# Appendix 3: PEP2030 strategic projects

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Direction of intervention: Removal of the sources of emission of air pollutants or significant reduction of their impact** | | | |
| **No.** | **Project name** | **Project description** | **Duration** |
| **1** | **Clean air** | The most important direction of activities in the field of air protection is to reduce the emission of pollutants into the air in a manner enabling the improvement of its quality and meeting the standards set out in the law. First of all, it is necessary to maintain the beneficial trends in air quality improvement and reduction of health risks resulting from exposure to the atmosphere the substances harmful to health, i.e. PM10 and PM2.5 particulate matter, benzo(a)pyrene and ozone.  The project involves creating legal and financial mechanisms at the national level, enabling effective implementation of air protection programmes at the voivodship and local levels, mainly in the area of the household/municipal and transport sectors, primarily through:   * creating and improving a legal framework conducive to the implementation of effective measures aimed at air quality improvement, * promoting financial mechanisms conducive to the improvement of air quality, * involving the public in efforts aimed at improving air quality by raising public awareness and creating sustainable platforms for dialogue with civil society organisations, * developing and promoting technologies conducive to the improvement of air quality, * developing mechanisms for controlling near-ground emission sources, which are conducive to the improvement of air quality.   The main objective of the project is to achieve, as soon as possible, an improvement of air quality to a level preventing even greater exposure of human health and the environment, i.e. to levels set by EU legislation (Directives 2008/50/EC[[1]](#footnote-1) and 2004/107/EC[[2]](#footnote-2)). The project aims to achieve by 2030 substance levels set out in the WHO guidelines.  The functioning of working teams for legislative, strategic, financial, development, technical and technological issues at the Steering Committee on National Air Protection Programme shall strengthen the air quality management system in Poland by undertaking effective and integrated corrective actions at the national, voivodship and local levels. | 2016–2030 |
| **Direction of intervention: Management of natural and cultural heritage resources, including the protection and improvement of biodiversity and landscape** | | | |
| **2** | **Landscape audits** | *Landscape audits* are aimed at inventorying landscape resources at the voivodship level through the identification, characterisation and assessment of landscapes. These measures shall be the basis for identifying priority landscapes, i.e. landscapes particularly valuable for the society due to their natural, cultural, historical, architectural, urban, rural or aesthetic and visual value. For these and other landscapes, recommendations and conclusions concerning their protection and shaping should be formulated pertaining to the areas or objects indicated in the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development (OJ L of 2018, item 1945, as amended). These recommendations should carry over to spatial planning, i.e. they should be included in planning documents at the voivodship and municipality level. These recommendations and applications should also concern protected areas, including landscape parks and nature parks, which shall significantly strengthen landscape protection in these areas. At the same time, applications and recommendations shall include substantial grounds for the verification and shaping of the network of protected areas.  Landscape audits should be developed in a uniform and coherent manner across the country. Therefore, in accordance with the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development, the detailed methodology of preparation and the scope of landscape audits were defined in the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 11 January 2019 on the preparation of landscape audits (OJ L, item 394). | 2016–2023 |
| **Direction of intervention: Management of geological resources through the development and implementation of the Raw Materials Policy** | | | |
| **3** | **Developing and implementing a coherent and comprehensive Raw Materials Policy** | The *Raw Materials Policy (RMP*) shall enable rational, sustainable management of natural resources at the national level, taking into account the interests of the industry. Thus, it shall increase the stability of supply of the natural resources used by the industry in the domestic market and the efficiency of their use. It shall also enable an increase in the export volume. The development and implementation of *the Raw Materials Policy* shall significantly improve the management of the domestic potential in the scope of natural resources, which in the long run shall increase the prosperity of Poland.  The *Raw Materials Policy* shall define effective tools and actions leading to securing a permanent supply of natural resources necessary for the development of national and European economy. The overarching objective of the RWP shall be to ensure access to essential natural resources both now and in a longer perspective, taking into account the needs of future generations.  The *Raw Materials Policy* shall be implemented by the Polish Geological Agency (PGA).  The scope of intervention shall concern both the national and local economy, with particular emphasis on local resource predispositions typical for a given area. This intervention shall be horizontal or local, depending on the direction of actions within particular keystones of the RMP. The *Raw Materials Policy* shall be implemented through executive programmes developed and implemented mainly by the PGA. Tasks shall be financed with the revenues guaranteed by the law for this institution. | 2016–2030 |
| **Direction of intervention: Supporting eco-innovation deployment and promoting the best available techniques (BATs)** | | | |
| **4** | **GreenEvo – Technology Accelerator** | *GreenEvo – Technology Accelerator* is an innovative programme of the Ministry of the Environment aimed at the promotion of Polish green technologies. The basis for functioning of the programme is the implementation of the role of Minister of the Environment, which aims to support environmentally friendly Polish technologies in Poland and abroad as part of the environmental protection policy.  So far, six editions of the Programme have been carried out in years 2009-2015, in which a total of 74 technologies have been selected – GreenEvo awards for the following technological areas:   * renewable energy sources, * environmentally friendly solutions for the mining industry, * energy saving solutions, * systems supporting the environmental monitoring and information collection, * climate protection technologies, * technologies supporting waste management, * water and wastewater management technologies, * low-carbon transport technologies.   The programme has been restarted after a break needed to provide legal basis for its implementation by the Ministry of the Environment.  The previous editions, as a unique, award-winning government initiative, were an inspiration for other institutions as well as an effective tool for supporting the transfer of environmentally friendly Polish technological solutions, which directly increase the environmental effect in the process of building sustainable development with the transition to circular economy.  The programme consists of awarding GreenEvo winners within each of its editions. Thanks to trainings' participation, the winners receive substantive information in the field of foreign technology, and then have the opportunity to present their awarded technological solutions during international promotional events.  The 7th edition of the programme (2018) is intended exclusively for the winners of previous editions of GreenEvo and focuses on the use of the existing potential of proven technologies which have so far built the GreenEvo brand together with the Ministry of the Environment.  Within the framework of the programme, in the years 2019-2020, the Ministry of the Environment plans to open up for new environmental technologies and to increase the group of awarded entrepreneurs.  The GreenEvo programme is financed by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management. | 2019–2020 |
| **Direction of intervention: Combating climate change** | | | |
| **5** | **Carbon Forests** | The goal of the Carbon Forests project is to show the role of forest areas in mitigating the negative effects of climate change. The project's activities are aimed at sequestering additional amounts of organic carbon and reducing the level of released gases, including carbon dioxide, from soils. The project has been implemented in 23 forest districts, in the area of 13 regional directorates of the State Forests. The total area of operation is approximately 12 000 ha. Project activities include: increasing the area of forest divisions where underplanting and undergrowth will be planted; changing the forest management method at the stage of felling; increasing the effectiveness of forest regeneration by reducing the scope of work within the framework of interplanting and fill-in planting; changing the method of forest protection against animal damage or other biotic and abiotic factors; introducing fast-growing species; leaving the soil for natural succession in non-forest areas. These works shall be initiated between 2017 and 2026 and will have an additional carbon storage effect for a period of 30 years, i.e. until the end of 2046, using the *Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector* (CBM-CFS3) software. The project is estimated to absorb an additional 1 000 000 t of carbon dioxide. The additional quantity of absorbed carbon dioxide is expressed in terms of Carbon Dioxide Units (CDU). It is the quantity of organic carbon corresponding to one tonne of additional accumulated carbon dioxide. Studies are also underway to adapt the CBM-CFS3 model to local conditions.  It is planned to auction CDUs to business entities. Sales to private individuals shall involve the voluntary purchase of the so-called green certificates. The added value of the auction is that the buyers will be able to indicate the goal to which the funds from the purchase of CDUs will be allocated (using a complied list). The list will include projects in the field of natural and historical education, biodiversity protection, tourism and recreation. | 2017–2047 |
| **6** | **Wooden buildings** | The aim of the project is to increase the availability of housings (particularly for individuals with moderate incomes), create conditions for the development of the wooden buildings in Poland and to create a demand for ecological constructions. The project foresees the implementation of tasks in the following areas:   * financial and institutional (measures aimed at developing and implementing support mechanisms for the wooden buildings), * legislation and standardisation (measures aimed at reducing legal barriers for the development of the wooden buildings market), * education and information (education and information campaign, training, promotion of good practices, international cooperation).   The implementation of the project shall contribute to:   * improving the carbon balance (reducingCO2 emissions from the production of construction materials used in the masonry technology – cement, polystyrene foam, brick, steel, plastic, etc.; wood as a construction material has a low carbon footprint), * promotion of energy-efficient wooden buildings (improvement of energy balance, lower consumption of energy required for maintenance, promotion of effective use of wood resources as a construction material), * combating climate change (wood storesCO2 which reduces its concentration in the atmosphere). | 2017–2027 |
| **Direction of intervention: Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management** | | | |
| **7** | **Adaptation to climate change** | The effects of climate change, in particular the increase in temperature, frequency and intensity of extreme events, are rising[[3]](#footnote-3). Scientific researches clearly show that the weather events caused by climate change are a threat to society, the economic development of EU countries and the environment. They expose society and the economy to additional costs and damage to nature. Adaptation to the changing climatic conditions and the related phenomena is currently one of the most important challenges for the Polish economy and the society.  The project aims to provide the necessary knowledge on climate change and assess its impact, as required to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation actions in sectors and areas vulnerable to climate change, in particular those identified in the *Strategic Adaptation Plan for Sectors Vulnerable to Climate Change until 2020* (SPA 2020). The project shall equip state institutions with effective instruments for the implementation of the adaptation policy. These instruments shall help to strengthen the country's resilience to climate change, resulting in tangible savings. In this way, the costs of functioning of the society and economy, including infrastructure, will be reduced.  The project foresees the development of climate scenarios necessary to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change and to plan for adaptation, including the necessary research, as a basis for effective adaptation actions. The effectiveness of state intervention in the area of adaptation to climate change shall also be assessed. Analyses to develop recommendations for necessary legislative changes shall also be used. Proposals will be developed for legal and economic tools to be used by various administration authorities in the process of law-making, planning and taking actions to adapt to the effects of climate change and to counteract the effects of violent weather events. The key result of the project shall be the development of a programme/implementation document for the adaptation policy until 2030 (the so-called post-SPA) together with a set of indicators monitoring its implementation. | 2017–2023 |
| **8** | **A comprehensive programme of adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change until 2020** | *A Comprehensive programme of adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change until 2020* is the basis for the implementation of projects implemented by the State Forests, co-financed by the Cohesion Fund within the framework of OPI&E for 2014-2020. The projects are listed below:   * "A comprehensive programme for the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change – small retention and counteracting water erosion in lowland areas" (MRN2), * "A comprehensive programme for the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change – small retention and prevention of water erosion in mountain areas" (MRG2), * "A comprehensive programme for the adaptation of forests and forestry to climate change – prevention and mitigation of the effects of forest fire hazards (PPOŻ).   All activities shall be carried out by organisational units of the State Forests.  Within the framework of the project (MRN2), lowland areas shall see investments related to:   * construction, conversion, reconstruction of reservoirs, * restoring function to wetland areas, * protecting forest infrastructure against the effects of water erosion caused by heavy rainfall.   Within the framework of the project (MRG2), mountain areas shall see investments related to:   * construction, conversion, reconstruction of reservoirs, * restoring function to wetland areas, * protecting forest infrastructure against the effects of water erosion caused by heavy rainfall, * anti-erosion development of felling trails and roads.   Within the framework of the fire protection project (PPOŻ), the following investments shall be implemented:   * construction of fire observation stations, * modernisation of fire observation stations, * purchase of patrolling and fire-fighting vehicles, * purchase of fire detection equipment, * purchase of equipment for emergency dispatch points (PAD), * purchase of meteorological stations. | 2018–2022 |
| **9** | **Water for agriculture** | The aim of the project is to improve the stability and continuity of agricultural production in conditions of periodic water shortages and excesses, including in particular – support for family farms in the construction, reconstruction and proper use of drainage facilities to improve production conditions, increase water retention and achieve the desired environmental effects. Support is planned for:   * construction and reconstruction of damming structures on canals, ditches and small watercourses, * construction and reconstruction of drainage ditches, taking into account the retention function, * reconstruction and construction of drainage systems, taking into account the retention function, * construction of reservoirs and micro-reservoirs (waterholes, ponds), * construction of facilities for capturing and storing water from drainage networks and rainwater, * water companies in the scope of maintenance of specific water melioration devices, * renaturalisation of wetlands to restore retention functions, * restitution of floodplains, * training of farmers in the purposes of melioration and the principles of maintenance of melioration facilities, agrotechnical procedures and landscape management procedures conducive to water retention. | 2016–2030 |

1. Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.06.2008, p. 1, as amended). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air (OJ L 23, 26.01.2005, p. 3, as amended). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability in Europe*, European Environment Agency, 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)