

D.2.4.1. Seminar report (M6)

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Interreg Italy-Croatia: AdriAdapt

AdriAdapt is a project funded under the European programme Interreg Italy-Croatia and its objective is the improvement of the capacity of the urban and coastal areas of the Adriatic area to respond to the effect of climate change at local level and the implementation of the resilience of the territory.

The project has developed a set of operational tools to help cities to increase knowledge of climate phenomena at European level, regional and local, and to be able to plan and develop climate adaptation plans and actions that contain concrete and integrated actions to combat climate change. The project aims to improve local climate change adaptation capacity in Adriatic region by creating an information platform that provides access to guidance, data and tools that will help local authorities to take adequate policy measures and develop plans to increase resilience in urban and coastal areas.

The project has four major actions. The first is the improvement of available climate-related knowledge and the production of dataset and projections for detailed information on climate-related impacts in the Adriatic pilot areas. These knowledges are very important for decision making process.

The second is the elaboration of a climate information system and a knowledge platform for the Adriatic region. The system and the platform include best practices, guidance documents, legal frameworks and climate and vulnerability studies.

The third is the test-integration of the knowledge platform in Croatian and Italian pilot cities and urban areas, where adaptation and resilience plans will be designed.

The fourth is the dissemination phase of the information contained in knowledge platform. It has to be considered as a region-specific repository for climate policy and plans and it provides support and locally relevant data for follower cities.

The partnership of the project has been able to pool all skills and competences of relevant institutions in order to achieve the set of project results, having the capacity to create strong links to target groups addressed by the project.

This document is the deliverable D.2.4.1. Seminar report and shows the contents and the presentations of the two main seminars of the project.

1 Introduction: how to read the document

Due to the social-sanitary situation, we are still living, the project organized two events instead of common one. These two events are the initial training moments for the developing of a common knowledge on climate change and adaptation planning.

The document presents the two main seminars that took place in Cesena – Union Valle Savio (ITA) and in Vodice (CRO). The two events are described through the list of participants, the agendas, the main contents and themes and the presentations.

The first one took place in Cesena (13/05/2019) and consisted in the following presentations:

1. Presentation 01: Filippo Magni, University IUAV of Venice
2. Presentation 02: Emiliano Vettore, ADAPT EV.
3. Presentation 03: Alessandro Rossi, ANCI

The second one took place in Vodice (20/02/2020) and consisted in the following presentations:

1. Presentation 01: Filippo Magni, University IUAV of Venice
2. Presentation 02: Emiliano Ramieri, THETIS

2 MUNICIPALITY OF CESENA – UNION VALLE SAVIO (13/05/2019)

2.1 List of participants

1	Partner organization	Participant	Department
2	CMCC	Margaretha Breil	Economic
3	IUAV	Filippo Magni	Planning in complex environment
4	GreenDEV	Emiliano Vettore	Urban city planning
5	ANCI - Emilia Romagna	Alessandro Rossi	Emilia Romagna Region
6	Municipality of Udine	Stefano Del Bianco	Environment
7	Municipality of Cervia	Daniele Capitani	Environment and urban city planning
8	Municipality of Cervia	Simona Melchiorri	European project office
9	Municipality of Cervia	Caterina Girelli	Urban city planning
10	Union of Savio Valley	Sofia Burioli	European project office
11	Union of Savio Valley	Mario Laghi	European project office
12	Union of Savio Valley	Morena Moretti	GIS and Informative system
13	Union of Savio Valley	Marina Medri	GIS and Informative system
14	Union of Savio Valley	Mirta Barchi	Urban city planning
15	Union of Savio Valley	Angelo Rossi	Urban city planning
16	Union of Savio Valley	Natascia Casadei	Urban city planning
17	Municipality of Cesena (Union Savio Valley)	Emanuela Antoniacci	Urban city planning
18	Municipality of Cesena (Union Savio Valley)	Alessandro Biondi	Urban city planning (quarry and territory management)
19	Municipality of Cesena (Union Savio Valley)	Pierluigi Rossi	Urban city planning
20	Municipality of Cesena (Union Savio Valley)	Otello Brighi	Urban city planning

21	Municipality of Cesena (Union Savio Valley)	Fabro Graziano	Urban city planning (public green areas)
22	Energie per la città	Giovanni Battistini	Energy in-house
23	Energie per la città	Silvia Morigi	Energy in-house
24	Energie per la città	Alessandra Boni	Energy in-house

2.2 Agenda

9.00 – Registration and welcome coffee

9.30 – 9.45 - Official welcome Mrs. Manuela Lucia Mei - General Secretary of the Union Savio Valley. Introduction to the day (Filippo Magni - IUAV, Francesco Malucelli – ARPAE)

9.45 – 10.00 - ADRIADAPT: aims, objectives, actions (Margaretha Breil - LP – CMCC)

10.00 – 10.15 - Observed climatic context and future climate scenarios in Emilia-Romagna Region (Rodica Tomozeiu - ARPAE)

10.15 – 10.30 - Strategies and opportunities in the Emilia-Romagna Region (Alessandro Rossi – ANCI Emilia Romagna)

10.30 – 10.45 - Adaptation to climate changes: strategies, opportunities and issues for Local Authorities (Filippo Magni – IUAV, Emiliano Vettore – GreenDEV)

10.45 – 11.00 - Coffee break

11.00 – 12.45 - Working table - Adaptation to climate changes: strategies, opportunities and issues in the target areas of Emilia Romagna Region (Filippo Magni - IUAV, Lorenzo Bono – Ambiente Italia, Francesco Malucelli – ARPAE)

12.45 – 13.00 Conclusions and next steps

2.3 Objective of the training course

The training course aims to provide specific knowledges and scientific and regulatory references on adaptation to climate change dedicated to the Local Authorities involved in the project and in particular the Union of the Municipalities of Savio Valley and the Municipality of Cervia and Udine.

2.3.1 Issued discussed

- Presentation of all participants: name, position department, interest in the project
- Manuela Lucia Mei (General Director of the Union of Savio Valley) Acknowledgments and presentation of the strategic importance of the project for the Union Savio Valley and its connection with other Italian and European cities in a broader perspective.
- Margaretha Breil (CMCC) Presentation on the AdriAdapt project and in particular on the objectives, the main actions and the territories involved.
- Filippo Magni (IUAV)

Given the lack of ARPAE colleagues, the part on climate scenarios will be explained later in the project. It is however known to all that the main climatic processes underway in the project pilot areas are on the one hand the increase in heat waves and on the other the water management (scarcity and water crisis on the one hand and rainy phenomena concentrated on the other).

For a public body, to effectively plan climatic adaptation at urban level it's necessary to define the present and future climate impacts (which are a declination of the hazards) and work on ordinary, extraordinary and voluntary management and control tools (such as SECAP). For a public body there are 3 major types of resilient options: 1) gray (hard actions) eg creation of new infrastructures; 2) greens (nature based solutions); 3) management or governance (soft actions).

The main challenges to develop public plans and projects for climate adaptation are:

- investment costs: often investments for adaptation have a long-term economic return. The political mandate plan in the city has different times from planning, often in the short term);
- complex governance: adaptation needs to review the internal organization of the city and its relations with the various institutions (the territorial government is managed not only locally but also regionally and nationally);
- costs of maladaptation: Sometimes (and this problem is not limited to local action) the municipal sectors carry out activities or projects that may conflict with one another, if not well coordinated with the same strategic objectives.

The European Union offers politics and tools to support cities in developing concrete plans and actions including the White Paper (2009), voluntary initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors or the Mayors Adapt. At the national level, Italy is designing the PNAAC (National climate adaptation Plan). At the local level, some cities have developed Guidelines to give substance to adaptation strategies (eg Padova Resiliente (2016) or Mantova Resiliente (2018)).

The main barriers are: regulatory constraints; lack of leadership; perception of risk (presence or absence, type or quality), and a perception of uneven risk (so risky or not very risky).

The main critical issues to face are: internal issues; decision processes; tools issues; strategy issues.

- Alessandro Rossi (ANCI – Emilia Romagna Region)

Many cities in the Emilia Romagna Region have joined the SEAP and currently there is a general alignment of policies and strategies with the reduction targets to 2030.

The Region has identified tools to support the cities such as the Regional Energy Plan and the Regional Climate Strategy that has recently established the Climatic Observatory managed by ARPAE, and the regional forum of climate change to put the cities in contact within a stable network. However, there are still no dedicated climate change calls. So to attract funding on this issue it is necessary to design interdisciplinary interventions that work at 360 degrees on sustainable land management (water, air, sustainable mobility, energy redevelopment etc.).

The public body can decide to work at different levels and in particular: 1) sectors managed directly by the public body (public buildings, green areas, public services); 2) communities and businesses providing incentive tools to help private organizations and 3) citizens adapt to an effective plan.

To plan policies and strategies for adaptation, however, new specific professional skills are needed, which local authorities often do not have (for example, sociologists, expert on urban participatory processes). It is therefore necessary for cities to equip themselves with external structures (foundations, in-house society, Urban Center like the one in Bologna city) able to support them and act as intermediaries between citizens and businesses.

Presentation of the good practice “New York City Street Tree Map”: an example of a GIS tool for accounting for the economic value of trees in urban environments. Giving an economic price to

ecological services is a fundamental point for working on the narration of climate change involving political decision-makers, citizens and private sector.

- Emiliano Vettore (GreenDEV)

Presentation of the good practice of the Municipal Plan for water management of the Municipality of Isola Vicentina (Province of Vicenza – Region Lombardia).

After several floods in the hydrographic district of the Eastern Alps (2011 and 2013), the province of Vicenza has asked the Municipalities to equip themselves with a plan for the management of municipal water and of the minor hydrographic network formed by drainage canals, pits, ditches that cross the city.

The Municipality Isola Vicentina has therefore defined a plan to identify the hydraulic critical points at the local level and to direct the urban development in an appropriate manner and in particular to establish management standards shared. The objective of the plan is also to fill a regulatory gap in the management of the hydrographic network (often regional rules and regulations leave operational gaps on risk prevention and management).

The measures of the Plan concentrate on 3 areas of intervention: PREVENTION; PROTECTION and PREPARATION and are based on a point system to control water flows in urban areas. The 2 fundamental strategies are: A - Reduce the generation of surface runoff; B - Reduce the exposure and vulnerability of the exhibited assets.

Preparation measures include awareness-raising and communication actions, including the establishment of the citizens' water observatory ("Ecological inspectors") with public meetings to collect reports and proposals, monitor the development of plan actions and updating of the Inter-municipal Civil Protection Plan.

Due to its innovative aspects the plan has become a good practice of the Covenant of Mayors demonstrating how even very small municipalities can make the difference in planning for climate adaptation and resilience at local and European level and the example has been included as a case study in the Climate ADAPT platform (<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>).

- WORKING TABLE - Adaptation to climate changes: strategies, opportunities and issues in the target areas of Emilia Romagna Region

Filippo Magni (IUAV), Margaretha Breil (CMCC) and Sofia Burioli (Union of Savio Valley) coordinated the working table. It was decided to carry out the working table in plenary so as to favor the exchange of ideas and knowledges between different territories and cities.

The main question used to improve the discussion was: *“Starting from your professional experience within your organizations, what do you think the priorities are to work on to develop planning for climate adaptation?*

- Union of Savio Valley

It is necessary to define well what are the causes and effects of climate change to define and better understand intervention priorities.

It is necessary to involve the political party to decide to increase and better direct the investments. And, on the other hand, in order for this theme to become a political priority, it is necessary to work on the sensitivity of citizens on these issues (citizens often only ask for small maintenance operations near their homes and do not worry about asking for more extensive interventions for the common good).

Planning for climate adaptation is not only depending from the municipal urban planning department but is a topic that must be transversal. For this reason a clear and effective reorganization of the Public Body is needed with a referent for the climate that must be clearly indicated and that must have the technical and political power to carry on this process across departments.

Investing more in dedicated personnel, routine maintenance interventions such as public parks and cleaning of green areas and canals. In public green areas in particular increase investments for planting trees instead of projects to include benches or play areas for children.

The Municipality of Cesena which leads the Union of Savio valley, is designing the new Municipal Urban Plan (PUG) in which there is an analyzes of soil permeability. These data are necessary to plan interventions of permeability of the territory in future buildings.

Small municipalities of the Union often implement different land management regulations in different ways and this complicates sustainable land management and prevention projects that are often not well coordinated. This is also a point to work on.

The GIS department can provide data but it's necessary to introduce a monitoring system of adaptation actions also through the use of the GIS and it's necessary that the Region revises the

criteria of the calls and tenders to give funding on the basis of the square km of territory instead of referring to the population size only. Designing for adaptation means designing in a vast, inter-municipal area and this must be a rewarding criterion.

- Energie per la città

It's the in-house company of the Municipality of Cesena and of the Union that works on energy saving policies in public buildings. Energie per la città has drawn up the SEAP and SECAP of the Municipality of Cesena and the SEAP of all the Union Municipalities. Furthermore, through the "energy info point", they work in schools and neighborhoods to make people aware of climate and environmental sustainability.

It's necessary the support of the Municipalities to plan effective communication interventions at all levels and change the way of communicating by simplifying the concepts.

- Municipality of Cervia

The Municipality has approved the SECAP and is already implementing various regulations and projects that start from the Plan, such as the management of white sewers through the construction of rolling tanks, which were funded thanks to a private-public partnership between the Municipality and the private service manager of sewage system.

Another future challenge is the management of the pine forests on the coast threatened by the rise of the salt wedge and the heat islands.

Also for us the need is to change the way we communicate to citizens: it is not about increasing safety but improving the quality of life of people and the urban community.

- Municipality of Udine

The Municipality has recently been EMAS certified and has therefore had to organize itself internally for the collection and monitoring of a lot of environmental and socio-economic data. A defined schedule and a precise organization of roles is essential for organizing such complex processes.

2.4 Presentation 01: IUAV



**L'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici:
strategie, opportunità e criticità per gli Enti Locali**

ADRIADAPT | IUAV | Filippo Magni

Corsso di formazione sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici nell'attività degli Enti Locali:
strategie, opportunità, sfide per pianificare l'adattamento.
Cesena | 13/Maggio/2019

European Regional Development Fund

Rispondere ai cambiamenti climatici: **ADATTAMENTO**

Ridurre gli effetti negativi dei cambiamenti climatici, senza ostacolare quelli eventualmente positivi

Opzioni "grigie o strutturali"	Opzioni "verdi o ecosistemiche"	Opzioni "soft o leggere"
soluzioni tecnologiche e di ingegneria	approcci basati sugli ecosistemi e i servizi da essi offerti	approcci gestionali, giuridici e politici che mirano a modificare il comportamento umano e i modelli di governance

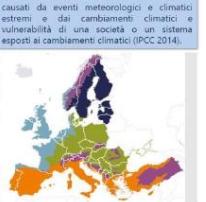
Scegliere oggi per avere effetti nel lungo periodo

Gestire i rischi futuri e costruire la resilienza

Impatti del Cambiamento climatico

- Diminuzione della portata dei fiumi
- Perdita di biodiversità
- Rischio desertificazione
- Aumento della richiesta idrica in agricoltura
- Aumento della mortalità da ondate di calore
- Espansione degli habitat per vettori di malattie
- Diminuzione del potenziale idroelettrico
- Diminuzione del turismo estivo e allungamento della stagione

IMPATTI = effetti sui sistemi naturali e umani causati da eventi meteorologici e climatici estremi e dai cambiamenti climatici e vulnerabilità di una società o un sistema esposti ai cambiamenti climatici (IPCC 2014).



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Le principali SFIDE per l'adattamento

- Costi alti di investimento:**
 - adattamento di infrastrutture esistenti (edifici, fognatura, rete elettrica),
 - implementazione di misure protettive (protezione da inondazioni nell'ambiente costruito),
 - miglioramento della resilienza climatica di nuove infrastrutture (nuovi parametri per la pianificazione e costruzione).
- Quizzanti di Governance:**
 - imposti a lungo termine vs. cicli politici brevi (impegno politico),
 - cantone integrato dell'adattamento (consepevolezza del rischio in modo trasversale e capacità di adattamento degli stakeholders),
 - estensione geografica e cooperazione (bacini fluviali).
- Costi sociali ed economici del "mal-adattamento".**
 - Aspetti conflittuali di obiettivi di mitigazione,
 - utilizzo delle risorse in maniera non sostenibile,
 - benefici distribuiti in maniera non equa.
- Misure di adattamento sono in parte investimenti senza ritorno economico.**

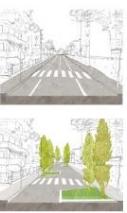
Come rispondere ad un clima di incertezza?

Mitigazione: Strategia di prevenzione che agisce sulle cause dei cambiamenti climatici.

Ottentivo
Riduzione delle emissioni di gas serra provenienti dalle attività umane per arrestarne e rallentare l'accumulo in atmosfera.

Adattamento: Strategia che agisce sugli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici.

Ottentivo
Limitare la vulnerabilità dei sistemi ambientali e socio-economici agli effetti negativi dei cambiamenti del clima, ridurre i danni derivanti dagli impatti presenti e futuri e cogliere le eventuali opportunità.



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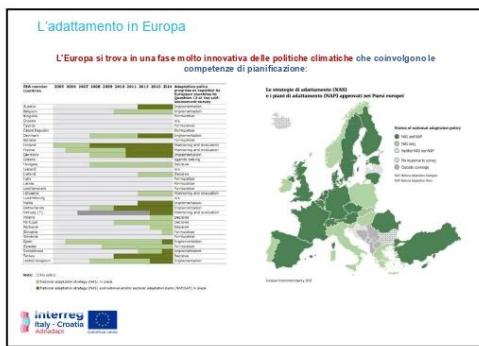
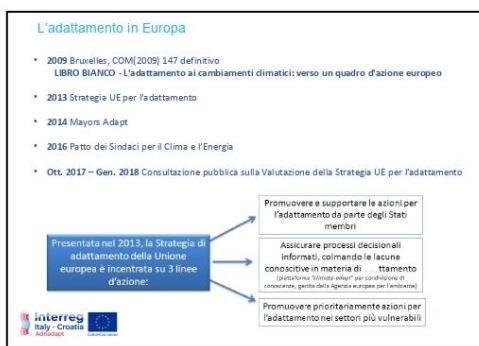
Le principali SFIDE per l'adattamento

Cambiare narrativa – narrative strategiche

"Mitigazione" e "adattamento" sono termini tecnici che vanno bene nel discorso tra esperti.

Per comunicare il tema della politica climatica servono narrative strategiche, di rendere il territorio "capace di futuro", di aumentare la sicurezza e la vivibilità, di essere preparati, di creare lavoro e benessere, etc.

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Strategie e piani a livello regionale

- **Lombardia:** Adattamento al cambiamento climatico: la strategia regionale Linee Guida per un Piano di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici (PACC) della Lombardia
- **Emilia Romagna:** Strategia Regionale per i Cambiamenti Climatici
- **Piemonte:** Istituito un gruppo di lavoro tra le diverse direzioni regionali con il supporto scientifico di Arpa Piemonte
- **Abruzzo:** Piano Adattamento Cambiamenti Climatici Regione Abruzzo; in corso incontro tematici PACC Abruzzo
- **Sardegna:** Strategia Regionale di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici

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L'importanza del livello locale

«I governi locali svolgono un ruolo strategico nell'affrontare i cambiamenti climatici per la loro responsabilità in piano e regolamenti, capaci di influenzare processi e soluzioni innovative di adattamento e mitigazione»
Città RiccaMap 2007, Covenant of Mayors 2008, Global Cities Covenant on Climate – the Mexico City Pact 2011, Bonn Declaration of Mayors

I 4 pilastri del livello locale

- Le città hanno influenza sulla pianificazione energetica e sui profili di domanda e offerta di risparmio, la pianificazione territoriale, i regolamenti edili, la gestione dei rifiuti e lo consumo e forza di mercato alla base.
- Le autorità locali si sono impegnate per quasi vent'anni in iniziative di sviluppo sostenibile e riduzione di riserve a misura globale in particolare attraverso i processi Agenda 21 locali (con chiavi in piazza anche per la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici).
- Il livello locale ha capacità di fare pressione sui governi nazionali attraverso lo sviluppo di progetti locali, dimostrando su piccola scala i costi ed i benefici della riduzione delle emissioni di gas ad effetto serra (raggiungendo questo punto si sostiene che le autorità locali possono facilitare l'adattamento e risposta a cambianti climatici di alto livello di governo dei territori).
- Le autorità locali hanno una grande esperienza nell'affrontare gli impatti dei cambiamenti climatici. Molti esemplificati hanno inoltre già avuto successi e strategie in novelle per ridurre la vulnerabilità dovuta ai cambiamenti climatici.

INTERREG Italy - Croatia 



L'importanza del livello locale

Il progetto SEAP_ALPS



Città metropolitana climate proof: Il progetto Seap Alps



Obiettivi

- Promuovere la pianificazione dell'energia sostenibile a livello locale coinvolgendo tutti i Paesi Partecipanti.

Mitigazione + adattamento

- Sarei creato, promossa e implementata una metodologia ad hoc per delineare i Piani di Azione per l'Energia Sostenibile nell'Area Spazio-Alpi.

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L'importanza del livello locale

Il progetto MASTER ADAPT



MASTER ADAPT

MASTER ADAPT si propone di rispondere alle necessità create dal cambiamento climatico, attraverso l'elaborazione di verifiche e la diffusione di strumenti di governance multilivello per sostenere gli enti regionali e locali nel processo di integrazione dell'adattamento in politiche settoriali.

BERLINO PER IL CLIMA: Sperimentazioni per l'adattamento al cambiamento climatico in ambito urbano e territorio rurale

INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA ADRIADAPT

L'importanza del livello locale

Mantova Resiliente



MANTOVA RESILIENTE

Le Linee guida per l'adattamento climatico rappresentano un primo step operativo per guidare le future trasformazioni urbane di Mantova.

Ese si vanno ad integrare con le numerose sperimentazioni in corso nell'ambito di progetti europei e in fase di preparazione.

INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA ADRIADAPT

L'importanza del livello locale

Il progetto BLUEAP



WE ARE PLANNING BOLOGNA AS A RESILIENT CITY

BLUE AP - Piano di Adattamento ai Cambiamenti Climatici del Comune di Bologna

Il PROGETTO BLUE AP nasce con l'obiettivo di dotare la città di Bologna di un piano di adattamento al cambiamento climatico, che preveda anche la sperimentazione di alcune misure concrete da attuare a livello locale, per rendere la città meno vulnerabile e in grado di agire in caso di alluvioni, siccità e altre conseguenze del mutamento del clima.

INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA ADRIADAPT

Il lavoro svolto con BLUE AP permetterà la realizzazione di linee guida che potranno essere utilizzate da altre città per sviluppare analoghi Piani di Adattamento.



Note conclusive

L'importanza del livello locale

Padova Resiliente



L'importanza per la costruzione del Piano di Adattamento al Cambiamento Climatico 2016

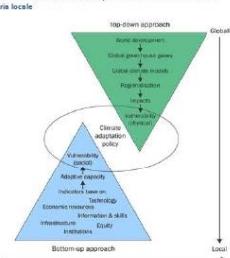
Il lavoro svolto con BLUE AP permetterà la realizzazione di linee guida che potranno essere utilizzate da altre città per sviluppare analoghi Piani di Adattamento.

INTERREG ITALY-CROATIA ADRIADAPT

Le principali SFIDE per l'adattamento

La connessione con "strumenti di pianificazione ordinaria" in molti casi è ancora debole, o lasciata alla sola innovazione volontaria locale

Mancanza (GAP) di efficacia dei processi top down e bottom up di influenzare gli strumenti ordinari di governo del territorio



Top down approach: World development, Global planning, Global climate models, Regionalisation, Impacts, Vulnerability, Climate adaptation policy

Bottom up approach: Past, Present, Future, Local

Vulnerability, Impacts, Economic model, Research, Territorial, Interoperability, Stakeholders, Information, Adaptation, Climate adaptation policy

Le principali SFIDE per l'adattamento

Il concetto di adattamento e la sua integrazione all'interno degli strumenti di governo del territorio rappresenta una questione molto complessa, che si avvale del contributo di diverse discipline e rispetto alla quale il dibattito internazionale è ancora molto acceso
 (Oihoff e Schaefer, 2009; Mukheibir e Zier vogel, 2007)

Cambiare narrativa – narrative strategiche

"Mitigazione" e "adattamento" sono termini tecnici che vanno bene nel discorso tra esperti. Per comunicare il tema della politica climatica servono narrative strategiche, di rendere il territorio "capace di futuro", di aumentare la sicurezza e la vivibilità, di essere preparati, di creare lavoro e benessere, etc.



Problemi su cui lavorare per superare le barriere

- Problema interni all'amministrazione
 (Oliver et al., 2004; Kehler e Härting, 2005; Lombard et al., 2011; White, 2010)
- Problemi di processo decisionale
 (Fischer e Mäder, 1992; Mäder, 1995; Deve, 1998; Lava, 1998)
- Problemi di strumenti
 (Carre, 2008)
- Problemi di strategie di attuazione
 (Gulledge e Tora, 2008; Caron-Milner et al., 2008)



Le principali SFIDE per l'adattamento

Le sfide di governance

- INTEGRAZIONE ORIZZONTALE delle politiche climatiche in tutti i settori della politica pubblica
- INTEGRAZIONE VERTICALE dei livelli di governo del territorio
- INTEGRAZIONE DELLE CONOSCENZE utili per il decision-making
- COINVOLGIMENTO DEGLI STAKEHOLDER che sono coinvolti dai cambiamenti climatici



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Le principali BARRIERE per l'adattamento

Definizione di barriere

Le barriere sono definite come ostacoli che possono essere superati con uno sforzo concertato, una gestione creativa, un cambiamento dell'ambiente istituzionale, delle priorità e dei conseguenti spostamenti di risorse (Adger et al., 2005)

- Mancanza di informazione per il processo decisionale
(Lösch et al., 2012; Stadelman, 2006; Gehr, 2010)
- Mancanza di risorse economiche
(Häger, 2004; Oliver et al., 2004; Stadelman, 2010)
- Frammentazione del processo decisionale
(Lösch et al., 2012; Lösch et al., 2010; Häger, 2004)
- Vincoli normativi ed istituzionali
(Mäder, 1995; Gehr, 2006; Häger, 2004; Gehr, 2010)
- Assenza di leadership
(Lösch et al., 2012; Stadelman, 2006; Gehr, 2010)
- Percezione del rischio non uniforme
(Lösch et al., 2012; Lösch et al., 2010; Häger, 2004)



2.5 Presentation 02: ADAPT EV.



Interreg Italy - Croatia Adriadapt Adapt ev Cesena, 13.05.2019

"FARE" ADATTAMENTO CON GLI STRUMENTI DI PIANIFICAZIONE:
IL PIANO COMUNALE DELLE ACQUE DEL COMUNE DI ISOLA VICENTINA



Interreg Italy - Croatia Adriadapt Adapt ev Cesena, 13.05.2019

Obiettivi del Piano Comunale delle Acque.

Rete PRIMARIA Rete SECONDARIA Rete MINORI

VUOTO NORMATIVO EGISTIONALE

Livelli superiori:
progr. di intervento naz. reg.
piani di bacino/distretto
piani provinciali
piani dei consoli di bonifica

Sez. comunale:
Piano Assetto Territorio
Piano degli Interventi
Piano delle Opere
Regolamenti

Al di sotto va indicato il piano di gestione:

- Progettazione di nuovi impianti
- Lavori di manutenzione e ristrutturazione
- Attività di controllo e monitoraggio

Al di sotto va indicato il piano di gestione:

- Attività di controllo e monitoraggio


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

UN IMBARAZZANTE E PERICOLO VUOTO NORMATIVO E GESTIONALE

12/22


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

L'obbligatorietà del Piano Comunale delle Acque.



PTRC – Piano Territoriale
 Regionale di Coordinamento
 PTCR – Piano Territoriale di
 Coordinamento Provinciale

PTCP Provincia Vicenza – art. 10 NTA:
 I Comuni, in sede di redazione dei propri strumenti urbanistici sono tenuti: (...) a verificare e curare l'assetto della **rete idraulica minore**, allo scopo di provvedere alla predisposizione di apposite analisi e previsioni, raccolte in un documento denominato **Piano delle Acque** (...), quale strumento a livello comunale di verifica e pianificazione della rete idraulica locale e di correggiamento delle acque meteoriche.

12/22


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

Fiumi e corsi d'acqua secondari – Consorzi di Bonifica – Piani di Consorzio



Fiumi principali – Autorità di Bacino – Piani di Bacino
 Fossi, Canali, Pognature – ? ?

12/22


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

L'approccio all'adattamento all'interno del Piano Comunale delle Acque e dei PAESC.

- come piano delle azioni
- come programma di manutenzione
- come piano di emergenza
- **come PIANO DI ADATTAMENTO**

Implementazione di scenari climatici ben noti
 Direttiva Alluvioni
 Riqualificazione e spazi urbani
 coinvolgimento e controllo delle cittadine

riduzione consumi energetici
 PAES incremento produzione e negli abitati e
 mobilità sostenibile


PIANO CLIMA

12/22


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

Alluvione 2011, perché il sindaco Vincenzi è stata condannata: «Ha mentito a tutti»

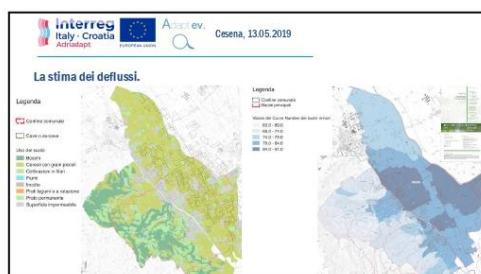
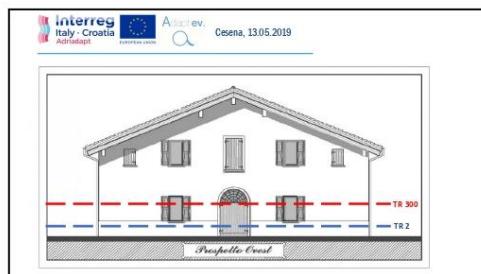
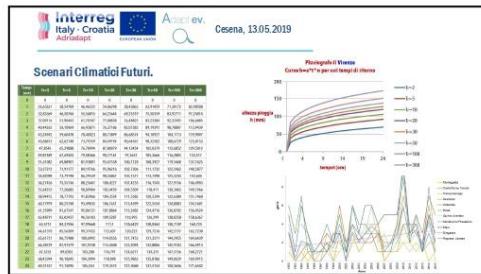
Lei e i suoi collaboratori - oltre a Vincenzi sono stati condannati l'ex assessore Francesco Scidone a 2 anni e 10 mesi (4 anni e 9 mesi in primo grado), a 2 anni e nove mesi Giampietro Delponte (4 anni e 5 mesi), a 4 anni e 4 mesi Pierpolo Cha (anno e 4 mesi) e 9 anni e tre mesi a Sandro Gambetti (1 anno). A 8 mesi l'avvocato dei volontari di protezione civile Roberto Gabutti (assolto in primo grado) - hanno avuto una totale assenza di strategia alternativa che si è risolta in una scommessa con il destino», evidenziano i giudici.

12/22


 Cesena, 13.05.2019

LA SFIDA: PIANIFICARE IL TERRITORIO PER ADATTARSI A SCENARI CLIMATICI E PLUVIOMETRICI ESTREMI

12/22



 **interreg**
Italy - Croatia
Autodesk
  Adoptev.
European Union
Cesena, 13.06.2019

Le Misure di Prevenzione		Manutenzione del Territorio con possibile Varianza idraulica (Ri-naturazione)		Il progetto di riqualificazione riguarda attualmente le condizioni idrauliche dei banchi, ma semplicemente non è sufficiente. Per ragioni di protezione delle persone occorre fare eventualmente la ri-naturazione, cioè migliorare la risorsa idrica dei banchi premesso che sistematicamente gli stessi sono obbligatori al consumo di suolo e fiume.	
Indicazione	Spiegazione	Indicazione	Spiegazione	Indicazione	Spiegazione
MP1.1	Individuazione dei possibili pericoli	MP1.2	Analisi della situazione attuale	MP1.3	Analisi delle soluzioni possibili
MP1.4	Definizione dei criteri di scelta	MP1.5	Analisi delle soluzioni proposte	MP1.6	Analisi delle soluzioni proposte

 Interreg Italy - Croatia Adriatipol	 Azispol	Cesena, 13.05.2019
Le Misure di Prevenzione		
 Adeguatezza del Regolamento Edilizio		
<p>Introduzione alla lezione di prevenzione degli incendi e dei danni ambientali dovuti alle fiamme nei Regolamenti Edili. Lo corrirete già dall'inizio con i contenuti della progettazione, conoscete il manuale di base e saperne come deve funzionare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - D - INTRODUZIONE - A - CONCETTO DI INCENDIO E DANNI ALLA SICUREZZA - B - INVENTARIO DEL PATRIMONIO EDILIZIO ESISTENTE - C - DANNI AMBIENTALI - D - PONTE ACCADEMICO - E - STANCI - F - STANCI 08: L'INCENDIO ASSEGNA LE COLLEGHE 	 Catalogo dei Sistemi di Drenaggio Sostanziale	<p>Individuare gli spazi idonei all'impiego attuando l'uso della drenaggio sostanziale per la raccolta delle acque specifiche nel suolo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A - DRENAGGIO SOSTANZIALE - B - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - C - DRENAGGIO SOSTANZIALE - D - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - E - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - F - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - G - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - H - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - I - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - J - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - K - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - L - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - M - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - N - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - O - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - P - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - Q - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - R - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - S - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - T - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - U - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - V - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - W - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - X - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - Y - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE - Z - DRENAGGIO SUSTENIBILE

Le Misure di Protezione

Città	Spazio	Altezza massima	Altezza minima
Tutto il territorio comunale	Tutto il territorio comunale	100 m	10 m
Tutte le misure	Tutte le misure	100 m	10 m
Totali	Totali	3.878.601	3.878.601

 **Interreg**
Italy - Croatia
Adriadipart   Cesena, 13.05.2019

 **interreg**
 inter-Croatia
 Adriaport

 **EUREKA**
 EUREKA cities

 **AegeanEV**

Cesena, 13.05.2019

Sustainable, Climate-Resilient and Vibrant Cities

Good practices from Covenant of Mayors signatories

FEATURED CITIES

   Cesena, 13.05.2019

PERCHE' IL PIANO D'ELLE ACQUE E' INNOVATIVO:

- STABILISCE IN MANIERA CHIARA CHE SONO I RESPONSABILI I GESTORI DEL RETICOLO IDROGRAFICO MINORE;
- PROGRAMMA E PIANIFICA GLI INTERVENTI DI MANUTENZIONE E MIGLIORAMENTO DEL RETICOLO;
- INTRODUCE SCENARI CLIMATICI TIPICI DEL CAMBIAMENTO CLIMATICO PER INDIVIDUARE I RISCHI E LE VULNERABILITA' (TR>300);
- INDIVIDA INTERVENTI ANCHE ATTRAVERSO UNA NUOVA PIANIFICAZIONE DEL TERRITORIO (VARIANZA IDRAULICA MIGLIORATIVA);
- INDIVIDA LE OPERE NECESSARIE ALLA MESSA IN SICUREZZA DEL TERRITORIO CON SCENARI CLIMATICI ESTREMI;
- MONITORA I RISULTATI RAGGIUNTI E AGGIORNA GLI SCENARI CLIMATICI.

   Cesena, 13.05.2019

WebGis dell'Acqua



   Cesena, 13.05.2019

OLTRE LA GESTIONE DELLE ACQUE...

   Cesena, 13.05.2019

WebGis dell'Acqua



   Cesena, 13.05.2019

WebGis dell'Acqua



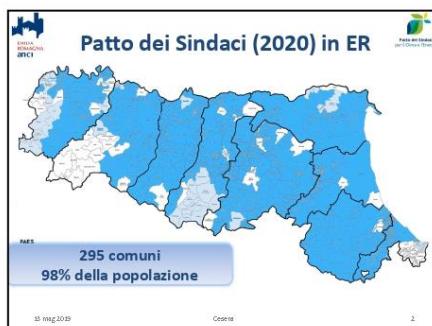
   Cesena, 13.05.2019

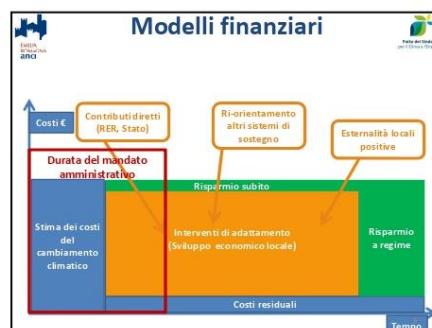
WebGis del Verde





2.6 Presentation 03: ANCI





3 MUNICIPALITY OF VODICE (20/02/2020)

3.1 List of participants

	Name	Partner organization
1	Marija Bilać	(Grad Vodice)
2	Ivana Mimić	(Grad Vodice)
3	Marko Lugović	(Grad Vodice)
4	Ivan Mestrov	(Grad Vodice)
5	Marina Stenek	(ISOR)
6	Ratomir Petrin	(Plimica)
7	Vedran Petrov	(Plimica)
8	Drazen Šimleša	(Institut Ivo Pilar)
9	Silvia Santato	(CMCC)
10	Margaretha Breil	(CMCC)
11	Emiliano Ramieri	(THETIS)
12	Filippo Magni	(IUAV)
13	Daria Povh	(PAP/RAC)
14	Ivan Sekovski	(PAP/RAC)
15	Damir Slamić	(Šibenik-Knin County)
16	Jelena Jozić	(Šibenik-Knin County)

3.2 Contents

Marko Lugović (Grad Vodice) welcomed the participants and opened the meeting. The ADRIADAPT project coordinator **Margaretha Breil** (CMCC), introduced project objectives which are related to provide tools and resources to be tested with the support of five local authorities (3 Italian and 2 Croatian) involved in a climate change adaptation process and make such information to other local authorities through an on-line bilingual platform. The project will allow to harmonize and improve current climate knowledge and provide a data set with high resolution climate projections to support local decision makers. The project will also promote adaptation and resilience measures and plans considering different territorial scales. The platform will be tested and integrated with the support of partners from pilot project areas in Italy and Croatia

One of the project objectives is to introduce the consideration of climate impacts into pilot case studies urban planning tools. The update of local plans will be performed considering most vulnerable areas which have been presented by **Filippo Magni** (IUAV) on the base of a preliminary vulnerability assessment, based on the data publicly available. The methodology for vulnerability analysis is based on three different input sources: land use, satellite images, digital elevation model. Considered climate impacts are the urban heat island effect and urban flooding

which mostly affect the urban core of Vodice. However, also the countryside is clearly exposed to high temperatures because of scarce vegetation and the peculiarity of the lime stone which keeps the heat. The vulnerability analysis assumes green areas to be less stressed compared to the built environment, yet some participants pointed out that olive trees did not produce olives in the past year due to high temperatures ($>44^{\circ}\text{C}$). It needs to be born in mind that the 80 m x 80 m polygons applied in the analysis, due to the coarse background information available, does not represent precisely the reality and should be more detailed. For this reason more information and raw data have to be processed.

Regarding the water runoff the results show that the area most vulnerable to flooding is bigger in the urban area, i.e. close to the harbour and the city centre where, further to surface run-off, forms of upwelling of underground water were observed. Where the vegetation is less concentrated the problem of water accumulation is more. In particular, vegetated or non-vegetated areas can produce a close to 100% run-off after prolonged drought. The vulnerability for flooding used satellite 2018 images to understand the morphology of the territory and figure out how the municipality will be able to respond to an extreme rainfall. The analysis does not include the infiltration capacity of the territory and other hydrological information. Also for urban flooding it would be important to refine the analysis with new data in order to enrich the final output.

Emiliano Ramieri (Thetis) introduced the understanding of adaptation through examples of actions and good practices that are taking place in other European countries. Adaptation aims to reduce vulnerability and is characterized to be a circular and never-ending process. Generally, three different typologies of adaptation measures that are considered: green, grey and soft (also known as societal) measures. As an example he concluded his presentation showing measures for coping with the heat island effect and for urban flooding. They include different solutions that reach from green urban ring and building interventions for collecting urban run-off to a mix of combined solutions to assess the vulnerability of heat waves and building a new areas, fountains, and financial incentives for thermal isolation of buildings.

3.2.1 General discussion

The Copernicus Landsat data considered for creating drought indexes in the vulnerability represent a specific day whit the average weather behaviour that is considered to be representative for the extremes in terms of temperature. The approach is based on stressed condition, not on climate projections. The real challenge is to combine this information with a dynamic (climate) information. CMCC will provide downscaled information about climate; the City of Vodice is already in contact with CMCC (Enrico Scoccimarro) for the selection of suitable indicators to be modelled for the future local climate scenarios.

The AdriAdapt team from Vodice included new members (sociologist, biologist, urban planner, expert on hydrology) in the team that will define possible future adaptation measures.

3.2.2 Round table

The aim of the round table was to explore any type of intervention/development/idea that the municipality of Vodice is planning to implement in the territory in order to define possible adaption measures. Both a printed map and the Geoportal of Vodice with the digital urban plan were considered during the discussion.

The first problem that the City of Vodice underlined is the water run-off corridors in the city center that have been occupied by buildings in the past years. Such topic is not a priority for the political agenda at the moment, but attention during the discussion has been focusing in considering such aspect as an important planning element. There is a study which reports about the flooding scenario for a number of buildings that are in the run-off corridors. Past events on flooding were related to heavy rainfall.

Such risk information should be presented to the citizens and private home owners in order to prevent further development. The main interest for the City of Vodice is around the touristic sector and the summer season. The urban plan forecasts an expansion of the touristic zone along the coast towards south-east and of new buildings to the direction of the main way north to the city center, covering most of the areas which up to now remained free from urbanization. The plan does not pay attention to potential risks deriving for instance from surface or coastal flooding. Every building in the city has an apartment for rent and about 60% of apartments are not owned by locals.

The inland area north of the Municipality of Vodice suffered from a heat anomaly that caused fires and impacts to agriculture activities and production of olives.

Inside the city center there have been a number of occasional upwellings connected to intense precipitation events.

Events with convective rainfall (high quantity short term events) are frequently combined with strong SE winds which produce high waves and prevent run-off water of being discharged into the sea. Those events normally take place at the end or after the end of the touristic season, so are not considered important as they do not interfere with the main economic activity.

In Croatia, the main source of electricity comes for hydropower, therefore possible conflicts with agriculture are about to rise. In the hinterland of Vodice there is furthermore a potential conflict between urban (touristic) and agricultural water uses on the one side and nature protection in the national park with minimum flow requirements difficult to be respected in period of prolonged drought.

Vodice is participating in a project for wave energy generation that will start in 2021 which will provide 100 megawatts. Such intervention also calms down waves and is planned to be integrated with shell fish cultivation.

3.2.3 Data Sharing

The City of Vodice is available for sharing shapefiles that are available in their Geoportal. Italian partners should therefore ask the support of an Croatian speaker for translating the information reported in order to be able to select those needed.

Croatia has strict rules about data sharing. However, DTM or similar information could be obtained through a formal request in name of the AdriAdapt project forwarded as an official request by Šibenik-Knin County. There is recent Hydrological and hydraulic network data available for Vodice, while the data for the county is quite old, and data at catchment scale is probably not available. The problem of sea level rise has not been touched on by the vulnerability analysis, also due to lack of sufficiently detailed data (horizontal accuracy of DTM). It was discussed to introduce information from the County plan on SLR risk along the coast for information.

3.2.4 Possible areas of action from the municipality of Vodice

Related to the first vulnerability analysis, a series of possible actions have been discussed, some of these had already been developed for Vodice but had not yet found their way into urban planning documents:

- Rising visibility about the project through networks and active participation – explain to people and government local problem such as water run-off in the corridors;
- Green areas and health impacts – have an heat management plan which sanctions medical assistance and deliver basic goods;
- Support the agricultural area and promote water retention for irrigation. Tamera in Portugal and Rio Roja in Spain could be relevant adaptation example.
- Vision of Vodice as a “blue” municipality, appreciated by tourists for its natural qualities.

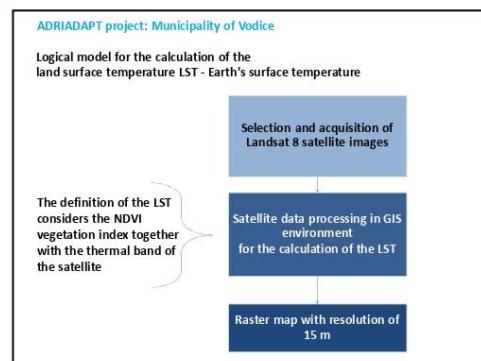
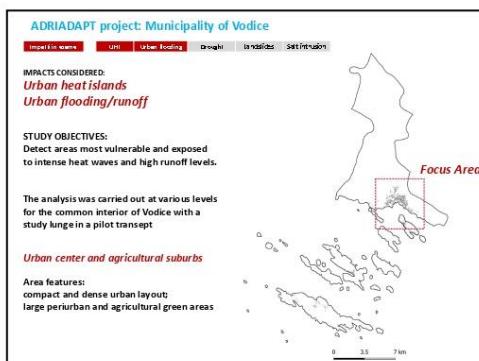
3.3 Presentation 01: IUAV

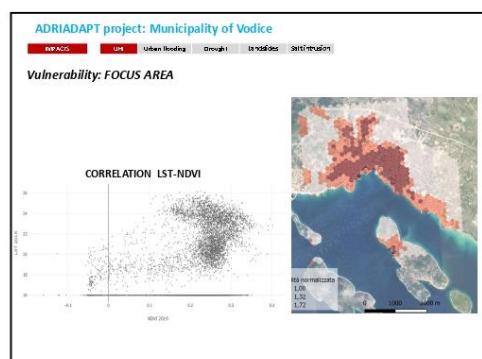
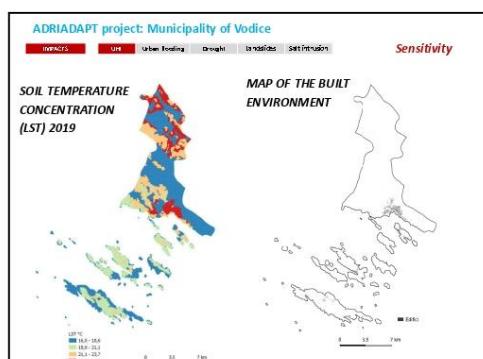
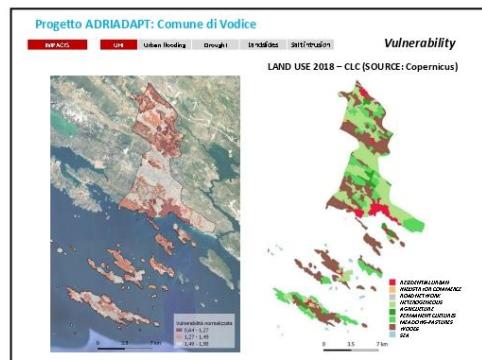
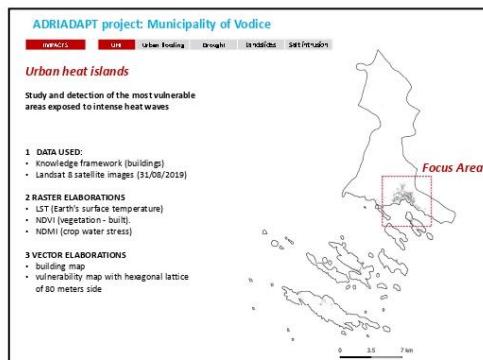
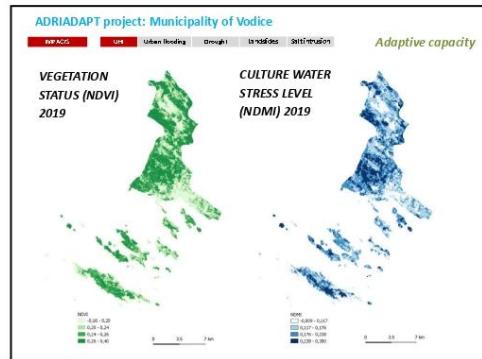
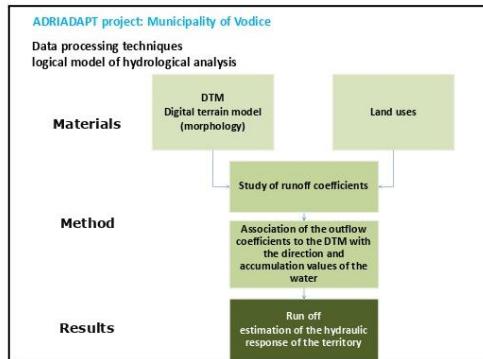


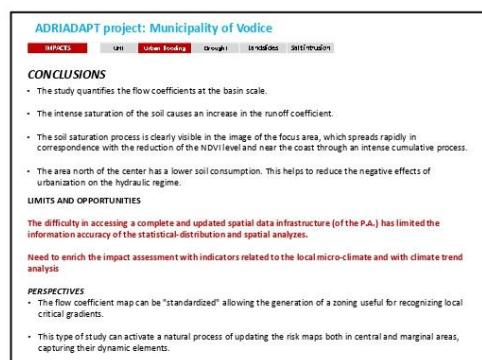
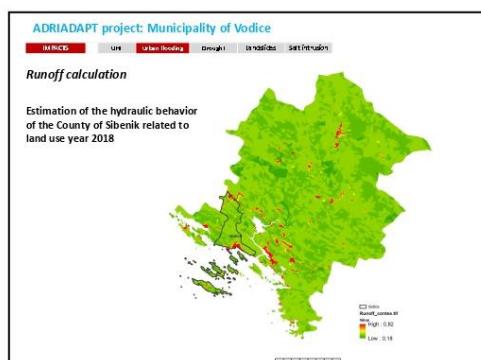
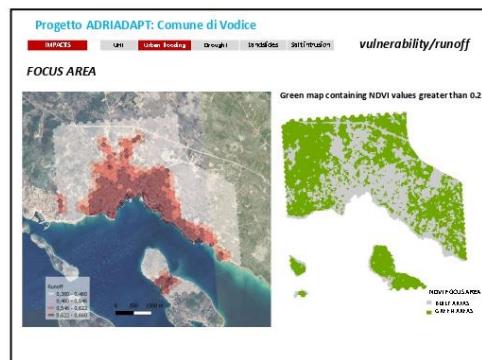
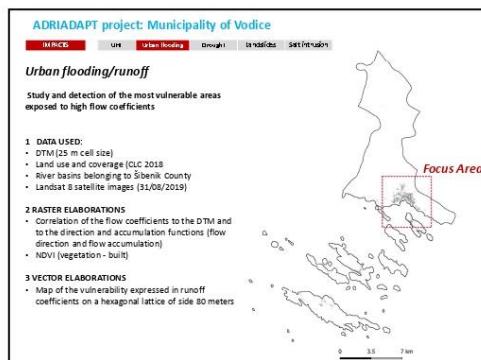
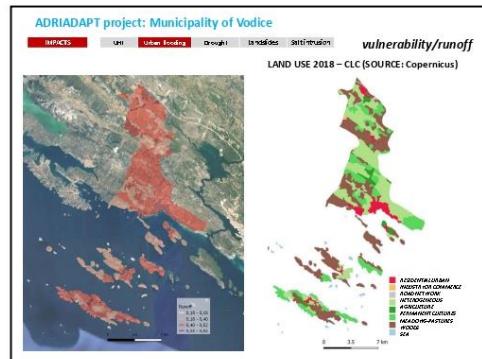
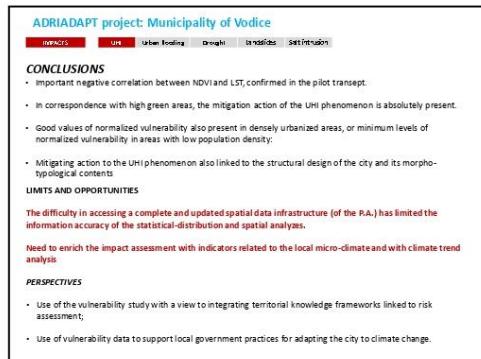
ADRIADAPT project: Municipality of Vodice					
Data processing techniques Vulnerability processing methodologies					
IMPACT	SCALE	DATA, INDICATORS, INDEX	VULNERABILITY	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity
Urban Heat Islands	Hemispherical side 80 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land surface temperature (LST) normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) normalized difference water index (NDWI) surface buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LST (average value) built density 	NDVI (average value)	sensitivity – adaptive capacity
Urban flooding	Hemispherical side 80 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> digital terrain model (DTM) land uses outflow coefficient 	0.9 impermeable areas	0.1 permeable areas	relationship between sensitivity and adaptive capacity managed through the application of a spatial association algorithm in the GIS environment

ADRIADAPT project: Municipality of Vodice			
Impacts considered			
Methodology and objectives			
Knowledge framework			
Analysis and data processing techniques			
Vulnerability analysis and assessment for:			
UHI – Urban Heat Island			
Urban flooding/runoff			

ADRIADAPT project: Municipality of Vodice				
KNOWLEDGE FRAMEWORK - DATABASE				
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT	SOURCE	ELABORATION
Basic cartographic themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative area (shapefile) Buildings (shapefile) Digital elevation model (DTM 25 m - geotiff) Rivers and Catchments (shapefile) 	Vector and raster	http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/ Geosatellite - Dati satellitari http://www.adriadapt.eu/ Database Open Data http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/ http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/ http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline construction Density ratios Hydrological models
Thematic cartography	Corine Land Cover 2018 (shapefile)	Vector and raster	Raster Open Data http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/ http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematizations Analysis queries and overlays
Remote sensing	Image from the Landsat 8 satellite	Raster	http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/	Graphic indicators: LST, NDVI, NDWI
Meteorological data	Thermopluviometric data	Excel data table	http://www.vodice.it/geoportale/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical analysis Monitoring and evaluation of data









IUAV - CONTACTS



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3.4 Presentation 02: THETIS

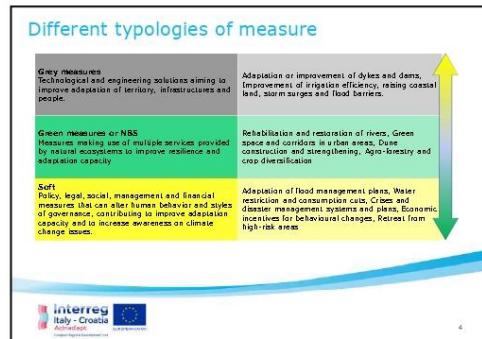


Adaptation actions and good practices

ADRIADAPT | Thetis | Emiliano Ramieri
| Vedice | 20 February 2020

European Regional Development Fund

Different typologies of measure



Grey measures
Technological and engineering solutions aiming to improve adaptation of territory, infrastructures and people.

Green measures or NBS
Measures making use of multiple services provided by natural ecosystems to improve resilience and adaptation capacity.

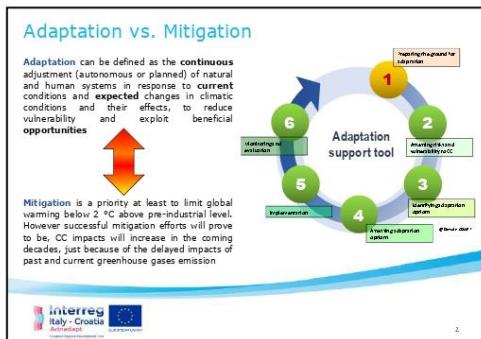
Soft
Policy, legal, social, management and financial measures that alter human behaviour and styles of governance, contributing to improve adaptation capacity and to increase awareness on climate change issues.

Adaptation or improvement of dykes and dams, Improvement of irrigation efficiency, raising coastal land, storm surges and flood barriers.

Rehabilitation and restoration of rivers, Green space and corridors in urban areas. Dike construction and strengthening, Agroforestry and crop diversification.

Adaptation of flood management plans, Water restriction and consumption cuts, Crisis and disaster management systems and plans, Economic incentives for behavioural changes, Retreat from high-risk areas.

Adaptation vs. Mitigation



Adaptation can be defined as the continuous adjustment (within and/or outside) of natural and human systems in response to current conditions and **expected** change in climatic conditions and their effects, to reduce vulnerability and exploit beneficial opportunities

Mitigation is a priority at least to limit global warming below the above pre-agreed level. However, successful mitigation efforts will prove to be, CC impacts will increase in the coming decades, just because of the delayed impacts of past and current greenhouse gases emission

Adaptation platforms

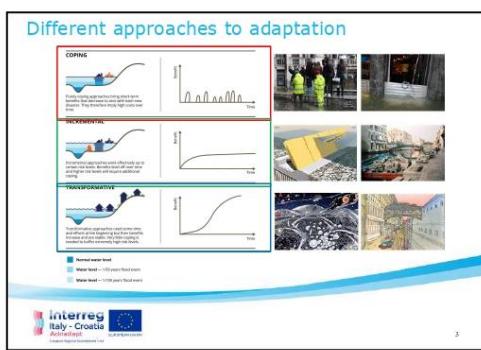


EU Adaptation options and case studies

Coppla

Platform focused on urban and green infrastructure

Different approaches to adaptation



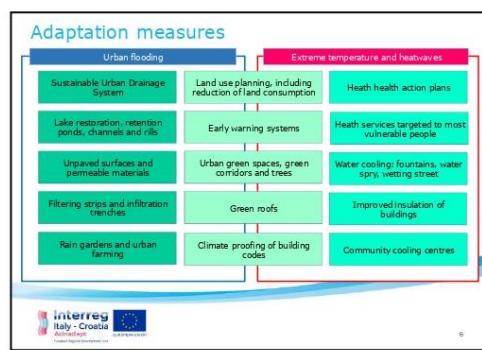
COPING
Every time there is a peak, we have to adapt to it. This is the most reactive approach.

INCREMENTAL
Increase the capacity of existing systems at the same rate as the climate change. This is the slowest approach.

TRANSFORMATIVE
Transforming the system and its society and culture to better respond to the climate change. This is the most effective approach.

Legend:
■ Normal year
■ Wet year = 100-year flood event
■ Dry year = 1000-year flood event

Adaptation measures



Urban flooding	Extreme temperature and heatwaves
Sustainable Urban Drainage System	Land use planning, including reduction of land consumption
Lake restoration, retention ponds, channels and rills	Early warning systems
Unpaved surfaces and permeable materials	Urban green spaces, green corridors and trees
Filtering stress and infiltration trenches	Green roofs
Rain gardens and urban farming	Improved insulation of buildings
	Climate proofing of building codes
	Community cooling centres

Environment-friendly urban street Ober-Grafendorf



Impacts: Increase in precipitation (by 2100: annual +1%, winter + 26%), increase in maximum temperatures in winter (+8% at 1970-2100).
Objectives: avoid flooding of built-up areas by draining excess surface water in case of heavy precipitation events from the sealed street surface to unselved road-side zones (low cost solution).
Measures: vegetated roadside surface strips covered with special substrates of natural origin and planted with greenery that are able to absorb, retain, store and filter large amounts of water in short time (for rain event with a 1:100 return period).

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Reducing social vulnerability to in Košice e Trnava



Impacts: increase in the annual number of summer days (mean T > 25°C) from 58 (1961-1990) to 100 (2051-2100), and in the annual number of tropical days (mean T > 30°C) from 12 to 36. Longer and more severe droughts.
Objectives: identify more vulnerable areas (e.g. poorly insulated buildings) and people and improve their adaptation capacity to extreme temperature effects.
Measures: new green areas (e.g. in abandoned areas), thickening of crown coverage (at least to 60%), installation of fountains, creation of blue areas, improved thermal insulation and other interventions (vertical greenery, green/reflecting roofs) in highly vulnerable public buildings (e.g. hospitals), early warning system for heatwaves.

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Vitoria-Gasteiz Green Urban Infrastructure Strategy



Impacts: increase in the number of extreme precipitation events (30% by 2100) and in annual and seasonal temperature (up to +3 °C in summer by 2100)
Objectives: regeneration of degraded urban areas through green infrastructures, also to improve adaptation capacity to climate change (heatwaves in particular)
Measures: green ring (a series of parks and semi-rural areas surrounding the city), urban parks and ecological corridors, transformation of vacant areas in new green spaces, renovation of the Gasteiz Avenue with eco-design techniques, green facade in the Congress Palace Europa

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Managing heavy rain and storm water in Copenhagen



Impacts: Increase in precipitation in winter months (25-55% by 2100) and decrease in summer (-40%). Increase in heavy precipitation (30% by 2100) with consequent extension of areas prone to urban flooding.
Objectives: Reduce the impacts of pluvial flooding and improve the adaptation of the existing drainage system.
Measures: to store or drain excess water at ground level, expanding the existing sewer system; stormwater roads and pipes to transport water towards lakes and the harbor; disconnected drainage systems; detention basins to store very large volumes of water (e.g., parks that could turn into lakes during flood events); green roofs to detain and hold back water in smaller side streets.

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4 Conclusions

These two events are the initial training moments for the developing of a common knowledge on climate change and adaptation planning. One of the project objectives is to introduce the consideration of climate impacts into pilot case studies urban planning tools. The training courses aim to provide specific knowledges and scientific and regulatory references on adaptation to climate change dedicated to the Local Authorities involved in the project and within the specific Adriatic region.