

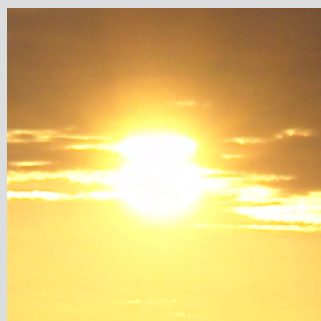
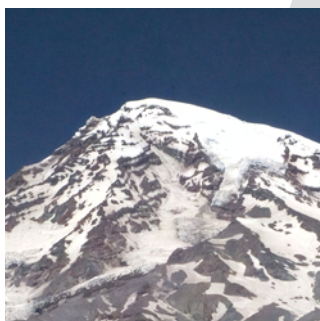
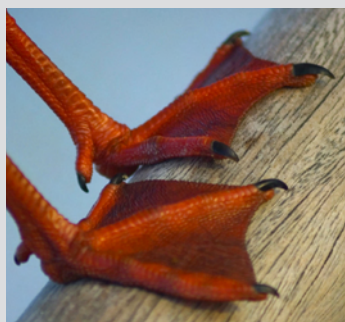
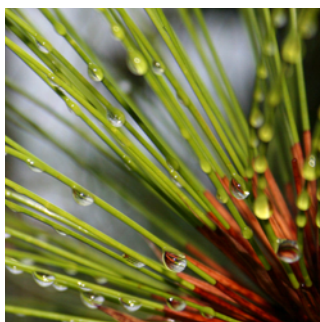
Directorate General Environment, Unit E.4. LIFE

Ex-Post Evaluation of Projects and Activities Financed under the LIFE Programme

Country-by-country analysis

Austria

July 2009



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Document no. 7-3 Austria
Version 1
Date of issue July.2009

Prepared BIM, IL
Checked BIM, TIH, IL
Approved BIM

This report has been prepared as a result of an independent evaluation by COWI being contracted by the Directorate General Environment

The views expressed are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

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1 Executive summary

Austria has been involved in the LIFE Programme since the country's accession to the EU in 1995. A total of 68 projects have received support within the period covered by this evaluation (1996-2006).

Austrian LIFE projects, in general, result in technically successful solutions to environmental problems. The effectiveness at both project and programme level is high. Sustainability of the Nature projects is high, but lower for the Environment projects. LIFE Nature projects are clearly addressing EU-priorities. However, the data is limited for LIFE Environment as Austrian LIFE Environment projects have covered a diverse range of subjects. They also tend to be smaller compared to similar projects in Northern Europe. The main focus of Austrian LIFE Environment projects was related to water, waste and energy. Austrian LIFE Nature projects have mainly focused on habitat restoration in wetlands including rivers and lakes as well as open and dry habitat types.

2 Introduction

This country report, on the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Austria, is part of the overall ex-post evaluation of the LIFE Programme. The evaluation was commissioned in July 2008 and covers all LIFE projects initiated during the period 1996-2006. The overall objective of the evaluation is to assess the relevance and impact of activities and projects financed under the LIFE Programme. The evaluation comprises country studies in all Member States except Bulgaria, which has never carried out any LIFE projects. This report documents the analysis carried out on the implementation of the LIFE Programme in Austria. The ex-post evaluation focuses on assessing the effect of the LIFE Programme on Europe's nature and environment through evaluating results and impacts of LIFE projects implemented under the Nature (NAT) and Environment (ENV) components. The results and impacts have been assessed according to three main evaluation criteria:

- Effectiveness, i.e. the extent to which planned objectives have been reached;
- Sustainability, i.e. the extent to which positive impacts have continued or are likely to continue;
- Utility, i.e. the extent to which impacts address key environmental needs and priorities in the EU and for the stakeholders concerned.

3 Environmental policy overview

Even though there are general guidelines at national level regarding sustainable development, there is no national strategic document listing overall environmental priorities to be addressed in Austria. Looking at environmental policy in Austria, focus has increasingly been given to **climate change and energy** and, to a lesser degree, transport. Greater attention is placed on encouraging more sustainable energy production and use, as well as more sustainable forms of mobility. On the whole, scientific innovation and speedy adaptation of new technologies have been moved to the strategy's centre.

3.1 Nature and Biodiversity

The Austrian Constitution delegates the legal authority for nature preservation and protection measures exclusively to the 9 Länder, while authority for biodiversity rests with the federal level. Consequently, a National Commission on Biodiversity was set up in 1995 to coordinate biodiversity protection activities between the federal and sub-national level. The Austrian Biodiversity Strategy (ABS) is an example of

a national strategic planning approach encompassing the broader aspects of sustainability. The ABS process's history covers a ten years period of regular evaluations and was revised with the "Advanced Biodiversity Strategy" adopted in 2005. Austria's biodiversity is decreasing: 27 per cent of all mammals and birds, 46 per cent of fish and 64 per cent of all reptile species are currently endangered.¹ According to the OECD, the main driver behind this development is the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats: "Efforts to protect nature, biodiversity and landscape do not compensate for the pressure exerted by economic activity".² In addition, the list of Natura 2000 sites in Austria is still incomplete: of 65 habitat-types relevant to Austria, 18 are not sufficiently covered likewise for 12 of 92 animal and plant species.³

Where nature protection is concerned, it is the Länder who have the sole legislative competence while the federal state is responsible for biodiversity. However, a recent report⁴ by the Ministry of the Environment highlights the fact that improved coordination between the Länder would enhance the effectiveness of their sometimes fragmented efforts considerably. This particularly applies to the issue of creating inter-linkage between existing Natura 2000 sites. Furthermore, the establishment of national standards for the management of Natura 2000 sites is explicitly mentioned as an important goal for future coordination efforts.

4 Overview of LIFE projects in Austria

During the period 1996 to 2006, the LIFE Programme co-financed 68 projects in Austria, including 37 Nature projects and 31 Environment projects. A full overview table of the projects is provided in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 provides some summary tables, while Table 4.1 gives a brief overview.

The **LIFE Environment** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme are characterised by a wide variety of themes and approaches from technological applications within the energy, waste water or waste sector to policy implementation related to climate change. The variety of strategic approaches included a series of projects on sustainable building methods, eco-labels and integrated environmental management. The typical type of beneficiary was local authorities, which accounted for 13 projects in total.

The **LIFE Nature** projects co-financed by the LIFE Programme during 1996-2006 mainly comprise projects related to the implementation of the Habitats Directive and the extension of the Natura 2000 network. Within the Habitat related projects, the main habitat types targeted were wetland types including rivers and lakes as well as open and dry habitat types. Typical beneficiaries were public entities i.e. Regional authorities, local authorities, development agencies and Park reserve authorities, which accounted for 24 of the 31 projects.

¹ Umweltbundesamt (2007) Umweltsituation in Österreich. Achter Umweltkontrollbericht des Umweltministers and den Nationalrat, Vienna.

² OECD (2003) OECD Environmental Performance Reviews: Austria, OECD, Paris.

³ Umweltbundesamt (2007) Umweltsituation in Österreich. Achter Umweltkontrollbericht des Umweltministers and den Nationalrat, Vienna.

⁴ Umweltbundesamt (2007) Umweltsituation in Österreich. Achter Umweltkontrollbericht des Umweltministers and den Nationalrat, Vienna.

Table 4.1 Overview of LIFE projects 1996-2006 in Austria

	Number of projects	Total LIFE contribution (million EUR)	Main themes covered ⁵	Average LIFE contribution per project (million EUR)	Average project duration (years)
Environment	37	20.2	Strategic Approaches (27%) Natural Resources and waste, Water (each 24%)	0.5	3.2
Nature	31	39.9	Habitats (94%)	1.3	4.5

Source: BUTLER data

5 Effects of projects implemented

5.1 Results and impacts for Nature projects

Through the LIFE Nature projects many important conservation measures have been put into practice in Austria, thus increasing the knowledge base for nature conservation specialists on these valuable habitats. In addition, related management measures were also implemented, where necessary. Small scale LIFE projects which were tested have also received national funding within the framework of Natura 2000.⁶ Throughout Austria, 65 types of habitats and 92 different animal and plant species (including extremely endangered species such as the brown bear, lynx, fish otter, gopher, fresh water pearl mussel and Danube salmon) are specifically protected by the Habitats Directive. The majority of LIFE Nature projects addressed the re-naturation of rivers and brooks, including the re-establishment of water continuum. In places where weirs and other obstructions interrupted the course of a river, fish migration channels were established. Examples of re-naturation include the rivers Lafnitz, Mur, Pielach, Melk, Mank and Ybbs.⁷ Moors and wetlands, forests and dry grassland projects are the other important categories of habitats protected through LIFE projects in Austria. Species protection included projects for the promotion of the bear population in the Alps, projects reintroducing the bearded vulture and projects which provide better habitat conditions for the great buzzard.

Projects specialising in River management, such as the Restoration and Management of the Alluvial Plain on the Danube project (LIFE98 NAT/A/005422), had an important impact as they created valuable habitats for many endangered species through the re-naturation measures implemented.

The national focal point noted that a quarter to a third of the activities would probably have been implemented without LIFE funding but the implementation of the Natura 2000 network would certainly have been slower. LIFE acted very much as a catalyst and provided valuable examples. The Nature focal point in the Ministry initiated, and regularly organises, annual LIFE coordination platforms where

⁵ For the purpose of this evaluation, the LIFE projects were categorised according to the thematic structure of the LIFE+ Programme (ref. Regulation EC No. 614/2007, Annex II). The themes included for LIFE Nature: Habitat Directive, Birds Directive and Biodiversity. For LIFE Environment: Climate change, air, water, soil, forests, natural resources and waste, chemicals, urban environment, strategic approaches.

⁶ LIFE Nature: A Success story for Nature and Water Conservation in Austria, Lebensministerium publication, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water, Vienna 2007.

⁷ LIFE Nature: A Success story for Nature and Water Conservation in Austria, as above.

all stakeholders are invited. This motivated all participants, eased implementation of LIFE projects, encouraged exchange of information and networking and created synergies across sectors (principally between nature and water) and projects. There has been active networking on LIFE Nature project development and implementation between the river management and the water sectors. Examples of this synergy is the sequence of initiating projects, starting with Lebensraum Huchen, leading to the Wachau project then leading to the ongoing Vernetzung Donau-Ybbs. There are two additional projects building on the previous ones within the geographical area (LIFE Mostviertel Wachau and LIFE Traisen).

International cooperation was not generally a major driver in Austrian Nature projects. Nevertheless, there are a few projects which have international cooperation component as a key element. There is good cooperation between Austria and its neighbours (Hungary, Germany, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Italy), especially on river management projects. Austria has signed a Protocol with Serbia for the Sava River, with Hungary for the Taia River, and with Germany for the Danube. The Great Bustard (Grosstrappe) project between Austria, Hungary and Slovakia is also worthy of mention. International cooperation has a positive influence, increases networking within the EU also enhances the project's image. Project quality generally improves given the international contributions and transfer of know-how. The Kaernten "Obere Drau" project has led to the symposium "Drava River Vision", a very effective result of international cooperation.

5.2 Results and impacts for Environment projects

The National focal point indicates that, of the 37 the LIFE Environment projects implemented in Austria, there are only approximately ten which have remained active and to have had a significant impact and generated follow up activities. Those that have continued to be active tend to be those where the beneficiaries were public authorities. The private beneficiaries tend to finalise activities with the completion of the project. There have been a number of projects which have led to follow-up LIFE projects such as the Air Pollution Klagenfurt Anti-PM 10 Action Programme in cooperation with Graz and the South Tyrol. (LIFE04/ENV/AT/000006). A successful project which generated long-term effects was the Vienna LIRILI/2002/282 project for the restoration of the urban section of the polluted river Liesing which continues to be used by the population.

6 The effectiveness of projects

Effectiveness can be assessed at two levels: the project level, which compares achievements with project objectives, and at programme level, which compares achievements with LIFE Programme objectives.⁸ Nature protection remains the competence of the Länder.

On project level, Austrian Nature projects can, on the whole, be considered as highly effective, with active networking and cooperation between partners, active NGOs and the active participation of the competent national authority at Länder level. All stakeholders confirmed the high quality of project results, and the importance of good monitoring, regular Commission visits and interim reports in reaching these results. The monitoring team mentions that there is a continuous evolution in effectiveness from LIFE II to LIFE III (the LIFE programs monitored by the current team). Applications and reports have been increasingly structured to include an important learning curve in LIFE III. The LIFE platform for stakeholders facilitated networking and has also led to increased effectiveness

⁸ Specific objective for: LIFE Nature: to contribute to the implementation of Council Directive 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive); LIFE Environment: to contribute to the development of innovative and integrated techniques and methods and to the further development of Community environmental policy.

overall. The fact that the Ministry itself has been a beneficiary for large number of LIFE Nature projects has also meant there has been close involvement and follow-up of project results. On a programme level it can be said that LIFE Nature in Austria has contributed considerably to the implementation of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives.⁹

The degree to which the Environment projects reached their objectives, evaluated on a scale from one to five, was given a score of "two" by the National Focal Point, i.e. a low effectiveness. This has to be seen in the light of the role of the Focal Point, for which it is hard to directly follow upon projects results and because the main communication runs between the Commission (incl. the Monitoring Team) and the implementing partner. The LIFE Unit officer and monitoring team were more positive in their evaluations scoring at 3.5 and 4, respectively. Generally speaking, projects can be said to have been effective, with the exception of a few, such as the EWI project 2004/0009 on waste treatment which was terminated as there were no future economic prospects for the planned measures. On the basis of these scores and review of project summaries, the effectiveness is considered medium to high. On the programme level, it can be said that LIFE Environment projects in Austria have contributed, to some extent, to the development of innovative and integrated techniques and methods and to the further development of Community environmental policy. Those projects which have addressed a real need concerning a wide population base for example, the development of a methodology: "Natur im Garten") have been effective in awareness-raising of the general population over a long period. The LIFE Environment programme has played a less central role in the overall contribution to development of environmental policy in Austria as the project portfolio makes up a fraction of the overall funding managed by the Austrian Ministry of the Environment.

7 The sustainability of projects

The national focal point considers sustainability of **LIFE Nature** projects to be very high (indicating a score of 5 on a scale from 1 to 5) and mentions that the type of habitat is an important factor for sustainability - restoration actions in e.g. wetlands and forests are often self-sustaining. The example of the Kalkalpen project, which demonstrated that by destroying access roads leading to a mountainous area, the forest was left to develop naturally. Where the purchase of a larger area of land within LIFE projects is involved, sustainability is ensured as the lands remained under conservation status. Sustainability is generally higher in those projects with permanent nature conservation status. The monitoring team scored sustainability at 4. On this basis sustainability is assessed as high.

For **LIFE Environment** projects, the national focal point scored sustainability at 3.5 on a scale from 1-5 for those projects considered successfully completed and noted that successful projects tend to be those with public authorities as beneficiaries. The project and subject matter, if relevant to the administration, is often supported and adopted by the Länder after completion. Not many examples of sustainable Environment projects were found, but exceptions include the series of projects from the town of Klagenfurt on air pollution, (AUS/2004/006/KAPA; AUS/2006/345/SPAS) where the follow-up LIFE project picked up results and used different methodologies to reduce PM20 and PM2,5 values. On this basis sustainability for Environment projects is assessed as low to medium.

⁹ National focal point and LIFE Nature: A Success story for Nature and Water Conservation in Austria, Lebensministerium publication, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water, Vienna 2007.

8 The utility of projects

When assessing the extent to which Nature projects contribute towards addressing EU environmental problems and priorities and/or national-level environmental problems and priorities, LIFE Nature can be regarded as the main instrument for developing transparency on EU priorities in Austria, according to the Nature focal point. It provides information to the stakeholders and signals where financial resources need to be invested for nature conservation.

Within the nature conservation projects in Austria financed by LIFE, land purchase has been an important component as it helps to secure land under protective status for nature conservation permanently. For the competent local authorities, Natura 2000 is not always a major priority and therefore the conflicting use of water resources within Natura 2000 sites has been a controversial issue, resulting court cases. Similarly, the forest authorities have been known to complain to the Commission about the restrictive nature conservation measures introduced through LIFE projects. Also, the rehabilitation and reintroduction of dry grassland, including the cleaning and erosion of bushes in order to achieve this landscape (Trockenrasenwiederherstellung) was a difficult concept for the local population to understand as they felt Nature was destroyed in the process.

When assessing the extent to which LIFE Environment projects contribute towards addressing EU and/or national-level environmental problems and priorities, the national focal point noted that whilst projects addressed the priorities and problems, the proposed solutions were not subsequently applied to resolve these problems on a European level. The results of individual projects only had a limited influence on future or additional policy (of EC or MS). The areas mostly targeted by projects which are in line with EU priorities are: urban air, electronic waste, and the Water Framework Directive.

Austria profits from very good funding sources for environmental protection and management. This is especially true for private enterprises which can apply for specific funds for investment contributions of up to 30 per cent. Only for purposes of validation or public relations would they turn to the LIFE programme. The LIFE process and administrative procedure are often too complex for public enterprises and costing within the project categories has been difficult for firms. Administration tends to be complex and cumbersome for beneficiaries when compared to other projects in the environment such as SAVE and ALTERNER and the National fund of "Haus der Zukunft" where administration is simpler.

Appendix 1 Comprehensive overview of LIFE Projects in Austria

In connection with the ex-post evaluation, data was extracted from the BUTLER database of the LIFE Unit. Table 1 and Table 2 below provide an overview of the information available on each project as well as the LIFE+ theme attached by the evaluation team to the project. The budget figures for LIFE co-financing do not necessarily correspond to the actual payments made.

Table 2 Overview of LIFE Environment Projects in Austria

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE96 ENV/A/000282	Industrial solution for the nitrate problem in waste water	LIFE II	1996	1996	1998	1,775,320	312,380	SME	No	Water
LIFE96 ENV/A/000286	Using cold degermination with membranes instead of pasteurisation for the degermination of beer	LIFE II	1996	1996	1998	2,792,731	359,379		No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE96 ENV/A/000297	Using a fluidized bed steam dryer for drying of surplus sludge from paper factory's waste water treatment	LIFE II	1996	1997	1998	989,424	291,290	International enterprise	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE96 ENV/A/000314	Construction of a 100m ³ /H demonstration plant for treating groundwater contaminated with perchloroethylene for use as drinking water	LIFE II	1996	1997	2000	1,295,607	634,587		No	Water
LIFE96 ENV/A/000327	Environmental sustainable vehicles and transport logistic for public transport and freight distribution in tourist resorts	LIFE II	1996	1996	2002	1,708,867	854,434	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE97 ENV/A/000389	_____ Solids control plan for reservoirs	LIFE II	1997	1997	1998	5,632,954	360,640	Mixt enterprise	No	Water
LIFE97 ENV/A/000390	Application of membrane technology to recover process waters for re-use by recycling within the food and beverage industry, environmental management improvements	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	1,670,637	289,166	SME	No	Natural resources and waste

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE97 ENV/A/000393	Voluntary Eco-Management and Audit scheme (EMAS) for local community - demonstration project	LIFE II	1997	1997	1999	348,655	174,327	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE97 ENV/A/000394	Innovative mobility concept for a medium sized European city to improve the quality of living and of the environment.	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	805,756	341,300	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE98 ENV/A/000547	Comparison of technology, costs and environmental benefit of wastewater treatment plants in mountainous areas in the Alps	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	1,616,183	550,000	NGO-Foundation	Yes	Water
LIFE98 ENV/A/000548	Excavation Material and Recycling Material as Backfill for Pipeline Trenches(incl. Compaction Control)	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	1,382,698	685,956	Local authority	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE98 ENV/A/000551	Development of a Criteria Catalogue for the Consideration of Environmental Protection in Procurement and Placing of Contracts	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	444,297	222,149	National authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE99 ENV/A/000390	Evaluation and preliminary assessment of old deposits.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,633,486	816,743	Research institutions	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/A/000391	Coating molybden pins to reduce waste water freight	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	1,019,753	304,502	International enterprise	No	Water
LIFE99 ENV/A/000392	New services for the sustainable retrofitting of buildings.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	494,175	247,088	Development agency	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE99 ENV/A/000394	SYLVIE - Systematic noise abatement in inner city residential areas.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	826,406	413,203	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE99 ENV/A/000395	Environmental Cost Accounting in Industrial Enterprises.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2001	355,806	106,742		No	Strategic Approaches

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE99 ENV/A/000396	Program 'Ours Gardens - natural and living' Sustainable and ecofriendly design and cultivation of public green areas and private gardens.	LIFE II	1999	2000	2004	1,209,430	604,025	Regional authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE99 ENV/A/000398	Implementation of anaerobic digestion in the processing technology of rendering plants.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	5,065,878	838,761		No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE99 ENV/A/000401	Residue-free Flue Gas Dust Purification - Complete elimination of residues from flue gas dust purification through feedback into materials cycles (in 2 phases).	LIFE II	1999	1999	2000	498,310	140,772	International enterprise	No	Air
LIFE99 ENV/A/000403	Management of sensible water uses with the help of innovative sensor technology.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2002	728,984	345,416	Local authority	No	Water
LIFE99 ENV/A/000406	Recycling of organic wastes through cofermentation in municipal sewage sludge digesters.	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	731,716	355,684	Research institutions	No	Natural resources and waste
LIFE00 ENV/A/000239	Guidelines for sustainable construction site management	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	1,139,341	369,054	Local authority	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE00 ENV/A/000240	Graz: Noise and emission reduction through the promotion of alternative means of transport for the citizens personal well-being	LIFE II	2000	2001	2003	1,012,757	504,474	Local authority	No	Urban environment
LIFE00 ENV/A/000242	Biofuel logistics and Production Plant	LIFE II	2000	2001	2004	1,041,137	300,195		No	Climate change
LIFE00 ENV/A/000243	S-House: innovative use of renewable resources demonstrated by means of an office and exhibition building	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	1,507,308	751,974	Research institutions	No	Natural resources and waste

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE00 ENV/A/000249	Integrated Environmental Management for Sustainable Development in the alpin region Grosses Walsertal - Austria	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	1,065,180	504,205	NGO- Foundation	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE02 ENV/A/000282	Living River Liesing - Demonstrative Ecological Reconstruction of a Heavily Modified Waterbody in an Urban Environment	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	2,005,350	770,500	Local author- ity	No	Water
LIFE02 ENV/A/000284	Environmental-technic hall from the higher school for environment and economics	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	659,760	152,734	Local author- ity	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE02 ENV/A/000285	Multifunctional company and administration building with logistics and cultural centre in passive house standard in sustainable timber construction	LIFE III	2002	2001	2004	2,149,749	780,241	SME	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE03 ENV/A/000002	Development and successful market penetration of HFC-free and eco-efficient cold appliances for the commercial use	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	767,217	370,560	Research institutions	No	Strategic Approaches
LIFE03 ENV/A/000006	Centralised Monitoring of Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Plants	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	642,500	147,450	SME	No	Water
LIFE04 ENV/AT/000006	Klagenfurt's Anti-PM 10 Action Programme in co-operation with Graz and the South-Tyrol	LIFE III	2004	2004	2008	4,058,686	1,826,193	Local author- ity	No	Air
LIFE04 ENV/AT/000007	The Multi Life Cycle Centre for electric and electronic equipment	LIFE III	2004	2004	2007	2,842,527	740,258	SME	No	Natural re- sources and waste
LIFE04 ENV/AT/000009	Ecological and Economical Waste Im- mobilisation	LIFE III	2004	2004	2007	2,668,840	584,127	SME	No	Natural re- sources and waste

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing budget (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	LIFE+ theme
LIFE06 ENV/A/000341	RAINWater MANagement and treatment plant Vienna-Blumental (RAINMAN)	LIFE III Extension	2006	2005	2010	7,143,950	1,903,000	Local authority	No	Water
LIFE06 ENV/A/000345	Sound and Particle Absorbing System	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2010	2,484,067	1,204,533	Local authority	No	Air

Table 3 Overview of LIFE Nature Projects in Austria

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE96 NAT/A/003226	Wetland management in the Upper Waldviertel.	LIFE II	1996	1996	1999	868,418	434,209	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/A/004117	Wilderness area Dürrenstein - Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	LIFE II	1997	1997	2001	7,402,147	4,441,288	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE97 NAT/A/004207	Hörfeld-Moor (Kärnten-Steiermark)	LIFE II	1997	1997	2000	526,540	263,270	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/A/005413	Water World March-Thaya-Auen	LIFE II	1998	1998	2003	2,372,358	1,186,179	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/A/005417	National park Thayatal / Niederösterreich	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	11,328,429	1,030,887	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/A/005418	Pannonian sanddunes	LIFE II	1998	1998	2003	754,842	452,905	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/A/005420	Region Wildernessriver Lafnitz	LIFE II	1998	1998	2001	1,030,826	360,789	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE98 NAT/A/005422	Restoration and management of the alluvial flood plain of the River Danube (Alluvial Zone National Park)	LIFE II	1998	1998	2004	2,822,030	1,411,015	Park-Reserve authority	No	Birds
LIFE98 NAT/A/005423	Water management in the nature reserve Rhinedelta	LIFE II	1998	1998	2002	521,918	260,959	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/A/005915	Management of Natural Forests in the National Park Kalkalpen	LIFE II	1999	1999	2003	3,425,056	1,240,155	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/A/005916	The Wengermoor Project	LIFE II	1999	1999	2004	1,644,732	822,366	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE99 NAT/A/006054	Living space of Danube salmon	LIFE II	1999	1999	2004	3,560,969	1,780,484	Regional authority	No	Habitats

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE99 NAT/A/006055	Combine of the flood plain-forests of the Upper Drau-river valley (Kärnten)	LIFE II	1999	1999	2004	6,285,218	1,634,157	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/A/007051	Management of floodplains on the Tisza	LIFE II	2000	2001	2006	435,326	217,663	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/A/007053	Wild river landscape of the Tyrolean Lech	LIFE II	2000	2001	2007	7,824,717	3,873,235	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/A/007055	Schütt-Dobratsch	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005		1,013,978	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE00 NAT/A/007069	Protecting the habitat of myosotis rehsteineri in Bregenz	LIFE II	2000	2001	2005	2,040,000	1,020,000	Local authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/A/008518	Restoration of Danube river banks	LIFE III	2002	2002	2006	1,777,750	711,100	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE02 NAT/A/008519	Conservation and management of the brown bear in Austria	LIFE III	2002	2005	2006	866,445	433,223	NGO-Foundation	No	Habitats
LIFE03 NAT/A/000009	WACHAU	LIFE III	2003	2003	2008	5,200,000	2,600,000	Development agency	No	Habitats
LIFE03 NAT/A/000010	Habitat management in the SPA Weidmoos	LIFE III	2003	2003	2008	1,210,000	605,000	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE03 NAT/A/000011	River management of the central (inner) river Mur	LIFE III	2003	2003	2007	2,125,000	1,062,500	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/AT/000001	Lafnitz - habitat cross-linking on an Alpine pannonical river	LIFE III	2004	2003	2008	4,567,454	2,000,000	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/AT/000002	Pannonic Steppes and Dry Grasslands	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	1,459,000	875,400	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/AT/000003	Alluvial and slope forests of the Upper Danube Valley	LIFE III	2004	2004	2010	3,750,000	1,500,000	Regional authority	No	Habitats
LIFE04 NAT/AT/000006	Donau- Ybbs Linkage	LIFE III	2004	2004	2009	3,150,771	1,575,386	Regional authority	No	Habitats

Id.	Title	LIFE generation	Funding year	Start year	End year	Total budget (EUR)	LIFE co-financing (EUR)	Beneficiary type	International partners (yes/no)	Directive (Birds, Habitats) or biodiversity
LIFE05 NAT/A/000077	Cross-border Protection of the Great Bustard in Austria	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	5,840,760	3,504,456	NGO- Foundation	No	Birds
LIFE05 NAT/A/000078	Conservation strategies for woodlands and rivers in the Gesäuse Mountains	LIFE III Extension	2005	2005	2010	2,363,206	1,181,603	Park-Reserve authority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/A/000123	Bisamberg habitat management	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	727,000	436,200	Regional au- thority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/A/000124	Untersberg-Vorland	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	819,500	409,750	Regional au- thority	No	Habitats
LIFE06 NAT/A/000127	Life in Upper Drau River	LIFE III Extension	2006	2006	2011	3,768,262	1,531,305	Regional au- thority	No	Habitats

Appendix 2 Summary tables on LIFE Environment projects in Austria

Table 4 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Austria by year, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	5	8.6	2.5	2.8	0.5
	1997	4	8.5	1.2	2.3	0.3
	1998	3	3.4	1.5	3.3	0.5
	1999	10	12.6	4.2	3.2	0.4
	Total	22	33.0	9.2	3.0	0.4
LIFE III	2000	5	5.8	2.4	3.4	0.5
	2002	3	4.8	1.7	3.7	0.6
	2003	2	1.4	0.5	4.0	0.3
	2004	3	9.6	3.2	3.3	1.1
	Total	13	22	8	3.5	0.6
LIFE III extension	2005	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2006	2	9.6	3.1	4.5	1.6
	Total	2	9.6	3.1	4.5	1.6
Grand total		37	64.2	20.2	3.2	0.5
Comparative figures for all ENV projects		1,076	1,947.7	615.9	3.3	0.6

Table 5 Overview of LIFE ENV projects in Austria 1996-2006 by theme

LIFE+ theme	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Climate change	1	3%	1.0	2%	0.3	1%
Air	3	8%	7.0	11%	3.2	16%
Water	9	24%	21.9	34%	5.3	26%
Soil	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Forests	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Natural resources and waste	9	24%	18.5	29%	5.4	27%
Chemicals	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Urban environment	5	14%	5.6	9%	2.7	13%
Strategic approaches	10	27%	10.2	16%	3.3	16%
Total	37	100%	64.2	100%	20.2	100%

Table 6 Austria LIFE ENV projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	1	3%	0.4	1%	0.2	1%
Regional authority	1	3%	1.2	2%	0.6	3%
Local authority	13	35%	24.3	38%	9.5	47%
Development agency	1	3%	0.5	1%	0.2	1%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	16	43%	26.5	41%	10.6	53%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	3	8%	2.5	4%	0.7	4%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	1	3%	5.6	9%	0.4	2%
Mixed enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Public enterprise	6	16%	11.7	18%	2.9	14%
Sub-total	10	27%	19.9	31%	4.0	20%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	2	5%	2.7	4%	1.1	5%
Research institutions	4	11%	4.6	7%	2.3	11%
University	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	6	16%	7.3	11%	3.3	17%
None indicated	5	14%	10.6	16%	2.2	11%
Total	37	100%	64.2	100%	20.2	100%

Appendix 3 Summary tables on LIFE Nature projects in Austria

Table 7 Overview of LIFE NAT projects in Austria, 1996-2006

Generation	Year	Number of projects	Total budget (EUR million)	Total LIFE co-financing budget (EUR million)	Average duration (years)	Average LIFE funding per project (EUR million)
LIFE II	1996	1	0.9	0.4	3.0	0.4
	1997	2	7.9	4.7	3.5	2.4
	1998	6	18.8	4.7	4.3	0.8
	1999	4	14.9	5.5	4.8	1.4
	Total	13	42.5	15.3	4.2	1.2
LIFE III	2000	4	10.3	6.1	4.8	1.5
	2002	2	2.6	1.1	2.5	0.6
	2003	3	8.5	4.3	4.7	1.4
	2004	4	12.9	6.0	5.3	1.5
	Total	13	34	17	4.5	1.3
LIFE III extension	2005	2	8.2	4.7	5.0	2.3
	2006	3	5.3	2.4	5.0	0.8
	Total	5	13.5	7.1	5.0	1.4
Grand total		31	90.5	39.9	4.5	1.3
Comparative figures for all NAT projects		771	1,224.1	637.2	4.2	0.8

Table 8 Categories of LIFE NAT projects in Austria, 1996-2006

LIFE NAT themes	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Habitats Directive	29	94%	81.8	90%	35.0	88%
Birds Directive	2	6%	8.7	10%	4.9	12%
Biodiversity projects	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Total	31	100%	90.5	100%	39.9	100%

Table 9 Austria LIFE NAT projects 1996-2006 according to beneficiary type

Beneficiary type	No. of projects	In % of total	Total budget (EUR million)	In % of total	LIFE contribution (EUR million)	In % of total
Public entities						
National authority	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Regional authority	18	58%	60.9	67%	25.3	63%
Local authority	1	3%	2.0	2%	1.0	3%
Development agency	1	3%	5.2	6%	2.6	7%
Intergovernmental body	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Park-reserve authority	4	13%	10.4	11%	4.5	11%
Sub-total	24	77%	78.5	87%	33.5	84%
Public and private enterprises						
International enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Large enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
SME Small and medium sized enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Mixed enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Public enterprise	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
NGOs and research						
NGO-Foundation	7	23%	11.9	13%	6.4	16%
Research institutions	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
University	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Training centre	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Sub-total	7	23%	11.9	13%	6.4	16%
None indicated	0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Total	31	100%	90.5	100%	39.9	100%