

The ecological crisis is becoming an increasingly important challenge, and therefore the question of how religions, as systems with relevant impact on people attitudes and practices, respond to it is becoming an important element of socio-cultural and political reflection. Analysing Polish and Italian media discourse, which shapes social imagination, one would not discern an obvious link between religion and ecology: religious voices frequently accuse ecology of ideologisation (thereby rejecting both its scientific foundations and normative assumptions), while ecological voices accuse religion of anti-ecology. However, in the last thirty years all religions have undergone an ecological shift. This also applies to the Catholic context on which we concentrate within this research (*Laudato Si'*, the encyclical letter from 2015, the foundation of Catholic ecological doctrine and the driver for ecological actions, is the result of this very shift). During the last thirty years, organisations associated with different religions have launched a number of initiatives towards dealing with environmental crisis. In this project – remaining in the Christian, and specifically Catholic context – and focusing on Polish and Italian Catholic pro-ecological organisations and initiatives, we want to address questions about how the ecological crisis is recognised from a religious perspective, how Catholicism responds to it, whether those responses are relevant and how they might address the climate crisis by transforming believers' attitudes and practices. More specifically, our project elaborates on the connection between religion and ecology in order to answer a fundamental question: can religion positively counteract the contemporary environmental crisis. Hence, we would like to investigate the process of 'greening' of Catholicism in Poland and Italy in the last thirty years since the ecological turn.