", along the Apulia coast. The core actions consist of restoring silted lagoons through the excavation of channels, placing of embankments and planting of native species. Contact: ing.orsino@gmail.com

TEN (Provincia Autonoma di Trento): The overall objective of this project is to plan an integrated long-term management system and restoration programme that targets the Natura 2000 network under the jurisdiction of the province of Trento. The new management programme will encourage local responsibility, participation and integration. Contact: claudio.ferrari@provincia.tn.it

CON.FLU.PO (Regione Lombardia - DG Agricoltura): This project is dedicated to conserving the Adriatic surgeon (*Acipenser naccarii*), an anadromous migratory fish species that is endemic to the fluvial basin bordering the upper Adriatic Sea. The core project actions will involve the building of fish passes and the reintroduction and reinforcement of target species, as well as the removal of invasive alien species. Contact: alberto_lugoboni@regione.lombardia.it

CARABUS (Ermenegildo Zegna Holditalia SpA): Olympia's ground beetle (*Carabus olympiae*), is a beetle species at risk of extinction. It is included in the EU Habitats Directive as priority for conservation. The beetle is only found in two neighbouring localities in Sella dell'Alta Valle Sessera in the mountainous Piedmont region of northern Italy. The objective of the project is to reduce the risk of its extinction through habitat restoration. Contact: massimo.curtarello@zegna.com

Leopoldia (Università degli Studi di Catania - Facoltà di Agraria): The general objective of the project is to re-establish and protect the sand dune habitats that are most suitable for the conservation and spread of *Muscari gussonei* (or *Leopoldia gussonei*), a priority (for conservation) plant species endemic to Sicily, particularly the Camarino-Pachinense area. The species, which is confined to dune habitats, is mainly restricted at the regional level to sites in Mocconi di Gela, Cava Randello and the Natura 2000 site "Vallata del fiume Ippari". Contact: gitomas@unict.it

LIFE PRATERIE (Via del Convento – Assergi): The project aims to restore the quality of several habitats listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive – i.e. mountain grassland habitats – as well as benefit related species (*Vipera ursini*, *Triturus carnifex*, *Rupicapra ornata*) that have been affected by tourism, excessive grazing or the abandonment of grazing on the southern slope of the Gran Sasso mountain massif, which is located in the Natura 2000 site Gran Sasso. Contact: pina.leone@gransassolagapark.it

MIPP (Corpo Forestale dello Stato): The project aims to develop an official protocol, approved by the region of Lombardy, based on the methods that have been implemented to monitor populations of insects listed in annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive. The monitoring work will be performed and tested in several SCIs overlapping four state nature reserves managed by the Italian National Forestry Corp in central/northern Italy. Contact: fmason@tin.it

SOS Tuscan Wetlands (Consorzio di Bonifica del Padule di Fucecchio): The project's overall objective is to improve the conservation status of the wetland habitats and species in four Natura 2000 sites in northern Tuscany: "Lago di Sibolla"; "Palude di Pardi"; "Bosco di Chiusi e Paduletta di Ramone"; and "Palude di Fucecchio". All the sites are seriously threatened by the presence of invasive alien fauna and flora species (e.g. Coypu (*Myocastor coypus*) and the invasive shrub species, *Amorpha fruticosa*). Contact: direttore@paduledifucecchio.it

LIFE+ Biodiversity (2 projects – 3.3 million)

LIFE STRADE (Regione Umbria): This project aims to develop and disseminate new tools for the management of traffic-wildlife collisions in three Italian Regions (Umbria, Tuscany and Marche). A new interactive system will be developed and implemented to simultaneously warn drivers and deter wildlife from crossing roads at critical moments. The system will be tested on 150 km of provincial roads. Contact: cacciapesca@regione.umbria.it

BIOAQUAE (Ente Parco Nazionale Gran Paradiso): The project's overall aim is to improve the biodiversity of high altitude aquatic ecosystems in rivers, streams and lakes and the conservation of the Habitats Directive Annex II-listed marble trout (*Salmo marmoratus*) in the Gran Paradiso National Park. Contact: bruno.bassano@pngp.it

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project – 0.8 million)

Safe Haven for Wild Birds (Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli): The overall objective of this project is to reduce illegal killing of protected wild birds in three EU Mediterranean countries: Italy, Greece and Spain. It will do this by raising awareness in key stakeholder groups (local communities, local authorities, hunters and the general public) about the migratory flyways of the species affected by illegal activities and the effects of illegal bird killing on local and European biodiversity; changing socio-cultural attitudes towards illegal killing in the younger generation; and improving law enforcement, through increased awareness and better coordination among law enforcement authorities. Contact: elena.dandrea@lipu.it

Latvia 2 projects (2.9 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (1 project – 1.3 million)

ISRNM (Valsts akciju sabiedrība "Latvijas dzelzceļš"): The goal of the project is to demonstrate a new means of reducing rail noise pollution and to adapt and apply the Dutch "Reken en Meetvoorschrift Railverkeerslawaaï '96" method for estimating noise from

Europe's railways. The technical activities of the project will be implemented in an urban environment, thus ensuring an acoustically favourable living environment for residents near rail lines in Riga. Contact: maris.riekstins@ldz.lv

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 1.6 million)

NAT-PROGRAMME (Nature Conservation Agency): This project aims to draft guidelines for the management of each terrestrial habitat type within Latvia's Natura 2000 network. It will prepare a National Conservation and Management Programme that will be designed to inform and complement the forthcoming 2014-2020 Latvian Rural Development Programme. The project will target all 325 of Latvia's terrestrial Natura 2000 network sites. These include a total of 55 Annex I-listed habitats. The project will ensure a coordinated and programmed approach to safeguarding the long-term conservation and management of Latvia's Natura 2000 network sites. Contact: inga.kabanova@daba.gov.lv

Luxembourg 4 projects (19.8 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (2 projects – 16.0 million)

Factory of the Future (Kronospan Luxembourg S.A.): The goal of the project is to attain a fully self-sufficient plant with no environmental impact. To this end, the beneficiary aims to combine innovative technologies and best practices on its existing oriented strand board and medium-density fibreboard production lines. Additional installations, such as a combined heat and power unit and rain capturing units will be integrated in the production lines. Where necessary, changes to the production lines will be carried out to further improve the plant's environmental performance. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: m.becker@kronospan.lu

PLD (PAUL WURTH S.A.): The project aims to 'de-oil' the sludge and mill scales from metal industries through an environmentally-friendly process. It is expected that the process will have a de-oiling efficiency of less than 0.1% of total organic compounds and will produce lower CO₂, and NO_x emissions; lower energy consumption, reduction of greenhouse gases and a positive effect on air pollution. Contact: michel.houbart@paulwurth.com

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects – 3.8 mnillion)

Resto-unio (Fondation Hëllef fir d'Natur): The project targets the thick shelled river mussel (*Unio crassus*), which is found in two Natura 2000 network sites in Luxembourg, the rivers Our and Sûre. Actions will be aimed at improving the quality of the river habitats and at strengthening the two surviving populations of this freshwater mussel species. Contact: secretariat.commun@luxnatur.lu

LIFE Eisleck (Fondation Hëllef fir d'Natur): The project's overall objective is to restore the mosaic of wetland habitats within 11 Natura 2000 network sites in Eisleck, and to improve the conservation status of three target species, namely the violet copper butterfly and the bird species, whinchat and red-backed shrike. Contact: secretariat.commun@luxnatur.lu

Malta 1 project (1.0 million)

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 1.0 million)

Project MIGRATE (Malta Environment and Planning Authority): The project's main objective is to identify the relevant marine areas for the loggerhead turtle and the bottlenose dolphin, in order to designate marine SCIs within Malta's 25 nautical miles Exclusive Fishing Zone. Contact: funding@mepa.org.mt

The Netherlands 7 projects (21.1 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (3 projects – 5.4 million)

E-mobility 3 cities NL (Gemeente Amsterdam): The project aims to boost electric transport within and between the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht by improving the electric vehicle charging infrastructure so that there are fast and frequent charging points. The project will demonstrate the functioning of different types of charging points in various circumstances and aims to show that if sufficient charging infrastructure is available the use of electric transport will increase. Market research into how and why people do or do not use electric vehicles will form an important part of the project. Contact: M.van.Casteren@IVV.amsterdam.nl

CENIRELTA (Waterschap Hollandse Delta): The project will demonstrate a new technology for wastewater treatment plants based on anaerobic treatment of the water with anammox (ANAerobic AMMonium OXidation) bacteria. This technique works at low temperatures and low nitrogen concentrations in wastewater. The project will test the technology through a pilot installation on a scale large enough to extrapolate to full scale. First estimates of repeat potential indicate that more than 1 000 wastewater treatment plants in the EU could benefit from implementing the technique. Contact: o.duin@wshd.nl

Hydrochip (Nederlandse Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek): The project aims to demonstrate a new measuring device called Hydrochip, which will provide an opportunity to monitor the implementation of the Water Framework Directive with regard to the ecological parameters phytobenthos and phytoplankton in an innovative way, using molecular biomarkers. Contact: marco.jaspers@tno.nl

LIFE+ Nature (4 projects -15.7 million)

Blues in the Marshes (Vereniging Natuurmonumenten): This project aims to restore the habitat of two highly threatened butterfly species in Europe, the scarce large blue [*Phengaris (Maculinea) teleius*] and dusky large blue [*Phengaris (Maculinea) nausithous*]. Both butterfly species are listed in Annexes II and IV of the Habitats Directive and the project is aiming for a significant improvement in the resilience of their populations. The project area is located within the "Vlijmens Ven, Moerputten and Bossche Broek" Natura 2000 site. Contact: a.stoker@natuurmonumenten.nl

Amsterdam Dune project (Waternet Foundation): The project's overall aim is to restore and improve the characteristic and priority habitat types listed in the Habitats Directive that are part of the "Kennemerland Zuid" Natura 2000 site. The recovery of the area will be encouraged by actions targeting the effects of desiccation and eutrophication, such as the removal of the nitrogen-rich top layer of soil and of invasive species; by restoration of ponds; and by mowing, grazing, and other nature management measures. Contact: jack.wright@waternet.nl

Floodplain development (Vereniging Natuurmonumenten): The main objectives of the project are to enlarge the area of characteristic riverine Natura 2000 site habitats along the river IJssel and to create biotopes for species associated with these habitats and to improve water safety by buffering and preventing the effects of climate change (e.g. high flood risks, but also drying out). In order to restore these habitats and create a more robust ecosystem, land purchase is crucial. Therefore, a total of 83 ha will be purchased (61 ha at Velperwaarden and 22 ha at Koppenwaard). Contact: a.stoker@natuurmonumenten.nl

Peelvenen (Dienst Landelijk Gebied): The project's main aims are to restore, conserve and improve the ecological functioning of the valuable Habitats Directive (Annex I) bog habitat types of the "Deurnsche Peel" and "Mariapeel" Natura 2000 sites and to halt the loss of biodiversity by increasing the natural quality and diversity of wildlife over a surface of more than 2 400 ha. Contact: e.p.l.camps@minlnv.nl

Poland 16 projects (39.3 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (6 projects – 10.5 million)

MOREENERGY (Instytut Mechanizacji Budownictwa i Górnictwa Skalnego): The main objective of this project is to demonstrate an innovative technology using 'micronisation' methods for generating pollutant-free energy from waste biomass. A full-scale prototype demonstration installation will be designed and built to test and document the performance of 'micronisation' techniques in biomass energy production under different operational parameters. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: r.podgorzak@imbigs.org.pl

GeoPyrz ("Geotermia Pyrzyce" Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością): The general objectives of the project involve finding feasible solutions to help Poland source more energy from its geothermal reserves and so contribute to national, EU and global climate action targets. This will be achieved by demonstrating and disseminating information about new methods for improving absorption of energy from geothermal reserves by using different acid-based approaches to remove or dissolve impurities that impede the energy flow. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: geotermia@inet.pl

Spalarnia pirolityczna OS (FU-WI Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością): The main objective of the project is to verify and to promote an innovative technology for treating sewage sludge using a thermal pyrolysis boiler. Findings from previous laboratory-scale tests that combined waste silica with sewage sludge will be up-scaled and applied to demonstrate the potential of a more 'market-ready' boiler installation. Contact: tadeuszfurowicz@fuwi.pl

OZERISE (EC BREC Instytut Energetyki Odnawialnej Sp. z o.o.): This project aims to develop and demonstrate practical tools for planning and adjustment of small-scale renewable energy sources (RES) on farms. A web-based decision-support tool will be tested by a cluster of farmers to enable the effective integration and management of various RES with their energy consumption needs (both for agricultural production and household appliances) to provide the best possible ecological impact and socio-economic benefits. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: gwisniewski@ieo.pl

EKOHEMPKON (Instytut Włókien Naturalnych i Roślin Zielarskich): The main aim of this project is to develop cultivation methods and systems of crop rotation that will enable the rehabilitation of former mining areas. Land remediation will be conducted on the basis of the cultivation of two pioneer crops: an industrial hemp yielding a high biomass and alfa-alfa that is able to assimilate nitrogen by the symbiosis with the nodule

bacteria. The accelerated agricultural remediation will be conducted on a 25 ha site of a disused lignite strip mine. The project also aims to develop a novel, environmentally-sound technology for hemp straw processing and to disseminate its results in Poland and other EU countries. Contact: jerzy.mankowski@iwnirz.pl

HESOFF (Instytut Lotnictwa): The project aims to integrate new technologies with innovative methods for forest cultivation. It will test the effectiveness of phosphites as elicitors of trees' resistance against invasive phytopathogens belonging to genera of *Phytophthora*. It will also implement and put into practice new methods for assessing the state of forests and the effectiveness of cultivation through the use of images provided by Stratospheric Long Endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (SLE UAV). **Contact:** bohdan.naumienko@ilot.edu.pl

LIFE+ Nature (7 projects – 24.3 million)

Capercaillie Protection (Nadleśnictwo Ruszów): This project aims to conserve two of the four remaining populations of capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) in the "Bory Dolnośląskie" and the "Augustowska forest" Natura 2000 sites. Its actions will be carried out by local foresters who will be encouraged to adopt 'simple' conservation methods, such as improvement of habitat and changes in forestry management practices, in combination with the release of individual birds bred in captivity. Contact: ruszow@wroclaw.lasy.gov.pl

Ochrona obszaru PKOG (Województwo Śląskie - Zespół Parków Krajobrazowych Województwa Śląskiego): The project's main objectives are to preserve and protect the valuable habitats of the Czeszochowska Upland in four Natura 2000 sites, to form a network of landscape and natural ecological corridors; and to gain the active support of the local community of the need to protect and preserve the region's typical natural features. Contact: dor@zpk.com.pl

LIFEGALLINAGO (Polskie Towarzystwo Ochrony Ptaków): The project's main objective is to halt the decrease and enhance the population of the great snipe (*Gallinago media*) in the upper Narew valley, the second most important site for the species in Poland. Contact: dmusial@ptop.org.pl

Górna Biebrza (Biebrzański Park Narodowy): The project's overall objective is to increase the biodiversity of the upper Biebrza Valley through the restoration and maintenance of a mosaic of natural and semi natural wetland habitat types. The actions targeting the conservation of the habitats will also benefit a host of rare EU flora and fauna species. Contact: m.silakowski@biebrza.org.pl

Niebieski korytarz Regi (Zachodniopomorski Zarząd Melioracji i Urządzeń Wodnych w Szczecinie): The overall project objective is to increase the biodiversity of the water ecosystems protected by the Natura 2000 sites in the Rega basin, by linking them with an ecological corridor. An additional objective is to restock the salmon population in the project area. Contact: regalife@zzmiuw.pl

"Ostoja Wigierska" (Wigierski Park Narodowy): The main objective of this project is to protect endangered species and habitat types of the "Ostoja Wigierska" Natura 2000 site in north-east Poland. Project actions will target a reduction in invasive species; land purchase and wetland restoration; improvement of river water quality; and the channelling of visitors in sensitive areas. These actions will be accompanied by monitoring and educational activities. Contact: krzysztof.lech@gmail.com

AlkFens_PL (Klub Przyrodników): This large-scale project will focus on the protection of the Annex I habitat type, alkaline fens in 35 Natura 2000 sites located in northern Poland. Potentially, the project is of high importance because it incorporates some 70% of the total area of alkaline fens in northern Poland. Actions will be targeted at preventing the

fens' degradation and ensuring that they achieve or maintain "favourable" conservation status. Contact: robert.stanko@onet.eu

LIFE+ Information and Communication (3 projects – 4.5 million)

Roads for Nature (Fundacja EkoRozwoju): The main objective of the project is to preserve and restore tree avenues, which play an important role as habitats and components of traditional European landscapes. The proposed project is a continuation of a pilot project 'Roads for Nature', which has been carried out in some Polish regions since 2008, so as to cover all of Poland. Contact: Roads.for.Nature@gmail.com

N-M (Fundacja Wspierania Inicjatyw Ekologicznych): The principal objective of this project is to raise public awareness and knowledge of the functioning of the Natura 2000 network, while at the same time contributing to the better implementation of EU environmental legislation in Poland. Contact: sowyfwie@gmail.com

AGROSAFE (Wyższa Szkoła Środowiska): The main aim of this project is to educate farmers and to broaden their knowledge about eutrophication and other environmental consequences of agricultural practices. This should lead to the wider implementation of good farming practices and a reduction in the use of fertilisers and consequently to improvement of the aquatic environment, most notably in the area covered by the project. Overall it will help to reduce Poland's contribution to the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea, in line with the HelCom Recommendation described in the Baltic Sea Action Plan. Contact: rektor@wss.edu.pl

Portugal 1 project (1.2 million)

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 1.2 million)

LIFE Maciço Montanhoso (Direcção Regional de Florestas - Secretaria Regional do Ambiente e Recursos Naturais): The goal of this project is to facilitate the regeneration and conservation of the fragile natural ecosystem of the Natura 2000 network site - Maciço Montanhoso Oriental, including the recovery of plant, snail and bird communities within selected areas of the habitats. These include several endemic Madeiran species, 13 of which are listed in the Birds and Habitats directives. Contact: luisagouveia.sra@gov-madeira.pt

Romania 4 projects (9.7 million)

LIFE+ Nature (3 projects – 9.2 million)

CARPATIA Restoration (Fundatia Conservation Carpathia): The project's main objective is to purchase and then ensure the protection and/or restoration of 1 600 ha of forests inside the "Muntii Fagaras" Natura 2000 site in the upper Dambovită Valley. The target area includes four Annex I forest habitats and two Annex I fluvial habitats. Various Annex II species will benefit indirectly. Contact: barbara@clcp.ro

NORTHWESTGORJ (Environmental Protection Agency Gorj): The objective of this project is to restore two of the degraded habitats of the "Nordul Gorjului de Vest" Natura 2000 site and to establish conservation measures to secure their survival and long-term future. The targeted habitats are 'Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron myrtifolium*; and 'Castanea sativa woods', both of which are included in Annex I of the Habitats Directive. Contact: elisabetaj@yahoo.com

FOR-MARSH (Fundatia Carpati): This project aims to improve the conservation status of three habitats listed as priority for conservation in Annex I of the Habitats Directive in

two Natura 2000 sites in central Romania - "the Forest and Eutrophic Marshes of Prejmer" and "Dealul Cetatii Lempes - Harman Marshes". Contact: titi@icaswildlife.ro

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 project – 0.5 million)

EME Natura2000 (ProPark - Foundation for Protected Areas): The main objective of the project is to build the capacity of Natura 2000 site managers in Romania. It will do this by providing comprehensive training programmes (including in how to communicate about Natura 2000), and to support improved territorial planning in Romania that incorporates biodiversity concerns by providing guidance to the most important economic sectors using land and natural resources on how to contribute actively to the development of regional territorial plans. The project is focused on the Natura 2000 sites, at national level, in Romania. Contact: office@propark.ro

Slovakia 3 projects (4.4 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (2 projects – 2.6 million)

Hydro-climate recovery (People & Water NGO): The project aims to establish environmentally sustainable hydrological conditions via interventions such as the re-cultivation of logging roads and other connecting paths, construction of flow control barriers, water retention ponds and rainwater gardens, and other measures for the prevention of excess rainwater run-off from land. This integrated approach to rainwater protection will have numerous positive effects such as preventing flooding, drought and erosion and mitigating the negative effects of climate change. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: danka@ludiaavoda.sk

KRASCAVE (Statny geologicky ustav Dionyza Stura Bratislava): The project's objective is to reduce the risk of contamination of a key drinking water source in the ecosystem of the Krásnohorská Cave. This will be achieved through the implementation of innovative activities that contribute to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive at a local level. It will achieve this through: water sampling and modelling; developing and testing a prototype facility for securing drinking water supplies for the population; and drawing up of a set of management rules for individual environmentally sensitive sites in order to help reduce risks to the fragile karst ecosystem. Contact: peter.malik@geology.sk

LIFE+ Nature (1 project – 1.8 million)

STERNASK (Slovenská ornitologická spoločnosť/BirdLife Slovensko): The project aims to conserve the populations of the common tern (*Sterna hirundo*) in five Natura 2000 SPAs in the western and northern part of Slovakia, reversing population decreases. The goal is to increase the population of this species, which is listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, by 15% on 2010 figures and increase breeding success by 20%. Contact: demko@vtaky.sk

Slovenia 2 projects (6.1 million)

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects-6.1 million)

SI Natura2000 Management (Ministrstvo za okolje in proctor): The main objective of the project is to prepare the 2014-2020 Natura 2000 Management Programme for Slovenia, which will be adopted by the government. Contact: mladen.berginc@gov.si

LIVEDRAVA (DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia): The project aims to preserve and enlarge populations of species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive and Annex II of the Habitats Directive (fishes and beetles) by managing alluvial forest habitats (Annex I, Habitats Directive) along the Lower Drava River in Slovenia. The project also aims to improve cooperation between the most important stakeholders along the river and to inform the public about the natural value of these Natura 2000 sites and the importance of their conservation. Contact: damijan.denac@dopps.si

Sweden 7 projects (26.6 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (5 projects – 15.9 million)

NOISUN (Municipality of Lerum): The main objective of this project is to demonstrate innovative noise barriers that produce solar energy for distribution to local district heating systems. This will be achieved by installing and evaluating specially adapted solar collectors at major road and rail thoroughfares. Contact: henrik.bengtsson@lerum.se

SUNCOOL (ClimateWell AB): The overall objective of the project is to demonstrate the beneficiary's patented solar thermal collectors with a zero electricity heat pump and energy storage for sustainable heating and cooling. A complete and fully functional installation of 'SunCool' technology will be made at a warehouse in Helsingborg. The system will provide the building with air-conditioning, heating and possibly also hot water. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: per.olofsson@climatewell.com

BUCEFALOS (Skåne Regional Council): The project's main objective is to demonstrate a holistic approach to regional coordination for sustainable resource management of aquatic biomass. To do this it will demonstrate innovative methodologies and technological applications for cultivating and harvesting mussels. It will also restore wetlands and establish algae cultivation sites with a view to cleaning freshwater and providing efficient yields of biomass for biogas. Contact: bo.fransman@skane.se

BIAS (Swedish Defence Research Agency): The overall goal of the project is to ensure that the introduction of underwater noise is at levels that do not adversely affect the marine environment of the Baltic Sea. To this end the project will establish and implement standards and tools for the management of underwater noise in accordance with the Maritime Strategy Framework Directive in the marine region of the Baltic Sea; produce soundscape maps showing the underwater noise generated by commercial vessels; and implement a user-friendly planning tool to enable management of human-induced underwater noise in a straightforward way. Contact: peter.sigra@foi.se

RenewPACK (Xylophane AB): The main objective of this project is to demonstrate the suitability of a new patented material, 'Xylophane', as a barrier material in food packaging. This material is based on a natural polysaccharide derived from agricultural by-products (grain husks) and is therefore renewable and biodegradable. The project will also demonstrate the many possible recycling options for Xylophane and its advantages over existing materials, as well as constructing a prototype pilot plant that will serve as a model for future full-scale plants in Europe. Contact: lisa.bindgard@xylophane.com

LIFE+ Nature (2 projects – 10.8 million)

SandLIFE (County Administrative Board of Skåne): The overall objective of the project is to restore, maintain and improve biodiversity in 23 Natura 2000 network sites on sandy soils in southern Sweden. The project will use already developed methods to restore to a "favourable" conservation status a number of Natura 2000 habitat types and

ensure positive development for species linked to sandy soils. Contact: maria.sandell@lansstyrelsen.se

RECLAIM (The County Administrative Board in Örebro County): The main aim of this project is to reverse the degradation of the "Tysslingen lake" and "Venakarret fen" Natura 2000 sites and to create favourable conditions for continued and sustainable management of targeted habitats and species. The focus will be on enabling good continued management after the end of the project. Contact: jesper.pietsch@lansstyrelsen.se

United Kingdom 8 projects (20.5 million)

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (3 projects – 9.2 million)

UP&FORWARD COMS (Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority): The project will demonstrate how waste policy can be more effectively implemented by municipalities through changing behaviour using targeted communications in specific low-performing areas identified by waste collection data and local demographic statistics. The project will help understand how to evaluate, monitor and develop policies that can only be delivered by active engagement with the public. Contact: peter.davies@gmwda.gov.uk

CSP (WWF UK): The CSP project will support the implementation of EU environmental and maritime policy, using a stakeholder-led approach to contribute to the development of marine strategies, particularly under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, for the achievement of good environmental status of marine waters. The project will develop appropriate stakeholder engagement mechanisms and build stakeholders' capacities to enable them to support delivery of integrated management; to reduce conflicts between coastal and marine-resource users; and to enhance the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Celtic Seas Marine Region. Contact: peter.davies@gmwda.gov.uk

ACUMEN (Environment Agency of England & Wales): This project will demonstrate how methane from expired and non-operational (closed) landfill sites can be captured. Economic and technical uncertainties have so far hampered the wide take-up of new technologies to manage methane emissions from closed landfill sites. 'ACUMEN' will show how these can be overcome through a combination of innovative technologies and techniques, and will establish the technical and economic viability of capturing, using and mitigating methane from closed landfill sites. *Relevant to climate change.* Contact: neil.davies@environment-agency.gov.uk

LIFE+ Nature (4 projects -10.6 million)

N2K Wales (Countryside Council for Wales): The aim of the project is to develop a programme for the management and restoration of all Natura 2000 network sites in Wales. The project would gather information on the current risks to Natura 2000 in Wales, evaluate existing management practices, identify new management approaches, evaluate current and potential new funding arrangements, and prepare Natura 2000 Action Plans, the sum of which constitutes the Natura 2000 Programme. The implementation of the programme would be coordinated via an After-LIFE Implementation Plan. Various communications tools would ensure a proper dissemination of the findings. Contact: c.price@ccw.gov.uk

IPENS (Natural England): This project will develop a programmed approach for achieving target conservation status on all Natura 2000 network sites in England. It will work with key stakeholders at national and regional levels, in the public, private and voluntary sectors, to help them adopt and implement this strategic approach. Contact: NEexternalfunding@naturalengland.org.uk

Scilly rat removal (The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds): The overall purpose of the project is to maintain and enhance the conservation value of the "Isles of Scilly" Natura 2000 site by removing brown rats from two key islands within this SPA. The main target species, storm petrels and the Manx shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*), are a key component of the internationally important seabird assemblage on the isles. Contact: nick.folkard@rspb.org.uk

PIP GB (Scottish Natural Heritage): This project aims to safeguard the future of the most important freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) populations in Great Britain, by tackling threats and implementing best practice conservation methods. The project plans to restore the habitat of freshwater pearl mussels and salmonids in selected river catchments within Great Britain; to secure the long-term survival of existing freshwater pearl mussel populations and prevent their further degradation; and to raise awareness at local, national and international level of freshwater pearl mussel conservation issues. Contact: iain.sime@snh.gov.uk

LIFE+ Information and Communication (1 projects -1.6 million)

Securing the stone-curlew (The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds): The project plans to deliver a comprehensive, integrated suite of communications actions, aimed primarily at farmers and other land managers, to encourage the adoption of management practices beneficial to the stone-curlew (*Burhinus oedipnemos*). The overall objective of the project is to secure the future of the species in the UK by making it much less dependent on conservation work than at present, and therefore much more self-sustaining. Contact: nick.folkard@rspb.org.uk