LIFE IRIS – Improve Resilience of Industry Sector

PROJECT LOCATION: Italy

BUDGET INFO:

Total amount: € 1.658.680

% EC Co-funding: 59,9%

DURATION: Start: 15/09/2015 - End: 15/03/2019

PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTORS:

Coordinating Beneficiary: ERVET SpA

Associated Beneficiary(ies): Carlsberg Italia, ERGO Srl, SIPRO, Consorzio Attività Produttive, TerrAria Srl, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna

OBJECTIVES & SCOPE:

Support the enterprises, in particular SMEs, to become more climate resilient and to test the effectiveness of adaptation measures applied through a cluster approach (industrial area and supply chain).

Solutions and Key Actions:

- **Action Plans for Climate Resilience of Industrial Areas and Supply Chain**
- **Financial Tools based on rewarding criteria for climate resilient enterprises**
- **Web Portal to give information about risks and opportunities related to climate change impacts**

POLICY IMPLICATION

IRIS will contribute to the development of EU Policy on Climate Change Adaptation (EU adaptation strategy) and Italian Policy on adaptation strategy (SNAC – Strategia Nazionale su Adattamento Climatico) by demonstrating a management approach for adaptation of industry sector and therefore improving resilience of the industrial sectors. This approach will be disseminated among other actors, starting with those operating in the same industrial areas and supply chain.

Key Items – LIFE Projects Development

1. Clear and detailed description of climate (environmental) problem targeted
2. Quantified expected results and indication of impact's project on the baseline
3. Balanced and skilled partnership, able to tackle on project's issues
4. Budget coherent with foreseen activities
5. Synergy among EU policies
6. EU added value and transferability potential
7. Innovation

Clear and detailed description of the climate problem targeted

IRIS proposal gives detail information about project baseline and the climate context. Some examples:

- In Europe decade 2002-2011 has been the warmest on record, with average temperature 1.3° C above the preindustrial level
- From 2000 to 2009 average temperature in Italy has raised fastener than ever (+0.8 ° C vs the average temperature of the previous 30 years), precipitations frequency has decreased (-30 mm in the period 1971-2000) but intensity has dramatically grown, leading to extreme weather events
- In Emilia Romagna a similar climate change trend has been recorded in last 20-30 years: maximum temperatures raise, precipitations decrease, alternations between drought and intense weather events. Floods led to several damages: landslides, hydrogeological instability, outages, train and street traffic blocks, tree falls, urban and industrial areas flooding. Economic damages are huge: e.g. events in March and May 2013 have caused estimated damages for 171 billion euros

Quantified expected results and indication of impact's project on the baseline

IRIS proposal gives clear indications of expected results. The results have to be realistic in relation to project's activities. Some examples:

- At least 2 natural habitat protected by climate change impacts
- At least 50 enterprises interested by adaptation measures
- Increase of 25% of industrial surface tackled by the project covered by climate change adaptation measures
- Reduction of 50% of particularly vulnerable areas (water management issues) tackled by the project
- Increase of 10% of industrial buildings tackled by the project adopting climate resilience measures

Balanced and skilled partnership, able to tackle on project's issues

It's important to have partners with both experiences on project's topics and expertise to influence the aspects related to the climate problem.

IRIS partners has competences to:

- Management of industrial areas and develop climate resilient actions
- Strong governance in the beer supply chain
- Research and analysis of risk assessment and financial tools

Budget coherent with foreseen activities

It's important to foresee all costs related to the actions (personnel, travel, consumables, external assistance, etc.).
Foreseen costs have to be coherent with project actions, without overestimation but sufficient to reach the expected results.
Budget has to be built after a clear definition of the project's activities and the partners' role (who does what and how).

In IRIS project, 1/3 of the budget is related to the development of adaptation measures in the pilot clusters.

Synergy among EU policies

IRIS proposal faces not only climate policies, but also other EU policies.

IRIS tackles following EU policies:

- EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change COM(2013) 216
- Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe COM(2011) 571
- Green Paper on the insurance of natural and man-made disasters COM(2013) 213

IRIS will also address cross sector policy issues among industry and agriculture. Furthermore, the project is likely to create synergies among adaptation measures and other environmental issues, such as floods and droughts, water scarcity, biodiversity conservation, air quality and resource efficiency, and will foresee synergies with Urban planning policy issues.

EU added value and transferabilty potential

IRIS topics have European interest, because droughts and floods are events widespread all over the EU countries.

IRIS solutions can be applied in all EU Member States, because the main outputs are:

- Risk assessment at cluster level
- Adaptation strategy
- Risk financial tools (credit risk management)

These tools have high replicalibity, considering the necessary adjustment to different local contexts.

Innovation

Innovative approach and innovative ideas are the milestones for a Life proposal success.

IRIS project faces the climate adaptation from a point of view so far little diffused.
Existing projects are generally focused on adaptation strategy at Municipality level, urban planning and with a main role of public authority.
IRIS is focused on industrial sector and tackles climate issues through a cluster approach: industrial area and supply chain.
The project is aimed to demonstrate benefits for companies located in resilient clusters.