

TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

Evaluation of the "Joint_SECAP Project process: lessons learned

Rosalba D'Onofrio
University of Camerino

web meeting | May 18, 2021

Joint_SECAP Project (Interreg Italy -Croatia)

Experimentation of a methodology based on joint responses to climate change within some target areas of the Italian and Croatian Adriatic, repeatable over time and exportable in homogeneous territories. The inter-municipal scale is central in this project to achieve adaptation objectives in homogeneous areas for climatic characteristics, but also for environmental, social and settlement characteristics and for dangers and risks, capable of marking a turning point in mitigation and adaptation policies to climate change



Croatian side

- Korčula island in Dubrovnik-Neretva County with 5 municipalities
- Brač island in Split-Dalmatia with 8 municipalities
- Primorje-Gorski kotar region (municipalities Kastav, Opatija, Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo)
- Dubrovnik-Neretva region (City of Dubrovnik, Župa Dubrovačka, Konavle and Dubrovačko Primorje)
- Istria region (Novigrad-Cittanova, Buje-Buje, Brtonigla-Verteneglio)

Italian side

- Abruzzo Region (involves two target areas; target area 1 with 4 municipalities Penne, Elice, Castilenti e Castiglione Messer Raimondo and target area 2 with 5 municipalities Giulianova, Roseto degli Abruzzi, Pineto, Silvi and Mosciano S. Angelo)
- Pescara municipality (including Pescara and neighbouring San Giovanni Teatino, Spoltore, Montesilvano, Chieti and Francavilla al Mare)
- San Benedetto del Tronto municipality (including San Benedetto del Tronto and neighbouring Cupra Marittima, Grottammare and Montepreandone)

Main Phases of the project

The **first phase** is focused on the development and implementation of the common methodology for Joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). Sharing of the basic knowledge about issues concerning climate change adaptation strategies and energy efficiency measures with public and stakeholders is also fostered.

The **second phase** starts when the analysis and data are uploaded in the web platform, acting as a useful tool for the development of scenarios which will be implemented in the Joint SECAPs which will be the main project output.



THE TWO PHASES OF THE PROJECT

The first phase:

- The recognition of plans and measures already planned and the local and supra-local financing opportunities
- The climatic analysis of the Marche and Abruzzo Regions and Croatia;
- The recognition of some international case studies to compare different methodologies for the assessment of vulnerabilities and risks in order to learn from them and capitalize on the best experiences

The second phase:

- The construction of the "0" scenario and the "Optimal scenario"
- The launch of a Preliminary Report Scoping and the SEA Guidelines
- The use of the platform to build joint adaptation actions and create joint projects even after the project's deadline

The work organization

It was strategic for the project the preparation of specific cognitive tools, the adoption of shared systems of consultation of stakeholders and the adoption of comparable methods for the definition of climate scenarios and the selection of joint actions. All the partners who were coordinators of specific activities actively participated in the construction of these shared tools and systems.

THE FIRST PHASE

✓ Context Analysis, climate Analysis, Case Studies, VR Methodology (D3.2.1; D.3.2)

The Context analysis has been essential to collect the information used during the project activities. It's made of:

- a) An Overview of the programs, plans, projects for each target area
- b) A General framework of local and supra-local funding for the implementation of measures to fight climate change
- c) A Climatic analysis of Croatia, Marche Region, Abruzzo Region
- d) The Selection of case studies
- e) The Vulnerability and Risks Methodology

THE CASE STUDIES SELECTION

LIFE SEC ADAPT PROJECT;BLUEAP; RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF ROME; RESIN PROJECT-MANCHESTER RISK ASSESSMENT; RESIN STAKEHOLDER MAPPING, COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN SCOTLAND

- The definition of the concept of vulnerability in the "SecAdapt"Project»
- The stakeholder involvement in risk assessment and the importance of dissemination in the case of "BLUEAP"Project;
- A clear picture on the stakeholder, their identification, interests, risks and ways to communicate with them (RESIN Project);
- The importance of carefully selecting the number of relevant indicators identified, described one by one, and summed up in a clear table-form preview ("Adaptate"Project)
- The impact chains development within the GM RESIN case study that offers several functions that can support climate change adaptation and resilience building strategies and actions (RESIN Project).

VULNERABILITY AND RISKS METHODOLOGY

A Map of all the climatic risks and vulnerabilities of the different target areas on the basis of a common methodology derived from the previously selected case studies and through a study carried out in the literature

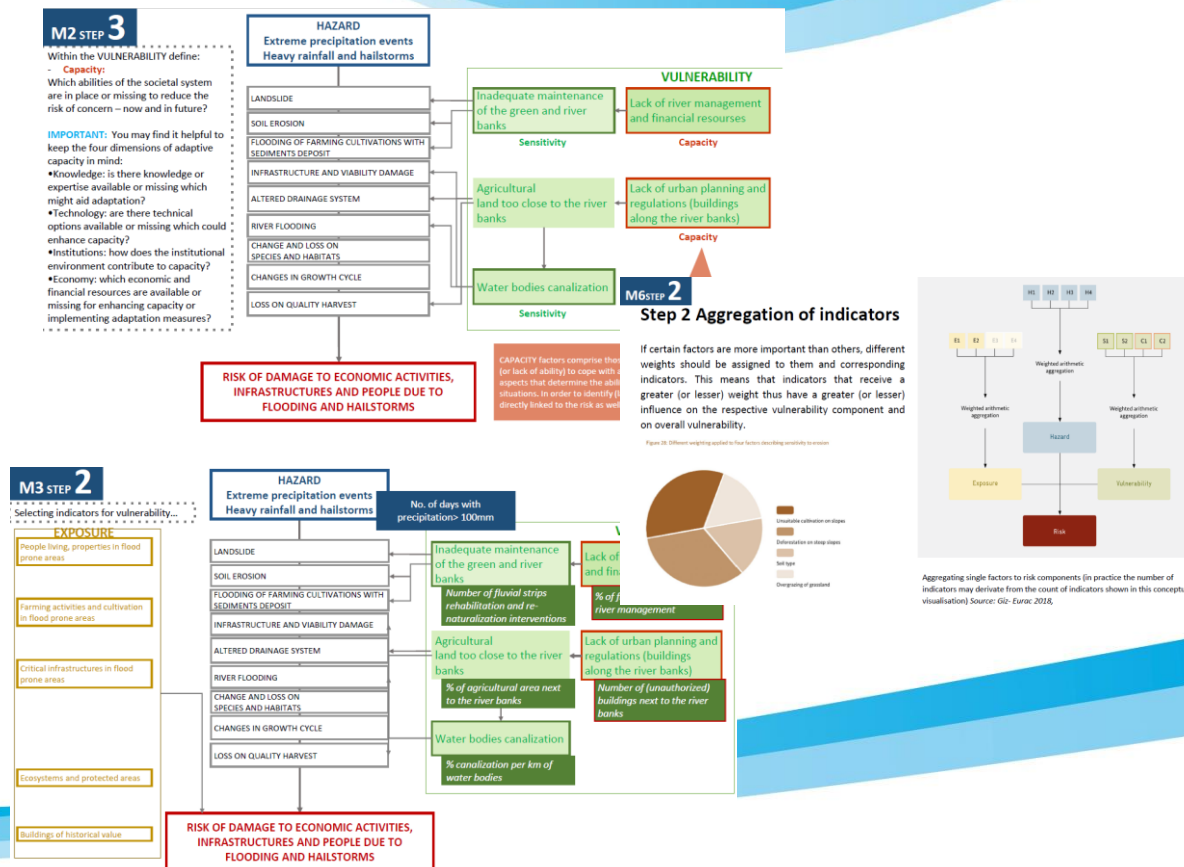
The identification of the "Vulnerability Sourcebook guidelines with the new approach conveyed in the" Risk Supplement ", that takes the new concept of climate risk, expressed in the IPCC AR5 (IPCC 5th Assessment Report)

- STEPS
- m1 Preparing the risk assessment
- m2 Developing impact chains
- m3 Identifying and selecting indicators
- m4 Data acquisition and management
- m5 Normalisation of indicator data
- m6 Weighting and aggregating of indicators
- m7 Aggregating risk components to risk
- m8 Presenting the outcomes of your risk assessment

VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Sub-activity A.3.2.2

TUTORIAL



Result:

Significant involvement of stakeholders in the construction of Impact chains –M2

Stakeholders were fundamental to build the impact chains.

- Different subjects and different skills
- Wide representation of local authorities, national agencies and environmental research centers, climate departments, chambers of commerce, local actors representing the various development sectors

Some specific tools: questionnaires to identify impacts of climate change

	STEPS	TYPOLOGY
IRENA	M1	Agency and Department, Research institutes and centers, County (many Sectors); Municipalities
	M2	Impact Chains: with the contribution of stakeholders
SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO	M1	Representatives of the technical office in the four municipalities Questionnaire to identify which climate change risks are perceived as the most relevant in each context in order to decide which ones deserve to be further developed as impact chains (the questionnaire was structured as a list of impacts prepared starting from the list of potential impacts per sector contained in the National Plan Climate Change adaptation)
	M2	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders’ consultation; existing planning tools; past researches for what concern the climate baseline and projections
ABRUZZO REGION	M1	50 stakeholders in the selection of risks and development of impact chains based on their competence or interest. Stakeholders were provided with questionnaires developed by Municipality of San Benedetto, while impacts were considered as the easier-to-understand starting point to collect stakeholders’ perception about climate risks.
	M2	Questionnaires from the stakeholders for the identification of the relevant sectors, the National Plan for Adaptation to climate change, for the identification of intermediate impacts and vulnerabilities of the individual socioeconomic and environmental sectors.
MUNICIPALITY OF PESCARA	M1	Representatives of the municipal technical offices, the Abruzzo Region Hydrographic Office, the Abruzzo Agency for the Protection of the Environment, citizens’ associations, local trade associations, local action group and nonprofit organizations
	M2	-----
SDEWES	M1	Local city and municipal governments, other stakeholders such as: local and county development agencies, local municipal companies and State Hydrometeorological Institute, Meteorological Research and Development Division, Climatological Research and Applied Climatology Service,etc.
	M2	Impact Chains: with the contribution of stakeholders
PRIMORJE GORSKI KOTAR COUNTY	M1	Representatives of municipalities; Groups of stakeholders and key actors involved: City of Kastav, City of Opatija, Municipality of Čavle, Municipality of Matulji, Municipality of Viškovo, Croatian Bureau of Statistics and Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Meteorological Research and Development Sector
	M2	Impact Chains: with the contribution of stakeholders
SPLIT – DALMATIA COUNTY	M1	Administrative units of City of Supetar as well as municipalities Sutivan, Bol, Milna, Selca, Nerežišća, Postira and Pučišća. Many Agency and departments .Various local actors and stakeholders collaborated in the risk assessment activities.
VELA LUKA	M1	Agencies and Department, Research institutes and centers, Municipalities
	M2	Impact Chains:with the contribution of stakeholders



✓ M2 -HAZARDS AND RISKS OF THE TARGET AREAS

Results:

Target Areas	HAZARDS			
PP1 Irena	Extreme Drought Event	Heat Stroke	Increase in average temperature and extreme precipitation	
PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto	Concentration of precipitation in few intense event			
PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	Extreme precipitation	Rise in a water level	Higher average temperature	Droughts
PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	Extreme precipitation	Droughts	Dry period with high temperatures	High average temperature
PP4 Pescara	Extreme precipitations	Heat Waves	Whirlwinds and sandstorm events	Drought
PP5 Sdewes	Drought	High temperatures and high level of precipitation		
PP6 Primorsko Goranska County	Extreme Drought Event	Heat Stroke	High temperatures and high level of precipitation	
PP7 Split-Dalmatia	Drought	Heat Waves	High temperatures and high level of precipitation	
PP8 Vela Luka	Drought Events	Forest Fire	Heath Stroke	Big temperatures and big precipitation

Croatia. Target areas principal hazards : Drought; Heat Waves and Heat Stroke, High temperatures and high level of precipitation, forest fire.

Italy. Target areas principal hazards :extreme rainfall, rising average temperatures; some local phenomena: heat waves, rise in sea level and whirlwinds and sandstorm events.

Croatia. Target areas principal risks: damage caused to water supply for tourism, agriculture and health sectors

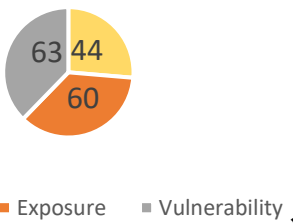
Italy. Target areas- principal risks damage caused by intense precipitations to buildings, infrastructures, tourism sector, agriculture; damage caused by rising temperatures to tourism, agriculture sectors; risks for the civil protection sector and for cultural heritage

Target Areas	RISKS			
PP1 Irena	Damage to agricultural sector	Increasing interventions in health sectors	Damage to water supply	Damage to the Tourist Sector
PP2 San Benedetto	Damage to urban structures and people-River Flooding	Damage to urban structures and people-Urban Flooding	Damage to tourist structures -Coastal flooding	Damage to urban structures and people-Landslide
PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	Damage to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	Damage to, tourism, agriculture & forest For coast erosion	Damage to agricultural & forest and Tourism	Damage to agricultural & forest and tourism sectors
PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	Damage to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and energy sectors	Damage for droughts and forest fires to agricultural& forest, tourism and civil protection& emergency sectors	Damage for forest Fires to agricultural& forest, Tourism and civil protection &emergency sectors	Damage for extreme heat and lower rainfall to agricultural & forest and coultural heritage sectors
PP4 Pescara	Damage to economic activities, infrastructure and people -Flooding and hailstorms	Risk For Human Health	Damage to economic activities, to transports, for citizen safety	Risks for Human Health, agriculture, energy production
PP5 Sdewes	Damage to agriculture	Risk for Health	Risk to water supply	Risk for tourism
PP6 Primorsko Goranska County	Damage to water supply	Risk for health	Economic damage to the tourism sector	
PP7 Split Dalmatia County	Damage to agriculture	Damage to water supply	Risk for Health	Risk for tourism
PP8 Vela Luka	Damage Water Supply	Damage to agriculture	Damage to forestry	Risk for Heath Risk for Tourism

✓ M3-M4 IDENTIFYING AND SELECTING INDICATORS, DATA ACQUISITION AND MANAGEMENT

Partners	Hazard	Exposure	Vulnerability	Total
PP1 Irena	7	9	24	40
PP2 San Benedetto	2	15	22	39
PP3 Regione Abruzzo	4	7	8	19
PP4 Pescara	3	11	10	24
PP5 Sdewes	9	5	22	36
PP6 PRIMGOR COUNTY	7	4	12	23
PP7 Split Dalmatia County	5	6	20	31
PP8 VelaLuka	7	10	9	26

Indicators



Partner	National Level	Regional Level	Local Level/Sublocal
PP1 Irena	16	17	3
PP2 San Benedetto Municipality	Many of the vulnerability indicators had to be produced on purpose, since data at the required scale was not already available. Some of the vulnerability indicators were developed by others, in particular: the indicator related to soil sealing (imperviousness index) was developed by EEA.		
PP3 Abruzzo Region	8	10	1
	For Abruzzo Region, the specific indicator created concerns the number of municipal emergency plans existing and updated in the target areas. This indicator is easy to collect, but at the same time it's very important, because it represents the coping capacity of the municipality to address, manage and overcome adverse conditions in the short and medium term. Another specific indicator for Abruzzo Region is the financial resources for hydrological instability over the years		
PP4 Pescara Municipality	National level, County level/ Municipality level		
	Most of the data of exposure and vulnerability are not available for each municipality of the target area, but most of them are the average data of the area, therefore all the analyses done are a mean picture of the target area.		
PP5 Sdewes	National level, County level/ Municipality level		
	Some issues included inaccessibility of data from the State Hydrometeorological Institute, certain local municipal companies, local governments and certain national agencies.		
PP6 PRIMGOR COUNTY	6	9	13
PP7 Split Dalmatia County	National level and/ County Level/ Municipality level		
PP8 VelaLuka	National Level and County level		

Results

- ✓ In some cases the indicators were selected by the experts and then shared with the Municipalities. Covid did not favor a more extensive involvement of stakeholders for the selection of indicators
- ✓ A scarce availability or lack of continuity of historical data series of climate data in some areas. Data collected by different entities and with different methodologies, generating both a dispersion of data and a difficulty in obtaining data and in processing them in a homogeneous way (Abruzzo Region);
- ✓ In some cases the unavailability of the indicators (in terms of time and budget) required a modification in the construction of the impact chains (Abruzzo Region);
- ✓ The detail level of the indicators used is different. For IRENA the detail level for the indicators includes 16 indicators on national level, 17 indicators on regional level and 3 indicators on local level. For san Benedetto del Tronto, 2 district level indicators were used (hazard), 7 municipal/local level indicators (2 exposure + 4 vulnerability/capacity + 1 vulnerability/sensitivity) and 17 sub-municipal level indicators (11 Exposure + 6 vulnerability/sensitivity). For Primorje – Gorski Kotar County, 6 territorial/regional level, 9 district level and 13 municipal level, etc.
- ✓ All partners used a database for the assessment, incorporating also a geographic base (GIS). In most cases, the source data also lack the metadata in a complete form.
- ✓ A more detailed and new analysis for the area under study, requires of having high processing times and resources. This condition is not functional both for the Joint-SECAP project timelines and for future updated and monitored risk analysis management (Abruzzo Region)



✓ M5- NORMALIZATION OF INDICATOR DATA, M6 WEIGHTING AND AGGREGATING OF INDICATORS AND M7 AGGREGATING RISK COMPONENTS TO RISK

Some observations were about:

✓ The Process of indicators weighting

-In a case the selection of weights was carried out using the "pairwise comparison" technique with the support of a panel of 3 experts.

-In other cases the same weight has always been given.

-The weighting procedure is quite subjective and can have a great influence on the results and must be performed with care.

- Some difficulties have arisen in determining which data can be collected as a specific number and which must be collected by surveys and then interpolated.

✓ The Risk Calculation Formula

the risk aggregation formula uses the addition instead of the multiplication may produce inaccurate results.

✓ M8 PRESENTING THE OUTCOMES OF YOUR RISK ASSESSMENT

	Materials	Manners
PP1 Irena	Excel methodology modules and GIS maps	Public meetings and website data dissemination
PP2 San Benedet to	Maps	
PP3 Regione Abruzzo	Maps, tables and charts the climate vulnerability and risk of the target areas	
PP4 Pescara	Tables and graphs	
PP5 Sdewes	Excel methodology modules	Finalized documents on the official web page of the project and project partner, and can be accessed freely
PP6 Primorj e – Gorski Kotar	Tables	
PP7	Excel methodology modules and GIS maps	
PP8	Excel methodology modules and GIS maps	

✓ RESULTS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT

The Risk level by sector is an important outcome of this first phase of the project. It indicated the way for the next step of the Scenarios. The following tables show the risk levels by sector, on the basis of the Risk class table identified in the methodology. With the red color the highest levels of risk

PP1 Irena	DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR			INCREASING INTERVENTIONS IN HEALTH SECTORS			DAMAGE TO WATER SUPPLY			DAMAGE TO THE TOURIST SECTOR		
Subarea	Brtonigla Municipality	Novigrad City	Buje City	Brtonigla Municipality	Novigrad City	Buje City	Brtonigla Municipality	Novigrad City	Buje City	Brtonigla Municipality	Novigrad City	Buje City
Risk Class	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

PP2 San Benedetto Del Tonto	DAMAGE TO URBAN STRUCTURES AND PEOPLE FROM CONSEQUENCES OF RIVER FLOODING DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS				DAMAGE TO URBAN STRUCTURES AND PEOPLE FROM CONSEQUENCES OF URBAN FLOODING DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS				DAMAGE TO TOURIST STRUCTURES FROM CONSEQUENCES OF COASTAL FLOODING				DAMAGE TO URBAN STRUCTURES AND PEOPLE FROM CONSEQUENCES OF LANDSLIDE DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS			
Subarea	Cupra M	Grottammare	Monteprandone	San Benedetto	Cupra M	Grottammare	Monteprandone	San Benedetto	Cupra M	Grottammare	Monteprandone	San Benedetto	Cupra M	Grottammare	Monteprandone	San Benedetto
Risk Class	L	I	L	I	I	I	I	H	I	I	VL	VH	L	I	L	L

PP3 Abruzzo Region Area T.1	A RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME PRECIPITATIONS TO BUILDINGS, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS (FLOOD RISK)	B RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME PRECIPITATIONS TO BUILDINGS, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS (LANDSLIDE RISK)	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR DROUGHT TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS FOR FOREST FIRES
Risk Class	I	H	I	H	I
PP3 Abruzzo Region Area T.2	A RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME PRECIPITATIONS TO BUILDINGS, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS (FLOOD RISK)	B RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME PRECIPITATIONS TO BUILDINGS, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS (LANDSLIDE RISK)	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS TO POPULATION, TOURISM, ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY SECTORS FOR COAST EROSION	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT TO POPULATION AND TO TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR DROUGHT TO POPULATION AND TO TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS
Risk Class	H	I	I	I	I

pp4 Comune di Pescara	RISK FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PEOPLE DUE TO FLOODING AND HAILSTORMS INDUCED BY EXTREME PRECIPITATION	RISK FOR HUMAN HEALTH DUE TO HEAT WAVES	RISKS FOR HUMAN HEALTH AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY PRODUCTION DUE TO DROUGHT
Risk Class	L	L	L

Risk Classes

Metric risk class value within range of 0 to 1	Risk class value within the range of 1 to 5	Description
0 - 0.2	1	very low
> 0.2 - 0.4	2	low
> 0.4 - 0.6	3	intermediate
> 0.6 - 0.8	4	high
> 0.8 - 1	5	very high

pp5 SDEWES	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR	RISKS OF DAMAGE FOR WATER SUPPLY	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR TOURISM FOR EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION
Risk Class	L	L	L	L
pp6 Primorje County	RISK OF DAMAGE TO WATER SUPPLY SECTOR DUE TO EXTENSIVE DROUGHT PERIODS	RISK OF DAMAGE TO HEALTH SECTOR	RISKS OF ECONOMIC DAMAGE TO THE TOURISM SECTOR	
Risk Class	L	L	L	

pp7 SPLIT	RISK OF DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (Drought)	RISK OF DAMAGE TO WATER SUPPLY SECTOR (Drought)	RISK OF DAMAGE TO HEALTH SECTOR (Heat Waves)	RISK OF DAMAGE TO TOURISM SECTOR fro high temp and extreme precipitation
Sub area	Brač - Sutivan Brač - Supetar Brač - Bol Brač - Milina Brač - Selca Brač - Nerežiš Brač - Postira Brač - Pučišća	Brač - Sutivan Brač - Supetar Brač - Ploče Brač - Milina Brač - Selca Brač - Nerežiš Brač - Postira Brač - Pučišća	Brač - Sutivan Brač - Supetar Brač - Bol Brač - Milina Brač - Selca Brač - Nerežiš Brač - Postira Brač - Pučišća	Brač - Sutivan Brač - Supetar Brač - Bol Brač - Milina Brač - Selca Brač - Nerežiš Brač - Postira Brač - Pučišća
Risk Class	L L L L L L L L	L L L L L L L L	L L L L L L L L	H H H L L L H L

pp8 Vela Luka	RISK OF EXTREME DROUGHT EVENTS IN WATER SUPPLY SECTOR	RISK OF EXTREME DROUGHT EVENTS IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR	RISK OF FOREST FIRE EVENTS IN FORESTRY SECTOR	RISK OF HEAT STROKE EVENTS IN HEALTH SECTOR	RISK OF HIGH TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION EVENTS IN TOURISM SECTOR
Sub area	City of Korčul Lumbarda Smokvica Blato Vela Luka	City of Korčul Lumbarda Smokvica Blato Vela Luka	City of Korčul Lumbarda Smokvica Blato Vela Luka	City of Korčul Lumbarda Smokvica Blato Vela Luka	City of Korčul Lumbarda Smokvica Blato Vela Luka
Risk Class	L L L L L	L L L L L	L L L L L	L L L L L	H H L L L



✓ RESULTS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT

Results

JOINT SECAP SUPPORT SYSTEM PLATFORM DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The platform will help Joint SECAP Coordinators at district level and all the municipalities involved, offering easy access to a database of actions already planned by each municipality to be implemented in the Joint SECAPs.

The platform will offer support for three main services:

- i) starting up the planning process (collecting case studies, etc.);
- ii) evaluating and monitoring the potential actions to be foreseen in the Joint SECAPs, including the possibility to develop scenarios and to assess the impact of the implemented Joint Actions;
- iii) defining the final measures to be planned at district level and selecting the pilot actions to be implemented in the short term, included the financial resource finding

D.3.3. Manual for the use of the "Joint SECAP Support System Platform"

Please refer to the manual and the video on the use of the platform

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufMSdPDaODA>

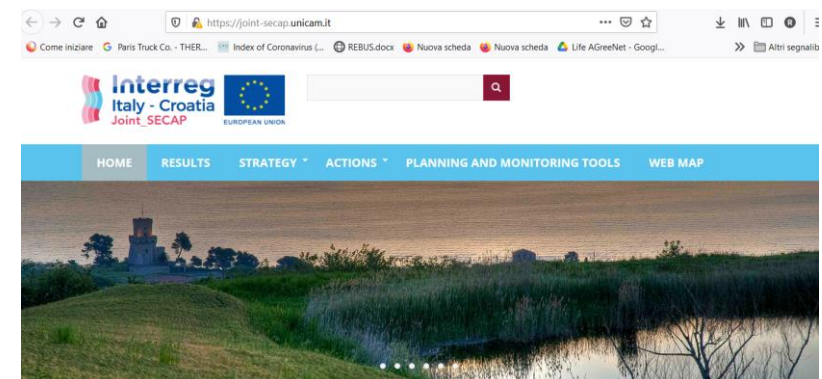
Manual for the use of the "Joint SECAP Support System Platform"

Deliverable Number 3.3.

April the 27th 2021, Draft Version



<https://joint-secap.unicam.it/>



Joint Secap

joint strategies for climate change adaptation in coastal area

THE SECOND PHASE: SCENARIOS, SEA PATH, JOINT ACTIONS

✓ Construction of Scenarios "0" and "Optimal"(D.4.1.1)

The Scenario analysis provides the means by which decision makers can anticipate change.

It aims to explore what will happen in the future (on a defined time scale: 2030) starting from a series of identifiable factors in the present (vulnerabilities and risks for each of the target areas),

2 options:

- an option "0" (or Scenario 0) which describes the evolution of the target area if no action is taken on vulnerability and risks, which means the confirmation of the current environmental protection policies and
- an alternative option, namely the " Optimal scenario ".

For sharing the optimal scenario, the project envisages:

- selection of a Joint Action Coordinator for each target area who will coordinate the activities at the district level, sharing procedures and objectives within the partnership.
- construction of the optimal scenario in close connection with the SEA / Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Scenario construction step

- The determination of the general objectives of the Administration Plan
- The construction of the "0" scenario
- The construction of Plan alternatives through the participatory process
- The evaluation of alternatives and construction of the "optimal scenario»
- The specific objectives and lines of scenario actions

✓ CONSTRUCTION OF SCENARIO "0"

Results: THE RISK LEVELS AND EXPECTED CHANGES IN 2030

KEYLINE !: Low; !!: Moderate; !!!: High | +: Growth ; -: Decline ; =: no change; ? = not know |*: Low; ** Moderate; *** High

Area Target	RISK	RISK LEVEL	EXPECTED CHANGE IN INTENSITY	EXPECTED CHANGE IN FREQUENCY	RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATION
PP1 IRENA	Risk of drought in Agricultural sector	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of heat stroke in Health sector	!! (Buje, Brtonigla) !!! Novigrad			**
	Risk of drought in water supply sector	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of high temperatures and heavy precipitation in Tourism sector	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of temperature level rise in Fisheries sector *	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk water circulation changes due to thermohaline reasons in Fisheries sector*	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk of sea level rise in Fisheries sector*	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of sea acidity level rise in Fisheries sector*	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk of sea floods (Coastline)*	!!!	+	+	**
PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto	River flooding	!!!	+	+	*
	Urban flooding	!!!	+	+	***
	Coastal flooding	!!	+	+	**
	Accentuation of landslide Risk	!!	+	+	**
	Storms*	!!	+	+	**
	Heat waves*	!	+	+	***
	Diffusion of pest and alien species*	!	+	+	*
	Accentuation of fire Risk*	!	+	+	*
	Water shortage*	!!!	+	+	***
PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (flood risk)	!!	?	?	*
	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (landslide risk)	!!!	?	?	*
	Risk of damage for drought to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	!!	=	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	!!!	=	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and drought to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors for forest fires	!!	=	+	***
PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (flood risk)	!!!	?	+	*
	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (landslide risk)	!!	?	+	*
	Risk of damage for extreme weather conditions to population, tourism, environment and biodiversity sectors for coast erosion	!!	?	+	*
	Risk of damage for drought to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	!!	+	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	!!	+	+	***
PP4 Pescara	Risk of extreme precipitation for shop and store (business activities)	!!!	?	?	*
	Risk of extreme precipitation for critical infrastructures in flood prone areas	!!	?	?	*
	Risk of extreme precipitation for Farming activities and cultivation in flood prone areas	!!	?	?	*
	Risk of Heat waves for Elderly citizen	!!	+	+	*
	Risk of Heat waves in Tourism and Fishing economy	!	+	+	*
	Risk of Drought in Aquatic parks, and swimming pool activities*	!	+	+	*

Area Target	RISK	RISK LEVEL	EXPECTED CHANGE IN INTENSITY	EXPECTED CHANGE IN FREQUENCY	RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATION
PP5 SDEWES	Risk of drought in Agricultural	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of heatwaves for the healthcare	!!	+	+	***
	Risk of drought in water supply	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of heatwaves for the tourism	!!	+	+	***
	Risk for fishing sector and aquaculture*	!!	+	+	*
	Risk for the shoreline flooding*	!!	+	+	**
PP6 PRIMORJE	Risk to water supply due to extensive drought periods	!!	+	+	*
	Risk of increasing interventions related to heat waves in health sector	!!	+	+	*
PP7 Split-Dalmatia	Risk of drought in agriculture	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of heat waves in health sector	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of drought in water supply system	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of extreme temperatures and precipitation in tourism sector	!!! (Sutvan, Supetar, Bol, Milna, Postira) !! (Selca, Nerežišća, Pulišća)	+	+	**
	Risk to fisheries due to sea temperature rise, changes in water circulation, sea level rise and increase in sea acidity*	!!! (except sea level rise !!)	+	+	**
	Risk of coastal flooding	!!!	+	+	**
PP8 Vela Luka	Risk of drought in agriculture	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of fire in forestry	!!! (Korčula, Blato) !! (Lumbarda, Vela Luka, Smokvica)	+	+	**
	Risk of heat waves in health sector	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of drought in water supply system	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of extreme temperatures and precipitation in tourism sector	!!! (Lumbarda, Korčula) !! (Vela Luka, Blato, Smokvica)	+	+	**
	Risk to fisheries due to sea temperature rise, changes in water circulation, sea level rise and increase in sea acidity*	!!! (except sea level rise !!)	+	+	**
	Risk of coastal flooding	!!!	+	+	**

For the risk evaluation to 2030, most of the target areas have relied on climate scenarios at national level; in other cases (Abruzzo Region) the historical trend and the climatic scenarios at regional and national level were considered. In most cases the expected intensity and frequency is considered to be increasing. Due to the search for certain data and specific thresholds, the reliability of the estimates was often considered low to moderate



THE HIGHEST INTENSITY RISKS

KEYLINE !: Low; !!: Moderate; !!!: High | +: Growth ; - : Decline ; =: no change; ? = not know | *: Low; ** Moderate; *** High

Area Target	RISK	RISK LEVEL	EXPECTED CHANGE IN INTENSITY	EXPECTED CHANGE IN FREQUENCY	RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATION
PP1 Irena	Risk of heat stroke in Health sector	!!! Novigrad			**
	Risk of temperature level rise in Fisheries sector *	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk water circulation changes due to thermohaline reasons in Fisheries sector*	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk of sea acidity level rise in Fisheries sector*	!!!	+	+	**
	Risk of sea floods (Coastline)*	!!!	+	+	**
PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto	River flooding	!!!	+	+	*
	Urban flooding	!!!	+	+	***
	Water shortage*	!!!	+	+	***
PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (landslide risk)	!!!	?	?	*
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors	!!!	=	+	***
PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (flood risk)	!!!	?	+	*
PP4 Pescara	Risk of extreme precipitation for shop and store (business activities)	!!!	?	?	*
PP7-Split	Risk of extreme temperatures and precipitation in tourism sector	!!! (Sutivan, Supetar, Bol, Milna, Postira)	+	+	**
	Risk to fisheries due to sea temperature rise, changes in water circulation, sea level rise and increase in sea acidity*	!!! (except sea level rise !!)	+	+	**
	Risk of coastal flooding	!!!	+	+	**
PP8-Vela Luka	Risk of fire forestry	!!! (Korčula, Blato)	+	+	**
	Risk of extreme temperatures and precipitation in tourism sector	!!! (Lumbarda, Korčula)	+	+	**
	Risk to fisheries due to sea temperature rise, changes in water circulation, sea level rise and increase in sea acidity*	!!! (except sea level rise !!)	+	+	**
	Risk of coastal flooding	!!!	+	+	**

For Croatian target areas

Risk of extreme temperatures and precipitation in tourism sector; Risk of coastal flooding; Risk of fire in forestry; Risk to fisheries due to sea temperature rise, changes in water circulation, sea level rise and increase in sea acidity; Risk of heat stroke in Health sector.

For Italian Target areas

River flooding; Urban flooding; Water shortage; Risk of damage for extreme precipitations to buildings, tourism, agriculture & forest and industry sectors (landslide risk e flood risks); Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agriculture & forest, and industry sectors.

✓ CONSTRUCTION OF THE OPTIMAL SCENARIO AND THE ROLE OF FOCUS GROUPS

Steps

1. The connection with the previous work phase. In all the experiences, the first step in the construction of the final scenario was the report of what emerged from the risk and vulnerability phase.

2. The selection of adaptation measures was sometimes preceded by the identification of clear objectives

3. The selection of adaptation measures takes place through a step-by-step process, which involves different stakeholders and is divided into different meetings (focus groups) but also restricted (bilateral) crossings

4. The selection of a very wide range of measures was presented with the help of experts; the adaptation measures were subsequently discussed and some priorities were identified among these actions. There were different ways of identifying priorities

Variegated constitution of the Focus groups and different formulas used for the participation : phone calls , mailing lists, focus groups, questionnaires, restricted meetings

	Project Partner	Number of focus groups held	Date and format (on site / online)	Number of participants involved
PP1	IRENA – Istrian Regional Energy Agency	1	13/10/2020, online	10
PP2	City of San Benedetto Del Tronto	3	20/10/2020, online 27/11/2020, online 17/12/2020, online	38 34 26
PP3	Abruzzo Region	2	15/7/2020, online 3/11/2020, online	11 35
PP4	Municipality of Pescara	1	9/12/2020, on site	13
PP5	SDEWES Centre	3	6-8/10/2020, on site	21
PP6	Primorje - Gorski Kotar County	1	6/10/2020, on site	17
PP7	Split - Dalmatia County	1	8/10/2020, online	13
PP8	Municipality of Vela Luka	1	10/7/2020, online	19

Results

In total, **13 focus groups** were held in Joint SECAP target areas, involving **234 participants**. However, the total number of stakeholders consulted is larger since in addition to the workshops many municipalities had organized further bilateral consultations with important contacts.

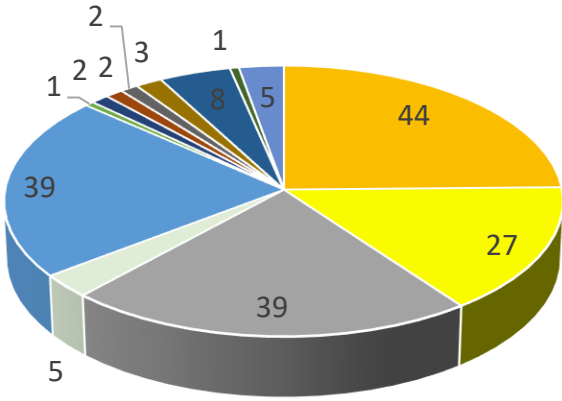
In total, during the focus group meetings, **more than 250 measures were discussed** with the most important stakeholders.

The clear definition of the objectives and the identification of priorities among the measures seems the key points of this phase

Relationship between the recurring Hazards and the planned adaptation measures

Adaptation measures for specific hazards

- Drought
- Heat waves
- Extreme temperatures/extreme weather events
- Water shortage, extreme weather events
- Multiple hazards
- Coastal Erosion
- Extreme precipitations, mass movement
- Heavy precipitations
- Extreme temperatures
- Extreme weather events
- Fires
- Mass movement, Wild fire
- Sea level rise and floods

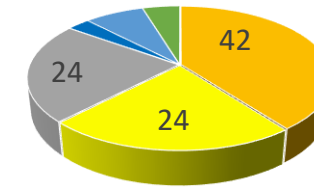


NUMBER OF ADAPTATION MEASURES PROPOSED FOR SPECIFIC HAZARD

Category Hazard	PP1 Irena	PP2 San Benedetto Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje-Gorizia County	PP7 Split-Dalmatian County	PP8 Vela Luka	TOTAL	%
Drought	8				2	8	9	10	7	44	25 %
Heat wave	4				3	5	7	6	2	27	
Extreme temperatures/and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation)	6	4	5	4	2		6	5	7	39	22 %
Water (shortage, etc. extreme weather events)		4		1						5	
Multiply hazards*	1	2	17	17				1	1	39	22 %
Coastal Erosion				1						1	
Extreme precipitation, mass movement			2							2	
Heavy precipitation		2								2	
Extremes Temperatures		2								2	
Extreme Weather event		3								3	
Fires								4	4	8	
Mass movement Wild fire			1							1	
Sea level rise and floods	3							1	1	5	
TOTAL	22	17	25	23	7	13	22	27	22	178	

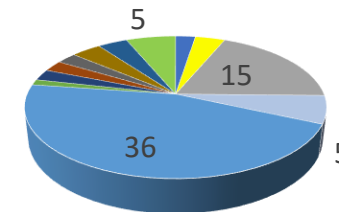
Category Hazard	PP1 Irena	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje-Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split Dalmatia County	PP8 Vela Luka	TOTAL	%
Drought	8	8	9	10	7	42	40 %
Heat wave	4	5	7	6	2	24	23 %
Extreme temperatures/and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation)	6		6	5	7	24	23 %
Water(shortage, etc. extreme weather events)							
Multiply Hazards*	1			1	1	3	
Coastal Erosion							
Extreme precipitation, mass movement							
Heavy precipitation							
Extremes Temperatures							
Extreme Weather event							
Fires				4	4	8	
Mass movement Wild fire							
Sea level rise and floods	3			1	1	5	
TOTAL	22	13	22	27	22	106	

Measures selected -Croatian Target Areas



- Drought
- Heat wave
- Extreme events
- Multiple hazards
- Fires
- Sea level rise and floods

Measures selected - Italian Target Areas

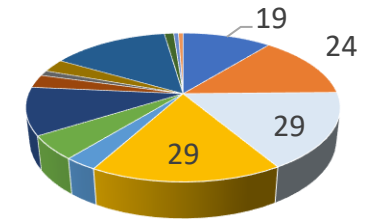


- Drought
- Heat wave
- Extreme events
- Water (shortage, extreme weather events)
- Multiple hazards
- Coastal erosion
- Extreme precipitations, mass movement

Category Hazard	PP2 San Benedetto Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP4 Pescara	TOTAL	%
Drought				2	2	
Heat wave				3	3	
Extreme temperatures/and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation)	4	5	4	2	15	21%
Water(shortage, etc. extreme weather events)	4		1		5	
Multiply Hazards*	2	17	17		36	50%
Coastal Erosion			1		1	
Extreme precipitation, mass movement		2			2	
Heavy precipitation	2				2	
Extremes Temperatures	2				2	
Extreme Weather event	3				3	
Fires						
Mass movement Wild fire		1			1	
Sea level rise and floods					5	
TOTAL	17	25	23	7	72	

GRAY, GREEN AND SOFT MEASURES

SECTORS	PP1 Irena	PP2 San Benedetto d Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje-Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split Dalmatian County	PP8 Velika Luka	TOTAL	%
Agriculture and agriculture & Forestry	3	2				4		3	7	19	11%
Health	4	3				2	7	6	2	24	13%
Water Supply/water management	5					4	9	7	4	29	16%
Tourism /tourism and economy	6	1		1		3	6	5	7	29	16%
Coastal Belt /coastal management	3							1	1	5	
Spatial Planning and Land Use	1	3			3			1	1	9	
Environment at biodiversity, building, environment and biodiversity; environment and biodiversity; tourism		1	10	7						18	10%
Building		3	1	1						5	
Education		2								2	
Civil protection and emergency		2	1	2						5	
Mix			13	12						25	14%
Transport					2					2	
Energy					1					1	
ICT					1					1	
Forestry and fire protection								4		4	
TOTAL	22	17	25	23	7	13	22	27	22	178	



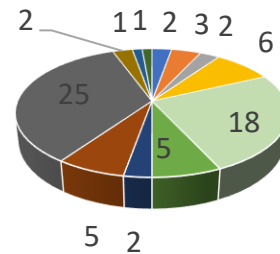
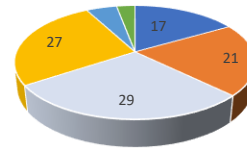
- Agriculture , forestry
- Health
- Water (water supply, water management)
- Tourism/tourism and economy
- Coastal belt coastal management
- Spatial planning, lan use
- Environment & biodiversity, Environment and other sectors
- Building
- Education
- Civil protection and emergency
- Multiple Sectors
- Transport
- Energy
- ICT

CROATIAN TARGET AREAS MEASURES SELECTED BY SECTOR

SECTORS	PP1 Irena	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje-Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split Dalmatian County	PP8 Velika Luka	TOTAL	%
Agriculture and agriculture & Forestry	3	4		3	7	17	
Health	4	2	7	6	2	21	20%
Water Supply/water management	5	4	9	7	4	29	27%
Tourism /tourism and economy	6	3	6	5	7	27	25%
Coastal Belt /coastal management	3			1	1	5	
Spatial Planning and Land Use	1			1	1	3	
Environment at biodiversity, building, environment and biodiversity; environment and biodiversity; tourism							
Building							
Education							
Civil protection and emergency							
Mix							
Transport							
Energy							
ICT							
Forestry and fire protection				4		4	
TOTAL	22	13	22	27	22	106	

Croatian target areas

- Agriculture, forestry
- Health
- Water (Water supply, water management)
- Tourism/tourism and economy
- Coastal belt/coastal management
- Spatial planning, land use
- Agriculture , forestry
- Health
- Tourism/tourism and economy
- Spatial Planning and Land Use
- Environment & biodiversity, Environment and other sectors
- Building
- Education
- Civil protection and emergency
- Multiple Sectors
- Transport
- Energy
- ICT



Italian target areas

ITALIAN TARGET AREAS MEASURES SELECTED BY SECTOR

SECTORS	PP2 San Benedetto d Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP4 Pescara	TOTAL	%
Agriculture and agriculture & Forestry	2				2	
Health	3				3	
Water Supply/water management						
Tourism /tourism and economy	1		1		2	
Coastal Belt /coastal management						
Spatial Planning and Land Use	3			3	6	
Environment at biodiversity, building, environment and biodiversity; environment and biodiversity; tourism	1	10	7		18	25%
Building	3	1	1		5	
Education	2				2	
Civil protection and emergency	2	1	2		5	
Mix		13	12		25	35%
Transport				2	2	
Energy				1	1	
ICT				1	1	
Forestry and fire protection						
TOTAL	17	25	23	7	72	

SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE METHODOLOGY

The selection of the measures that takes place through a participatory process that has proved effective could be accompanied by:

- a good practice repertoire of adaptation measures based on international experiences. In reality ,this aspect, not originally foreseen, is present in the project. Among the tools on the platform there is the possibility to select a vast repertoire of adaptation measures.
- a clear reference to the funds available at national, regional and local level for the planning and implementation of interventions, whether they are gray, green and soft. This criterion could, for example, be used also to identify priorities in the selection of measures.
- the identification of the different subjects who will take charge of the implementation of the identified measures.

✓ The PRELIMINARY SCOPING REPORT (DEL 4.2.2)

The main aspects of interest that emerged in Croatia and Italian target areas are:

- the characterization of the context
- the analysis of external coherence and the first identification of the sustainability objectives
- the methodology for assessing possible impacts of different actions on the environment

Preliminary Scoping Report Index: Legal framework; Plan main objectives; Main scopes of interest and themes; Assessment methodology provided for by the Environmental Report; Specific methodological recommendations on the Environmental Implication Assessment; Environmental Report Index; List of the ERA - Environment Responsible Authorities; Survey for the ERA - Environment Responsible Authorities.

✓ The SEA GUIDELINES (DEL 4.2.1)

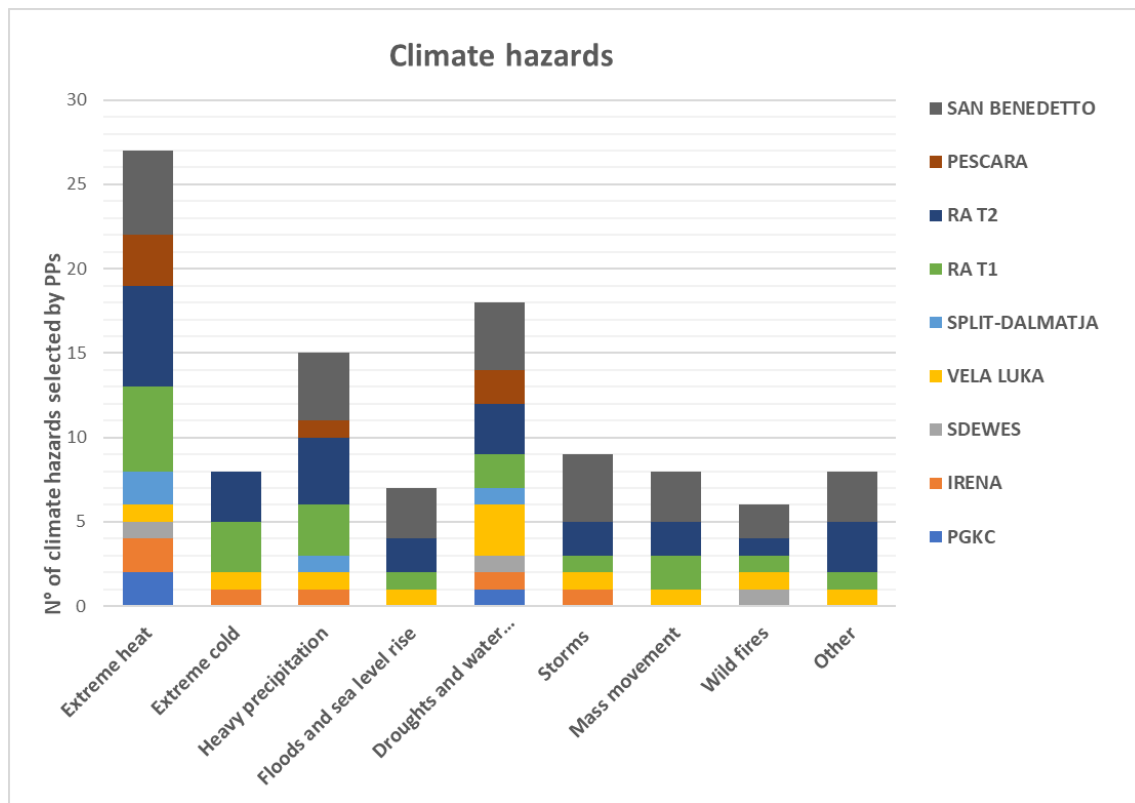
SOME CONCLUSIVE CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SEA, APPLIED TO JOINT SECAP ACTIONS

- The SEA allows to verify the existence of contradictions within the "optimal scenario" and to build alternative scenarios through specific indicators to measure and monitor the effectiveness of the proposed actions;
- the SEA, allows SECAP to acquire the meaning of a "container" which verifies, through the SEA process, the coherence of measures and actions for mitigation and adaptation, aligning and "substantiating" proposals and opportunities already conceived or supported by other instruments
- The SEA must be conceived as a process that does "permeates" the Plan and becomes a constructive, evaluative, management and monitoring element.

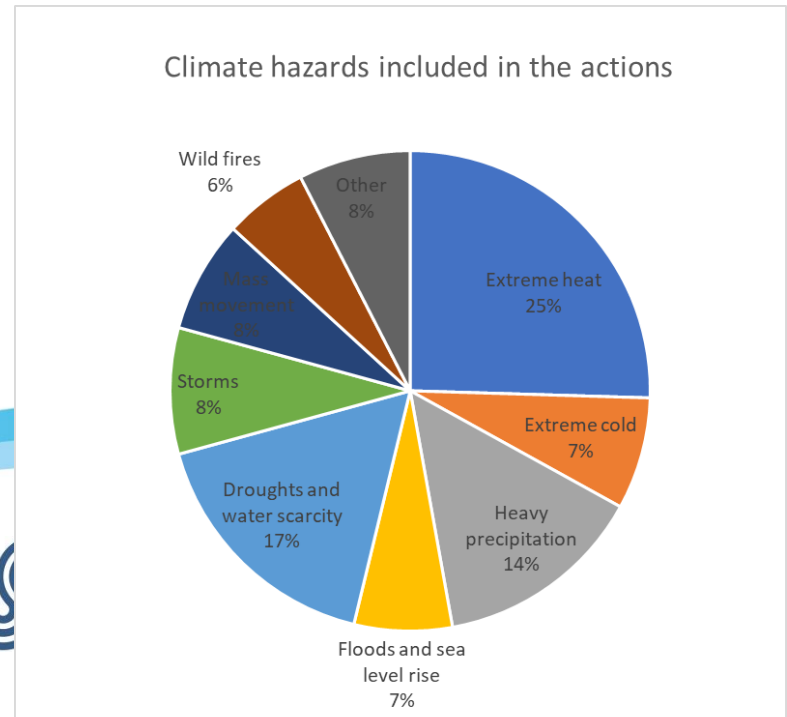
JOINT ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

Results

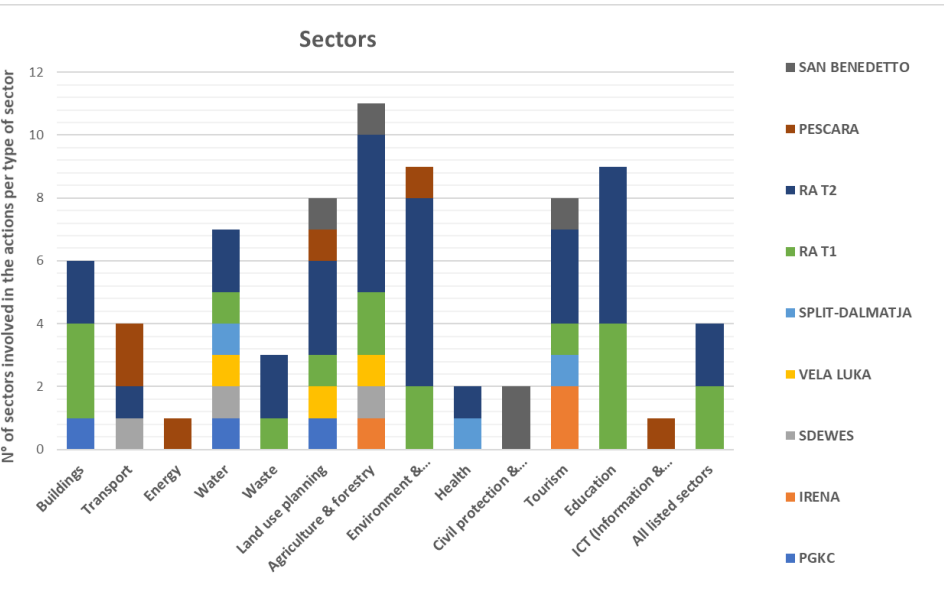
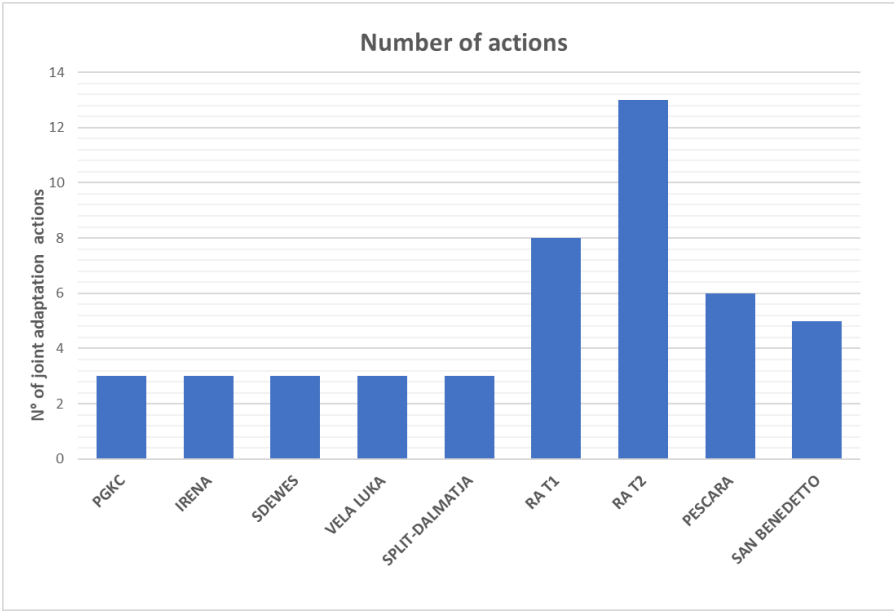
The list of actions is determined considering the vision, the individual or a group of municipalities needs of and the objective of the plan. The actions for adaptation (mitigation and energy poverty) will be uploaded on [mycovenant](#), with the same standard of the Joint_ [SECAP template \(Web Platform\)](#). For each action: the timing; the body responsible for implementation; the stakeholders involved (only for adaptation actions); the risk and /or vulnerability tackled (only for adaptation actions); the estimated cost; the modality of financing ;the estimated impacts in terms of energy savings, energy production, CO2 emission reduction (for mitigation actions);the modality of monitoring.



50 joint actions were selected for all 9 target areas (32 for Italy and 18 for Croatia). The proposed joint actions are on adaptation (47) and even mitigation (3) as declared by each partner, but the focus will be on adaptation actions



Results



ACTION 1

Key actions
 (1) Copy as many "Key action" tabs as necessary (minimum 3 mitigation actions and 3 adaptation actions)

1) Type of action
 Mitigation
 Adaptation
 Energy poverty (1) Only in combination with 'Mitigation' and/or 'Adaptation' actions

2) Title of the action
 JOINT ACTION: Construction of green canopies that protect from the sun (and precipitation) at public transport stops

3) Origin of the action
 Mixed

4) Responsible body
 Competent Administrative Departments of the City / Municipality in the observed area, Libertas d.o.o. (public transportation company)

5) Short description
 All the Municipalities implement together a joint action and there is a total of 5 municipalities in the area. All the municipalities join this action because all are covered by the same public transport operator and have the same conditions regarding heat waves. Heatwaves are one of the manifestations of climate change that has a significant effect on many aspects of everyday life, and perhaps most pronounced on passengers in public transport, and can pose a serious threat to human health. Consequently, this action aims to ensure the availability of (green) canopies that provide greater protection from direct sun exposure at public transport stops. When choosing the type of canopies and building materials should consider, and where possible give preference, the use of green materials and technologies.

6) Implementation timeframe
 Start: 2021
 End: 2030

7) Implementation status
 Not started

8) Stakeholders involved
 Sub-national governments(s) and/or agency(ies) (1) Insert additional rows as needed
 Business & private sector
 Additional comments
 The stakeholders have involved thanks to the 3 focus group meetings managed by the Joint Action Coordinator for Climate and Energy. The role of stakeholders was to contribute to the design of the action. The stakeholders also provided their feedback on the action design via email exchange.

9) Total implementation costs
 Unknown €
 Source of funding: Local authority's own resources
 Investment costs: Unknown €
 Non-investment costs: Unknown €

A. Mitigation
(1) Only for actions addressing mitigation. Click on the [+/-] buttons on the left to expand or collapse

B. Adaptation
(1) Only for actions addressing adaptation. Click on the [+/-] buttons on the left to expand or collapse

18) Climate hazard(s) addressed
 Extreme heat

19) Sector(s)
 Transport

20) Outcome(s) reached
 Description: The action will reduce the heat waves exposure and direct sunlight exposure for the citizens using public transport. Also, it will locally reduce temperature and increase the attractiveness and comfort level of the public transport. 768 characters left
 Related indicator: Number of green canopies build 0 /

21) Vulnerable population group(s) targeted
 Elderly

22) Avoided cost
 €

23) Life expectancy of the action
 30 years

24) Return on Investment
 %

25) Jobs created
 full-time equivalent

26) Other figures
 [Please specify] [numerical value] [Unit]

C. Energy poverty
(1) Only for actions addressing energy poverty. Click on the [+/-] buttons on the left to expand or collapse

Further information



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

- define which criteria to consider for the selection of measures (i.e. investment required, reduction of climate impacts and related costs, cross-cutting and infra-sectoral benefits, employment growth, energy savings, political and social acceptability, timeframe, payback, ...)
- decide which weight to give to each criterion
- evaluate each criterion, measure by measure, in order to obtain a "score" for each measure .
- select the criteria and their respective weighting should be part of the participatory process.

THE EVALUATION GRID

Evaluation grid to compare and disseminate the different target areas experiences

PPn.....
 Target Area.....
 P.M.....
 Joint Coordinator.....

1. Description of the project organizational structure: identification of the roles, functions and types of personnel involved

Organizational structure		
Role	Function attributed	Internal or external personnel to the administration
PPn.....		

2. Do you believe that the contents of the Context Analysis as identified by the project are exhaustive to build the reference framework for identifying the risks and vulnerabilities of the territories, or do you believe that the keys to reading and the knowledge to be put in place must be implemented? If so, with what content.

Context analysis			
Do you believe that the contents of the Context Analysis as identified by the project are exhaustive?	YES	NO	Specify any corrective measures to suggest
PPn.....			

2. Was the methodology used to identify vulnerabilities and risks easy to use? Are there any corrections to suggest? Was the knowledge and data available at local level for the application of the methodology sufficient? If not, what were the strategies implemented to overcome these limits? Were there any other critical issues?

Vulnerability and risk methodology			
Do you think that the methodology used to identify vulnerabilities and risks has been easy to use?	YES	NO	Specify any corrective measures to suggest
PPn.....			
Were the knowledge and data available locally for the application of the methodology sufficient?	YES	NO	If not, what were the strategies implemented to overcome these gaps?*
			Are there any other critical issues that emerged in the application of the methodology?*
			*specify
			*specify

PPn.....			
----------	--	--	--

4. Was the methodology used to build the scenarios effective? If not, what could be improved? Was the Focus Groups formula successful in moving from the "0" scenario to the optimal scenario? Do you think it could be useful to suggest other ways of involving local stakeholders, among those identified by the project, or even other approaches? How did the selection of stakeholders take place? Was the selection adequate? Would it have been useful to identify some other type of Stakeholder? Did the transition from the "0" scenario to the optimal / final scenario reveal any critical issues between the various interests shown by the stakeholders? What strategies have you put in place to reach the shared choices? Do you believe that the Preliminary scoping report contributed to the formulation of the shared optimal scenario? If so, how?

Construction of scenarios and preliminary scoping report			
PPn.....	Was the methodology used to build the scenarios effective?	YES NO	Specify corrections or suggestions for other projects
PPn.....	Was the Focus Groups formula successful in moving from the "0" scenario to the optimal scenario?	YES No	Possible other ways of involving stakeholders
PPn.....	How did the selection of stakeholders take place?		Describe how to select:
PPn.....	Was the choice of stakeholders satisfactory?	YES No	Could it be useful to identify some other type of Stakeholders? * * Specify which and why
PPn.....	The transition from the "0" scenario to the optimal / final scenario has brought out some critical issues among the various interests shown by the stakeholders	YES No	If YES, what strategies have you put in place to reach shared choices? * * Specify Do you think that a review of how scenarios are constructed can help improve these aspects? * * Specify
PPn.....	Do you think that the Preliminary scoping report contributed to the formulation of the shared optimal scenario?	YES No	If YES, how? * * Specify If not, how could this relationship between the first step of the SEA process and the construction of the optimal scenario be improved? * * Specify
PPn.....	Can SEA Process, in its entirety, constitute an aid to the construction of a joint SECAP?	YES NO	If YES, why? * * Specify

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LOCAL SEMINARS (Training activities)

National Recovery and Resilience Plan and new EU programming 2021-2027 to implement the Joint actions

- identify among the adaptation measures selected by each partners, a short list of the most urgent and easier to implement with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and new EU programming 2021-2027
- upload a joint action to the web platform and check the use of the tools

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE LOCAL SEMINARS

Training materials:

- Evaluation of the "Joint_SECAP Project process: lessons learned (in English –Unicam ppt)
- The "Joint_SECAP Project process (with reference to the target area: ppt attended by each joint coordinator in local language)
- Web Platform video (Unicam, in English) <https://youtu.be/ufMSdPDaODA>

-National Recovery Plan and EU programming 2021-2027: ppt in English by Unicam; National Recovery Plan: each coordinator in local language)

- Short list of the most urgent and easier actions to implement with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and new EU programming 2021-2027 (each joint coordinator in local language)

DEL 4.4: Report of the workshop activity (in English) : - Technical workshop

-Local workshops

AF

D.4.4 A report will summarize the workshop activity attended by the Joint SECAP Coordinators. Training materials will be shared among the Coordinators and will be added as annexes to the report so to be ready for other possible transferring activities. The report will be written in English even though training lessons can be prepared and delivered locally in Italian or Croatian languages.

CONTACT INFO

UNICAM – University of Camerino
Contact person: rosalba d'onofrio

 Viale della Rimembranza , 63100 Ascoli Piceno (AP)

 rosalba.donofrio@unicam.it

 Telephone number

 www.italy-croatia.eu/jointsecap