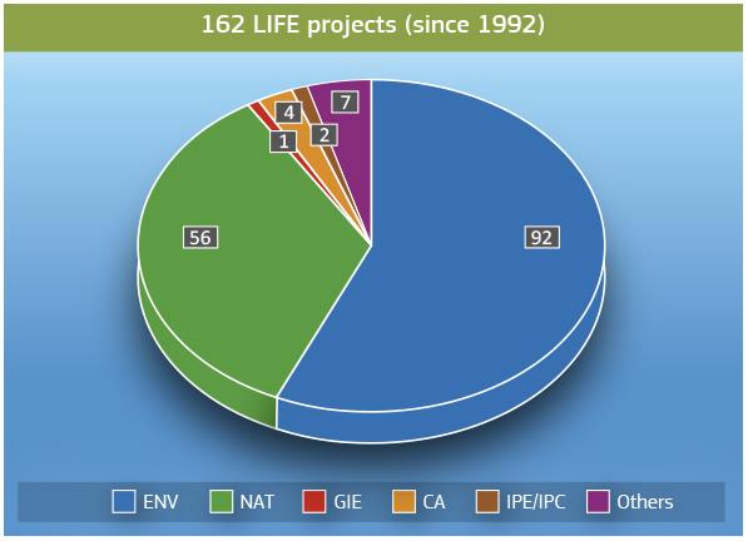
Sweden

Overview

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

	Total investment	EU contribution
ALL LIFE projects	**603**	**361**
Environment and Resource Efficiency (ENV)	272	198
Nature and Biodiversity (NAT)	260.5	132
Environmental Governance and Information (GIE)	2.5	1.3
Climate Action (CA)	13	7
Integrated (IPE/IPC)	47	20
Others	8	3

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.

The LIFE Environment and Resource Efficiency strand (formerly the LIFE Environment Policy and Governance component) has co-financed 92 projects in Sweden thus far, representing a total investment of €272 million, of which €198 million has been provided by the EU.

Approximately one-fourth of the completed projects focused on clean technologies. The other main themes dealt with included hazardous waste; water management at the scale of the river basin; wastewater treatment; forest and sensitive area management; urban design; waste management (notably hazardous and industrial waste, as well as plastic and (food) packaging waste); wastewater treatment; energy supply and renewable energies (biomass and solar); energy-efficient transport; water quality improvement; waste recycling/reuse; noise abatement; agriculture (organic and low input farming to mitigate and adapt to climate change); eco-products design; risk management and reduction of pollutants (in the dental sector); reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases; and life-cycle assessment. The main types of beneficiaries were international and large enterprises, local/regional authorities, public enterprises, research institutes, a university, development agencies, an NGO and SMEs. The projects had average durations of between 36 and 60 months.

There are eight ongoing projects in Sweden. These focus on: water resource protection and water quality improvement; renewable energy technologies (e.g. small-scale biomass, Combined Heat and Power); municipal waste/landfill; waste recycling; circular economy and life-cycle assessment; river basin management; water resources protection; and wastewater treatment. The typical beneficiaries are local authorities and SMEs, but also large and international enterprises, and an international professional organisation. The projects have foreseen durations of between 30 and 78 months.

Presented in the box below is an example of a successful LIFE Environment project in Sweden, nominated for a LIFE Award in June 2021.

Mercury Decontamination of Dental Care Facilities (Hg-rid-LIFE) LIFE15 ENV/SE/000465

The Hg-rid-LIFE project demonstrated new and improved techniques to reduce mercury (Hg) emissions at source in Swedish dental clinics. In 132 dental clinics, techniques were demonstrated for the decontamination of dental amalgam and the removal of mercury from pipe systems. As a result of the decontamination actions in these clinics, a total of 372.25 kg of mercury sludge and 21.15 kg of mercury was collected, exceeding the original targets of the project. The projects results provide the basis for a more effective method for mercury decontamination that is now ready for implementation throughout Europe.

To enable its methods to be widely disseminated, the project produced a web-based training tool in Swedish and translated into English, German, Spanish and French. Project actions also improved awareness and knowledge of existing installation techniques and maintenance routines for reducing emissions of mercury from amalgam separators, which will be of use for the whole EU. By improving standards for sampling mercury concentration in water, together with its draft guidelines for mercury, the project also provides valuable input for developing green procurement standards for decontamination actions for mercury within the EU.

The projects methods for decontamination, including filming and the use of chemicals and new methods in pipes with poor access or suboptimal pipe dimensions, will enable decontamination of suction pipes that are currently poorly cleaned or are considered too expensive to decontaminate. In general, there will be a large economic gain for the EU if sludge from water treatment plants no longer needs to be sent to landfill due to high mercury concentrations. A lower mercury content of dental effluents entering wastewater treatment plants will reduce the need for municipalities to invest in expensive mercury abatement devices in sewage sludge incineration plants. It may also enable sewage sludge to be used for agricultural purposes.

Adequate handling of dental amalgam waste is necessary to achieve several goals of EU legislation, especially relating to water quality and the handling of mercury as a priority hazardous substance.

For further information:
https://www.praktikertjanst.se/praktikertjanst-in-english/hg-rid-life-english

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 56 projects in Sweden. These represent a total investment of €260.5 million, of which €132 million has been contributed by the EU.

The majority of completed projects focused on the protection and restoration of habitats (e.g. western taiga, mires, deciduous forests, grasslands, pastures and meadows, rivers, archipelagos, wetlands, Fennoscandian wooded pastures, sandy soils, coastal areas, ancient agricultural landscapes and natural forests) and species (e.g. arctic fox, freshwater pearl mussel, thick shelled river mussel, and the beetle *Osmoderma eremita*). One of the projects (described below) aimed to control the invasive racoon dog. Another tackled the static acoustic monitoring of the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise. One project developed a cost-effective national monitoring system adapted to conditions in northern Europe, which can be used to implement the EU Habitats Directive. Another project aimed at saving wooded Natura 2000 habitats from invasive alien fungi species on the island of Gotland. The projects were mainly conducted by local, regional or national authorities, as well as a research centre and a university. They had an average duration of 55 months.

There are ten ongoing projects in Sweden. Most are targeting the conservation and restoration of habitats: boreal western taiga woodlands and boreal rivers; high conservation value aquatic ecosystems; threatened oak habitats; habitats rich in trees and shrubs; and EU Red List Annex I habitats depending on grazing or hay cutting in Sweden's Natura 2000 sites. One project specifically aims at ensuring river connectivity and restoring ecosystems, and another aims at restoring cold-water coral reef habitats. The projects are being implemented by local authorities (county administrative boards). They have foreseen durations of between 60 and 84 months.

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

Triple Lakes Catchment restoration and preventive action for aquatic habitats in a climate change perspective (LIFE-TripleLakes) LIFE13 NAT/SE/000116

The LIFE-TripleLakes project developed a model for adaptive catchment-level management of aquatic ecosystems with a climate change perspective. This was done by implementing measures to improve the aquatic ecosystem and habitats in Natura 2000 network sites in Sweden. The project team conducted restoration work in 36 streams, removing migratory barriers and establishing fish passages, and creating spawning grounds. Actions that decreased the impact from land use on the habitats also provided better conditions for targeted species, and thus improved their ability to adapt to the effects of climate change.

The project's catchment-level approach enabled the conservation status of the targeted lakes with tributaries to be increased. Specifically, the project team restored stream hydro-morphology, leading to an addition of about 235 000 m^2 of physically-functioning bottom substrate. The removal of barriers gave migratory species access to about 76 856 m^2 and about 70 km of additional stream habitat, resulting in more viable fish and invertebrate communities. Restoration of fish spawning areas provided 1 500 m^2 of new spawning substrates in streams and lakes, increasing fish population sizes. The elimination of reeds on three sites (over 35 000 m^2 per year) helped restore lake habitats, while the re-introduction of freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) has re-established a typical species community.

The project's sewage inventory led to the improvement of almost 1 100 sewage treatment plants, decreasing the transport of nutrients and organic matter to lakes. During the project, a water protection area for Lake Näkten, which is used as drinking water, was established.

Restoration activities that have improved stream morphological and connectivity have particularly benefits for the EU Habitats Directive habitat types 'Fennoscandian natural rivers' (3210) and 'Water courses of plain to montane levels…' (3260). The decreased transportation of nutrients to lakes from land use activities mainly benefit 'Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of Chara spp.' (3140) and 'Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters…' (3130).

The project's catchment approach is a good demonstration of a more holistic management of environmental and nature conservation issues. The diverse project partnership also serves as a good example, involving cooperation between national and regional authorities, an energy company, forest authority, Federation of Swedish Farmers, and local fishing associations. Discussions among stakeholders secured a more sustainable result. The project's dissemination and capacity building actions raised awareness among stakeholders and the general public, providing the conditions for more water-friendly land use.

For further information:
http://www.triplelakes.se/

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 one project in Sweden. This represents a total investment of €2.5 million, of which €1.3 million was provided by the EU.

This project was completed in December 2011. Its overall goal was – over a 36-month period - to provide the next generation with the tools and the power to respond to environmental issues. A specific objective was to raise awareness among 260 000 children and young people about EU environment policy. The project was implemented by the "Keep Sweden Tidy" Foundation. Further information (including the results) can be found in the box below.

Communicating environmental actions to children and youth (COM-U)
LIFE07 INF/S/000901

The COM-U project provided 29 000 teachers and 350 000 children in Sweden with information about EU environmental policy and related issues. It made an important contribution to improving the teaching of environmental issues, to provide a more balanced and practical view of the challenges and possible actions to be taken to address them.

The project developed and produced training material and aids, and arranged training for 29 000 teachers and other school staff. The project also reached more than 600 stakeholders, mainly comprising municipal school administrations, teachers' organisations and environmental interest groups. Information on web conferences and web-based material was also sent to all headmasters. The training and information focused on how to integrate environmental issues into school curricula. The project set up a nationwide network of coordinators to support this work and to promote the issues beyond the project.

Specifically, the project delivered: 305 Step One EU environmental policy courses, involving around 7 000 teachers in 210 municipalities (out of 290 in Sweden); 870 Step Two courses - a shorter version of step one – involving 14 500 teachers and based on course material provided to the regional coordinators; 40 lectures and seminars at educational fairs – mainly presenting teaching aids; three films on the policy courses and how to use Eco-Schools as a tool to implement EU environment policy; five conferences for around 30 regional coordinators; 110 networking meetings involving nearly 3 000 teachers and 1 000 schools – organised by 16 regional coordinator schools; quarterly newsletters to schools, regional coordinators and international partners; and a European networking conference with representatives from 10 EU countries and Norway.

The project contributed to 1 200 schools and pre-schools joining the Swedish Eco-Schools programme, which is run independently of the LIFE project by the beneficiary. The results of the project have been made available to a large number of stakeholders and will also be used to promote the Green Flag environmental certification system. The project website is also a popular media to spread the message and contains the teaching and information materials produced.

The beneficiary estimates that nearly 350 000 school children were reached by the project's actions and are now better informed and educated about issues related to EU environmental policy. Long-term environmental benefits can be expected from this increased knowledge and awareness.

For further information:
http://www.hsr.se/english/sustainable-development-schools-and-preschools

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 Sweden. One of these projects will build and operate the first ever demonstration plant that substantially increases the biogas potential from wastewater generated within the pulp and paper industry, while at the same time lowering electricity consumption by 50%. The project is being coordinated by Scandinavian Biogas Fuels over a 52-month period, starting September 2015. The project's detailed objectives can be found in the box below. The project website and results will be added in due course. Another project will demonstrate a new, highly innovative algae material that leads to significant improvements in the efficiency of silicon-based and thin film solar panels. This project will be coordinated over a 42-month period by Swedish Algae Factory AB. The most recently co-funded LIFE UPHS project, implemented by Pumped Hydro Storage Sweden AB over a 42 month period, aims to demonstrate a highly innovative method for large-scale underground energy storage, which utilises abandoned or inactive mines to enable energy storage with 70-80% round-trip efficiency. These projects represent a total budget of €9 million, of which the EU is contributing €5 million.

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 Mitigation strand has co-financed one project in Sweden. The objective of the LIFECOASTadapt project is to demonstrate ecosystem-based measures against coastal erosion and floods that also strengthen coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services. The project is coordinated by the Region Skåne. Its total budget amounts to €4 million, of which the EU will contribute €2.2 million.

An innovative concept to improve resource and energy efficiency in treatment of Pulp and Paper industry effluents (EffiSludge for LIFE) LIFE14 CCM/SE/000221

The main aim of the EffiSludge for LIFE project is to build and operate the first ever demonstration plant that substantially increases the biogas potential from wastewater generated within the pulp and paper industry, and at the same time lowers electricity consumption by 50%.

The project will introduce an innovative process at the commercial scale in a thermomechanical pulp mill in Norway, by modifying the aerobic bio-treatment stage for increased production of waste sludge. The waste sludge from the bio-treatment will be used as a substrate for anaerobic digestion to generate biomethane, with sludge production being optimised for this purpose. The final volume of residue sludge, after implementation of the EffiSludge concept, including anaerobic digestion, will be less than if the actions had not been implemented. In addition, post-anaerobic digestion wastewater will be recirculated, to provide the required nutrient loading that was previously supplied by the external addition of urea.

In comparison with the state-of-the-art wastewater treatment at European pulp and paper mills, the EffiSludge for LIFE project is expected to give the following results: electricity consumption in the aerobic wastewater treatment will be reduced by at least 50% per unit of wastewater; biomethane corresponding to 0.10-0.15 m^3/kg ingoing wastewater chemical oxygen demand (COD) will be produced; urea addition into the aerobic treatment will be replaced by nutrients recirculated after anaerobic digestion; no negative effect on the quality of the outgoing wastewater should be observed (i.e. the levels of outgoing COD, nitrogen and phosphorus will be the same or lower than before the process change); the final amount of residue sludge (after anaerobic digestion) will be less than that currently generated in the aerobic treatment; and the residue sludge generated from the EffiSludge process (after anaerobic digestion) will be less problematic to dewater than the waste sludge generated in the conventional bio-treatment, meaning higher dry matter content can be obtained supporting further utilisation of the residual sludge.

Overall, the implementation of these action will allow a significant carbon saving for the aerobic wastewater treatment, estimated to be around 8 000 tonnes CO_2eq/year.

For further information:
http://scandinavianbiogas.com/effisludge/

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 Sweden. The GRIP on LIFE-IP, coordinated by the Swedish Forestry Agency, will help fully implement the Prioritised Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 in Sweden. The LIFE IP RICH WATERS aims to set up an integrated approach to mobilise resources for resilient ecosystems and rich waters in the North Baltic Sea River Basin. The detailed objectives of this latter project are presented below.

These two projects represent a total budget of €47 million, of which the EU is contributing €20 million.

Integrated approach to mobilise resources for resilient ecosystems and rich waters in the North Baltic Sea River Basin (LIFE IP RICH WATERS)
LIFE15 IPE/SE/000015

Specific objectives of the LIFE IP RICH WATERS are to:

- Mobilise capacity and resources to implement concrete actions;
- Increase the joint knowledge among all target groups in order to make the implementation of RBMP more efficient;
- Stimulate and inspire concrete measures by implementing 'showcase' measures and high impact measures;
- Reduce the load of nutrients, environmental pollutants and the number of barriers; and
- Improve the capacity for new technology and innovative solutions in order to increase cost efficiency.

The LIFE IP RICH WATERS expects to achieve good status for 6% (115 of a total of 1 788) of the surface water bodies currently at risk during the project. In the long term, up to 800 water bodies (45%) are expected to reach good status as an indirect result of the project. Since many water bodies have an extension of the deadline to 2027, some delay is expected in meeting good ecological status in relation to the project.

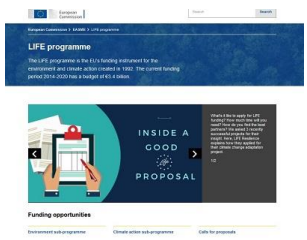
The project will contribute to the carrying out of 24 out of a total of 76 listed policy instrument measures in the RBMP. This figure rises to 36 when the suggested complementary actions are included. The remaining 40 will be implemented outside the IP as part of the regular workload of the organisations or by complementary actions that will be catalysed through the IP project.

For further information:
http://extra.lansstyrelsen.se/lifeiprichwaters/en/Pages/default.aspx

Find out more about LIFE and LIFE projects

LIFE website

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



LIFE project database

For further information on LIFE projects in Sweden 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 Sweden

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency – Nature Department
Policy Implementation Department

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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
ReCOOL - Reuse of Anti-Freeze/COOLants through Innovative Recycling Technology for LIFE+ (ReCOOL for LIFE+)	LIFE12 ENV/SE/000292	http://recyctec.se		07/2013–> 06/2016
Dryer for energy recovery from sewage sludge and manure (LIFE SludgeisBiofuel)	LIFE12 ENV/SE/000359	http://www.outotec.com/en/About-us/Research-and-technology/EU-Life-Environment-Demonstration-Project/		07/2013–> 06/2016
Etanolix 2.0 - Demonstration of Innovative Method for converting Industrial Waste to Ethanol in oil refinery for LIFE+ (Etanolix 2.0 for LIFE+)	LIFE12 ENV/SE/000529	http://www.st1.se/the-life-project#.VXXC-ZMsCB0		07/2013–> 07/2017
LIFE BIOGAS XPOSE - Maximized biogaspotential from resource innovation in the Biogas Öst region (LIFE BIOGAS XPOSE)	LIFE12 ENV/SE/000683	http://biogasxpose.eu/		07/2013–> 06/2018
Strategies for Organic- and Low-input-farming to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change (SOLMACC Life)	LIFE12 ENV/SE/000800	http://solmacc.eu		08/2013–> 07/2018
Small scale Combined Heat and Power based on biomass in the region of southeast Sweden (LIFE+ small scale CHP)	LIFE13 ENV/SE/000113	http://www.energikontorsydost.se/smaskaligkraftvarme		07/2014–> 12/2018
Good ecological status of an agricultural stream - introducing Integrated Buffer Zones in a holistic approach (LIFE-GOODSTREAM)	LIFE14 ENV/SE/000047	http://goodstream.se/		09/2015–> 09/2021
Demonstrating a new innovative production process of a unique and green substitute for plastic materials (DURAPULP for LIFE)	LIFE14 ENV/SE/000258	http://www.durapulp.com		07/2014–> 12/2018
HALOSEP - Innovative method for recycling and reuse of waste streams from incineration plants in the EU (LIFE HALOSEP)	LIFE15 ENV/SE/000265	http://www.stenametall.com/lifehalosep		07/2016–> 12/2019
LIFE SURE - Sediment Uptake and Remediation on Ecological basis (LIFE SURE)	LIFE15 ENV/SE/000279	http://www.life-sure.eu/		08/2016–> 07/2020
BIODOLOMER - Demonstration of a unique, fully renewable green material for the reduction of plastics and packaging waste (BIODOLOMER for LIFE	LIFE15 ENV/SE/000315	http://biodolomerforlife.se		09/2016–> 12/2019
Mercury Decontamination of Dental Care Facilities (Hg-rid-LIFE)	LIFE15 ENV/SE/000465	https://www.praktikertjanst.se/Om-Praktikertjanst/Det-har-ar-Praktikertjanst/Socialt-ansvarstagande/Life/		09/2016–> 08/2019

Lidköping Innovation Wastewater Eco-Hub (LIWE LIFE)	LIFE17 ENV/SE/000384	https://angensarv.se		07/2018–> 06/2023
Demonstration of a unique cleaning and recovery process for ammonia/nitrogen, enabling 100% recycled fertilizer products (LIFE RE-FERTILIZE)	LIFE18 ENV/SE/000265	https://www.easymining.se/re-fertilize/		07/2019–> 06/2022
Innovative process for sustainable recycling and reuse of cellulosic textile waste (LIFE RE:NEWTEXTILE)	LIFE18 ENV/SE/000489	https://renewtextile.eu/		07/2019–> 12/2021
Circular Biomass Build Up (LIFE CB2U)	LIFE19 ENV/SE/000274	N/A		01/2021–> 12/2024

Recently closed and ongoing LIFE Nature & Biodiversity projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Remediation of migratory barriers in Nordic/fennoscandian watercourses (ReMiBar)	LIFE10 NAT/S/000045	http://www.trafikverket.se/remibar		09/2011 –> 09/2016
The thick shelled river mussel (Unio crassus) brings Life+ back to rivers (UC4LIFE)	LIFE10 NAT/S/000046	http://www.ucforlife.se/		11/2012 –> 12/2016
Restoring the conservation status for wetland habitats and species intrinsic to long term management practices in Sweden (RECLAIM)	LIFE11 NAT/S/000848	http://www.reclaim-life.se		09/2012 –> 11/2016
Restoration of habitats on sandy soils in southern Sweden (SandLIFE)	LIFE11 NAT/S/000849	http://sandlife.se/		08/2012 –> 07/2018
Restoration of Ancient Agricultural Landscape and Riverlets at the Baltic Coast (LIFE Coast Benefit)	LIFE12 NAT/SE/000131	http://www.lifecoastbenefit.se		09/2013 –> 08/2019
Restoration of breeding sites and habitats in Lake Vänern archipelago and coastland (LIFE+ Vänern)	LIFE12 NAT/SE/000132	http://lifevanern.se/		09/2013 –> 12/2018
Saving wooded Natura 2000 habitats from invasive alien fungi species on the Island of Gotland, Sweden (LIFE-ELMIAS)	LIFE12 NAT/SE/001139	http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Projektwebbar/Life-ELMIAS1		07/2013 –> 12/2018
Reintroduction of burning in Boreal western taiga woodlands (LifeTaiga)	LIFE13 NAT/SE/000065	http://www.lifetaiga.se		01/2015 –> 12/2019
Restoration of habitats rich in trees and shrubs (BushLIFE)	LIFE13 NAT/SE/000105	http://bushlife.se		09/2014 –> 08/2020
Triple Lakes – Catchment restoration and preventive action for aquatic habitats in a	LIFE13 NAT/SE/000116	http://www.triplelakes.se/		07/2014 –> 06/2019

climate change perspective (LIFE-TripleLakes)				
Re-creating habitat complexity for semi-aquatic fauna (SemiAquaticLife)	LIFE14 NAT/SE/000201	http://www.semiaquaticlife.se		01/2016 –> 12/2020
Bridging the Spatial and Temporal Gaps in Threatened Oak Habitats (LIFE BTG)	LIFE15 NAT/SE/000772	http://lifebridgingthegap.se		10/2016 –> 09/2022
Restoration of Boreal Nordic Rivers (ReBorN LIFE)	LIFE15 NAT/SE/000892	https://www.rebornlife.org/		07/2016 –> 07/2021
Restoration for Improved Resilience, Biodiversity and Status in Boreal Rivers (Rivers of LIFE)	LIFE18 NAT/SE/000268	https://www.riversoflife.se/		08/2019 –> 08/2025
River connectivity, habitats and water quality towards restored ecosystem services (LIFE CONNECTS)	LIFE18 NAT/SE/000742	https://lifeconnects.se/		08/2019 –> 07/2025
Method development for cold-water coral reef habitat restoration with implementation in Kosterfjord-Vderfjord, Sweden (LIFE LOPHELIA)	LIFE18 NAT/SE/000959	https://www.lifelophelia.se/		09/2019 –> 12/2025
Restoration of EU Redlisted Annex I habitats, dependent on grazing or hay cutting in Natura 2000 sites in Sweden (LIFE RestoRED)	LIFE19 NAT/SE/000172	N/A		03/2021 –> 08/2027
ECOSysTem based REstoration And Management of boreal riverS (Ecostreams for LIFE)	LIFE19 NAT/SE/000333	N/A		01/2021 –> 12/2026

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
Coastal adaptation to climate change by multiple ecosystem-based measures (LIFECOASTadapt)	LIFE17 CCA/SE/000048	https://utveckling.skane.se/utvecklingsomraden/miljo-och-klimat/klimatanpassning/strandero sion/		06/2018 –> 12/2022
An innovative concept to improve resource and energy efficiency in treatment of Pulp and Paper industry effluents (EffiSludge for LIFE)	LIFE14 CCM/SE/000221	http://scandinavianbiogas.com/effisludge/		09/2015 –> 12/2021
SUNALGAE - Innovative process of enhancing the efficiency of solar panels through the use of algae (SUNALGAE for LIFE)	LIFE17 CCM/SE/000050	http://swedishalgaefactory.com/project/eu-life-sunalgae/		07/2018 –> 12/2021
Demonstration of a unique process for large scale Underground Energy Storage (UPHS) (LIFE UPHS)	LIFE19 CCM/SE/001227	N/A		07/2020 –> 12/2023

Ongoing LIFE Integrated Projects				
Project Title	Project Number	Website	Click on the icon to read the project summary	Project duration
Integrated approach to mobilise resources for resilient ecosystems and rich waters in the North Baltic Sea River Basin (LIFE IP RICH WATERS)	LIFE16 IPE/SE/000015	http://extra.lansstyrelsen.se/lifeiprichwaters/en/Pages/default.aspx		10/2016 –> 03/2024
Using functional water & wetland ecosystems and their services as a model for improving green infrastructure and implementing PAF in Sweden (GRIP on LIFE-IP)	LIFE16 IPE/SE/000009	https://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/om-oss/var-verksamhet/projekt/grip-on-life/om-grip-on-life/		10/2017 –> 07/2025