



The Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE)

LIFE:

- is an EU funding instrument for environment projects,
- included in the Natural Resources part of the budget

It is the most important European funding that is specially dedicated to the environment and is managed directly by the Commission.

The present LIFE+ phase allocates 2 143 million euro for the period from 2007 to 2013.

- it comprises three components:
- Nature and Biodiversity
- Environment Policy and Governance
- Information and Communication



LIFE-Nature



- 50 % of LIFE funds for grants are allocated to projects supporting the conservation of nature and biodiversity.
- LIFE-Nature finances projects for the management and conservation of Europe's fauna and flora species and habitats:
 - within the <u>Natura 2000</u> network
 - based on the Birds and Habitats Directives

Audit objective



to assess

the effectiveness of the Commission's management of the LIFE-Nature grants during the different phases of the project cycle

in respect of the <u>sustainability</u> of the project results

Sustainability



In the absence of a definition, for the purpose of the audit we defined sustainability as:

The assurance which can be obtained (project quality, management structures, financial guarantees, etc.) that the investments financed and their effects will be sustained after the project ends and its results are disseminated.

SULA RATIONE

Audit questions

- Does the project <u>selection procedure</u> provide reasonable assurance on the sustainability of their results?
- Does the Commission's <u>management and monitoring</u> ensure that the projects meet their objectives?
- Has the Commission assured that the project results and lessons learnt are appropriately <u>disseminated</u>?
- Has the Commission taken the necessary steps to ensure that the financed <u>project results</u> are durable?





- focussed on LIFE III LIFE+ (2000 to 2008)
- On-the-spot audit in <u>6 Member States</u> (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Spain and UK)
- Sample of <u>35 projects</u> of LIFE III -Nature

Who?



DG Environment

External contractors:

Selection experts Monitoring teams

European Environment Agency

Topic Centre on Biological Diversity

Public Authorities in Member States
Beneficiaries of projects



Implementation of projects

Dissemination of results

Long-term management of project results

- Imprecise weight given to sustainability in the selection procedures
- Long selection process



the selection procedure should be shortened and improved to target projects which can give assurance of their sustainability



Implementation of projects

Dissemination of results

Long-term management of project results

 Weaknesses in monitoring project outputs and long-term results

Outcome indicators not yet developed



-the Commission should improve project monitoring in respect of the results achieved



-the grant agreements should define measurable indicators that can be monitored



Implementation of projects

Dissemination of results

Long-term management of project results

 Need for improved minimum quality standards for the project websites

Lessons learnt,

 best practices identified but detailed technical/scientific information acquired not systematically made available



-the Commission should further develop its communication activities and tools



- the beneficiaries should be required to provide and disseminate more technical details



Implementation of projects

Dissemination of results

Long-term management of project results

- No After-LIFE follow-up, no technical ex-post checks take place
- Conservation measures not safeguarded beyond project end



The grant agreement should commit the competent national authorities and the beneficiaries to assure the long-term management of the projects financed

Conclusion



- Significant progress has been made since the introduction of LIFE in 1992, and LIFE-Nature grants contribute to the biodiversity conservation effort.
- However, measures financed are not yet sufficiently safeguarded beyond project completion.



It is recommended that the Commission should give further consideration to the various factors relevant to the sustainability of the project results, improve the dissemination of the acquired knowledge and set up a systematic follow-up of the projects after the final payment has been made.





Thank you!

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