LIFE GreenShoes4All - Footwear environmental footprint category rules implementation and innovative green shoes ecodesign and recycling

LIFE17 ENV/PT/000337

[Project description](#) [Environmental issues](#) [Beneficiaries](#) [Administrative data](#)

Contact details:

Contact person: Maria José Pinto Ferreira
Tel: 351914444294
Email: MJose.Ferreira@ctcp.pt

Project description:

Background

In 2016, the European footwear industry emitted the equivalent of an estimated 10 million tonnes of CO2 and 500 000 tonnes of waste. Approximately a third of the raw materials discarded by shoe manufacturers are polymers that are currently challenging to recycle. At present, producers within the footwear industry do not agree on a quantitative definition of green manufacturing. EU rules are moving towards harmonisation to better inform consumers and protect the environment, but existing tools, notably life-cycle assessments, eco-labels and carbon footprint calculations, are ill-suited to the footwear sector and challenging to implement. With no universal targets, shoe manufacturers struggle to market the green credentials of environmentally sustainable goods. Sector-wide standards based on tangible numbers and clear labelling schemes could help unlock a market for environmentally sustainable footwear, reducing burdens on landfills and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from the sector.

Objectives

The LIFE GreenShoes4All project sets out to provide clear information and accurate measurements on the environmental impact of footwear products, as set out in Commission Directive 2013/179/EU on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations. The project will roll out a Product Environmental Footprint methodology to help companies involved in manufacturing shoes to measure the

environmental performance of their goods. In line with the roadmap to a resource efficient Europe, the metrics will encompass supply chain activities from the extraction of raw materials and industrial production to product use and waste management.

The project will notably propose more tangible targets on raw materials, plastic waste and greenhouse gas emissions. Improved transparency in these areas could help foster innovative eco-design within the footwear industry, consolidate trust in environmental performance measurements and unlock a market for greener products.

Expected results:

- Implement the first draft of Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR) for companies in the EU footwear sector;
- Validate sustainable business models for recycling plastic in the footwear sector;
- Incorporate 20-60% of recycled material into newly manufactured products;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions of new shoe manufacturing processes by 15%;
- Reduce polymer waste in shoe manufacturing by over 70%;
- Promote results throughout the footwear industry and raise consumer awareness of the environmental opportunities of greener manufacturing.

Results

Top

Environmental issues addressed:

Natura 2000 sites

Not applicable

Top

Beneficiaries:

Coordinator	Centro Tecnológico do Calçado de Portugal
Type of organisation	Development agency
Description	Centro Tecnológico do Calçado de Portugal (CTCP) is a non-profit test centre for footwear in São João da Madeira, Portugal. It also conducts research and technological innovation on industries related to footwear, including leather goods, accessories, rubber and plastic

	components, footwear machinery and professional software.
Partners	FICE- Federación de Industrias del Calzado Español, Spain Confédération Européenne de l'Industrie de la Chaussure, Belgium ATLANTA - COMPONENTES PARA CALÇADO LDA, Portugal AMF, LDA, Portugal ASOCIACIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN PARA LA INDUSTRIA DEL CALZADO Y CONEXAS, Spain SC PESTOS PRODUCTION SRL, Romania Associação Portuguesa dos Industriais de Calçado, componentes e artigos de pele e seus Sucedâneos, Portugal EVATHINK S.L., Spain The National Research and development Institute for Textiles and Leather - INCDTP -Division: Leather and Footwear Research Institute (ICPI - INCDTP-ICPI), Romania

Top

Administrative data:

Project reference	LIFE17 ENV/PT/000337
Duration	01-OCT-2018 to 30-SEP -2022
Total budget	1,120,129.00 €
EU contribution	659,640.00 €
Project location	Vlaams Gewest(België - Belgique) Région Wallonne(België - Belgique) Bruxelles-Brussel(België - Belgique) Galicia(España) Asturias(España) Cantabria(España) País Vasco(España) Navarra(España) Rioja(España) Aragón(España) Madrid(España) Castilla-León(España) Castilla-La Mancha(España) Extremadura(España) Cataluña(España) Comunidad Valenciana(España) Baleares(España) Andalucía(España) Murcia(España) Ceuta y Melilla(España) Canarias(España) Norte(Portugal) Associated Romania(Romania) Nord-Vest(Romania) Centru(Romania) Nord-Est(Romania) Sud-Est(Romania) Sud-Muntenia(Romania) Bucureşti-Ilfov(Romania) Sud-Vest Oltenia(Romania) Vest(Romania)

Top

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data
Read more

LIFE VIDALIA - LIFE VIDALIA – Valorização e Inovação Dirigidos à Azorina e Lotus nas Ilhas Açorianas

LIFE17 NAT/PT/000510

[Project description](#) [Environmental issues](#) [Beneficiaries](#) [Administrative data](#)

Contact details:

Contact person: João Melo
Tel: 351966359245
Email: Joao.MB.Melo@azores.gov.pt

Project description:

Background

Two endemic flora species of the Azores are listed in Annex B of the Habitats Directive as a priority for conservation: *Azorina vidalii* (Azores bellflower) and *Lotus azoricus*. They are typically found in coastal areas. The conservation status of these two species was assessed in 2013 as 'Unfavourable – Inadequate' for *Azorina vidalii* and 'Unfavourable – Bad' for *Lotus azoricus*, following negative population trends. *Azorina vidalii* is listed as 'Endangered' by the IUCN, whereas the status of *Lotus azoricus* has yet to be assessed. Several threats have combined to account for their unfavourable conservation status, including the presence of invasive alien species (invasive plants and rodents), reductions in the quality of surrounding habitat, and a lack of awareness of the relevance of these species with respect to global biodiversity conservation goals.

Objectives

The objective of LIFE VIDALIA is to implement actions on the Azorean islands where the threatened endemic species *Azorina vidalii* and *Lotus azoricus* occur. The aim is to improve the conservation status of these species from 'Unfavourable' to 'Favourable', meaning that the species have long-term viability, with no reduction in their natural range and a sufficiently large and secure habitat. To achieve this objective, in a cost-efficient manner, the project will focus on three Azorean islands, enabling conservation work to be undertaken on all the Natura 2000 sites on those islands. The project foresees the replication of

its methods on the other six islands post-LIFE, making use of the additional organisational capacity built during the project. The project team will conduct extensive monitoring, including ecological and socioeconomic assessments. The endemic flowering plants, particularly Azorina, are considered “umbrella species”, and will be used as a focus for a range of environmental education and stakeholder engagement activities.

The project directly contributes to the objectives of the Habitats Directive and the EU Biodiversity Strategy. It also helps implement the Azorean Natura 2000 PAF, by implementing in situ conservation actions for priority species and restoring habitats through the control of invasive alien species.

Expected results:

- Improved conservation status (from ‘Unfavourable’ to ‘Favourable’) of two endemic Habitats Directive priority species, *Azorina vidalii* and *Lotus azoricus*, on three of the nine islands of the Azores, embracing all of the known populations on these target islands (16 *Azorina vidalii*, 4 *Lotus azoricus*);
- Reinforcement of 20 populations of the two plant species, to around 10 400 individuals of *Azorina vidalii* and 2 750 individuals of *Lotus azoricus* (an increase of 158 % and 217 %, respectively, compared to current levels);
- Improved habitat conditions for further expansion and to reduce threats, on 96 ha of land surrounding populations (by planting native flora, reducing invasive flora to 0 % and reducing rodent population density by 75 %);
- Better technical knowledge available to replicate the methods, including an improved propagation protocol for *Lotus azoricus*, new methods for safer rodent control, and new guidance for control of eight flora species that are among Macaronesia’s most common invasive species (*Aptenia cordifolia, Tetragonia tetragonioides, Drosanthemum floribundum, Cyrtomium falcatum, Tamarix africana, Osteospermum fruticosum, Cynodon dactylon*, and *Spartina paten*);
- Improved capacity to face future conservation needs in the Azores, by enlargement of a plant nursery for rare and endangered species that will continue to support post-LIFE work on all the Azorean islands, by recruiting staff (2 technical, 6 operational) for ongoing work, such as invasive species control and the replication and transfer of methods; and
- Raised awareness and behavioural change in several target audiences, including schoolchildren and relevant stakeholders for Natura 2000 conservation (e.g. NGOs, tourism agents).

Results

Top

Environmental issues addressed:

Target EU Legislation

- Nature protection and Biodiversity
- Directive 92/43 - Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora- Habitats Directiv ...
- COM(2011) 244 final “Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 ...

Target species

Azorina vidalii Lotus azoricus

Natura 2000 sites

SCI PTFAI0004	Caldeira e Capelinhos - Ilha do Faial
SCI PTFAI0005	Monte da Guia - Ilha do Faial
SCI PTFAI0006	Ponta do Varadouro - Ilha do Faial
SCI PTFAI0007	Morro de Castelo Branco - Ilha do Faial
SCI PTJOR0013	Ponta dos Rosais - Ilha de S. Jorge
SCI PTJOR0014	Costa NE e Ponta do Topo - Ilha de S. Jorge
SCI PTPIC0010	Ponta da Ilha - Ilha do Pico
SCI PTPIC0011	Lajes do Pico - Ilha do Pico
SCI PTPIC0012	Ilhéus da Madalena - Ilha do Pico

Top

Beneficiaries:

Coordinator	Direcção Regional do Ambiente
Type of organisation	Regional authority
Description	The Regional Government of the Azores is the public authority responsible for nature conservation, including the management of Natura 2000 network sites, on the nine islands comprising the Azores.
Partners	Sociedade de Gestão Ambiental e Conservação da Natureza, AZORINA, S.A., Portugal

Top

Administrative data:

Project reference	LIFE17 NAT/PT/000510
Duration	01-JUL-2018 to 30-JUN -2023
Total budget	1,757,577.00 €
EU contribution	1,318,182.00 €
Project location	Açores(Portugal)

Top

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data
Read more

LIFE WolFlux - Decreasing socio-ecological barriers to connectivity for wolves south of the Douro river

LIFE17 NAT/PT/000554

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data

Contact details:

Contact person: Pedro Filipe Amaral Prata
Email: geral@atnatureza.org

Project description:

Background

The Portuguese wolf sub-population in the south of the Douro river is fragmented and isolated from the rest of the Iberian wolf population due to geographic, ecological and social barriers. The last census in Portugal found nine wolf packs in the area, representing approximately 14% of the wolf population. Unfavourable ecological and socio-economic conditions threaten the stability of these packs, affecting their breeding success and survival, and so act as barriers to connectivity between packs. It is vital therefore to minimise these barriers to guarantee the long-term viability of this sub-population and the species' favourable conservation status, as required under the Habitats Directive (92/43/CEE).

Conflicts with animal husbandry, negative attitudes, poaching, a lack of wild prey and habitat loss are some of the main threats to wolf conservation in Portugal. They have been defined as key areas of action in the Portuguese national action plan for wolf conservation.

Objectives

LIFE WolFlux's overarching goal is to promote the ecological and socio-economic conditions needed to support a viable wolf population in the south of the Douro river. A series of actions will be taken to help reduce the main threats to this carnivore. By improving genetic flux (connectivity between populations) among wolf packs, it aims to increase the connectivity of Natura 2000 sites.

The project will contribute towards improving the conservation status of the wolf, a priority species in the Habitats Directive. By doing so it will help to deliver on three of the six targets of the EU 2020 biodiversity strategy, namely: implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity; better protection for ecosystems; and larger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.

Specific objectives:

- Reduce conflicts with animal husbandry;
- Diminish poaching and human-caused fires, in particular reduce the impact of fire at rendezvous sites (above-ground areas where pups are taken when old enough to leave the birth den) and breeding sites;
- Increase knowledge about roe deer in the project area and improve the availability of wild prey for the wolf;
- Develop a strategy to promote wolf-related value-added products (agri-food production, tourism, etc) and enhance their market penetration;
- Increase tolerance of and positive attitudes towards wolves.

Expected results:

- Increased connectivity of wolf packs in the south of the Douro river compared with baseline data (2019), with the recapture of individual genotypes in different packs and the capture of new individuals;
- 10% expansion in wolf range within the project area, 20% increase in detection of breeding success and a rise in the minimum population size compared with baseline data (2019). Regular use by wolves of rendezvous sites managed by the project;
- Creation of a management plan for wolf prey species in the south of the Douro River, and reliable data obtained about roe deer abundance in the wolf range (currently unknown);
- 20% increase in positive or neutral attitudes towards wolves in the project area compared with baseline data (2019);
- Main socio-ecological barriers preventing wolf connectivity in the south of the Douro river identified and mapped as a baseline for future studies;
- 50% reduction in wolf-related livestock depredation events in areas defined as hot spots for wolf attacks in 2019;
- A mobile surveillance team to protect wolf rendezvous sites and areas where roe deer has been restocked or its habitat managed from fire, poisoning and poaching;
- A network of wildlife ambassadors engaged with wolf conservation to disseminate information about the species in local villages and warn about conflict situations or illegal behaviour;
- Increased frequency of roe deer in the wolf diet in release areas of the prey species and areas where habitat restoration measures will be deployed, in comparison with baseline data (2019);
- Agreements signed with land owners and hunting associations to restore roe deer habitat and increase its abundance, and a population boost of at least 100 roe deer in the project area;
- Accreditation for products that support wolf conservation at local and national scale;
- Best practice manual, a guidebook for wolf tourism, a mobile application and website for marketing nature-based activities developed to support the local economy;

Results

Top

Environmental issues addressed:

Target species

Canis lupus

Natura 2000 sites

SPA	PTZPE0039	Vale do Côa
SCI	PTCON0004	Malcata
SCI	PTCON0014	Serra da Estrela
SCI	PTCON0022	Douro Internacional
SCI	PTCON0025	Montemuro
SCI	PTCON0047	Serras da Freita e Arada
SCI	PTCON0059	Rio Paiva

Top

Beneficiaries:

Coordinator	Associação Transumância e Natureza
Type of organisation	NGO-Foundation
Description	Associação Transumância e Natureza (ATN) is an NGO created in 2000 and based in Figueira de Castelo Rodrigo. It is dedicated to protecting the natural heritage of the Riba-Côa region, through restoration and ecological development.
Partners	Stichting Rewilding Europe, The Netherlands Universidade de Aveiro, Portugal Zoo Logical – Associação de Inovação para o Conhecimento Divulgação e Conservação da Fauna, Portugal

Top

Administrative data:

Project reference	LIFE17 NAT/PT/000554
Duration	01-JAN-2019 to 30-NOV -2023
Total budget	2,185,383.00 €
EU contribution	1,639,036.00 €
Project location	Centro(Portugal)

Top

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data
Read more

LIFE AGUA DE PRATA - AGUA DE PRATA - Adaptation and Watering in Green Urban Areas facing Climatic Heat Waves, Drought and Extreme Storms

LIFE17 CCA/PT/000076

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data
Read more

Contact details:

Contact person: Joaquim Costa
Tel: 351266777157
Fax: 351266777161
Email: joaquim.costa@cm-evora.pt

Project description:

Background

As a consequence of climate change, the Alentejo region in Portugal is suffering from a range of problems: decreasing annual precipitation levels; more frequent and intense droughts; substantial increases to annual maximum temperatures (up 6°C in summer months); increased number of days with temperatures above 35°C; increased heat wave frequency and intensity; and increases in heavy rainfalls. évora's green areas are currently supplied with surface water sources, but these are expected to become increasingly scarce. Silvery water (Agua de Prata) is the name of a Roman aqueduct that supplied the city with water from underground sources. It was last rebuilt in 1533 but is now since unused historical feature.

Objectives

The project LIFE AGUA DE PRATA aims to tackle some of the water scarcity challenges faced by the region by sustainably re-using water from the Graça do Divor wells and springs, which were previously sources for an aqueduct. Using these underground sources will help transform water supply for irrigation and will lead to annual savings of treated surface water of around 120 000 m³. Thus the threat of water shortages for other use will be reduced.

The project also aims to adapt the aqueduct so it serves as a distribution system

able to supply the water needs for around 50% the town's green areas. Nature-based solutions and ecosystem approaches will also be applied to these areas to improve their ability to withstand heat waves and extreme rainfall. Additionally, the project will promote water efficiency and energy saving measures, including a range of measures for small gardens. The project will contribute to the municipal's strategy for adaptation to climate change, as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the Floods Directive.

Expected results:

- Improved and sustainable uptake and use of underground water, saving up to 120 000 m³ of surface water per annum;
- Increased shading by 10 100m², which will increase as the trees grow, and the improvement of microclimate conditions within the urban green areas of évora;
- Improved flood resilience in 45.2% of the urban green areas, amounting to 187 517m²;
- Increased resilience of streams to extreme rainfall, covering a stretch of 1 800 m;
- Reduction of around 2.16 tonnes of CO emissions annually through the reduced use of water pumping in green areas resulting in energy saving around 21 300kW a year;
- Further reduction in water consumption as a result of implementing water-efficiency measures for irrigation, resulting in water saving of 30 000 m³ per year;
- Replication of the project actions during the project's lifetime in one other local level system;
- Transfer of the actions taken in the public areas to private gardens;
- Dissemination of technical solutions to the other 41 Portuguese municipalities that are engaged in climate adaptation;
- Change in the use of water by 35% of 'urban farmers' by promoting water-efficient and climate-adapted irrigation; and
- 50 local residents engaged in continuous monitoring of the micro-climatic conditions.

Results

Top

Environmental issues addressed:

Themes

Climate change Adaptation - Resilient communities

Keywords

urban area, biodiversity, water resources management, climate change adaptation, drought, flood control, nature-based solutions

Target EU Legislation

- Nature protection and Biodiversity
- COM(2013) 249 final “Communication from the Commission on Green Infrastructure (GI) - Enhancing E ...
- Water
- COM(2012)673 -"A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources"
- Directive 2000/60 - Framework for Community action in the field of water policy (23.10.2000)
- Climate Change & Energy efficicency
- COM(2013)216 - EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (16.04.2013)
- Nature protection and Biodiversity
- COM(2011) 244 final “Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 ...
- Water
- Directive 2007/60 - Assessment and management of flood risks (23.10.2007)

Natura 2000 sites

Not applicable

Top

Beneficiaries:

Coordinator	Município de Évora
Type of organisation	Local authority
Description	The local public authority of Évora in the Portuguese region of Alentejo is responsible for maintaining the municipality as a world heritage site. It carries out best practices that serve as an example for other town authorities in the region. All projects in the area are strictly reviewed to ensure minimal impact on Évora’s historical and cultural character.
Partners	None

Top

Administrative data:

Project reference	LIFE17 CCA/PT/000076

Duration	01-JUL-2018 to 31-DEC -2022
Total budget	1,354,352.00 €
EU contribution	772,681.00 €
Project location	Alentejo(Portugal)

Top

Read more:

Project web site	Project's webpage
Project web site - 2	Project's Facebook page

Top

Project description Environmental issues Beneficiaries Administrative data
Read more