



Υποπρόγραμμα Περιβάλλον

Τομέας Προτεραιότητας:

Περιβάλλον και αποδοτικότητα πόρων

Ολυμπία Νησιφόρου

Εμπειρογνώμονας σε Θέματα Περιβάλλοντος
και Αποδοτικής Χρήσης Πόρων

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LIFE 2018 INFO DAY

Ομοσπονδία Περιβαλλοντικών Οργανώσεων, Χοιροκοιτία, 15 Ιουνίου 2018



Life
Cyclamen



ΤΜΗΜΑ
ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΣ

Περιεχόμενα

1. Σημερινή Κατάσταση του Περιβάλλοντος και των Φυσικών Πόρων
2. Υποπρόγραμμα Περιβάλλον
3. Θεματικές Ενότητες – Παραδείγματα LIFE
4. Επιλέξιμες κατηγορίες έργων
5. Κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας και ανάθεσης



Σημερινή Κατάσταση του Περιβάλλοντος και των Φυσικών Πόρων



Επιτακτική ανάγκη για εύρεση λύσης

- Πρόστιμα από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
- Επιχειρήσεις που χρειάζονται άμεσα λύσεις
- Καινοτόμες ιδέες- Χρηματοδότηση;



Προσωπικό

Εθνικό

Ευρωπαϊκό

Υποπρόγραμμα Περιβάλλον

Τομείς προτεραιότητας

A. Περιβάλλον και αποδοτικότητα των πόρων

➤ 5 Θεματικές Ενότητες

B. Περιβαλλοντική διακυβέρνηση και πληροφόρηση

Γ. Φύση και βιοποικιλότητα

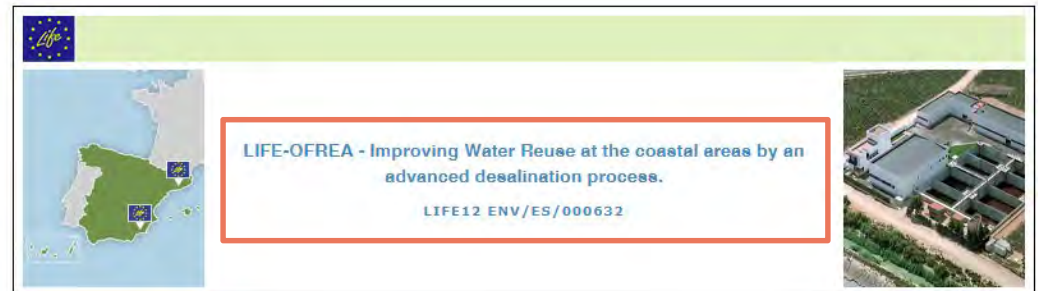
Άρθρα 9 έως 12 του κανονισμού LIFE




Α. Περιβάλλον και αποδοτικότητα πόρων

Θεματικές Ενότητες

- I. Νερό, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του θαλάσσιου περιβάλλοντος
 - II. Απόβλητα
 - III. Αποδοτικότητα των πόρων, συμπεριλαμβανομένων του εδάφους και των δασών, πράσινη και κυκλική οικονομία
 - IV. Περιβάλλον και την υγεία, συμπεριλαμβανομένων των χημικών ουσιών και των θορύβων
 - V. Ποιότητα του αέρα και τις εκπομπές, συμπεριλαμβανομένου του αστικού περιβάλλοντος
-

I. Νερό - Παράδειγμα



LIFE-OFREA - Improving Water Reuse at the coastal areas by an advanced desalination process.

LIFE12 ENV/ES/000632

[PROJECT DESCRIPTION](#) [ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES](#) [BENEFICIARIES](#) [ADMINISTRATIVE DATA](#) [READ MORE](#) [PRINT](#) [PDF VERSION](#)

CONTACT DETAILS:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

BACKGROUND

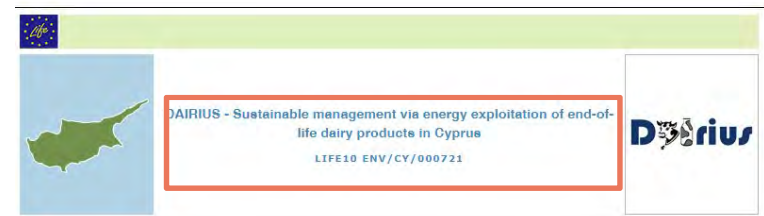
Water scarcity is an increasingly frequent and widespread phenomenon in the European Union, due to, among other things, population growth, urbanisation and climate change. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) promotes measures for water reuse from treated wastewater as one option to help avoid over exploitation of aquifers. In coastal or island areas this can be especially problematic as groundwater sources in these areas can also suffer from contamination by salt water.

As an alternative water resource, treated wastewater can be reused for agricultural and land irrigation, industrial recycling and reuse, groundwater recharge, non-drinking urban use etc. This would reduce pressure on aquifers, especially those located in coastal areas. New technological solutions, such as forward osmosis (FO) offer opportunities to improve the effectiveness of wastewater treatment systems and processes.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the LIFE OFREA project was to increase the amount of wastewater available for reuse in areas where the salinity of fresh water is a limiting factor. This would be achieved by demonstrating the feasibility of forward osmosis (FO) technology in the production of safe and high quality water from treated wastewater for reuse, at a reasonable cost.

II. Απόβλητα - Παράδειγμα

DAIRIUS - Sustainable management via energy exploitation of end-of-life dairy products in Cyprus
LIFE10 ENV/CY/000721

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BENEFICIARIES ADMINISTRATIVE DATA READ MORE PRINT PDF VERSION

CONTACT DETAILS:

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

BACKGROUND

Agro-industries are major contributors to industrial pollution and Cyprus is no exception to the rule. These industries, which process agricultural raw materials such as milk, fruits, vegetables and meat, generate millions of tonnes of waste and unexploited by-products that end up harming the environment. The production of milk and dairy products in Cyprus and the rest of Europe has increased significantly during recent years and this has resulted in larger amounts of non-consumed, returned and expired products - and milk products in particular. Most of these end up in landfills contributing to hazardous leachate generation and uncontrolled gaseous emissions. Landfilling of these products does not comply with the EU Landfill directive (1999/31), which imposes strict limits for the disposal of biodegradable wastes. Thus, there is a clear need for the dairy industry to develop sustainable management and treatment strategies for the ever increasing quantities of expired products. Anaerobic digestion of milk products and simultaneous methane recovery as a clean renewable energy source can be a highly sustainable solution for expired milk products with environmental, financial and social benefits. Although this process is state-of-the-art in the treatment of sewage sludge and industrial wastewater, very few applications can be found for the treatment of expired products themselves.

OBJECTIVES

The DAIRIUS project's overall objective is to demonstrate an environmentally and financially sustainable solution for the management and treatment of returned Expired Dairy Products (EDP). It aims to achieve this through the development and testing of a two-phase anaerobic co-digestion process of EDP with other substrates. The project will analyse the specific details of the EDP generation by the dairy industry in Cyprus.

<http://www.dairiusproject.com/>



III. Αποδοτικότητα πόρων – Παράδειγμα



LIFETEC - Fighting Forest Fires Using Electronic and Communication Technologies: LIFETEC
LIFE16 ENV/ES/000559

[PROJECT DESCRIPTION](#) [ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES](#) [BENEFICIARIES](#) [ADMINISTRATIVE DATA](#) [PRINT](#) [PDF VERSION](#)

CONTACT DETAILS:

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

BACKGROUND

Forest fires can cause significant damage that reduces the resilience of ecosystems. Impacts include changes in biodiversity and loss of connectivity, effects on soil and water, air pollution, and economic losses.

Some 80% of forest fires in Europe occur in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and France [Forest Fires in Europe 2014, European Commission]. Data shows that Spain had the most fires and the largest burnt area. Over half of the forest fires in Spain occurred in the north-west of the country.

The 1992 EU Regulation on the protection of forests against fire led to the establishment of the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS). In the fight against forest fires, early detection is critical for reducing response times, along with improved communication and coordination. The response time is directly related to the final burnt area. Improving EFFIS will produce a more efficient tool for assessing measures to protect against forest fires and to better understand their causes.

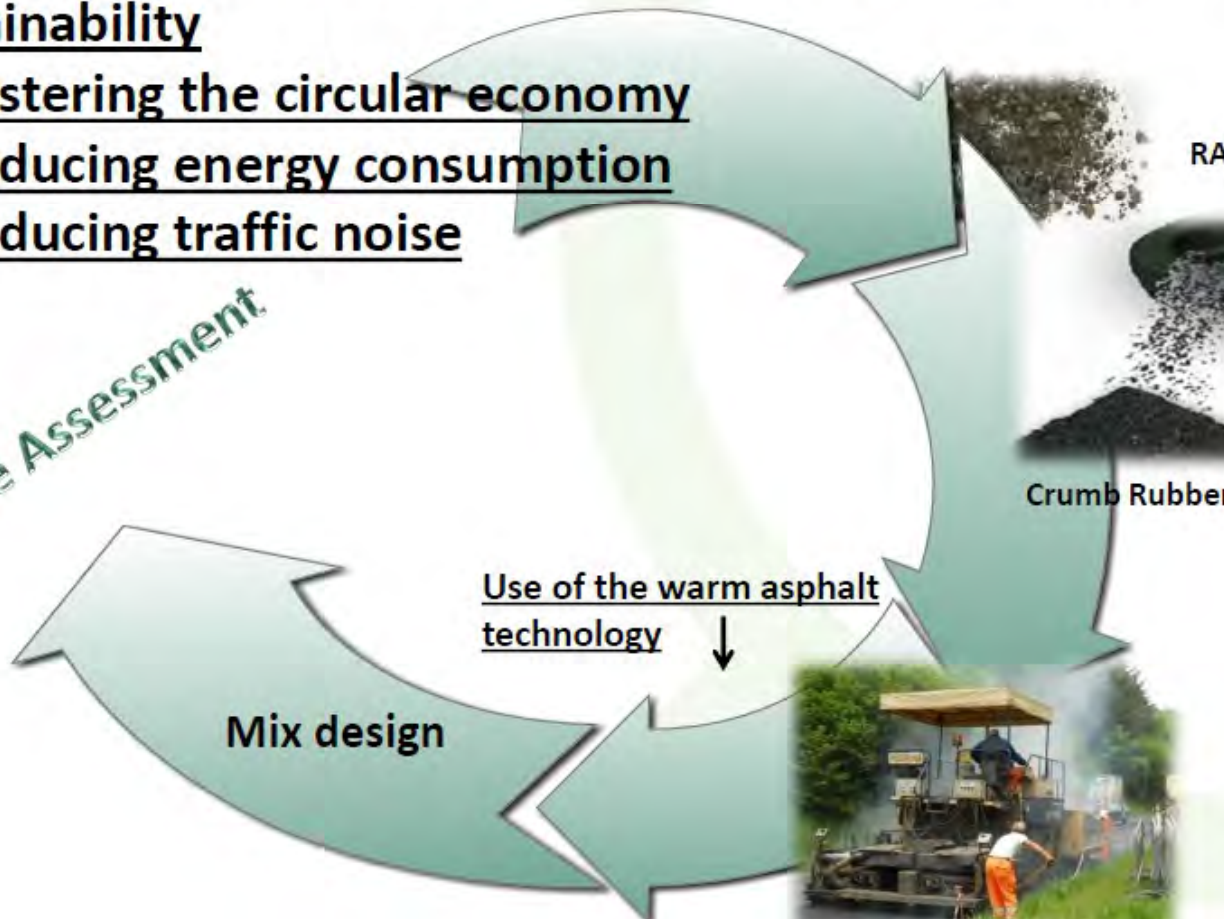
At national level, state and regional prevention and defence plans against forest fires are aimed at minimising their environmental, social and

<http://lifetec.uvigo.es/>

IV. Περιβάλλον, υγεία, χημικές ουσίες, θόρυβος Παράδειγμα

To demonstrate the improvement in road pavement sustainability
by fostering the circular economy
by reducing energy consumption
by reducing traffic noise

Life Cycle Assessment



Efficiently REduced by recycleD pavEments
E15 ENV/IT/000268



RAI

EFICIARIES ADMINISTRATIVE DATA READ MORE PRINT PDF VERSION

Environmental Noise Directive requires the adoption of action plans to prevent and reduce problems reported by citizens, and the World Health Organisation has repeatedly... The Noise in Europe 2014 report highlights road traffic as the most dominant source affected by noise levels greater than 55 dB(A). One of the most popular solutions for asphalt pavements that are soundproofed.

Use of new porous asphalt pavements and low noise surfaces made of recycled asphalt... use materials will be mixed with binders to produce pavements with the following

<http://www.nereideproject.eu/en/>



European
Commission

V. Ποιότητα του αέρα, εκπομπές, αστικό περιβάλλον - Παράδειγμα



PM3 - Particulates monitoring, modelling and management
LIFE09 ENV/CY/000252

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BENEFICIARIES ADMINISTRATIVE DATA READ MORE PRINT PDF VERSION

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

BACKGROUND

Air quality is a major environmental problem in Europe, especially in urban conglomerates. For Mediterranean and Balkan countries, and Cyprus in particular, the semi-arid climate with dry summers, sparse vegetation, open-cast mines and uncovered soils are conducive to wind entrainment of dust. Long-distance transport from North Africa and the eastern shore zones of the Mediterranean also has an important impact on air quality. Dust management measures must take into account the relative importance of these different sources. In Cyprus, the heterogeneity of pollutant sources, the relatively large contribution from natural sources, as well as the impact of transboundary transport pose complexities and difficulties to the formulation of control measures.

OBJECTIVES

The PM3 project aimed to support the competent Cypriot authorities in preparing efficient and cost-effective plans for particulate matter (PM) management, by implementing state-of-the-art forecasting and scenario analysis software. The project aimed to enhance data collection and processing capacities through the integration of remote-sensing technologies into the existing monitoring network. Regional modelling and PM10 source apportionment will be combined with stakeholder participation to establish management scenarios and models, incorporating technical and regulatory information as well as socio-economic factors. Specific objectives included the development and implementation of a methodology for identifying PM sources to quantify the relative contributions of long-range versus local sources, and natural versus man-made sources, and the



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<http://www.lifeairquality.eu/>



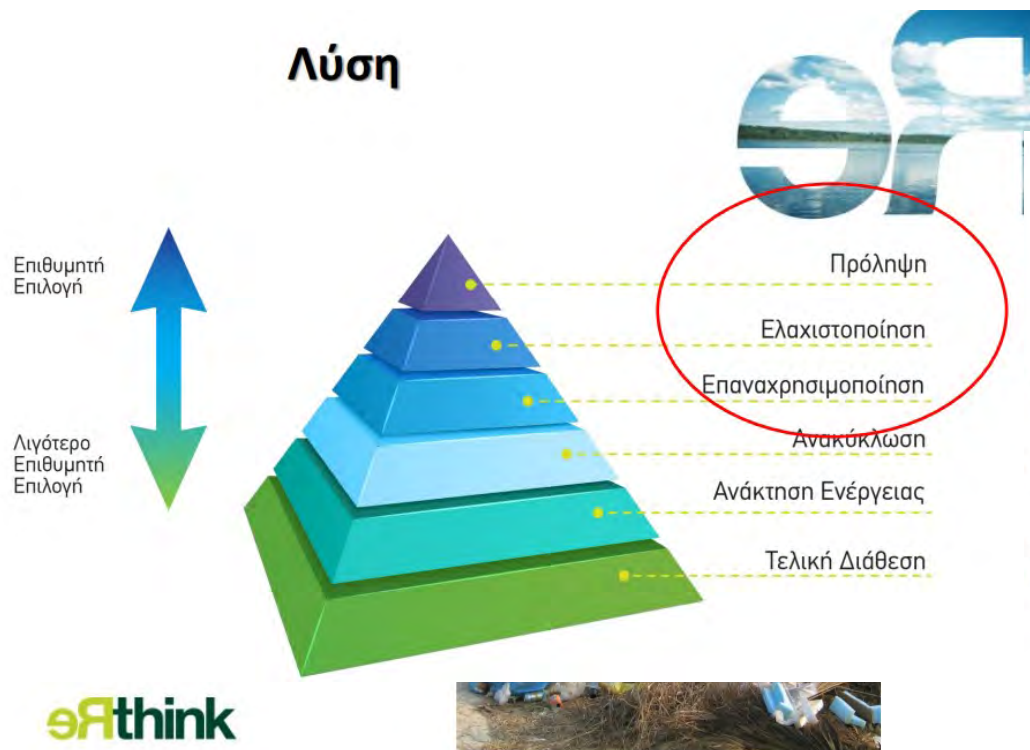
Β. Περιβαλλοντική διακυβέρνηση και πληροφόρηση

Θεματικές Ενότητες

- Εκστρατείες πληροφόρησης, επικοινωνίας και ευαισθητοποίησης
- Μέτρα προώθησης της συμμόρφωσης σε σχέση με την ενωσιακή περιβαλλοντική νομοθεσία
- Στήριξη των συστημάτων πληροφόρησης σε ό,τι αφορά την εφαρμογή της περιβαλλοντικής νομοθεσίας



I. Περιβαλλοντική διακυβέρνηση και πληροφόρηση- Παράδειγμα




LIFE KNOW WASTE - Awareness raising campaign for the promotion of waste Reduction, Re-use and Recycling in Cyprus

LIFE13 INF/CY/000919

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES BENEFICIARIES ADMINISTRATIVE DATA READ MORE PRINT PDF VERSION

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

BACKGROUND

About 252 million tonnes of municipal waste is generated each year in the EU (2010 statistics), of which 37% are landfilled, 24% recycled, 14% composted and the rest incinerated with or without energy recovery.

Although the EU has built a strong set of waste legislation, adequate implementation is still missing in many parts of the EU. The most important deviation from the EC waste management policies is the failure to practically adopt the waste hierarchy: reduction, re-use, recycling, energy recovery and disposal.

In Cyprus, the per capita generation of municipal waste is one of the highest in the EU (i.e. in 2011, 772 kg/ capita, while the EU average is 525 kg/ capita). Furthermore, municipal waste production in the country increased by 19% in the last decade, while the EU average decreased by almost 1% in the same period. Some 80% of the produced municipal waste in Cyprus is landfilled in more than a hundred unregulated landfills or dumpsites, resulting in significant environmental impacts.

Recycling accounts only for 16% and composting for four per cent of the produced municipal waste. Cyprus shows one of the largest gaps in the implementation of EU waste management policies and severe deficits in all criteria including waste prevention and reuse policies. It seems that

Επιλέξιμες κατηγορίες έργων

- A. Περιβάλλον και αποδοτικότητα των πόρων
- Πιλοτικά έργα
 - Έργα επίδειξης
- B. Περιβαλλοντική διακυβέρνηση και πληροφόρηση
- Έργα πληροφόρησης, ευαισθητοποίησης και διάδοσης πληροφοριών

Κριτήρια επιλεξιμότητας και ανάθεσης

Προστιθέμενη αξία για την ΕΕ:

- Εύρος και ποιότητα της συμβολής στους ειδικούς στόχους των τομέων προτεραιότητας
- **Συνέργειες και διακρατική διάσταση**
- Βιωσιμότητα (συνέχιση, αναπαραγωγή, μεταφορά)



Ευχαριστώ

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