

Portugal

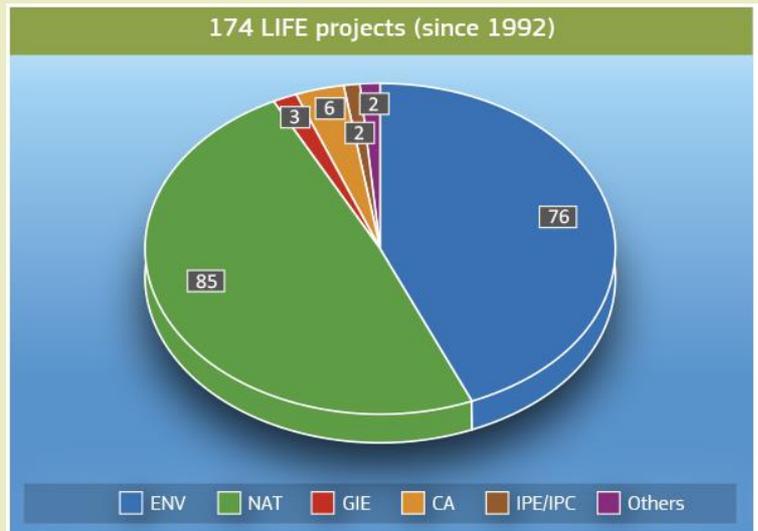


Overview

This document provides an overview of LIFE in Portugal. 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 Portugal (€ million)

	Total investment	EU contribution
ALL LIFE projects	233	136
Environment and Resource Efficiency (ENV)	69	35
Nature and Biodiversity (NAT)	106	67
Environmental Governance and Information (GIE)	2.5	1
Climate Action (CA)	14	8
Integrated (IPE/IPC)	39	23
Others	2.5	2

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

NCFF 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 76 projects in Portugal, representing a total investment of €69 million, of which €35 million has been provided by the EU.

Completed projects mainly targeted integrated environmental management, wastewater treatment and water quality improvement, but also air quality management, waste management, recycling and reduction (for instance, selling 'ugly' fruit/vegetables on an alternative market), construction and demolition waste, air pollution, eco-friendly products, water quality improvement, and sustainable public procurement. Regional and local authorities, research institutions and universities were the main beneficiaries, which also included development agencies, SMEs, a public enterprise and an NGO. The project durations ranged from 24 to 60 months.

There are seven ongoing projects in Portugal. These are evaluating, demonstrating and disseminating the sustainable use of ash (from burning forest biomass residue) combined with organic waste materials (sludge from the pulp and paper industry or compost) to regenerate degraded soils from mining areas, in compliance with the EU 'Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection'; implementing an integrated, cost-efficient and highly replicable PAYT (pay-as-you-throw) system in five southern EU municipalities - Lisbon, Condeixa and Aveiro (Portugal), Vrillissia (Greece) and Larnaka (Cyprus); developing an innovative and versatile policy tool that will establish a relation between population exposure to mixtures of particulate matter compounds and emission sources; eliminating, or substantially mitigating, the hydromorphological pressures identified in the Vouga River Basin, in order to help re-establish good ecological status, as required by the Water Framework Directive and the applicable river basin management plan; providing clear information and accurate measurements on the environmental impact of footwear products; developing new methods for forest fire prevention; and implementing a business model in the food retail sector that optimises food chains and reduces food waste (by at least 10%, equalling 1 600t/year), along with related emissions. These projects are being implemented by four research institutes, universities, local authorities, a technological centre and a laboratory. The durations are expected to be between 48 and 60 months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Environment project in Portugal, nominated for the LIFE Awards 2021.



Improving current barriers for controlling pharmaceutical compounds in urban wastewater treatment plants (LIFE IMPETUS) LIFE14 ENV/PT/000739

LIFE IMPETUS demonstrated technical solutions for improving the removal of pharmaceuticals (PhCs) in urban wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) with conventional activated sludge (CAS) treatment. These were shown to be easily implemented in current CAS-WWTPs and adjustable to wastewater quality variations, with low investment, low energy consumption, and using renewable eco-materials. The project team implemented two innovative technical solutions: i) operating strategies to enhance biological treatment for PhC removal, and ii) addition of powdered activated carbon (PAC) to the biological reactor, using eco-friendly adsorbents, to control recalcitrant PhCs. Extensive monitoring and field testing was conducted in two Portuguese CAS-WWTPs of different sizes and CAS reactor types: Beirolas WWTP, near Lisbon, discharging into the Tagus River, ca. 50 000 m³/d (anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process); and Faro NW WWTP, in Faro (Algarve), discharging into Ria Formosa lagoon, 5 000 m³/d (oxidation ditch type). Up to 908 wastewater (and 72 sludge) samples were analysed for 24 PhCs/hormones found in wastewater. 150 clam samples were also analysed in the Algarve to assess PhC bioaccumulation. The clam species *Ruditapes decussatus* was found to be a suitable bio-indicator of PhC bioavailability in water environments.

Several compounds were shown to be below their quantification limit at the WWTPs inlets, others presented intermediate and variable removals, but two compounds (carbamazepine and diclofenac) were found to be recalcitrant with almost unchanged concentrations. To assess the impact of adding PAC to the biological reactor, two doses (10 and 25 mg/L) were applied to Faro NW WWTP. With 10 mg/L, a decrease in most compounds was obtained, most noteworthy high reductions of the antibiotics erythromycin, sulfamethoxazole and sulfapyridine, of atenolol and other beta-blockers, and of carbamazepine and diclofenac (the latter two hardly eliminated without PAC addition). With 25 mg/L, the results generally pointed to greater PhC reduction and higher reliability.

These results, including a cost-benefit analysis, demonstrated improved control of PhCs in conventional wastewater treatment, with little additional cost investment, energy consumption or indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In fact, costs of PAC addition to bioreactor are lower than those of technology-intensive solutions (e.g. PAC, GAC, ozone, and membrane post-treatments), particularly for low plant capacity. In turn, by maximising energy efficiency and improving treated water quality, cost savings potential from CAS-operation improvement (related with WWTP discharge fee) amounted to €5 854/year in Beirolas and €2 069/year in Faro NW WWTPs.

For further information:
<http://life-impetus.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 85 projects in Portugal. These represent a total investment of €106 million, of which €67 million was contributed by the EU.

Completed projects in Portugal focused on habitat restoration (Baixo Mondego marshes, Iberian lynx habitat, coastal and marine zones in the Azores, a marine park in Arrábida-Espichel, Maciço Montanhoso Madeira, Mediterranean yew thickets and temporary ponds, as well as the Berlengas SPA) and the conservation of species (Bugio's and Zino's petrel, little bustard in Alentejo and the Baixo Alentejo cereal steppe, great bustard, lesser kestrel, Azores bullfinch, Bonelli's eagle, endangered invertebrates, Iberian lynx, black vulture, Macaronesian sparrowhawk and its Madeira Macaronesian laurel forest habitat, bottlenose dolphin in the Madeira Archipelago, and other marine protected species; as well as the Spanish imperial eagle, and endangered species in Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands). One Biodiversity project addressed the control and eradication of invasive alien species that are threatening biodiversity in the Bucaço Forest. One project addressed the negative effects of transport and energy infrastructure on wild fauna. The project beneficiaries were mainly national authorities, NGOs and parks, but also included development agencies, universities, and regional and local authorities. Project durations ranged from 18 to 62 months.

There are 11 ongoing projects in Portugal. These focus on the conservation and restoration of habitats (Continental laurissilva relics, the Barriers islands in Algarve) and species (Saramugo - a critically-endangered fish species - in the Guadiana basin, three types of wild beetle, and the Spanish Imperial eagle in Portugal). The other projects aim to: implement actions on the Azorean islands where the threatened endemic species *Azorina vidalii* and *Lotus azoricus* occur; promote the ecological and socio-economic conditions needed to support a viable wolf population south of the Douro River; conserve and restore the Praia da Vitória coastal wet green infrastructure; develop an alternative to the traditional models for controlling invasive species, combining a public component and strong support for volunteering; and strengthen the populations of Egyptian vulture and Bonelli's eagle in the Douro Valley. The most recently co-funded project will create a land stewardship network for the conservation of the vulnerable peri-urban population of Bonelli's eagle in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. The beneficiaries are mainly NGOs, but also include regional/national authorities, universities and a national park (Madeira). The projects have durations of between 54 and 78 months.

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



Conservation of Temporary Ponds in the Southwest Coast of Portugal (LIFE Charcos) LIFE12 NAT/PT/00997

The LIFE Charcos project helped conserve Mediterranean temporary ponds at the Costa Sudoeste Natura 2000 site, whose coastal plains include the main patches of temporary ponds in Portugal. The project team acquired essential information for their long-term conservation, such as updated cartography of the 133 temporary ponds and updated knowledge of the hydrogeological functioning. Such information was organised in a database and an index defined for assessing the temporary ponds' conservation status.

The project reduced habitat fragmentation by promoting connectivity between temporary ponds of four complexes (15 temporary ponds in total) and by erecting 28 wildlife shelters and constructing two small water dams. It also installed 180 m of barriers along a road to prevent amphibians being run over. Additionally, the project demonstrated good management practices for recovering the functionality and improving the conservation status of 29 ponds (nearly a quarter of all those located at the site). Practices focused on livestock and agricultural management measures, the closing of drainage ditches, topography restitution, improvement of flora and control of shrub vegetation and exotic species. A key outcome was the creation of a best-practice manual and an illustrated guide, among other communication materials.

An increase in the specific richness of flora, large branchiopods and amphibians in the temporary ponds was observed in areas where project actions occurred. The project moreover created a germplasm bank for the flora of temporary ponds, collecting more than 5 000 seeds from 116 plant species, of which 87 were indicator species of the habitat. Duplicates of the seeds were sent to two other germplasm banks in accordance with Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing.

For demonstration purposes, the project restored a complex of five ponds and supported visits to the site. Finally, it also created a 'land stewardship network' of 46 members for protecting the habitat via monitoring activities. Additionally, the team informed competent authorities about temporary ponds, improving their surveillance skills and ensuring the protection of ponds in land management plans.

For further information:
<http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/>

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.

To date, this strand (formerly the LIFE+ Information and Communication component) has co-financed three projects in Portugal, one of which was closed prematurely by the municipality of Tavira. The other two were carried out by park authorities (Madeira and Sintra). The projects represent a total investment of €2.5 million, with the EU contributing €1 million.

Of the two completed projects, BIO+SINTRA aimed to change people's attitudes, targeting a decrease in carbon emissions to mitigate climate change, safeguarding local habitats and species, and reducing biodiversity loss in Sintra (see the detailed description of its results in the box below). ECO-COMPATÍVEL aimed to reinforce, through educational and awareness-raising activities, the compatibility of regional and territorial development in the Madeira Archipelago (i.e. socio-economic activities such as tourism, fisheries and agriculture) with EU biodiversity conservation policy. EEFOREST, which aimed to reduce forest fires in Tavira municipality by increasing the efficiency of forest awareness campaigns for different target groups, ended prematurely without achieving its expected results.



Carbon Footprint Reduction, a contribution to enhance biodiversity in Sintra (BIO+SINTRA) LIFE09 INF/PT/000048

The project BIO+SINTRA addressed the problem of carbon emissions and its relation to the degradation of ecosystems and consequences for biodiversity by carrying out pilot measures in the Cultural Landscape of Sintra (CLS). The project helped show that small changes in daily attitudes can contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions. It promoted good practices to locals, visitors and businesses.

The project adopted a 'learn-feel-do' strategy to communicate the problem of carbon emissions to target audiences and to encourage them to take actions to minimise their emissions.

It consisted of six awareness raising actions: workshops; the activity 'Farm Off Grid', which was a successful tool for demonstrating good practices on promoting renewable energies to the local population; talking heritage tours (a model application offers multimedia information on the main points of interest along the different routes proposed, creating the illusion that nature is talking to users (the nature trails and respective points of interest were accessed around 25 000 times); promotion of attitudes to reduce carbon footprints, mainly targeted at visitors (two carbon footprint calculators, used 5 000 times, were produced including a daily calculator and specific calculator to estimate the carbon footprint of the visit to CLS); production of documentaries (two documentaries and 20 small videos were produced on the natural values of Sintra, reaching more than 600 000 viewers); nine photography contests and exhibitions – under the title 'Capture Sintra, the Biodiversity of Seasons' – attracting 296 entrants and yielding 10 exhibitions, including one in a subway station located in downtown Lisbon that drew around 62 000 visitors; and production of communication materials.

These campaigns led to a reduction of 20 000 tonnes of carbon resulting from changes in the daily lives of people. They also raised levels of awareness and understanding of biodiversity by 6%.

The project has a high demonstration, replicability and transferability value. The awareness campaigns and educational activities can inspire and guide other Cultural Landscapes, Natural Parks and areas with similar problems. Specific good practices were summarised in the Good Practices Guide produced as a separate chapter of the Layman's Report. This guide is expected to be useful for other parks and natural sites interested in developing similar awareness-raising campaigns.

By promoting the adoption of new daily attitudes, the project contributed to several European objectives and legislative instruments related to environmental issues such as climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, resource conservation and efficiency, sustainable consumption and recycling.

One lesson learnt is that the learn-feel-do methodology used to implement the project actions seems to be the most effective for this kind of project: the most successful awareness-raising campaigns (workshops and volunteer actions) were those where people had more direct contact with the natural values.

The project received an 'Honourable Mention' at the Portuguese Green Project Awards in 2014, in the category 'Agriculture, Sea and Tourism', mainly thanks to the 'Farm Off Grid' initiative

For further information:

<http://biomaissintra.parquesdesintra.pt>

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 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.

The Climate Change Adaptation priority area has co-financed five projects in Portugal. The main objective of LIFE-Montado-adapt is to introduce innovative adaptation technologies in Portuguese and Spanish Montado and Dehesa landscapes and communities, through the demonstration of sustainable and profitable Integrated Land Use systems. The project's detailed objectives can be found in the box below. Its results will be added in due course. The LIFE AGUA DE PRATA project aims to tackle some of the water scarcity challenges faced by the region by sustainably re-using water from the Graça do Divor wells and springs, which were previously sources for an aqueduct. The most recently-funded project, LIFE LUNGS, aims to implement the municipal climate adaptation strategy (EMAAC) by making use of urban green infrastructure as a tool for climate change adaptation. LIFE DUNAS' main objective is to improve the resilience of Porto Santo Islands dune ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. The main objective of the LIFE NAdapt 4Rural Areas project is to implement innovative climate change adaptation measures that contribute to sustainable water management within the Ribeira de Fradelos Basin, in the Mediterranean region of Portugal. These projects are being coordinated by the Associação de Defesa do Património de Mértola, a regional authority and three municipalities. These projects represent a total budget of €12 million, of which the EU is contributing €7 million. Their duration is around 60 months.



MONTADO & CLIMATE; A NEED TO ADAPT (LIFE-Montado-adapt) LIFE15 CCA/PT/000043

The two objectives of the LIFE-MONTADO-ADAPT project are: to introduce innovative adaptation technologies in Portuguese and Spanish Montado and Dehesa (M/D) landscapes and communities, through demonstration of sustainable and profitable Integrated Land Use (ILU) systems, which help restore the landscape's multi-functional character and its contributions to socio-economic development, environmental services, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration; and to maximise the transformational impact of these adaptation technologies and ecosystem services, and secure their replication and upscaling, through a farmer-to-farmer ILU adoption plan, developed commercialisation channels, sustainability and carbon certification, and a marketing plan for regional produce.

The project is expected to: establish an Integrated Land Use system on 1 250 hectares of M/D land with combined methods, e.g. inter-planting, diseased tree removal, reforestation, forage crop establishment and livestock fencing; safeguard and improve biodiversity functions, including a 10% improved presence of indicator species for birds and butterflies and a restored plant diversity and structural complexity matching habitat requirements for the Iberian lynx; improve the socio-economic benefits of M/D land; increase the carbon sequestration by 1 tonne CO₂ equivalent per hectare, subject to carbon-saving activities; ensure widespread adoption and replication of the adaptation technologies; secure at least 10 cooperation agreements with commercial partners for products and eco-services; and create synergies with national governments, forest authorities, agricultural and environmental authorities, the WWF, and other public and private entities in order to achieve policies and legislation beneficial to M/D development.

For further information:

<http://www.lifemontadoadapt.com/>

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 one project in Portugal.

The LIFE Maronesa project, which started in October 2020 for a 60-month period and will be implemented by the Associação Florestal e Ambiental de Vila Pouca de Aguiar, will tackle the abandonment of mountain pasture areas for Maronesa cattle on common land. The project's total investment amounts to €2 million, of which the EU will contribute €1 million.

More details about the project's objectives can be found in the box below. The project's website and results will be added in due course.



MARONESIA - Market Awareness Raising for Opportunities in Needed Extensification and Soil-friendly Agriculture (LIFE MARONESIA) **LIFE19 GIC/PT/001285**

The LIFE MARONESIA project will carry out the following actions:

- Peer-to-peer knowledge transfer among cattle breeders (front-runner/follower model) and the local population;
- Monitoring, assessment and communication of socio-economic and climatic outputs at landscape and producer level, in the meat market and complementary sectors (e.g. tourism);
- Ensuring improved understanding and valuation of the economic and social benefits of undertaking the climate action work showcased; and
- Ensuring replication with increased engagement of local breeders and at a larger scale, and transfer to other areas.

The project expects to achieve following results:

- Maintenance of medium-/long-term carbon stock of almost 4 300 tonnes by reducing fire risk and increased carbon sequestration of over 3 300 tonnes/yr of CO₂ by soil through improved land use and management and cattle breeding practices;
- Avoidance of CO₂ emissions by avoided energy consumption in a pilot distribution system for meat sales;
- Significant reduction of severe wildfire risk in the project area (over 7 250 ha) by reducing shrub biomass and increasing landscape mosaics;
- Increased resilience of soil and cover to erosion as well as improved water retention and infiltration on over 625 ha;
- Positive impacts on the conservation of several wildlife species, including flora and fauna species protected by the EU Habitats Directive;
- At least 10 local cattle breeders replicating the practices (over 6% of local breeders and 12% of local cattle);
- At least one transfer case engaging another breeders' association prepared during the project and another after its end;
- Technical training of teams from private stakeholders (in agriculture and tourism services) for integrated action with agricultural adaptation; and
- Increased understanding among 100% of residents of the common land area and over 25% of municipality residents about the 'summer wildfire trap'.

For further information:

<https://terramaronesa.pt/life-maronesa-ajuda-a-implementar-estrategias-da-ue-sobre-alteracoes-climaticas/>

LIFE Integrated Projects for the Environment and Clima

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 Portugal, one for the Environment and one for Climate. This represents a total budget of €39 million, of which the EU will contribute €23.5 million.

LIFE-IP AZORES NATURA aims to establish the basis for implementing the Prioritised Action Framework for Natura 2000 (PAF) proposed for the Azores Autonomous Region of Portugal. The project is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment between January 2019 and December 2027. The objectives of the project can be found in the box below. Its results will be added in due time.

The recently co-funded LIFE IP CLIMA project, coordinated between January 2021 and December 2030 by Direcção Regional do Ambiente, aims to support implementation of the regional climate change adaptation strategy and programme on the nine islands of the Azores, helping them adapt to and mitigate the effects of the changing climate.



Active protection and integrated management of Natura 2000 Network in Azores (LIFE-IP AZORES NATURA) LIFE17 IPE/PT/000010

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Implement actions to improve the conservation status of 24 species and 13 habitat types protected under the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive;
- Conduct habitat improvements foreseen in the Action Plan for the Azores bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*) to secure its conservation status;
- Promote control/eradication actions targeting invasive alien species (IAS);
- Fill knowledge gaps on distribution, conservation status and threats for specific species and habitats;
- Execute ex-situ conservation actions, particularly the collection and conservation of seeds from 80% of the endemic plant species of the Azores;
- Reinforce the capability for Natura 2000 surveillance and management;
- Increase knowledge and skills of employees working in Natura 2000 sites;
- Develop a GIS database for Natura 2000 management;
- Raise awareness among the local population and relevant stakeholders on the conservation value of Natura 2000 and its potential as an instrument for sustainable rural development; and
- Ensure a wider transnational uptake of results for problems that are of concern throughout Macaronesia, actions are also proposed for La Palma (Canary Islands, Spain).

Expected results:

- Cost-effective achievement of conservation targets, as evidenced in future reporting for the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive;
- Increased populations of 12 target flora species by 25 % and their conservation status reassessed from unfavourable (U1/U2) to favourable (FV);
- Increase the areas of four target habitat types by at least 204 ha, with conservation status reassessed from U1/U2 to FV;
- Increase the area of two priority habitat types (coastal lagoons and Mediterranean salt meadows) in good conservation status by 40%;
- Create 124 ha of ecological corridors to secure conservation status of 9 protected habitats;
- Improve habitats over 24 ha for 7 seabird species, and 120 ha for *Pyrrhula murina*;
- Eradication of plant IAS, and reduction or eradication of wild rabbits and rats;
- Increase publicly-owned land within Natura 2000 by 96 ha;
- Increase knowledge useful for conservation, especially for endemic flora, the Azores noctule bat (*Nyctalus azoreum*), and Mediterranean slipper lobster (*Scyllarides latus*);
- Increase stakeholder capacity for action towards Natura 2000 management; and
- Drafting and approval of the new PAF for Natura 2000 in the Azores for the period 2026-2031.

Find out more about LIFE and LIFE projects

LIFE website

The LIFE website provides a wealth of information on the LIFE programme:
https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life_en



LIFE project database

For further information on LIFE projects in Portugal 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.



Social media



twitter.com/LIFE_Programme



<http://www.facebook.com/LIFE.programme>

Contact

The National Contact Point for Portugal

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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
Tailoring hybrid membrane processes for sustainable drinking water production (LIFE HyMemb)	LIFE12 ENV/PT/001154	http://www.life-hymemb.eu/		01/2014-> 12/2016
MANAGEMENT OF BIOMASS ASH AND ORGANIC WASTE IN THE RECOVERY OF DEGRADED SOILS: A PILOT PROJECT SET IN PORTUGAL (LIFE No_Waste)	LIFE14 ENV/PT/000369	http://www.lifenowaste.pt		01/2016-> 12/2019
Smart Water Supply System (LIFE SWSS)	LIFE14 ENV/PT/000508	http://www.engenhariaportugal.com/eficiencia-sistemas-distribuicao-aqua		09/2015-> 08//2018
Improving current barriers for controlling pharmaceutical compounds in urban wastewater treatment plants (LIFE Impetus)	LIFE14 ENV/PT/000739	http://life-impetus.eu		01/2016-> 06/2019
Spreading ugLy Fruit Against food Waste (FLAW4LIFE)	LIFE14 ENV/PT/000817	http://www.flaw4life.com		09/2015-> 09/2018
PAYT - Tool to Reduce Waste in South Europe (LIFE PAYT)	LIFE15 ENV/PT/000609	http://www.life-payt.eu		09/2016-> 12/2019
Development of an Integrated Exposure – Dose Management Tool for Reduction of Particulate Matter in Air (LIFE Index-Air)	LIFE15 ENV/PT/000674	http://www.lifeindexair.net/		10/2016-> 03/2020
AGUEDA - CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS FOR MIGRATORY FISH IN THE VOUGA RIVER BASIN (LIFE AGUEDA)	LIFE16 ENV/PT/000411	http://www.life-agueda.uevora.pt/		08/2017-> 07/2022
Footwear environmental footprint category rules implementation and innovative green shoes ecodesign and recycling (LIFE GreenShoes4All)	LIFE17 ENV/PT/000337	http://www.greenshoes4all.eu/		10/2018-> 09/2022
LIFE LANDSCAPE FIRE PROJECT - New methodologies for forest fire prevention (LIFE LANDSCAPE FIRE)	LIFE18 ENV/PT/000361	https://life.cimvdl.pt/		07/2019-> 06/2022
Digital circular economy market place for food waste prevention (LIFEfoodCycle)	LIFE19 ENV/PT/000689	N/A		09/2020-> 02/2024

Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Nature & Biodiversity projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Management of riparian habitats towards the conservation of endangered invertebrates (ECOTONE)	LIFE10 NAT/PT/000073	https://life.apambiente.pt/content/ecotone-ecotone-%E2%80%93-management-riparian-habitats-towards-conservation-endangered-invertebrates		01/2012 -> 01/2016

Bussaco´s Recovery from Invasions Generating Habitat Threats (BRIGHT)	LIFE10 NAT/PT/000075	http://www.fmb.pt/bright/		09/2011 → 08/2016
Recovery and conservation of species and habitats on the Madeiran Central Massif (LIFE Maciço Montanhoso)	LIFE11 NAT/PT/000327	https://lifemm.madeira.gov.pt/		07/2012 → 10/2017
Recovery of the species and land habitats of the Natura 2000 sites Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands (LIFE RECOVER NATURA)	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000195	https://ifcn.madeira.gov.pt/divulgacao/passatemplos/passatempomensal-life-recover-natura.html		10/2013 → 09/2017
Conservation of Macaronesian Sparrowhawk and Laurissilva habitat in Madeira Island (Life Fura-bardos)	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000402	http://life-furabardos.spea.pt/pt/		07/2013 → 06/2017
Active protection of the population of the Azores bullfinch (Priolo) and its habitats and sustainable management of Pico da Vara / Ribeira do Guilherme SPA's (Life Terras do Priolo)	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000527	http://life-terrasdopriolo.spea.pt/pt/		07/2013 → 06/2018
TAXUS – Restoring yew thickets [9580 * Mediterranean Taxus baccata woods] (LIFE TAXUS)	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000950	http://www.lifetaxus.quercus.pt		07/2013 → 12/2016
Conservation of Temporary Ponds in the Southwest Coast of Portugal (LIFE Charcos)	LIFE12 NAT/PT/000997	http://lifecharcos.lpn.pt/		07/2013 → 12/2017
Conserving threatened habitats and species in Berlengas SPA through sustainable management (LIFE Berlengas)	LIFE13 NAT/PT/000458	http://www.berlengas.eu		06/2014 → 09/2018
Conservation of the Saramugo (Anaecypris hispanica) in the Guadiana basin (Portugal) (LIFE Saramugo)	LIFE13 NAT/PT/000786	http://www.lpn.pt/Homepage/O-que-fazemos/Projetos/Projetos-a-decorrer/List.aspx?tabid=2459&code=pt&itemID=277		07/2014 → 01/2018
Conservation of the Spanish Imperial Eagle (Aquila adalberti) in Portugal (LIFE Imperial)	LIFE13 NAT/PT/001300	http://www.lpn.pt/Homepage/Noticias/Noticias/Announcements.aspx?tabid=2378&code=pt&itemID=1990		07/2014 → 12/2018
Ecological Restoration and Conservation of Praia da Vitória Coastal Wet Green Infrastructure (LIFE CWR)	LIFE12 BIO/PT/000110	http://cmpv.pt/minisites/life/		08/2013 → 07/2018
Invasive species control through public participation (lifeBiodiscoveries)	LIFE13 BIO/PT/000386	http://www.lifebiodiscoveries.pt/		07/2014 → 07/2019
Egyptian Vulture and Bonelli's Eagle Conservation in Douro/Duero Canyon (LIFE Rupis)	LIFE14 NAT/PT/000855	http://www.rupis.pt		07/2015 → 07/2019
Linear Infrastructure Networks with Ecological Solutions (LIFE Lines)	LIFE14 NAT/PT/001081	https://lifelines.uevora.pt/		08/2015 → 07/2020
LIFE RELICT - Preserving Continental Laurissilva Relics (LIFE RELICT)	LIFE16 NAT/PT/000754	http://www.liferelict.ect.uevora.pt/		10/2017 → 09/2022

LIFE VIDALIA – Valorização e Inovação Dirigidos à Azorina e Lotus nas Ilhas Açorianas (LIFE VIDALIA)	LIFE17 NAT/PT/000510	https://www.lifevidalia.eu/		07/2018 → 06/2023
Decreasing socio-ecological barriers to connectivity for wolves south of the Douro river (LIFE WolFlux)	LIFE17 NAT/PT/000554	https://rewilding-portugal.com/life-wolflux/		01/2019 → 11/2023
LIFE BEETLES Bringing Environmental and Ecological Threats Lower To Endangered Species (LIFE BEETLES)	LIFE18 NAT/PT/000864	https://www.lifebeetlesazores.com/		01/2020 → 12/2024
Conserving the Barrier Islands in Algarve to protect priority species and habitats (LIFE Ilhas Barreira)	LIFE18 NAT/PT/000927	https://www.spea.pt/projetos/life-ilhas-barreira/		09/2019 → 12/2023
Stewardship network for the conservation of peri-urban Bonelli's eagles (LIFE LxAquila)	LIFE19 NAT/PT/000414	N/A		09/2020 → 09/2025

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
MONTADO & CLIMATE; A NEED TO ADAPT (LIFE-Montado-adapt)	LIFE15 CCA/PT/000043	http://www.lifemontadoadapt.com		09/2016 → 09/2021
AGUA DE PRATA - Adaptation and Watering in Green Urban Areas facing Climatic Heat Waves, Drought and Extreme Storms (LIFE AGUA DE PRATA)	LIFE17 CCA/PT/000076	https://life.apambiente.pt/content/adaptation-and-watering-green-urban-areas-facing-climatic-heat-waves-drought-and-extreme		07/2018 → 12/2022
Towards a more resilient Lisbon Urban Green Infrastructure as an adaptation to climate change (LIFE LUNGS)	LIFE18 CCA/PT/001170	https://life-lungs.lisboa.pt/		09/2019 → 08/2024
LIFE DUNAS (LIFE DUNAS)	LIFE19 CCA/PT/001178	N/A		10/2020 → 09/2025
LIFE Pateiras - Natural Adapt 4 Rural Areas (LIFE NAdapt 4Rural Areas)	LIFE19 CCA/PT/001283	N/A		01/2021 → 12/2025

Ongoing LIFE Climate Governance and Information projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
MARONESA - Market Awareness Raising for Opportunities in Needed Intensification and Soil-	LIFE19 GIC/FR/001285	https://terramaronesa.pt/life-maronesa-ajuda-a-implementar-estrategias-da-ue-sobre-alteracoes-climaticas/		10/2020 → 09/2025

friendly Agriculture (LIFE MARONESA)				
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Ongoing LIFE Integrated Projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Active protection and integrated management of Natura 2000 Network in Azores (LIFE-IP AZORES NATURA)	LIFE17 IPE/PT/000010	https://www.lifeazoresnatura.eu/		01/2019 -> 12/2027
Regional Program for Climate Change in Azores (LIFE IP CLIMAZ)	LIFE19 IPC/PT/000004	N/A		01/2021 -> 12/2020

Other ongoing or closed projects

Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Portugal Capacity Building for better use of LIFE (PT CAPACITY BUILDING)	LIFE14 CAP/PT/000004	https://life.apambiente.pt		01/2016 -> 12/2018
Volunteer with European Solidarity Corps for Activities in Portugal with Ecological Sense (VOLUNTEER ESCAPES)	LIFE17 ESC/PT/000003	http://montisacn.blogspot.com/		01/2018 -> 12/2020