

*Protezione civile: verso una governance più forte per la riduzione del rischio
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Le opportunità offerte dal programma LIFE per il settore della riduzione del rischio.

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Il programma LIFE è l'unico strumento finanziario specifico per l'ambiente e la lotta contro il cambiamento climatico dell'Unione Europea.

LIFE esiste dal 1992 e ha finanziato oltre 4000 progetti in tutti i settori ambientali, dalla conservazione della natura ai rifiuti, acqua, aria ecc.

Dal 2014 oltre alle priorità ambientali si sono aggiunte quelle riguardanti il cambiamento climatico quale la mitigazione e l'adattamento.

Il programma LIFE 2014-2020 ha una dotazione di circa 3,4 miliardi di Euro, di questi 81% è dedicato al finanziamento di progetti.

LIFE, pur non finanziando in maniera diretta il settore della protezione civile, annovera diverse priorità che possono direttamente o indirettamente supportare azioni orientate alla riduzione del rischio.

Il settore Ambiente ed Efficienza Energetica può finanziare progetti con i seguenti scopi:

- Progetti che promuovono **la gestione del rischio di inondazioni e siccità** tramite: a) strumenti di prevenzione e protezione contro gli eventi estremi a sostegno delle politiche, pianificazione dell'uso del suolo e gestione delle emergenze, b) approcci integrati per la valutazione e la gestione dei rischi basati sulla resilienza e sulla vulnerabilità sociale e che assicurino l'accettazione sociale.
- Progetti che contribuiscono al **potenziamento del sistema europeo centralizzato di informazione sui roghi delle foreste (EFFIS)**. Questi progetti dovrebbero comprendere azioni dimostrative specifiche che mostrino come le informazioni e i nuovi metodi possano essere applicati al fine di raggiungere gli obiettivi fissati nella strategia dell'UE sulla biodiversità fino al 2020 per quanto riguarda la gestione delle foreste e degli ecosistemi forestali.
- Progetti volti a facilitare l'attuazione della **direttiva Seveso III** (direttiva 2012/18/UE) sul controllo del pericolo di incidenti rilevanti connessi con sostanze pericolose, tramite lo sviluppo di strumenti metodologici per la **mappatura dei rischi**, compresa la mappatura dei rischi ambientali, e per **far fronte agli effetti domino**.

Il settore Cambiamento Climatico, pur non avendo delle priorità altrettanto specifiche, offre numerose possibilità soprattutto nell'ambito dell'adattamento al cambiamento climatico e dei progetti Governance e Informazione.

Per i progetti LIFE non esistono vincoli di durata (in media 3-5 anni) e di costo (in media 2-4 M€) e possono essere mono-beneficiario oppure essere presentati da un consorzio di partner in un unico o più paesi membri. Il tasso di finanziamento massimo è del 60%.

Qui di seguito riporto tre esempi di progetti recenti che possono dare un'idea del tipo di azioni che si possono finanziare nel settore della riduzione del rischio (altri progetti li troverete a <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm>):



LIFE PRIMES - Preventing flooding RIks by
Making resilient communitiES

LIFE14 CCA/IT/001280



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Background

In the last decades, flooding events linked to climate change have been increasing, raising the costs borne by communities, in terms of human life and damage to environmental, social-cultural and economic assets. Local communities are now being called upon to be more active in building adaptation strategies and implementing effective early warning systems, to help build their own resilience.

Objectives

The LIFE PRIMES project aims to build resilient communities through their engagement and proactive participation in the operations of early warning and flood risk prevention measures. The project is conceived to respond to the European challenge in the area of adaptation management, in particular early warning integrated systems, through the achievement of the following specific objectives:

- Standardising the procedures of risk management and flood prevention at trans-regional level, enhancing the coordination and management at civil protection level;
- Establishing a user-friendly web platform where all necessary information is collected and organised;
- Boosting the proactive approach to risk management and flood prevention of local communities through their involvement in implementing soft adaptation measures and actions, to strengthen their resilience against flood risk; and
- Establishing and spreading innovative forms of collaboration among civil protection agencies and civil society, raising awareness on adaptation to climate change and on

the impact of risk alert patterns.

Expected results: The overall expected result is an Integrated Early Warning Model able to strengthen interaction with citizens, improve warning procedures (faster warning alert management) and allow data exchange. At the same time, this will create awareness of the climate change risks, stimulating actions of prevention and voluntary adaptation. Specific results are expected at the following levels:

Technical level

- A common trans-regional baseline scenario obtained by simulations of the same meteorological, climatological and marine parameters and climate indices;
- Standardised procedures and risk management systems in case of extreme events, strengthening the coordination between different levels of civil protection;
- Faster warning alert management through simplified data flows and full usability of relevant information by the web-portal.

Community level

- A potential 10-15% reduction of the damage suffered by population of areas identified on movable property and to a lesser extent on real estate;
- A decrease in households/people impacted by floods and a consistent reduction of related casualties; and
- An increase of financial resources allocated in municipalities and regions' budgets for the safety of areas affected by the PRIMES project through a stronger commitment by the mayors of the municipalities involved.

Environmental level

- A 5%-10% reduction in the cost of recovery, storage and disposal of waste and materials carried by the floods;
- A significant reduction (possibly 100%) of the hydraulic hazard of flooding of natural watercourses where there are hydraulic structures/infrastructures which can be operated, implemented in line with the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) as well as in the framework of artificial channels reclamation;
- Reduced risk of flooding in the river network of pilot areas, due to the improved and increased maintenance of the minor drainage network; and
- Environmental benefits in preserving biodiversity and ecosystems, due to a better maintenance of the territory.

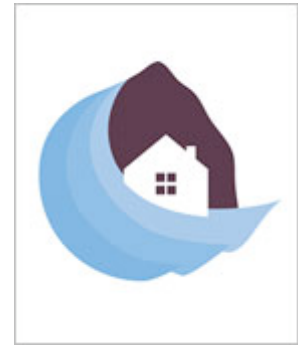
European Level

- Manual of procedures for the homogenisation and implementation of prevention and warning systems; and
 - More than 600 local civic AAPs (adaptation action plans) developed over three years by citizens involved in the project.
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LIFE FRANCA - Flood Risk ANTicipation and
Communication in the Alps

LIFE15 GIC/IT/000030



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Background

Recent hydro-geological events in Italy, such as floods and landslides, have increased public awareness of the link between climate change and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The EU Floods Directive requires Member States to produce flood risk maps for all watercourses and coastlines and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce flood risks. Specific recommendations were included in the “Guidelines on local adaptation to climate change for water management and natural hazards in the Alps” (Alpine Convention, 2014). The Italian National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change that was adopted in 2015 identifies Alpine regions as highly vulnerable: special attention must be paid to the management of water resources in these areas. Medium-to-long term strategies and adaptation measures for mountain areas must be developed to increase climate change resilience. The complexity of future risk flood management scenarios suggests they must be accompanied by a communication strategy to allow the different actors and stakeholders to be better able to face the challenges.

Objectives

The LIFE FRANCA project aims to support the anticipation and awareness of flood risk, by identifying shortcomings and developing communication strategies on flood risk in selected areas of the Alps – specifically in the Autonomous Province of Trento. The project will focus particularly on the management of emergencies and attitudes to flood risk. Research has shown that different social groups have different understandings of flood risks and different degrees of acceptance of the necessary management measures). The project will address attitudes linked to the perception of “zero risk” conditions or the total delegation of responsibilities.

Specific objectives of the project are:

- To improve communications on flood risks, by supporting both providers of information (through training for public bodies) and those who receive the information (through education and awareness raising of different stakeholder groups);
- To involve communities and stakeholders and encourage habits that can minimise the risks in a given territory;
- To develop an attitude of co-responsibility between public and private actors when it comes to undertaking actions; and
- To produce guidelines on communicating and anticipating flood risk.

Expected results: The project expects to increase awareness of flood risk and the need for collaborative attitudes among different social actors in vulnerable Alpine areas. It will do this through the creation of long-term sustainable tools that will permanently improve awareness of and preparedness for climate change-related risks. These include the following:

- Customised maps of flood risk in case study areas for different user groups (decision makers, technicians/professionals, general public);
- An analysis of how the different target stakeholder groups perceive flood risk;
- Creation of a digital platform (app and webGIS module) to disseminate information about flood risk maps and scenarios;
- Creation of an educational project with digital interactive exhibits/web media for schoolchildren and their families;
- A model of anticipatory governance for flood risk in the Alps, including a support programme for involving stakeholders in anticipatory exercises;
- A handbook for flood risk communication designed to be used by public bodies and professional groups in all Alpine regions;
- A communication strategy that includes meetings with local communities, public servants and technicians, training events for planning officers, journalists and relevant professional groups (architects, engineers), and a range of information materials (leaflets/videos etc.) hosted on the project's website; and
- Development of a collaboration network for preparing wider projects (with and without EU funds) involving other regions and entities (Basin Authority of Eastern Italian Alps, Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, ARPA Emilia-Romagna, ARPA Veneto, ARPA Valle d'Aosta, ARPA Friuli Venezia Giulia, Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente, and EURAC).



LIFE CHEREE - Chemicals Regulations
Enforcement & Inspections - Building
Authority Capacity for REACH/CLP and
SEVESO III Compliance

LIFE15 GIE/GR/000943



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Background

The SEVESO-III directive (2012/18/EU), which is aimed at preventing major accidents involving dangerous substances, entered into force in October 2015 in Cyprus and in February 2016 in Greece. However, there is still a lack of concise knowledge and information on the uses and hazardous properties of many chemicals. In addition, market surveillance and inspections in both countries have found non-compliance with the EU's REACH Regulation on chemicals, for products and substances such as azo dyes/colours, dimethylformamide, hexavalent chromium, nickel and cadmium. Both Member States aim to ensure compliance with SEVESO-III by duty holders. The EU is keen to support effective control processes and measures to promote compliance as well as information systems and tools for implementing its environmental legislation.

To facilitate compliance with SEVESO-III and REACH, as well as the CLP Regulation on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, there is a need to update and train inspectors on the requirements of this legislation. Duty holders within companies also require training on compliance.

Objectives

The LIFE CHEREE project aims to support the harmonisation of knowledge in order to help enforce EU regulations on the sustainable use of chemicals and to expand the added value of environmental prevention in handling hazardous chemicals. The specific objectives are to build the following: knowledge within the inspection community, the capacity of relevant authorities, efficiency and a culture of compliance for effective enforcement of the REACH/CLP regulations and the SEVESO-III Directive. Particular attention will be paid to the development and implementation of good practices, including guidance, training and

support for inspectors and duty holders in Greece and Cyprus. The project will also implement Best Available Techniques (BATs) in REACH/CLP and SEVESO-III enforcement strategies, practices and infringement identification, and compliance procedures.

Actions will consist of supporting, enhancing and disseminating the following:

- The efficiency and effectiveness of inspections in Greece and Cyprus and the cooperation of all relevant authorities, by developing a structured inspection system for REACH/CLP and SEVESO-III inspections and Health Safety & Environment (HSE) chemicals-related issues;
- The quality of inspections through a series of inspectors' training courses, common visits and pilot inspections, organised and performed in the two Member States based on the "good-practice programme" and other project outputs, in line with the European Chemicals Agency Forum and the programmes and priorities of EU Competent Authorities (CAs); and
- Sharing of knowledge and good practices via an e-platform with two Information Centres, customised e-tools and an extended e-campaign tailor-made for inspectors and duty holders.

The project expects to achieve the following results:

- A set of common inspection criteria for Greece and Cyprus covering all stages of a representative inspection system to satisfy REACH/CLP and SEVESO-III legislation and meet the requirements of SMEs and large companies;
- Analysis of the needs of the core target audience (National Enforcement Authorities - NEAs - and duty holders) in Cyprus and Greece as regards national priorities, inspection strategies, best practices, training, IT applications for reporting of inspections, and transfer of knowledge among CAs;
- Development of a structured program for REACH/CLP and SEVESO-III inspections, including good practices, guidelines and training for inspectors on HSE issues common with other inspections;
- Four inspectors' training courses in the two Member States (producing 110 trained inspectors from five enforcing/cooperating authorities in REACH/CLP and SEVESO-III controls);
- Four common visits by inspectors and 10 pilot inspections by local inspectors in different industrial sectors in Greece and Cyprus, with 100 inspectors participating;
- Four workshops in Greece and Cyprus tailor-made for duty holders and authorities (with 240 participants from eight industrial sectors);
- Development of an e-platform including two Information Centres (an "Inspectors' e-Centre" and a "HazChem Information Centre" with five e-tools for systematic support on the control of chemical risks, including the outcomes of the LIFE PROTEAS project (LIFE09 ENV/GR/000291) on the systematic support of SMEs handling hazardous chemicals. The web-based platform and its materials will be available in Greek and English for widespread dissemination; and
- An e-campaign targeting 15 NEAs and other inspection bodies and 500 duty holders (via the e-platform and e-tools) to support effective implementation of inspections and systematic information for the control of chemical hazards, with pilot implementation of the HazChem Information Centre in the two Member States.