

(*Monachus monachus*) in Portugal's Madeira region. The project intends to identify new terrestrial and marine areas of importance for the species (breeding and resting caves and beaches, feeding areas) throughout the Archipelago. **Contact:** cbd-habitat@cbd-habitat.com

LIFE-PLETERA (Ajuntament de Torroella de Montgrí): The overall aim of the project is to carry out a comprehensive and definitive restoration of the La Pletera coastal lagoon system, an area whose ecological functions have been altered by building works. Project goals also include ensuring that the lagoon system can respond appropriately to predicted climate change (rising sea levels and greater frequency of extreme weather conditions, such as heavy sea storms), and guaranteeing the ecological functions of the system in both the short and long term. **Contact:** mviladevall@torroella-estartit.cat

LIFE FEEDING SCAVENGERS (Fundación CBD): This project will start a battery of protection actions mainly addressed at protecting the black vulture, a priority bird species. Key actions will centre on re-establishing the temporal and spatial availability of food in the vulture's feeding habitat in the same way that it used to appear in natural conditions. **Contact:** cbd-habitat@cbd-habitat.com

LIFE LUTREOLA SPAIN (Tecnologías y Servicios Agrarios, S.A.): The three overall aims of this project are (a) to eradicate American mink established within the range of the European mink and in risk zones, (b) to increase the viability of the wild population of European mink through releasing captive-born individuals from an existing breeding program, and (c) to create a new monitoring network to assess the conservation status of native species after the project. **Contact:** mferrer@tragsa.es

LIFE LimnoPirineus (Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas) The project aims to recover aquatic habitats and species in three Natura 2000 sites of the high Pyrenees. It will target improvements in populations of the European common frog, common midwife toad and Pyrenean brook salamander, removing allochthonous fish to enable the re-establishment of populations of the target species in mountain lakes. **Contact:** programas.europeos@csic.es

PIROSLIFE (Generalitat de Catalunya) The general objective of PIROSLIFE is to implement a series of actions to strengthen the future of bears in the Pyrenees, with the goal of achieving a favourable conservation status for the species. It will develop management systems to ensure the bear has enough space in the whole range without causing conflicts with human activities. **Contact:** ajruiol@gencat.cat

18. **LIFE+ Biodiversity (3 projects – 7.4 million)**

LIFE MONTSERRAT (Diputació de Barcelona): The project aims to protect the Montserrat forests against fires in order to improve the stability of the forests and the improvement of biodiversity in the Montserrat area.

PIROSLIFE (Généralité de Catalogne) L'objectif global de PIROSLIFE est de mettre en place une série d'actions visant à renforcer l'avenir de l'ours dans les Pyrénées, afin d'atteindre un état de conservation favorable pour l'espèce. Le programme développera des systèmes de gestion visant à assurer à l'ours assez d'espace dans le milieu sans causer de conflits avec les activités humaines.

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LIFE elm (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid): The LIFE elm project aims to return the field elm to an important role in the Spanish forest landscape through its reintroduction in riparian habitats, and to preserve and expand the genetic resources of European white elm in the Iberian Peninsula, where only some relict populations still survive. The project also intends to further an elm breeding programme designed to combat Dutch elm disease and increase the genetic diversity of the species. **Contact:** luis.gil@upm.es

LIFE RIPISILVANATURA (Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura): The aim of the project is to recover and protect the riparian forest by control of invasive alien plant species, mainly in the priority habitat "riparian forests dominated by willows and poplar" and its associated habitats, in the high stretches of the Segura river basin in Murcia (namely the municipalities of Moratalla, Calasparra and Cieza). **Contact:** ladolfo.merida@chsegura.es

France (FR) 18 projects (74.6 million)

19. **LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance (11 projects – 45.8 million)**

LIFE ZENITHYS (ARELIS Group): This project aims to drastically reduce the carbon footprint and other environmental impacts of telecommunications networks (such as visual and electromagnetic pollution). It will do this by developing an innovative hybrid station concept that capitalises on recent advances in electronic devices, signal processing and renewable technologies (**Relevant to Climate Change**). **Contact:** jerome.david@thomson-broadcast.com

LIFE+ NOWASTHEM (HOLCIM France S.A.S): This project aims to demonstrate an innovative co-generation solution to unite cement production with the recycling of mixed coarse solid waste. The energy produced by a thermal waste pre-treatment process (pyro-gasification) will be used for production purposes, which will result in substantial fossil fuel savings. (**Relevant to Climate Change**). **Contact:** stephane.poellaer@holcim.com

LIFE BeeBus (Siemens S.A.S.): This project aims to test and validate an innovative green urban transport solution: an electric bus designed for quick recharging during stops at passenger stations. The use of electric propulsion will reduce emissions of many pollutants. In addition, thanks to the full recovery of kinetic energy during braking, the performance of the proposed system is significantly higher than diesel buses. (**Relevant to Climate Change**). **Contact:** valerie.cornetet@siemens.com

LIFE VANEKO (Rhodia Operations S.A.S.): The objective of this project is to reduce the environmental impacts of the vanillin production process, an organic compound that is the primary component of the extract of the vanilla bean. The technology proposed involves improvements in the synthesis process, such as producing Diphenol in a unique oxidation-condensation phase and the use of catalysts in the final step of vanillin distillation, improving the energy efficiency of the process and minimising effluent by-products. (**Relevant to Climate Change**). **Contact:** francois.metz@solvay.com

BioSolWaRe-LIFE (Helio Pur Technologies): This project aims to improve wastewater treatment by developing and testing an innovative and more efficient method called bio-solar purification (BSP). Involving biological and solar technologies, BSP enables 80% water reuse, as well as the recovery of greenhouse gases and organic wastes. **Contact:** heliopurtech@gmail.com