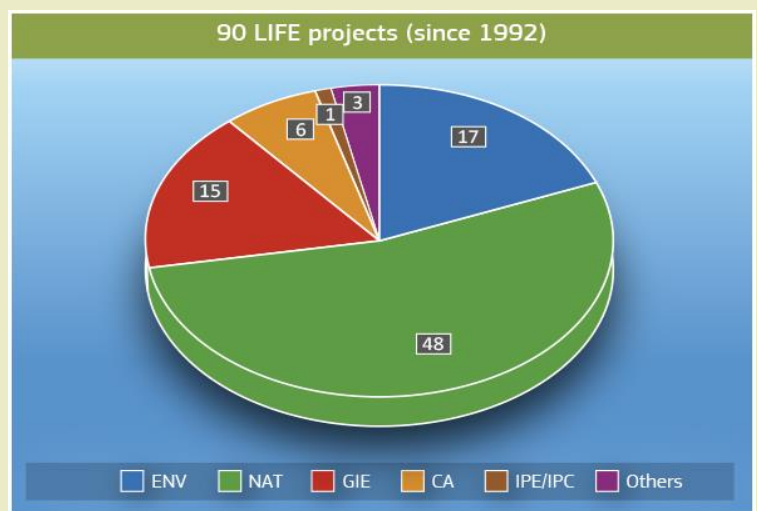




This document provides an overview of LIFE in Poland. It showcases key data and some of the latest LIFE projects.

You will also find contact details and other useful resources and a full list of current and recently-finished LIFE projects.

Every year calls for project proposals are launched covering the LIFE programme's priority areas.



Investment in LIFE projects in Poland (€ million)

	Total investment	EU contribution
ALL LIFE projects	228.5	125
Environment and Resource Efficiency (ENV)	34	17
Nature and Biodiversity (NAT)	138.5	76
Environmental Governance and Information (GIE)	22	12
Climate Action (CA)	16	9
Integrated (IPE/IPC)	17	10
Others	1	0.8

ABOUT LIFE

The LIFE programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action. It has been running since 1992 and has co-financed more than 4 500 projects across the EU and in third countries, mobilising over €9 billion and contributing more than €4 billion to the protection of the environment and climate. The budget for the LIFE programme for 2014–2020 is set at €3.4 billion in current prices, with a sub-programme for environment and a sub-programme for climate action.

Types of LIFE project:

- Traditional (Environment and Resource Efficiency; Nature and Biodiversity; Environmental Governance and Information; Climate Change Mitigation; Climate Change Adaptation; Climate Governance and Information).
- Integrated (Environment, Nature or Climate Action)
- Preparatory
- Capacity-building

Other types of LIFE funding:

- NGO operating grants
- Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCF)
- Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)

NCF and PF4EE are joint initiatives with the European Investment Bank, which manages the two funds. For more information visit: <http://ec.europa.eu/life/>

LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency

This LIFE priority area is aimed at developing, testing and demonstrating best practices, solutions and integrated approaches to environmental challenges, as well as improving the related knowledge base.

To date, the LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency strand (formerly the LIFE Environment Policy and Governance component) has co-financed 17 projects in Poland, representing a total investment of €34 million, of which €17 million has been provided by the EU.

The completed projects were carried out by universities, research institutes, NGOs, SMEs and a local municipality (Gniezno). These projects tackled the following themes: integrated management; improvement of water quality and water resources quality; diffuse pollution in a river basin; energy regeneration; renewables energies (biogas, geothermal, solar and wind) and energy supply; energy efficiency/saving (demonstrating an innovative system for the efficient management of electrical energy in private households); soil improvement; waste management; sewage sludge treatment; site rehabilitation/decontamination (e.g. rehabilitation of areas used for the mining of lignite); forestry/forest management (evaluating the health of forests and monitoring of stand dynamics in Białowieża Forest with remote sensing techniques; and air pollution and public health protection (minimising the negative impact of air pollution on public health by developing a new air pollution management and information system).

There is one ongoing project in Poland. The aim of the ForBioSensing project is to develop and apply a monitoring methodology for large forest areas using innovative techniques. The project is coordinated by the Instytut Badawczy Lenictwa over an 81-month period.

The project presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Environment project in Poland.



Demo installation for electricity/heat COGENERATION with gasification of fuel based on municipal waste and sewage sludge (LIFE COGENERATION PL) LIFE12 ENV/PL/000013

LIFE COGENERATION PL developed an innovative approach to the pyrolytic combustion of waste and sludge for the cogeneration of electricity and heat, particularly targeted at small to medium municipalities. The project reached or exceeded all technological parameters, it also increased the environmental awareness of the local community in Poland by carrying out information and promotion activities, and demonstrated the technology to investors, designers, and local and state administrations.

The project beneficiaries designed, constructed, installed and demonstrated a prototype for energy generation from municipal waste and sewage sludge, with alternative fuel forming, gasification process and highly-efficient cogeneration along a single process line. They evaluated and optimised key parameters of individual operations of the technological process. This formed the basis for an Environmental Impact Statement - a document presenting the environmental impacts of the installation (in accordance with the Polish Act, Ustawa z dn. 31/10/2008). An Energy Balance document was produced, for energy flow throughout the whole technological process, while an Economic Analysis document presented evidence for the economic feasibility of the technology. LIFE COGENERATION PL supports EU policy directives concerning waste management and wastewater treatment among others. It also relates to national legislative acts, including the Polish Waste Management Law.

To increase knowledge among target audiences for this newly-developed technology for managing waste, the project team organised 17 national and 3 international (EU) debates/informational meetings, and 15 workshops for the direct demonstration of the technological process. The project's pilot technology enables a reduction of the volume of sewage sludge stored in sedimentation ponds, and therefore a reduction in the land needed for sedimentation ponds, with reduced associated smells and insect nuisance. It will also increase the volume of energy produced from renewable sources. Specifically, the pilot technology reached a processing capacity of 310 kg/h of sludge and waste; 240 kg/h of sieve fraction of the communal waste; 61 kg/h of dried sewage sludge; and 9 kg/h of plastic waste.

The innovative technology, for the management of the energy fraction of municipal waste and sewage sludge, used a unique gasification process and a highly-efficient cogeneration process for producing electricity and heat. The energetic value of the syngas produced was 5.6 MJ/m³. One kg of fuel gives up to 1 kW of electrical energy generation. Heat recovery was 485 kW for every 300 kg of fuel. These results exceeded the initial target parameters.

For further information:
<http://lifecogeneration.pl/>

LIFE Nature and Biodiversity

This LIFE priority area is aimed at developing, testing and demonstrating best practices, solutions and integrated approaches to contribute to the development and implementation of nature and biodiversity policy and legislation, as well as improving the related knowledge base.

To date, the LIFE Nature and Biodiversity component has co-financed 48 projects in Poland. These represent a total investment of €138.5 million, of which €76 million was contributed by the EU.

The completed projects focused mainly on the conservation of habitats and species. Habitats-related projects focused on the following: Baltic raised bogs in Pomerania; habitats for rare butterflies of wet, semi-natural meadows; aquatic warbler habitat management through sustainable systems of biomass use; xerothermic grasslands in Poland; habitats in the "Błędowska Desert" Natura 2000 site; priority sand habitats; Kampinos forests; wetlands in Biebrza and Puszcza; reconstructing habitats and curbing the influence of invasive species in five Polish national parks; alkaline fens in Northern Poland; hydrogenic habitats; caves; and military areas. Species-focused projects targeted the European bison in the Białowieża Forest; the aquatic warbler in Poland and Germany; the lesser and greater spotted eagles; white stork; priority birds under intensive urban pressure; amphibians in north-eastern Poland; capercaillie; bats; and waterfowl and wading birds in the National Warta mouth park. The projects had durations of between 34 and 81 months. The beneficiaries included research institutes and NGOs, as well as local and regional authorities.

There are 11 ongoing projects in Poland. Some are focused on the conservation and restoration of the following habitats: the hydrological system in the Middle basin of Biebrza Valley; the Upawa river floodplain; and the inland delta of the Nida river. The others are targeting the conservation and restoration of the following species: great snipe; white stork in the River Valleys of Eastern Poland; osprey in selected SPA Natura 2000 sites; waterbird habitats in the Upper Vistula River Valley; and rare amphibians and reptile species in Natura 2000 sites. The beneficiaries are NGOs, local, regional and national authorities, as well as park authorities. The projects have an expected duration of between 36 and 91 months.

The project presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Nature project in Poland.



Protection of valuable natural habitats in Ponidzie (ZSiNPK_Kielce_LIFE_PL) LIFE13 NAT/PL/000038

The project resulted in the improved conservation status of 55.4 ha of calcareous grasslands, 3.9 ha of xeric grasslands, 0.16 ha of inland salt meadows, and 7.7 ha of thermophilous oak woodlands.

It also secured the conservation of two endangered plant species listed in the Annexes of the Habitats Directive: one stand of *Serratula lycopifolia* and four stands of *Carlina onopordifolia*.

The human pressure on valuable habitats has been reduced by streamlining the tourist traffic, as well as by preventive actions such as patrols by authorities in the landscape parks.

Awareness among local communities has increased through educational meetings, workshops, conferences and the dissemination of project results.

Grazing had a decisive effect on the maintenance of protected habitats in three Natura 2000 network sites: Ostoja Nidziańska, Ostoja Kozubowska and Stawiany. Monitoring of the effectiveness of actions indicated that grazing by sheep, goats and horses contributed to an increased area of calcareous grasslands, xeric grasslands and thermophilous oakwood habitats. In one location, a new site of *Carlina onopordifolia* was discovered, which requires special attention and care due to the rarity of this species in the region. Sheep contribute to the elimination of undesirable invasive grass species (e.g. *Inula ensifolia*, *Brachypodium pinnatum*).

For further information:
<http://life.pk.kielce.pl>

LIFE Environmental Governance and Information

This priority area is aimed at raising awareness of environmental matters, supporting the communication, management and dissemination of environmental information, and promoting better environmental governance by broadening stakeholder involvement.

This strand (formerly the LIFE+ Information and Communication component) has co-financed 15 projects in Poland so far. This represents a total investment of €22 million, of which €12 million was provided by the EU.

The completed projects contributed to:

- increased knowledge and awareness of threats posed by fire and of ways to prevent forest fires among rural residents and the general public, especially people who use forest areas for recreational purposes;
- raised awareness about risks caused by asbestos and encouraged public institutions and citizens to be more engaged in asbestos removal in Poland;
- increasing the general public's knowledge and awareness of the threats linked to forest fires and ways to prevent them; identifying the best practices for protecting biodiversity in forest areas, especially within Natura 2000 sites;
- raised awareness of climate change among leaders at county level, and to stimulate initiatives supporting practical local measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change; improved awareness and appreciation of Natura 2000 among Polish citizens;
- reducing the negative impact of climate change on the ecosystem of Warsaw and use this experience to encourage other Polish cities to undertake similar actions;
- improved awareness and appreciation of the Natura 2000 network, in order to enhance cooperation between key stakeholders and contribute to a better implementation of the EU's environmental legislation in Poland;
- convincing managers and employees of 3 000 companies covering six sectors (production-construction, wood, automotive mechanics, printing, food, and personal services such as hairdressers and beauticians) to protect the environment through a more efficient use of natural resources; and
- preserve and restore tree avenue.

These projects were coordinated by national authorities and one NGO over an average period of 36 months.

There are four ongoing projects, whose objectives are to: increase the efficiency of the implementation of national and EU legislation on nature protection (mainly the Habitats and Birds directives) as well as to facilitate law enforcement in the field of nature protection through pilot educational activities for all stakeholders involved in the nature conservation process; propose a cohesive and multifaceted educational and informational campaign designed to conserve trees and support the development of green infrastructure; increase knowledge and awareness in Carpathian local communities concerning the need to protect biodiversity in rural areas; and carry out a broad information and awareness-raising campaign linking air quality forecasts, expanded monitoring, and modern methods of education. These ongoing projects have a duration of between 30 and 60 months. They are being implemented by NGOs, national authorities and an SME.

The project presented in the box below is an example of a successful Environmental governance project in Poland.



Preparation of a strategy of adaptation to climate change with use of city climate mapping and public participation (LIFE_ADAPTCITY_PL) LIFE13 INF/PL/000039

The main project product was the climate adaptation strategy for the City of Warsaw ('Strategy for adaptation to climate change for the City of Warsaw until 2030 with a prospect until 2050'). After a long process of consultation with the city administration and with the city inhabitants, the document was approved and formally adopted by the City Council. The strategy describes challenges related to climate change and indicates necessary actions to combat the adverse consequences of climate change in the city. It is now a solid reference for other city policies

and strategic documents, including spatial development policy.

The project has encouraged other large cities to develop their own climate adaptation plans and concrete actions, by means of a series of 2-day conferences in the 11 cities where climate adaptation problems were discussed and good practices shared. As a result of the cities' cooperation within the project, the Union of Polish Metropolises (Associated beneficiary) decided to set up a permanent 'unit for adaptation to climate change', to enhance cooperation and exchange of good adaptation practices among the major Polish cities.

Two public opinion surveys (at the beginning and at the end of the project) were conducted to learn the Warsaw inhabitants' attitude to problems of climate change and their knowledge about adaptation to climate change. The research has confirmed a positive change in awareness and attitudes to the subject, which can partly be attributed to the project's impact.

The project produced a range of publications and analyses on climate change that supported the process of creating the adaptation strategy.

An education trail dedicated to problems of climate change adaptation in urban areas was built in one of the city parks, supplemented with education materials for teachers allowing them to conduct lessons on climate adaptation in the open air. All education and communication products were used to support the strategy consultation process and to educate about adaptation to climate change. Numerous articles about the project were published, not only in the local media but in national newspapers. The project representatives were often invited onto various TV or radio stations to talk about the project actions.

For further information:

<http://adaptcity.pl/>

Sub-programme for Climate Action (LIFE 2014-2020)

LIFE Climate Change Mitigation and LIFE Climate Change Adaptation

The Climate Change Mitigation priority area is helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, notably by contributing to the implementation and development of related policy and legislation, improving the knowledge base, developing integrated approaches, and developing and demonstrating innovative technologies, systems, methods and instruments.

The Climate Change Mitigation strand has co-financed three projects in Poland. The total investment for these amounts to €6 million, of which the EU will provide €3.5 million. The LIFE-UrbanWind.PL project will test an innovative compact wind turbine generator system "Urban WindPower Station" set in urban space. The LIFE BIOBCOMPO project aims to reduce the environmental footprint of new vehicles through innovative low density thermoplastic composites derived from renewable (bio-based) sources, in order to meet the GHG emission reduction target of the 2011 EU Transport White Paper. The overall objective of the Refrigerants LIFE Cycle project is to limit the emission of fluorinated greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The projects have durations of 30 to 36 months.

The Climate Change Adaptation priority area is supporting efforts to increase resilience to climate change, in particular by contributing to the implementation and development of related policy and legislation, improving the knowledge base, developing integrated approaches, and developing and demonstrating innovative technologies, systems, methods and instruments.

To date, the Climate Change Adaptation strand has co-financed one project in Poland. The total investment for this amounts to €6 million, of which the EU will provide €3 million. The LIFERADOMKLIMA-PL project will be carried out by the municipality of Radom and have a duration of 65 months. More details about its objectives can be found in the box below; its results will be added in due course.



Adaptation to climate change through sustainable management of water of the urban area in Radom City (LIFERADOMKLIMA-PL) LIFE14 CCA/PL/000101

LIFERADOMKLIMA-PL's overall objective is to make the city of Radom more resilient to climate change by building demonstration 'green/blue infrastructure' for managing extreme storm water flows and controlling local flood risks. The aim is to mitigate extreme flows of water coming from outside the city and increase storm water retention by restoring and creating multi-use retention areas (while creating habitats for biodiversity), and by re-naturalising the river to restore its natural retention capacity.

Specific objectives for the inner city are to: demonstrate new ways to mitigate extreme runoffs on sealed surfaces in the inner city to minimise local flooding, extreme overflow to drainage systems and inflow to natural habitats of the city river; integrate and enhance biodiversity in all project actions, particularly restoration of habitats in urban water bodies and creation of micro-habitats in the city's climate adaptation infrastructure; mainstream climate adaptation into city planning and increase knowledge on the subject for informed decision-making at local level through the establishment, operation and assistance of two working groups with broad stakeholder participation throughout the project's implementation; raise awareness of and build capacity for climate adaptation through building urban green/blue infrastructure to promote understanding of the impacts of climate change on economic, social and environmental conditions as well as health in the city, and to communicate the importance of cost-effective adaption options; and exchange experience in climate change adaptation through building urban green/blue infrastructure and a territorial multi-level adaptation approach. Outputs such as vulnerability assessment, a comprehensive approach to multi-level territorial rainwater management, GIS tools and demonstration green/blue infrastructure will be shared with other interested parties.

The project expects to: assess the climate change vulnerability for the city of Radom; achieve a self-purification capacity of sedimentation ponds by 20%; achieve an increased retention capacity of sedimentation ponds by 10%; achieve an increase of the Borki reservoir retention capacity by 10%; mitigate extreme flows in the Mleczna River; create water retention capacity in a multi-use retention area at Potok Północny; restore 400-600 m of the Mleczna River; seal storm water channels, reducing iron content in water and redirecting water upstream of Borki reservoir; improve the inflow water quality by 60% with the help of a sequential sedimentation/bio-filtration system; develop and install green/blue infrastructure, including clima-ponds, swales, tree-trench systems, green roofs and permeable surfaces; integrate biodiversity in the rainwater management system in Radom and create habitats for biological diversity within the city; and develop educational actions, compiling information material and a comprehensive best practice guide on adaptation through rainwater management in cities, to be disseminated through the RadoKlima portal as an internet tool for climate change adaptation.

For further information:
<http://life.radom.pl>

LIFE Climate Governance and Information

The Climate Governance and Information priority area is promoting awareness-raising on climate matters, supporting the communication, management and dissemination of climate information, promoting more effective compliance with climate legislation, and encouraging better climate governance by broadening stakeholder involvement.

To date, the Climate Governance and Information strand has co-financed two projects in Poland. The LIFE_WZROST_PL project, which is completed and whose results can be found in the box below, was an information campaign promoting the idea of a sensible policy for climate change and sustainable development. The total investment amounted to €1.5 million, of which the EU contributed €0.9 million. The project was coordinated by the NGO WWF Poland. The objective of the ongoing LIFE Climate CAKE PL project is to develop a sustainable and comprehensive system for creating and exchanging information, to support the efficient implementation of EU climate and energy policies. Its total investment amounts to €2.4 million, of which the EU contributes 60%. The project is being coordinated by the Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute in Warsaw, over a 39-month period, starting September 2017.



Implementation of Sustainable Development based on Socially Responsible Transformation (LIFE_WZROST_PL) LIFE14 GIC/PL/000008

More than 8.1 million people viewed the 10 short films created by the project. These 5-minute films were broadcasted on the Discovery Channel and associated networks to raise awareness of the need for climate action in Poland. The 83-minute-long documentary (The tipping point. Energy aNew) was screened at Poland's largest documentary film festival, where it won the 'Green Warsaw Award' for best environmental documentary. It was subsequently shown in 8 Polish cities, as well as in Berlin and Brussels. Both the documentary and the TV programmes can be viewed on multiple social media platforms.

The project team used bloggers and YouTubers to spread its messages and build buzz about the documentary and short films. The blogging campaign achieved over 4.3 million views, nearly twice as many as anticipated at the start of the project. Over 2.5 million citizens were reached online and the project counts 15 million contacts resulting from media coverage of its messages. Surveys of audiences before and after screenings showed increased support for climate policy and renewable energy. Surveys at the beginning and end of the project indicate that more Polish citizens are aware of climate change and what the EU is doing to counter it. The project's awareness-raising actions may have played a part in increased public support for EU climate policy (from 78% in 2016 to 85% in 2018).

WWF Poland also produced 'Friendly Development of Poland', a well-received written report for politicians and stakeholders on the climate and energy challenges facing the country and the need for more energy efficiency and a greater share of renewables. The project's actions have contributed to a more positive policy outlook, which includes developments such as the introduction of feed-in tariffs for biogas plants, regulations on coal-fired domestic boilers, the adoption of an anti-smog law by five regions, and an air quality 'czar' to coordinate government anti-smog policy. Valuable lessons from the project have been turned into guidelines for others carrying out environmental awareness campaigns.

For further information:

<http://www.energiaodnowa.pl>

LIFE Integrated Projects for the Environment

This LIFE priority area is aimed at implementing on a large territorial scale (regional, multi-regional, national, trans-national) environmental or climate plans or strategies required by specific EU environmental or climate legislation, primarily in the areas of nature, water, waste, air and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Integrated projects ensure the involvement of stakeholders and promote the coordination with and mobilisation of at least one other relevant EU, national or private funding source.

To date, one Integrated Project has been co-financed in Poland. This has a total budget of €17 million, of which the EU will contribute €10 million. The project is being coordinated by Małopolska region and will run for a period of 99 months. Detailed objectives and the project website can be found in the box below.



Implementation of air quality plan for Małopolska Region - Małopolska in a healthy atmosphere (Małopolska Region) LIFE14 IPE/PL/000021

The project's main objective is the full implementation of the Małopolska Air Quality Plan (MAQP) adopted by the regional parliament in September 2013. Most activities will focus on the territory of Małopolska province. However, the project's approach and results will be directly relevant to all authorities responsible for air quality in the entire hotspot region covering southern Poland, the northern Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Specifically, the project will: eliminate the barriers created by very low institutional capacities and insufficient implementation of air quality actions at the municipal level by establishing a network of eco-managers; increase the involvement of Małopolska municipal authorities in MAQP implementation and subsequent updates of the plan (starting in 2016); increase recognition of the significance of air quality management by local decision-makers in Małopolska and other regions; eliminate the barriers created by low awareness of air quality improvement needs through public education campaigns in the Małopolska region; build behavioural responses by encouraging inhabitants of the Małopolska region to apply for financial schemes (e.g. grants, soft loans) for the replacement of obsolete solid fuel boilers and thermal retrofitting of houses; eliminate the barriers created by weak integration of municipal-level planning in the area of energy management and air quality; increase the know-how and competences of all local authorities in Małopolska and other regions; reinforce cooperation within the hotspot area by joint activities in inventorying and modelling emissions as well as exchanging experiences in the area of air quality improvement; and effectively implement a low-stack emission abatement programme in Kraków, the first Polish municipality that has introduced a solid fuel ban in the household heating sector.

For further information:

<http://powietrze.malopolska.pl/en/life-ip/>

Find out more about LIFE and LIFE projects

Surf on the LIFE website

The LIFE website provides a wealth of information on the LIFE programme:
<http://ec.europa.eu/life/>



Search the LIFE projects database

For further information on LIFE projects in Poland or LIFE projects in general, please consult the online LIFE projects database:
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm>

This easy-to-use database is the authoritative source of information on all ongoing and completed LIFE projects. It also provides information on the beneficiaries, their contact details, and the projects' websites.



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Contact

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Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Remediation of degraded land in the region of Lignite Mine Konin by cultivation of industrial hemp (EKOHEMPKON)	LIFE11 ENV/PL/000445	http://ekohempkon.iwnirz.pl/		06/2012--> 09/2018
Demonstration of the innovative technology of the improvement of absorption of the geothermal deposit layer (GeoPyrz)	LIFE11 ENV/PL/000447	http://www.acidizing.com.pl		09/2012--> 09/2014
Demonstration installation for thermal utilization of sewage sludge by pyrolysis (Spalarnia pirolityczna OS)	LIFE11 ENV/PL/000453	http://www.fuwi-lifeplus.eu		06/2012--> 12/2015
Evaluation of the health state of forests and an effect of phosphite treatments with the use of photovoltaic SLE UAV (HESOFF)	LIFE11 ENV/PL/000459	http://www.overforests.pl/		08/2012--> 08/2017
Demo installation for electricity/heat COGENERATION with gasification of fuel based on municipal waste and sewage sludge (LIFE COGENERATION PL)	LIFE12 ENV/PL/000013	http://lifecogeneration.pl/		07/2013--> 08/2017
Air Pollution and biometeorological forecast and Information System (LIFE-APIS/PL)	LIFE12 ENV/PL/000056	http://life-apis.meteo.uni.wroc.pl/en/		10/2013--> 09/2017
ENERGA Living Lab for the improvement of the energy end-use efficiency (LIFE-ENERGA Living Lab-PL)	LIFE13 ENV/PL/000004	http://www.elivinglab.pl		06/2014--> 03/2017
Comprehensive monitoring of stand dynamics in Białowieża Forest supported with remote sensing techniques (LIFE+ ForBioSensing PL)	LIFE13 ENV/PL/000048	http://www.forbiosensing.pl		10/2014--> 06/2021
Proecological pilot installation for fabrication of asphalt emulsions modified by nanostructural waste polymers (LIFE EMU-NEW)	LIFE14 ENV/PL/000370	http://www.emunew.pl/		08/2015--> 07/2019










Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Nature & Biodiversity projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Restoration of hydrological system in the Middle basin of Biebrza Valley Phase I (Renaturyzacja)	LIFE09 NAT/PL/000258	http://www.renaturyzacja.biebrza.org.pl/		09/2010 -> 12/2016
Creating a Blue Wildlife Corridor in the Ina basin (Niebieski korytarz Iny)	LIFE10 NAT/PL/000654	http://www.lifeina.zzmiuw.pl		09/2011 -> 03/2017

Protection of natural resources of Kampinos Forest – Natura 2000 Site, through the renaturalisation of bought-up land (ActiveKPN)	LIFE10 NAT/PL/000655	http://kampinoski-pn.gov.pl/		09/2011 → 03/2015
Preservation of wetland habitats in the upper Biebrza Valley (Górna Biebrza)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000422	http://www.gorna.biebrza.org.pl		09/2012 → 12/2017
Conservation and restoration of alkaline fens (code 7230) in the young-glacial landscape of northern Poland (AlkFens_PL)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000423	http://alkfens.kp.org.pl		06/2012 → 03/2017
The construction of the blue ecological corridor along the valley of Riga river and its tributaries (Niebieski korytarz Regi)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000424	http://www.liferega.zzmiuw.pl		06/2012 → 09/2017
Active protection of lowland populations of Capercaillie in the Bory Dolnośląskie Forest and Augustowska Primeval Forest (Capercaillie Protection)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000428	http://gluszecruszow.pl		08/2012 → 06/2018
Endangered species and habitats protection of the Natura 2000 "Ostoja Wigierska" site (Ostoja Wigierska)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000431	http://www.life.wigry.win.pl/		10/2012 → 12/2017
"Protection of valuable natural non-forest habitats typical of the "Orle Gniazda" Landscape Park" (Ochrona obszaru PKOG)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000432	http://lifepkws.pl		09/2012 → 06/2016
Active protection of Great Snipe Gallinago media in Dolina Górnej Narwi Natura 2000 site (LIFEGALLINAGO)	LIFE11 NAT/PL/000436	http://www.ptop.org.pl		09/2012 → 08/2016
Carrying out necessary conservation work on a territory of Szachownica Cave designated within Natura 2000 (Life Szachownica/PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000012	http://www.lifeszachownica.pl/		01/2014 → 06/2017
The integrated conservation of non-forest natural habitat on military area in Natura 2000 site (LIFE MILITARY HABITATS PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000031	http://rzilife-pustynia.pl		09/2013 → 06/2017
Nature mosaics - protection of species and habitats in Natura 2000 site "Pieniny" (LIFE Pieniny/PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000034	http://www.pieninyprn.pl/		09/2013 → 06/2018
Conservation of xerothermic grasslands in Natura 2000 sites on Miechowska Uppland (LIFE + Kserotermy PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000053	http://kserotermy-life-krakow.pl		08/2013 → 12/2017
Protection of the Lesser Horseshoe bat and other bat species in southern Poland (Lesser Horseshoe +) (LIFE PODKOWIEC+)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000060	http://podkowiecplus.pl/index.php/pl/o-projekcie		07/2013 → 06/2018
Amphibians protection on the Natura 2000 areas in north-eastern Poland (Life/Amphibia/2012/PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000063	http://www.czlowiekiprzyroda.eu/life/en/dzial_en.htm		09/2013 → 08/2016

"Protection of non-forest habitats in the Beskid Landscape Parks" (LIFE/BESKIDY "PL")	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000081	http://www.lifebeskid.zpk.com.pl		07/2013 -> 12/2017
Wetlands conservation and restoration in "Puszcza Kampinowska" Natura 2000 site (LIFE KAMPINOS WETLANDS PL)	LIFE12 NAT/PL/000084	http://www.kampinoskiebagna.pl		07/2013 -> 03/2018
Active protection of water-crowfoots habitats and restoration of wildlife corridor in the River Drawa basin in Poland (LIFEDrawaPL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000009	http://www.drawalifeplus.rdos.szczecin.pl		09/2014 -> 12/2019
Diversification and development of the European bison population in northwestern Poland (LIFE_BISON_NW_PL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000010	http://www.bisonlife13.zubry.org.pl		07/2014 -> 12/2018
Conservation of selected habitats and species in Ostoja Słowińska PLH220023 and Pobrżeże Słowińskie PLB220003 Stage I (LIFENaturaSłowińskaPL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000018	http://lifenatura.slowinski.pl		01/2015 -> 12/2019
Conservation of alkaline fens (7230) in southern Poland (AlkFens_S_PLife)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000024	http://alkfens.kp.org.pl/		09/2014 -> 06/2018
In harmony with nature- Life + for Janowskie Forest (Life - Lasy Janowskie PL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000032	http://janowskie.rdos.lublin.pl/		01/2015 -> 12/2019
Protection of valuable natural habitats in Ponidzie (ZSiNPK_Kielce_LIFE_PL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000038	http://life.pk.kielce.pl/		06/2014 -> 12/2018
Restoration of hydrological system in the Middle Basin of the Biebrza Valley. Phase II (Renaturyzacja II_LIFE_PL)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000050	http://www.renaturyzacja2.biebrza.org.pl		06/2014 -> 12/2018
Conservation of nest zone protected birds in the selected Natura 2000 sites in Lubelszczyzna region (LIFEZONE)	LIFE13 NAT/PL/000060	http://www.strefowe.lto.org.pl		09/2014 -> 08/2018
Conservation of White Stork in the River Valleys of Eastern Poland (LIFEiconiaPL)	LIFE15 NAT/PL/000728	http://www.ptop.org.pl/ochrona/ptak/i/bocian-bialy-w-nie-polsce/aktualnoci.html		08/2016 -> 07/2020
Osprey conservation in selected SPA Natura 2000 sites in Poland (LIFEPandionPL)	LIFE15 NAT/PL/000819	http://www.rybolowy.pl/		10/2016 -> 06/2020
Protection of waterbird habitats in the Upper Vistula River Valley (Dolina Górnej Wisły) (LIFE.VISTULA.PL)	LIFE16 NAT/PL/000766	http://katowice.rdos.gov.pl/life-vistula		10/2017 -> 09/2022
Active protection of the rare amphibian and reptile species on the Natura 2000 sites in Europe (Emys_PL_LIFE)	LIFE17 NAT/PL/000011	https://pkpr.life17.pl/		07/2018 -> 12/2023
Implementation of the National Action Plan for Great Snipe in Poland phase 1	LIFE17 NAT/PL/000015	https://www.dubelt.org.pl/project.html		01/2019 -> 03/2023




(LIFEGALLINAGO ACTION PLAN)				
Renaturalisation of inland delta of Nida River (LIFE4DELTA_PL)	LIFE17 NAT/PL/000018	https://life4delta.pl/		01/2019 -> 12/2024

Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Environmental Governance and Information projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Roads for Nature – campaign promoting trees in Poland’s rural landscapes, as habitats and ecological corridors (Roads for Nature)	LIFE11 INF/PL/000467	http://aleje.org.pl		07/2012 -> 12/2016
NATURA mission (N-M)	LIFE11 INF/PL/000478	http://www.misjanatura.fwie.pl		09/2012 -> 05/2016
Strengthening the awareness of Polish farmers to reduce the eutrophication impact from agriculture (AGROSAFE)	LIFE11 INF/PL/000480	http://agrosafe.pl		09/2012 -> 02/2016
Three campaigns that integrate the SME sector businesses and their surroundings in the efforts to protect the environment (LIFE/3 xEnvironment/PL)	LIFE12 INF/PL/000009	http://3xsrodowisko.pl/		10/2013 -> 04/2016
Preparation of a strategy of adaptation to climate change with use of city climate mapping and public participation (LIFE_ADAPTCITY_PL)	LIFE13 INF/PL/000039	http://adaptcity.pl/		07/2014 -> 12/2018
You have right to effective protection of nature (LIFEJustice for Nature)	LIFE15 GIE/PL/000758	http://projekty.gdos.gov.pl/masz-prawo-cele		08/2016 -> 12/2019
Trees for Europe’s Green Infrastructure (Trees Green Infra LIFE)	LIFE15 GIE/PL/000959	http://drzewa.org.pl/dzialania/		09/2016 -> 09/2021
Green-Go! Local initiatives for deployment of green infrastructure within Natura 2000 sites in the Carpathians (LIFE Green-Go!Carpathians)	LIFE16 GIE/PL/000648	http://www.zielonainfrastruktura.karpacze.pl/o-projekcie		09/2017 -> 12/2020
"Do you know what you breathe?" Educational and information campaign for cleaner air (LIFE-MAPPINGAIR/PL)	LIFE17 GIE/PL/000631	https://mappingair.meteo.uni.wroc.pl/en/957-2/		04/2019 -> 03/2023

Ongoing LIFE Climate Change Mitigation and LIFE Climate Adaptation projects


Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Adaptation to climate change through sustainable management of water of the urban area in Radom City (LIFERADOMKLIMA-PL)	LIFE14 CCA/PL/000101	http://life.radom.pl		07/2015 -> 12/2020

Pilot testing of innovative compact wind turbine generator system "Urban WindPower Station" set in urban space (LIFE-UrbanWind.PL)	LIFE17 CCM/PL/000016	http://www.urbanwind.pl		10/2018 -> 09/2021
Lightweight bio-based polymer composites for lower emission vehicles (LIFE BIOBCOMPO)	LIFE17 CCM/PL/000049	http://www.urbanwind.pl		07/2018 -> 09/2021
The demonstrative installation for the separation of refrigerant waste mixtures (Refrigerants LIFE Cycle)	LIFE18 CCM/PL/001100	N/A		07/2019 -> 12/2021

Ongoing LIFE Climate and Governance projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Implementation of Sustainable Development based on Socially Responsible Transformation (LIFE_WZROST_PL)	LIFE14 GIC/PL/000008	http://www.energiaodnowa.pl		04/2016 -> 03/2018
System of providing and disseminating information in order to support the strategic implementation of climate policy (LIFE Climate CAKE PL)	LIFE16 GIC/PL/000031	https://www.kobize.pl/pl/category/id/71/life-climate-cake-pl		09/2017 ->11/2020

Ongoing LIFE Integrated Projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Implementation of air quality plan for Małopolska Region - Małopolska in a healthy atmosphere (Małopolska Region)	LIFE14 IPE/PL/000021	http://powietrze.malopolska.pl/en/life-ip/		01/2015 -> 12/2023

Other ongoing projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Capacity Building of LIFE NCP in Poland (LIFE NFEP PL)	LIFE14 CAP/PL/000011	http://www.nfosigw.gov.pl/oferta-finansowania/srodki-zagraniczne/instrument-finansowy-life/		01/2016 -> 12/2019