

The Netherlands

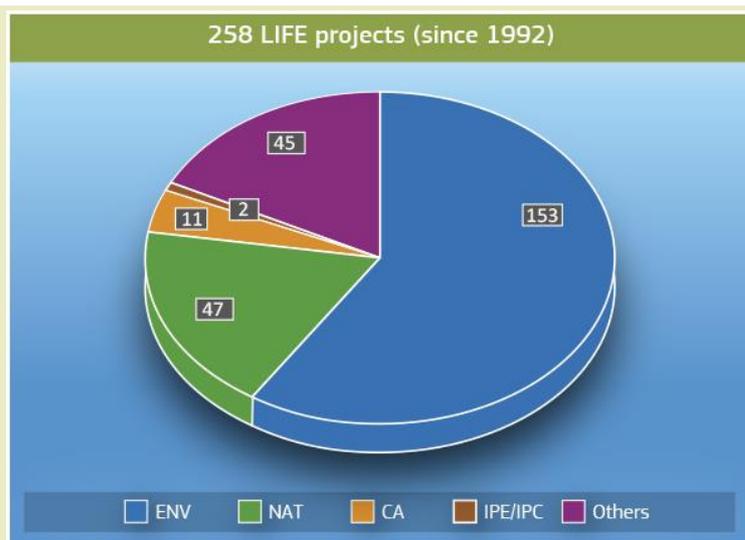


Overview

This document provides an overview of LIFE in the Netherlands. 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 The Netherlands (€ million)

	Total investment	EU contribution
ALL LIFE projects	782	258
Environment and Resource Efficiency (ENV)	466	119
Nature and Biodiversity (NAT)	171	79
Climate Action (CA)	72	32
Integrated (IPE/IPC)	34	20.5
Others	39	7.5

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 (NCFE)
- Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)

NCFE 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.

The LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency strand (formerly the LIFE Environment Policy and Governance component) has co-financed 153 projects in the Netherlands thus far, representing a total investment of €466 million, of which €119 million has been provided by the EU.

Completed projects focused mainly on technological development, with a particular emphasis on clean technologies, wastewater treatment, water supply and water quality improvement. They also covered issues such as eco-labelling; integrated environmental management; sustainable building; reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants; abatement of traffic noise (e.g. solar panels as integrated constructive elements in highway noise barriers); the management of municipal, industrial and hazardous waste; end-of-life vehicle recycling (by means of post-shredder technology); transport planning and monitoring (boosting electro-mobility in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht); risk assessment and public health protection (e.g. speeding up implementation of EU environmental regulations with regard to the substitution of endocrine disrupting chemicals); reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy use (technical feasibility and cost effectiveness of a full-scale 1 MW tidal-energy installation, and demonstration of a new environmentally-friendly process technology for manufacturing flexible electronic components); municipal waste management (reversed waste collection in Arnhem) and waste use (new system to transfer heat from the sewage system to urban buildings, innovative process to produce bio-based plastic out of cellulose recovered from domestic wastewater, and demonstration of separation and closed-loop recycling of carpet waste into polymers for reuse in carpet production); and improvement of the environmental performance of road construction and maintenance processes. Multinationals and SMEs were the main beneficiaries. Other types of beneficiaries included local and regional authorities, public enterprises, a large commercial enterprise, a university, NGOs and research institutions. The project durations ranged from 12 to 66 months, with an average of 36 months.

There are 16 ongoing projects in the Netherlands. These are tackling diverse environmental themes, including: waste recycling/reuse (preventing the use of 'virgin' copper, producing price-competitive bio-based guardrails and upcycling the process for low-density polyethylene plastic waste, development of the wood acetylation technology for the modification of fast-growing softwoods; new approach and business model for recycling used beverage cartons and poly-cups, demonstrating the technical and economic feasibility of a full-scale treatment facility for the different fractions of bottom ash, demonstration of innovative alginate production from granular sludge, recycling of both EPS construction waste and extruded polystyrene (XPS), and demonstration of an economically-viable alternative to incineration); water management and wastewater treatment (demonstration of the environmental and economic benefits of two highly innovative sludge pre-treatment technologies that substantially reduce waste, i.e. sludge, production at municipal wastewater treatment plants, demonstration of a sustainable and circular sewage treatment model, by building and implementing an innovative full-scale demonstration plant, riverine plastic removal, and extraction of ammonium from wastewater in an economic and energy-efficient way); air quality in urban areas situated close to ports and inland waterways; agriculture (reduction of ammonia emissions and closing the nitrogen loop in dairy cattle farming, and introduction of new organic biostimulants into conventional agriculture); and circular economy (demonstration of a local-scale circular economy concept based around road management).

The projects are being implemented by international or large companies, an SME, local and regional authorities, a university, a public enterprise, an NGO and a development agency. Their durations are expected to be between 36 and 80 months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Environment project in the Netherlands.



LIFE Solar Highways - Solar panels as integrated constructive elements in highway noise barriers (LIFE Solar Highways) LIFE13 ENV/NL/000971

The LIFE Solar Highways project successfully demonstrated a highly innovative bi-facial solar panel technology as part of a motorway noise barrier, which could lead to considerable benefits in terms of climate change mitigation through the production of renewable energy, and reductions in vehicle noise and air pollution. Besides, the use of highway noise barriers and other existing transport infrastructure to generate renewable energy can reduce the pressure on land required for solar panels or other means of generating renewable energy.

Bi-facial PV modules were laminated between two glass plates to serve as noise barriers. Their modular nature enables individual parts to be replaced if required. The bi-facial nature of the PV modules means that they are less sensitive to orientation toward the sun to generate electricity.

Following a consultation concerning best practices in Europe, the project partners built a preliminary design of the photovoltaic noise barrier. At the same time, a draft techno-financial model of this innovative technology was developed. Through a public procurement for Design and Construct, the contractor built a demonstration photovoltaic noise barrier along the A50 motorway in Uden, in the Netherlands.

The certified barrier was connected to the electricity grid. Over an 18-month monitoring period, between January 2019 and June 2020, the barrier produced 325.5 MWh of solar electricity. This is enough to provide electricity for 60-70 households, and avoids yearly emissions of 121 tons of CO₂. The new barrier is designed to operate for around 30 years. A wide range of parameters were also monitored, under various combinations of maintenance and cleaning scenarios. This monitoring operation data was used to update and verify the techno-financial model.

Output in terms of energy production was lower than foreseen, while the CAPEX (capital expenditure) was significantly higher than anticipated due to contract costs. The project partners therefore made recommendations to further improve the energy efficiency and reduce costs, resulting in a positive business case. For instance, monitoring showed no measurable effect of cleaning on energy performance, so cleaning costs (an important operational cost) can be reduced to zero. Encouraging signals were already present by project end, with concrete replication projects (municipal, provincial and regional motorways) and a transfer project to the railway sector.

The projects socio-economic study helped the municipality of Uden and the coordinating beneficiary Rijkswaterstaat to understand the level of public acceptance for this new type of noise barrier. The high level of acceptance by the local inhabitants, and the strong interest in consuming electricity produced by the barrier, was very encouraging for the roll out of similar initiatives across the Netherlands. Moreover, a type of social control to prevent damage or vandalism was put into place by those living near the barriers.

For further information:
<http://solarhighways.eu/>

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 47 projects in the Netherlands. These represent a total investment of €171 million, of which €79 million has been contributed by the EU.

Completed LIFE Nature projects in the Netherlands focused on habitat restoration (salt marshes, polders, coastal dunes, bogs, wetlands, sand drifts and heathlands) and on the improvement and restoration of specific habitats for species such as the root vole, amphibians, black vulture, corncrake, black-tailed godwit, widgeon and black tern, bittern and great reed warbler in the IJsseldelta, as well as the large blue and dusky large blue butterflies. The project beneficiaries were mainly NGOs (more than half of the beneficiaries), but also included national, regional and local authorities, as well as public enterprises. Project durations ranged from 18 to 88 months.

There are eight ongoing projects. Their objectives are to restore: wetlands in the Alde Feanen Natura 2000 site; fen habitats; raised bogs in the Grote Peel; and wetlands in Drents-Friese Wold & Leggelderveld. One project specifically aims to reduce acute threats to black and griffon vultures and thus allow them to recover in the Bulgarian/Greek cross-border area of the Eastern Rhodope Mountains. Another project targets the successful recovery of the European bison in the Tarcu and Poiana Rusca Mountains in southwest Romania. Another project aims at the restoration of a natural river course – to encourage fish migration – by restoring the connectivity between the Wadden Sea and the IJsselmeer. The most recently co-funded projects tackle: improvement of hydrological conditions for naturally regenerating raised bogs in Engbertsdijkvenen; conservation of the Dalmatian pelican along the Black Sea-Mediterranean flyway; fighting the invasive coypu and muskrat in the Netherlands and the neighboring countries Belgium and Germany; and making ecosystems resilient to Invasive Alien Species. These projects are being implemented by NGOs/foundations (Vereniging Natuurmonumenten and Stichting Rewilding Europe), two local authorities (provinces of Fryslân and Drenthe), by national bodies (Waterschap Rivierenland and Staatsbosbeheer) and by a cooperative. Their durations are expected to be between 48 and 88 months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Nature project in the Netherlands.



Photo: Bert Verver Source: KINA

Biotope improvement and development for Bittern and Great reed warbler in the IJsseldelta (A better LIFE for Bittern) LIFE13 NAT/NL/000167

The project restored 300 ha of reed swamps at the Zwarte Meer project site and created new reed swamps (34.7 ha) at the Drontermeer project site. Monitoring results are promising for the targeted bird species:

- Little bittern: 2 breeding pairs
- Great reed warbler: 9 breeding pairs
- Bittern: 6 breeding pairs
- Spotted crane: 3 breeding pairs
- Purple heron: 1 breeding pair
- Great egret: 1 breeding pair
- Penduline tit: 1 breeding pair.

Monitoring at the Drontermeer site showed that the bittern has been breeding for 3 consecutive seasons in reed swamps (developed before the LIFE project) in an area adjacent to the new reed swamps developed within the LIFE project. The presence of the great reed warbler was confirmed at the start of the 2019 breeding season in the new reed swamps developed within the LIFE project.

An important outcome of the project is the addition of the reed swamps at the Drontermeer project site to the Natura 2000 site Veluwerandmeren.

Interviewed stakeholders in the framework of the socio-economic study identified the following ecosystem services in relation to the project:

- Regulation services: water purification, soil fertility, prevention of soil erosion, carbon sequestration, water storage and reduced heat stress due to water in the environment;
- Cultural services: green recreation, natural heritage, symbolic value and science & education; and
- Provisioning services: biomass for energy (more than one-year old reed), reed of sufficient quality for reed cutters (one-year old reed).

At the Zwarte Meer site, an observation hut was built, which allows the general public and bird watchers to have a good view of the restored reed swamps and the Zwarte Meer and to observe birds without disturbing them. At the Drontermeer site, a bird observation platform on the dyke will also allow visitors to benefit from the view over the new reed swamps.

For further information:

<https://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/roerdomp-in-het-riet>

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.

To date, the Climate Change Mitigation strand has co-financed three projects in the Netherlands. This represents a total budget of €26.5 million, of which the EU is contributing €12 million.

The closed LIFE OPTIMELT project has carried out the first full-scale demonstration of an innovative waste heat recovery concept in the Netherlands. It was coordinated by Koninklijke Nederlandsche Glasfabriek Leerdam over a 39-month period.

The ongoing projects seek to: create a movement that plants 500 million trees in 5 years, harnessing and monitoring nature's own carbon capture mechanism and empowering citizens to take urgent action against the climate crisis; and demonstrate a breakthrough climate-change mitigation technology for the concrete industry. These two projects are implemented respectively by a NGO over a 60 month period and by private company Inashco B.V. over a 42-month period.

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 eight projects in the Netherlands. Their total investment represents €45.5 million, of which the EU is contributing €20 million. One project aims to demonstrate an innovative, participatory approach as an essential element in creating acceptance and commitment among the public and stakeholders for large-scale implementation of urban adaptation strategies and related measures. Another project aims to demonstrate an innovative adaptation technology to prevent damage from urban pluvial flooding. Its detailed objectives are described below. One project will encourage real estate developers and building owners to invest in climate change adaptation. The most recently funded projects, aim to: demonstrate a unique approach to local water management – collective adaptive water management (CAWM) – as an effective urban adaptation strategy; demonstrate innovative adaptation technologies, approaches and methods for land use in combination with water management and soil conservation, acknowledging that these considerations need to be addressed simultaneously when dealing with global climate threats, particularly in delta areas; achieve climate resilience through citizens' involvement; demonstrate a tree-oriented management approach for improving climate resilience of forest ecosystems on sandy soils, which are characteristic of Dutch forests; and enlarge and safeguard freshwater availability, for producing drinking water and to protect biodiversity and ecosystems. These projects are coordinated by municipalities, a university, a large enterprise and a cooperative. They will run over periods of 66 to 84 months.



Demonstration of thermochemical reforming of natural gas for reducing GHG emissions in Energy Intensive Industries (LIFE OPTIMELT)

LIFE15 CCM/NL/000121

The LIFE OPTIMELT project successfully demonstrated an optimised technology for high-temperature and energy consuming industrial sectors (e.g. glass, aluminium, steel). It outperforms the current Best Available Technology (BAT) for domestic glass production.

Glass melting is a high-temperature and energy consuming activity. The current BAT, oxy-fuel combustion, replaces air combustion by oxygen. However, the high capital cost of oxygen separation plants combined with the cost for electric energy required to operate these facilities and the level of natural gas cost, limits the uptake of oxy-fuel combustion for glass melting in Europe. Optimelt technology redirects heat recovered from the flue gases to pre-heat the natural gas before combustion, using an innovative waste heat recovery concept called "Thermo-Chemical Regenerator". It reduces the natural gas and electric consumption and costs, strengthening the business case for oxygen fuelled glass furnaces.

The demonstration of the pilot furnace's operation started in June 2017. Upgrades with the Optimelt technology (building two regenerators, a combustion system and controls) were done in parallel to the operating oxy-fuel furnace. During two demonstration phases, small issues were directly addressed, resulting in a stable and continuous operation. In June 2018, the pilot furnace's operation was entirely and successfully switched to the Optimelt technology. The pilot furnace operates the Optimelt technology under stable conditions at a capacity of 78 tons/day. It will continue to be used in the L1 glass furnace at the Leerdam production site, and be maintained for the lifetime of the furnace (approximately 20-24 years). In the coming years, the capacity of the furnace will be gradually increased.

Environmental and climate benefits were achieved using the new technology, compared to the previous furnace operation. CO₂ emissions were reduced by 52% and the total energy consumption by 48%. This corresponds to 8.5 tons of CO₂ per year for the single L1 furnace. NO_x and SO_x emissions and particulate matter deposition are strongly reduced to levels of 75-84% compared to the recuperative air-preheated furnace. These benefits should increase proportionally with the production rate of the furnace. There is no impact on the noise levels of the furnace. The new technology has improved the colour of the glass compared to the conventional furnaces, but shows a slightly higher level of contamination (number of blisters and seeds). Nevertheless, the quality performance of glass in the Optimelt process is good and remains within the market requirements.

This first full-scale demonstration of Optimelt involved a 105 tonnes per day domestic glass furnace. The coordinating beneficiary estimated that the technology is potentially applicable to some 291 large-scale furnaces in the EU. A market analysis report highlighted the good potential for replication and transfer of the Optimelt technology, for example, to the flat glass, steel and aluminium sectors. The project team reported an initiated transfer of the technology in the aluminium industry in Germany.

For further information:
<http://www.lifeoptimelt.com/>

LIFE Integrated Projects for the Environment and Climate

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, two Integrated Projects have been co-financed in the Netherlands. This represents a total budget amounts to €34 million, of which the EU will contribute €20.5 million.

The LIFE IP Deltanatuur (DELTA Nature) project focuses on the implementation of the Dutch Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 (PAF) and achieving the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The project is coordinated by the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs over a 73-month period. Detailed objectives of this project are presented in the box below.

The LIFE IP ALL4Biodiversity project also aims to implement the Netherlands' PAF, by restoring and optimising habitat-specific biodiversity. It is coordinated by the Zuid-Holland province over a 72 month period.



Integrated approach N2000 Delta Nature to catalyse the implementation of the Netherlands' Prioritised Action Framework (DELTA Nature) **LIFE15 IPE/NL/000016**

The DELTA Nature project aims to create the conditions for the effective implementation of the Dutch Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 (PAF). In order to achieve its objectives, the project will:

- Optimise coordination between governmental bodies and build capacity in the beneficiaries;
- Ensure stakeholder involvement from an early phase and cooperate with stakeholders to assess issues hampering Natura 2000 implementation, and jointly develop solutions to address these issues;
- Ensure alignment and create synergy between Natura 2000 development and water-related programmes;
- Ensure optimal knowledge exchange between stakeholders;
- Develop innovative approaches to achieving Natura 2000 objectives;
- Implement pilot projects/best practices demonstrating the benefits of the governance assessment model, and actively disseminate lessons learned; and
- Coordinate financial resources optimally.

For further information:

<https://life-ip-deltanatuur.nl/>

Find out more about LIFE and LIFE projects

LIFE website <p>The LIFE website provides a wealth of information on the LIFE programme: https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life_en</p>	
LIFE project database <p>For further information on LIFE projects in the Netherlands or LIFE projects in general, please consult the online LIFE projects' database: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm</p> <p>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.</p>	
Social media <p> twitter.com/LIFE_Programme  http://www.facebook.com/LIFE.programme</p>	
Contact	
<p>The National Contact Point for The Netherlands Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality Netherlands Enterprise Agency Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate</p> <p>Name: Ms Astrid HAMER / Ms Wendy OLIVIER Mr Ko MELIS / Mr John HEYNEN Mr Teun BOLDER / Mr Ruben PRINS Mrs Paulien OFFICIER / Marjolijn OOIJEVAAR</p> <p>Address: Postbus 8242 Bezuidenhoutseweg 73 P.O. Box 20901 NL - 3503 RE Utrecht NL - 2500 EX Den Haag</p> <p>Tel: +31 88 042 2730 / +31 6 15 187 605 / +31 6 15 120 545 +31 6 53 92 86 13 / +31 88 042 2527 +31 6 55 34 65 15</p> <p>E-mail: LIFE@rvo.nl / w.s.olivier@minlnv.nl / marjolein.ooijevaar@minienw.nl / r.j.d.prins@minezk.nl</p> <p>Website: Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland</p> <p>The Monitoring Team for the Netherlands</p> <p>NEEMO EEIG – PROSPECT C&S</p> <p>Address: Rue du Prince Royal, 83 B-1050 Brussels</p> <p>Tel: +32 2 514 55 34</p> <p>E-mail: prospect@neemo.eu</p>	

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
Waste water treatment as energy and mineral recovery utility (OMZET)	LIFE10 ENV/NL/000028	http://www.omzempuntamersfoort.nl/		09/2011--> 03/2018
Hydrochip (Hydrochip)	LIFE11 ENV/NL/000788	http://watermozaiek.stowa.nl/projecten/hydrochip.aspx?eid=1099&pid=2391		09/2012--> 12/2017
Boosting Electromobility Amsterdam - Rotterdam - Utrecht (E-mobility 3 cities NL)	LIFE11 ENV/NL/000793	http://www.boostingelectromobility.eu/		09/2012--> 03/2016
Demonstration of separation and closed loop recycling of carpet waste into polymers for reuse in carpet production (LIFE ClosedLoopCarpet)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000269	http://www.desso.com/c2c-corporate-responsibility/life-programme/		07/2013--> 12/2017
Demonstration of an innovative environmentally-friendly technology for the continuous production of MDF wood products (LIFEWOOD)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000573	http://life.tricoya.com/		07/2013--> 06/2017
Green plasma process technology for manufacturing of flexible electronics (Life_Green_plasma)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000718	http://www.green-plasma.eu/		07/2013--> 12/2016
Low Emission Asphalt Pavement (Life+ LE2AP)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000739	http://www.bamle2ap.com/		07/2013--> 06/2017
Reversed Waste Collection (LIFE ReWaCo)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000792	http://www arnhem.nl/Wonen_en_leven/Omgekeerd_Inzamelen		07/2013--> 07/2016
ChildProtect-Life - Protecting Children from Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (ChildProtect-Life)	LIFE12 ENV/NL/000833	http://childprotectfromchemicals.eu/		07/2013--> 12/2015
LIFE+ISR-Innovative sludge reduction (Life+ISR)	LIFE13 ENV/NL/000178	http://www.schielandendekrimpenerwaard.nl/werk-in-uitvoering/zorgen-voor-droge-voeten-en-schoon-water/themista/themista		06/2014--> 12/2018
Demonstration of an innovative process to produce biobased plastic out of cellulose recovered from domestic waste water (cellu2plaLIFE+)	LIFE13 ENV/NL/000613	https://www.hhnc.nl/portaal/werk-in-de-buurt_3550/item/renovatie-en-capaciteitsuitbreiding-rwzi-beemster_2654.html		06/2014--> 07/2017
Solar panels as integrated constructive elements in highway noise barriers (LIFE Solar Highways)	LIFE13 ENV/NL/000971	http://solarhighways.eu/		06/2014--> 06/2020
Pure Copper Recovery (PCR) from WtE bottom-ash An innovative heap leaching and solvent extraction process (LIFE PCR)	LIFE14 ENV/NL/000029	http://www.elemetalpcr.com/		07/2015--> 06/2018

Bio Guardrail 4 yoUr Safety LIFE 2015 (BG4US LIFE 2015)	LIFE15 ENV/NL/000173	http://bg4us.eu/		09/2016--> 09/2019
Clean INland Shipping (LIFE CLINSH)	LIFE15 ENV/NL/000217	https://www.clinsh.eu		09/2016--> 08/2020
Upcycling post-consumer film from dirty Mechanical Recycling Facilities (MRFs) (LIFE AGANFOILS)	LIFE15 ENV/NL/000429	https://www.attero.nl/en/our-waste-management/your-packaging-materials-are-converted-into-raw-materials/our-innovation-projects/aganfoils-as-good-as-new-foils/		07/2016--> 06/2019
Demonstration of innovative alginate production from granular sludge: a paradigm change in waste water treatment (LIFE Waste2NeoAlginat)	LIFE16 ENV/NL/000217	https://www.neo-alginaat.nl/grondstoffabriek/		08/2017--> 12/2021
Polystyrene Loop (LIFE-PSLOOP)	LIFE16 ENV/NL/000271	https://polystyreneloop.org/		07/2017--> 07/2021
LIFE-CMCD: Closing the Mineral Cycle in Dairy farming in the EU (LIFE-CMCD)	LIFE16 ENV/NL/000363	https://www.ely.com/nl/emissie/		07/2017--> 06/2020
From grass to grit: an innovative, circular approach to safe and biodiverse roads (LIFE GRASS2GRIT)	LIFE17 ENV/NL/000266	https://www.grass2grit.com/		07/2018--> 12/2022
Sustainable riverine PLastic removal and management (LIFE SouPLess)	LIFE17 ENV/NL/000339	https://allseas.com/activities/allseas-river-plastics-removal-project/		07/2018--> 07/2021
Nitrogen Extraction from Water By an Innovative Electrochemical System (LIFE-NEWBIES)	LIFE17 ENV/NL/000408	http://newbies.eu		07/2018--> 06/2021
Boost conventional agricultures confidence: new organic biostimulants to reduce water, nutrients and pesticide demand (LIFE Plants for Plants)	LIFE18 ENV/NL/000043	https://www.vaniperen.com/plants-for-plants/		07/2019--> 01/2021
LIFE Water Factory of the Future (LIFE WATER FACTORY)	LIFE18 ENV/NL/000217	https://www.valleiveluwe.nl/toptaken/bij-mij-in-de-buurt/in-voorbereiding/waterfabriek-wilp/life-water-factory/		07/2019--> 12/2024
Demonstrating a new approach for used beverage cartons and polycup recycling (LIFE PULPCYCLE)	LIFE18 ENV/NL/000339	https://pulpcycle.eu/		09/2019--> 08/2023
Integrated full-scale treatment facility for different fractions of bottom ash ensuring safe use as secondary material (LIFE ASH 2 MATERIAL)	LIFE18 ENV/NL/000436	https://www.heros.nl/nl/life/		07/2019--> 04/2022

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 inland dunes and psammophyte heathland in the North-western Veluwe (Wuthering heaths)	LIFE10 NAT/NL/000023	http://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/natuurherstelhulshorsterzand		09/2011 -> 12/2016
Habitat restoration & development for Scarce and Dusky Large Blue in N2K area Vlijmens Ven, Moerputten and Bossche Broek (Blues in the Marshes)	LIFE11 NAT/NL/000770	http://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/life-project-blues-in-marshes		06/2012 -> 12/2018
Nature development in the Natura2000 upper floodplains of the river IJssel (Floodplain development)	LIFE11 NAT/NL/000771	http://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/rivierklimaatpark-ijsselpoort-floodplain-development		06/2012 -> 12/2017
'Amsterdam Dunes - source for nature', dune habitat restoration project (Amsterdam Dune project)	LIFE11 NAT/NL/000776	https://www.waternet.nl/projecten/life-project-waterleidingduinen/		06/2012 -> 12/2016
"Let the raised bogs grow" Natura 2000 Deurnsche Peel/Mariapeel (Peelvenen)	LIFE11 NAT/NL/000777	http://www.dienstlandelijkgebied.nl/projecten/noord-brabant/noord-brabant/dossier/peelvenen		06/2012 -> 09/2018
Booming business: wetland restoration in the marshes of Natura 2000 Alde Feanen (Life: Alde Feanen N2000)	LIFE12 NAT/NL/000134	http://www.np-aldefeanen.nl		09/2013 -> 11/2019
Restoration programme for Natura2000 fen areas in the Netherlands (New LIFE for Dutch Fens)	LIFE12 NAT/NL/000372	https://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/nieuw-leven-in-het-veen-new-life-dutch-fens		07/2013 -> 12/2018
"More water, more raised bogs in the Groote Peel" (Life+GP)	LIFE13 NAT/NL/000079	http://www.dienstlandelijkgebied.nl/projecten/noord-brabant/noord-brabant/dossier/peelvenen/peelvenen/project-life-groote-peel		08/2014 -> 08/2018
More water for wet habitat types in Drents-Friese Wold & Leggelderveld (LIFE going up a level)	LIFE13 NAT/NL/000162	http://www.np-drentsfriesewold.nl/documents/new-s-items/life-voor-dfw.xml?lang=nl		06/2014 -> 12/2019
Biotope improvement and development for Bittern and Great reed warbler in the IJsseldelta (A better LIFE for Bittern)	LIFE13 NAT/NL/000167	https://www.natuurmonumenten.nl/project/roerdomp-in-het-riet		06/2014 -> 12/2019
Conservation of Black and Griffon vultures in the cross-border Rhodopes mountains (LIFE RE-Vultures)	LIFE14 NAT/NL/000901	https://www.rewildingeuropa.com/life-vultures/		01/2016 -> 06/2021
Urgent actions for the recovery of European Bison populations in Romania (LIFE RE-Bison)	LIFE14 NAT/NL/000987	https://www.rewildingeuropa.com/bison-rewilding-plan/		01/2016 -> 03/2021
A new approach: a gradual, ecological freshwater-saltwater transition between Wadden Sea, IJsselmeer and	LIFE16 NAT/NL/000155	https://www.deafsluitdijk.nl/projecte/vismigratierivier/		03/2018 -> 03/2024

the hinterland (Fish migration & BirdLIFE)				
Improvement of hydrological conditions for naturally regenerating raised bogs in Engbertsdijksvenen (AddMire LIFE)	LIFE18 NAT/NL/000636	https://www.overijssel.nl/onderwerpen/natuur-en-landschap/ontwikkelopgave/natura-2000-gebieden/engbertsdijksvenen/hoogveeherstel-engbertsdijksvenen-addmire-life		07/2019 -> 06/2024
Conservation of the Dalmatian Pelican along the Black-Sea Mediterranean Flyway (Pelican Way of LIFE)	LIFE18 NAT/NL/000716	https://rewildingeuropa.com/tag/pelican-way-of-life/		09/2019 -> 03/2025
Management of Invasive Coypu and muskrAt in Europe (LIFE MICA)	LIFE18 NAT/NL/001047	https://lifemica.eu/		09/2019 -> 09/2023
Making ecosystems resilient to Invasive Alien Species (LIFE RESILIAS)	LIFE19 NAT/NL/000821	https://bosgroepen.nl/bosgroep-zuid-nederland/life-resilias-versterken-van-de-veerkracht-van-bos-en-natuur-voorkomt-dominantie-door-invasieve-exoten/		09/2020 -> 09/2027

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
Demonstration of thermochemical reforming of natural gas for reducing GHG emissions in Energy Intensive Industries (LIFE OPTIMELT)	LIFE15 CCM/NL/000121	http://www.lifeoptimelt.com/		07/2016 -> 10/2019
Europe's single biggest citizen-driven initiative to plant and monitor 500 million trees to mitigate climate change (LIFE Terra)	LIFE19 CCM/NL/001200	https://lifeterra.eu/		07/2020 -> 06/2025
Low-carbon concrete: replacing cement by an innovative binder from incinerator bottom ash (LIFE MIBA FILLER)	LIFE19 CCM/NL/001219	N/A		07/2020 -> 12/2023
LIFE URBAN-ADAPT: demonstrating urban climate adaptation and resilience in inner city Rotterdam (LIFE URBAN-ADAPT)	LIFE14 CCA/NL/000302	https://www.urbanadapt.eu		07/2015 -> 12/2021
Adaptation to extreme rainfall; demonstration of FHVI to prevent damage by urban pluvial flooding (LIFE AERFIT)	LIFE15 CCA/NL/000052	http://aerfit.eu		07/2016 -> 06/2021
LIFE@Urban Roofs - stimulating private investment in climate adaptation - who's afraid of red, yellow, green and blue (LIFE@Urban Roofs)	LIFE16 CCA/NL/000096	https://www.rotterdamenergibesparing.nl/actueel/nieuws/life@urban-roofs-europese-steun-voor-klimaatadaptatie-in-rotterdam		07/2017 -> 12/2022
LIFE Local Water Adapt; innovative Collective, Adaptive Water Management (LIFE Local Water Adapt)	LIFE17 CCA/NL/000043	https://www.superlocal.eu/life/		07/2018 -> 12/2023

Farming the Future – Building Rural Networks for Climate-Adaptive Agriculture (Farm LIFE)	LIFE17 CCA/NL/000093	http://farm-life.eu/		09/2018 -> 08/2023
Climate Resilience Thru Involvement of LoCAL citizens (CRITICAL) (LIFE CRITICAL)	LIFE18 CCA/NL/001123	https://lifecritical.eu		09/2018 -> 08/2023
Towards climate resilient forests and forest management (LIFE CLIMATE FOREST)	LIFE19 CCA/NL/001218	https://www.climateforest.eu/		09/2020 -> 08/2027
LIFE_FRESHMAN: Sustainable freshwater management in coastal zones (LIFE FRESHMAN)	LIFE19 CCA/NL/001222	https://www.dunea.nl/algemeen/life-freshman		07/2020 -> 12/2025

Ongoing LIFE Integrated Projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Integrated approach N2000 Delta Nature to catalyse the implementation of the Netherlands' Prioritised Action Framework (Delta Nature)	LIFE15 IPE/NL/000016	https://life-ip-deltanatuur.nl/		10/2016 -> 09/2022
LIFE IP PAF Biodiversity recovery approach for N2000 sites and surroundings, in cooperation with agricultural and other land users (LIFE IP PAF All4Biodiversity)	LIFE19 IPE/NL/000011	N/A		03/2020 -> 03/2026