Report about workshop activity of Joint SECAP Coordinators

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Content

Introduction

Activity 4.4 Capacity Building and Transferring activities is organized in two parts:

The first part provides for the organization of a technical workshop to compare and disseminate the experiences made in the different territories in order to validate the tested methodology. This activity was carried out through the construction of a Report on the different phases and activities of the project, comparing the target areas, in order to highlight the project's results, the validity and / or criticalities of applying the methodology and the possibility of preparing improvement measures for further repeatability in other territories.

The Report is organized into three sections:

1."**Evaluation of the Joint_SECAP Project: lessons learned",** with the task of bringing out the results of the Project, by comparing the results obtained in the different target areas, the critical issues that emerged and the solutions found, as well as the original approaches tested in the different target areas;

2. **"Evaluation grids"** which consists in the evaluation of the application of the methodology by the Joint coordinators, in order to identify in detail of each target area, the problems and successes encountered in its application;

3. **"Vademecum" for the construction of the Adaptation Actions of a Joint_SECAP Process** which, based on the experience gained in the project, constitutes a small guide with some operational indications for the repeatability of the methodology in other territories.

The second part collects the materials for the delivering of the local seminars, to facilitate the use of the platform and to ensure the implementation of common actions, and the reports of each local seminar.

It is organized as a collection of the local reports produced by partners and Joint_SECAP coordinators which delivered local technical workshops.

1. Technical Workshop report

1.1 Evaluation of the "Joint_SECAP" Project: lessons learned

The project is organized in two phases:

The first phase develops a common methodology to share basic knowledge and promote the assessment of the vulnerabilities and climatic risks of the different target areas, through:

- 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 involves the development of scenarios and joint actions to be promoted in each target area, assessing their impact on the environment through the SEA process, and promoting the implementation of joint actions through the Joint SECAP Support System Platform.

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, participated in the construction of these tools and systems.
Specifically, in first phase, the project activities concerned the preparation of:

a) Context Analysis, climate Analysis, Case Studies, VR Methodology

The Context analysis (Del.3.2.1) has been essential to collect the information used during the project activities, regarding programs, plans, projects for each target area, the climatic analysis, the selection of international case studies.
About this selection, it was an important step to improve the knowledge for the construction of the vulnerability and risks methodology, in particular about:
- the definition of the concept of vulnerability
- the stakeholder involvement in risk assessment
- the importance to identify relevant indicators
- the impact chains development

The case studies selected by the partners, such as: "SecAdapt" Project, "BLUEAP" Project; "Adaptate" Project, "RESIN" Project and others, helped to increase the skills to build the methodology.

These case studies have been uploaded into the platform in the section “results- Annex, Best practices”. This is a first selection of case studies that can be further implemented (See suggestions that emerged in the evaluation grids).

Regarding the Vulnerability and Risks Methodology (Del 3.2.2), the main content is: the recognition of all climatic risks and vulnerabilities of each target areas on the basis of a common methodology. We used the "Vulnerability Sourcebook guidelines with the new approach established in the" Risk Supplement ", that takes the new concept of climate risk. The construction of the methodology was done with the help of a Tutorial, which proved to be an easy tool for solving some interpretative difficulties. This tutorial follows, step by step, the construction of the impact chains, the work to aggregate and weigh the indicators, the level of risk identification with the reference to administrative or sub-administrative units. A central role in the risk assessment methodology has been the recognition of hazards and risks for each target area in order to identify the climate fragility of the various territorial systems on which adaptation measures and joint actions were then concentrated. The main hazards for the Croatian Target areas are Drought; Heat Waves and Heath Stroke, High temperatures and high level of precipitation, forest fire; for the Italian areas: extreme rainfall, rising average temperatures; some local phenomena: heat waves, rise in sea level and whirlwinds and sandstorm events. The main risks for the Croatian areas are damage caused to water supply for tourism, agriculture and health sectors; for the Italian target areas: risk of damage to buildings, infrastructures, tourism sector, agriculture caused by intense precipitations; damage caused by rising temperatures to tourism, agriculture sectors; risks for the civil protection sector and for cultural heritage.

The first result of the Joint_SECAP approach was the important involvement of stakeholders in the construction of the impact chains. Different figures and different skills took part in the meetings. Their involvement has been important to identify principal hazards and impacts (Tab1.). Different are the ways of involvement: meeting, but also questionnaires, phone calls, etc.

Tab 1. Stakeholder involvement for the construction of impact chains

PPn	Vulnerability ad Risks Phases	STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED
PP1 IRENA	M1	Agency and Departments, Research institutes and centers, Counties (Different Sectors of Interest); Municipalities, etc.
	M2	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders' consultation
PP2 SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO	M1	Representatives of the technical office in the four municipalities.
	M2	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders' consultation; existing planning tools; past research for what concern the climate baseline and projections. 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.
PP3 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 the Municipality of San Benedetto, while impacts were considered as the easier-to-understand starting point to collect stakeholders' perception about climate risks.
	M2	Impact Chains: Results of the stakeholders' consultation. Questionnaires from the stakeholders for the identification of intermediate impacts and vulnerabilities of the individual socioeconomic and environmental sectors.
PP4 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	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders' consultation
PP5 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
	M2	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders' consultation

PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	M1	Representatives of municipalities; groups of stakeholders and key actors involved include 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: results of the stakeholders' consultation
PP7 Split – Dalmatia County	M1	Administrative units of City of Supetar as well as municipalities Sutivan, Bol, Milna, Selca, Nerežišća, Postira and Pučišća. Many Agencies and departments, various local actors and stakeholders in the risk assessment activities
PP8 Vela Luka	M1	Agencies and Departments, Research Institutes and Centers, County (different sectors of interest); Municipalities
	M2	Impact Chains: results of the stakeholders' consultation

An important and delicate step in the construction of the methodology was the selection of indicators regarding hazards, exposure and vulnerability, to understand the phenomena and their monitoring. Indicators of different levels (national, local, quantitative and qualitative level) were selected, and some critical issues were highlighted (Tab.2).

The difficulties encountered concerned:

- a scarce availability of indicators or lack of continuity of historical data series, regarding climate data in some areas. The unavailability of indicators in some situations required a modification in the construction of the impact chains or in some cases the use of national level indicators or data used in other territories with similar features. More time and resources needed for more detailed analyzes and this is not functional both for the timing of the Joint-SECAP project and for the future management of the risk analysis.

- normalization and aggregation of indicators. In one case the selection of weights was carried out using the "pairwise comparison" technique, with the support of a panel of experts. In other cases, the same weight has always been given to all indicators. Some observations were made by partners: the weighting procedure seems rather subjective, and this could have a great influence on the results, and therefore 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.

These observations are fundamental to improve the vulnerabilities and risk process, nevertheless the use of the methodology has been helpful, because it gave a common working method, with well selected step. The partners answers were different, based on a series of reasons linked to the different territorial context. These difficulties are easy to understand because the project brings together different territories, even within the same country "and that the goal of the project has been to adapt the methodology to the context; cages too rigid for a cooperation project, would have been a mistake.

Tab.2 Selected indicators

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

The Final Results of this first phase are the levels of risks. Due to the objective differences between the territories and the available data, some partners have chosen to identify the risk levels by single administrative unit, others by target area.
Although most of the risks are intermediate level and considering that in any case, they must be taken into consideration for the climate forecasts in the future, some risks are already at a high and very high level at the current time, both in the Croatian and in the Italian part.
For Croatian target areas: risks caused by high temperatures and precipitations for the tourism sector with the reference to the Italian target areas: the risk flooding due to high rainfalls, on the tourism sectors and on urban structures, and for many other economic sectors, should be consider serious as well as high temperatures (Tab.3).

Tab 3- Risk level for Target Areas and for Sector **Very Low (VL); Low (L); Intermediate (I); High(H); VeyHigh (VH)**

PP1 Irena	DAMAGE TO AGRICOLTUR SECTOR			INCREASING INTERVENTIONS IN HEALTH SECTORS			DAMAGE TO WATER SUPPLY			DAMAGE TO THE TOURIST SECTOR		
Sub area	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 Tronto	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			
Sub area	CM	G	M	SBT	CM	G	M	SBT	CM	G	M	SBT	CM	G	M	SBT
Risk Class	**L**	**I**	**L**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**H**	**I**	**I**	**VL**	**VH**	**L**	**I**	**L**	**L**

Cupra Marittima (CM); Grottammare (G); Monteprandone (M); San Benedetto del Tronto (SBT)

PP3 Abruzzo Region Area T.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, AGRICOLTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICOLTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICOLTURE & 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 Municipality of Pescara	RISKS FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PEOPLE DUE TO FLOODING AND HAILSTORMS INDUCED BYEXTREME PRECIPITATION	RISK FOR HUMAN HEALTH DUE TO HEAT WAVES	RISKS FOR HUMAN HEATH AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY PRODUCTION DUE TO DROUGH
Risk Class	I	L	I

PP5 SDEWES	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE HEATH SECTOR	RISKS OF DAMAGE FOR WATER SUPPLY	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR TOURISM FOR EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION
Risk Class	I	I	I	I

PP6 PGKC 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	I	I	I

PP7 SPLIT-Dalmatia County	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 from high temp and extreme precipitation							
Sub area	SUT	SUP	B	M	S	N	PO	PU	SUT	SUP	B	M	S	N	PO	PU	SUT	SUP	B	M	S	N	PO	PU	SUT	SUP	B	M	S	N	PO	PU
Risk Class	I	L	L	I	I	I	I	L	I	I	I	I	I	L	I	L	I	I	I	I	I	L	I	L	H	H	H	I	I	I	H	I

Brač Island: Sutivan (SUT); Superar (SUP); Bol(B); Milna (M); Selca (S); Nerežišće (N); Postira (PO); Pučišća (PU)

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	**K**	**L**	**S**	**B**	**VL**	**K**	**L**	**S**	**B**	**VL**	**K**	**L**	**S**	**B**	**VL**	**K**	**L**	**S**	**B**	**VL**	**K**	**L**	**S**	**B**	**VL**
Risk Class	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**H**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**I**	**H**	**H**	**I**	**I**	**I**

Korčula Island: City of Korčul (K); Lumbarda (L); Smokvica (S); Blato (B); VelaLuka(VL)

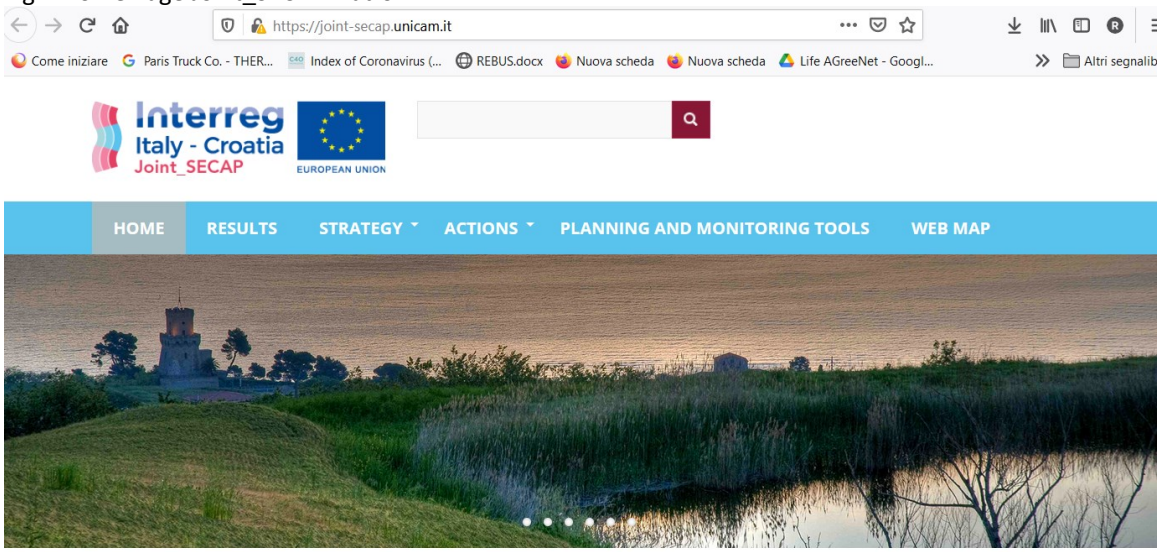
b) Web Platform

To allow an easy use of the platform, both in the drafting phase of the project and in the implementation phase of the project (the platform will remain in use for 5 years), a manual (DEL.3.3) and a video have been produced, that can be used in local seminars. The platform was tested by uploading joint actions. Some suggestions made by partners for its better functioning have been verified and put into practice.

For the use of the platform (Fig. 1) the reference link is: https://joint-secap.unicam.it

For the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufMSdPDaODA&t=28s

Fig.1 Home Page Joint_SECAP Platform



The second phase of the project concerned:

a) The development of scenarios (DEL 4.1.2) and the activation of focus groups (D.4.1.1).

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

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

-an option "0" (or Scenario 0) which describes the evolution of the target area if no action is taken 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:

-the 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.

-the Construction of the optimal scenario in parallel with the SEA / Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Regarding the Construction of Scenario “0”, for the risk evolution to 2030, most of the target areas have relied on climate scenarios at national level; in other cases, the historical trend and the climatic scenarios at regional and national level were considered. The list of risks of all target areas are in the Tab.4.

Tab.4 - Risk levels and expected changes in 2030. Reliability of the projection

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, agricolture & forest and industry sectors	!!	=	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agricolture & forest and industry sectors	!!!	=	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and drought to population, tourism, agricolture & 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, agricolture & forest and industry sectors	!!	+	+	***
	Risk of damage for extreme heat and increase of temperature to population, tourism, agricolture & 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*	!	+	+	*
	Risk of Drought in Farming activities and cultivation	!	+	+	*

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	!!	+	+	*
	Risk of economic damage to the tourism sector due to extreme weather conditions	!!	+	+	**
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	!!! (Sutivan, Supetar, Bol, Milna, Postira) !! (Selca, Nerežišća, Pučišća)	+	+	**
	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 VelaLuka	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	!!!	+	+	**

In most cases the expected intensity and frequency of risks is considered to be increasing. The reliability of the estimates was often considered low or moderate. The most present risks concern the damages caused by drought in many sector (agriculture, tourism, in water supply; the heat waves, the extreme precipitations and flooding and their damages to buildings and many economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, etc.)

The highest intensity risks, if the current situation persists, concern (tab.5):

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 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.

Regarding the Construction of the "Optimal Scenario", there starting point was the vulnerability and risks assessment of each target area or administrative subunit and for individual sectors.

The focus group method with the relevant stakeholders was chosen by the partners and applied to facilitate the comparison, to identify development objectives, and to build appropriate and shared adaptation measures that constitute the components of the optimal scenario.

Tab. 5 - Higher intensity risks for target area
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, agricolture & 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-VelaLuka	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	!!!	+	+	**

The methodology steps are:

- the connection with the previous phase regarding the risk and vulnerability phase.
- the selection of adaptation measures, with the identification of clear objectives, and the involvement of different stakeholders with the support of different meetings (focus groups) but also with restricted (bilateral) crossings.

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 (Tab.6).

Usually, a very wide range of measures is presented with the help of experts, these actions were subsequently discussed, and some priorities were identified. There were different ways of identifying priorities.

Tab. 6. Focus Groups activated and participants involved.

	Project Partner	Number of focus groups held	Date and format (on site / onfline)	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

We can also report:

- the variegated constitution of the interest groups for the Focus groups.

- the different formulas used for participation were many: phone calls, mailing lists, focus groups, questionnaires, restricted meetings

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

The recognition of the measures identified by the different target areas, highlighted the relationship between the most recurring hazards and the planned adaptation measures.

In general, 25% of the measures are in relation to the drought hazard; 22% to the extreme temperatures hazard / and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation); 22% to multiple risks.

Multiple risks are mainly present in some target areas, for example the Abruzzo Region.

The weight of the main hazards on the number of measures planned for each target area is significantly homogeneous within the different target areas.

The peculiarity of the Croatian target areas are the following hazards: drought, and heat waves; Extreme temperatures / and extreme weather events (heavy precipitations); in the Italian Target areas, the most significant hazards which require the 50%, concerns the concurrence of several hazards. This situation characterizes the Abruzzo Region with its two target areas. The other significant hazards relate to extreme temperatures / extreme weather events (heavy rainfall) (Fig.2).

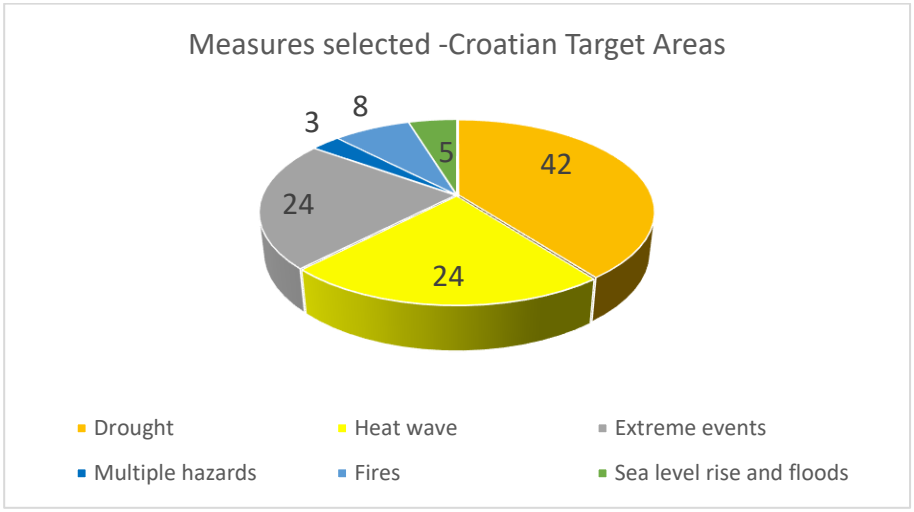
The selected adaptation measures have been divided into two large families:

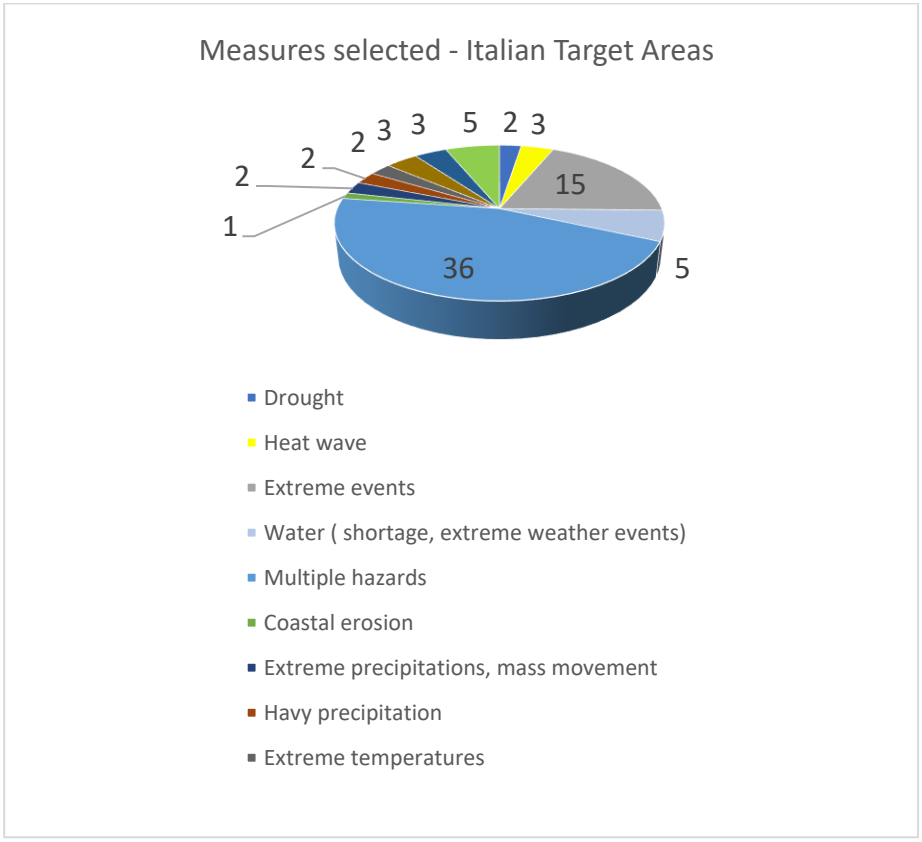
- Infrastructure measures - measures with activities that include the modification / improvement of existing infrastructure or the construction of new infrastructure and similar physical interventions

- Non-structural measures: the activities that do not include physical interventions but are rather aimed at education, promotion, changes in existing legislation, etc. They include soft and green measures.

Overall, the predominant choice of total non-structural measures emerges (70%), with a greater prevalence of structural interventions in the Croatian target areas (75% of the total infrastructure measures). In the Italian target areas, among the non-structural measures, 22% is represented by green measures.

Fig.2 Adaptation Measures for specific hazards. Croatian Target areas; Italian Target Areas





The selected adaptation measures have been divided into two large families:

- Infrastructure measures - measures whose activities include the modification / improvement of existing infrastructure or the construction of new infrastructure and similar physical interventions
- Non-structural measures: the activities do not include physical interventions but are rather aimed at education, promotion, changes in existing legislation, etc. They include soft and green measures.

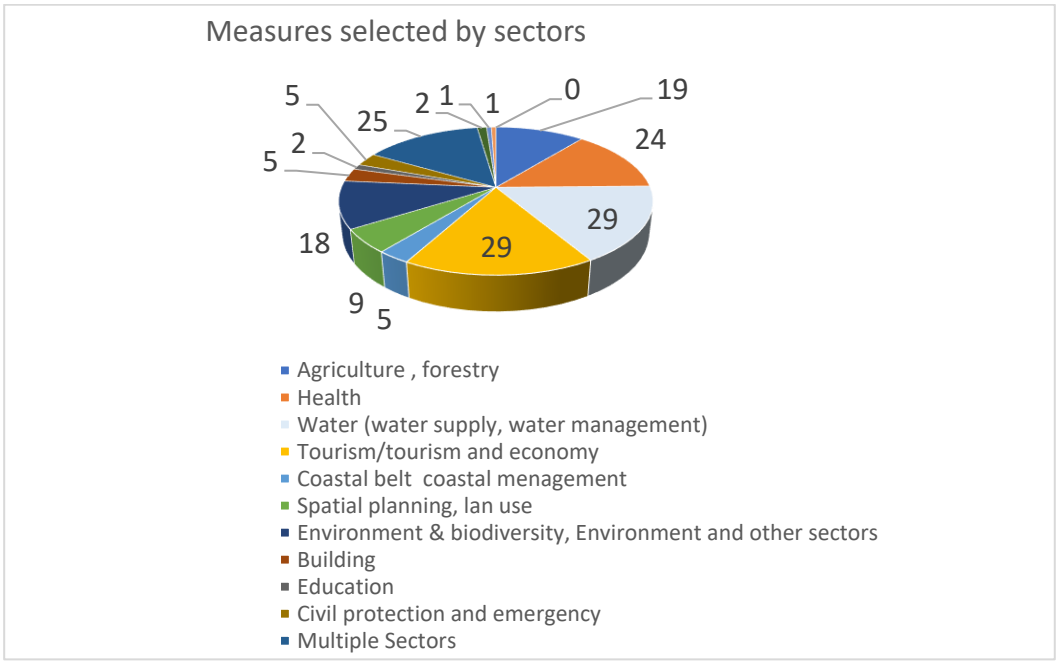
Overall, the predominant choice of total non-structural measures emerges (70%), with a greater prevalence of structural interventions in the Croatian target areas (75% of the total infrastructure measures). In the Italian target areas, among the non-structural measures, 22% is represented by green measures.

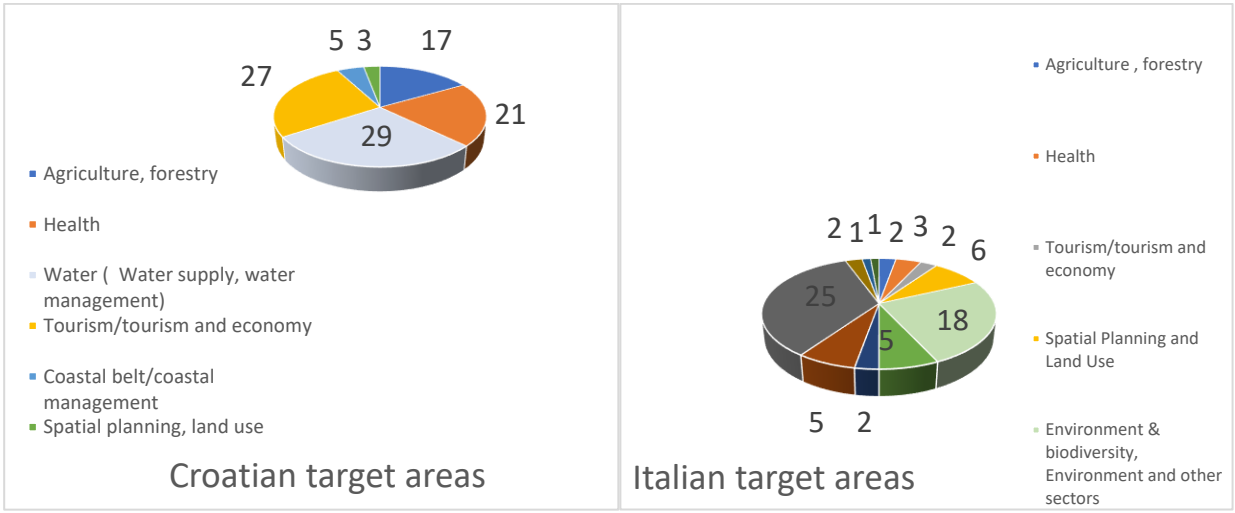
The sectors most affected by the adaptation measures are water supply / water management; tourism (both at 16%), health at 13%; the1 4% relates to measures that refer to several sectors.

The Croatian target areas feature a concentration of actions concerning health, water supply / water management and tourism sectors. Vela Luka also has a concentration of measures on agriculture, forestry and tourism and Primorije County on water supply.

In the case of the Italian target areas, many measures concern a mix of sectors involved (35%), the Environment et biodiversity sector, also referred to building, tourism, etc. (25%) of the total (Fig.3).

Fig.3 Adaptation Measures by sectors





b) the Preliminary Report Scoping and SEA Guidelines (Del. 4.2.1 e Del.4.2.2)

One of the objectives of the second phase of the project was to combine the construction of the scenario analysis with the SEA / Strategic Environmental Assessment. This process involved the preparation of a Preliminary Report Scoping by each target area and the preparation of guidelines regarding all phases of the SEA to apply to the Action Plan after the end of the project. Although, presumably, for most of the individual or joint actions the potential impacts can be solved in a quantification of the positive effects, the SEA can be a useful tool to avoid negative impacts and help to correct the actions.

The main aspects of interest that emerged in the target areas application concern:

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

These aspects have been interpreted differently by partners.

Some partners have investigated the significance of the impacts to evaluate alternative solutions, through the use of an analytical matrix that identifies the measures with probable negative impacts on the environment; other partners have relied on the evaluation of a synthetic quantitative indicator based on the level of pursuit or non-pursuit of a series of environmental objectives.

We can certainly say that the SEA applied to Joint SECAP 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.
- 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.

c) The Joint actions preparation (Del 4.3)

The list of actions which constitute one of the most important results of the project is defined 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 the Joint_ SECAP template (Web Platform). The Joint Secap project refers to adaptation actions, but some mitigation measures have been also included in the platform. Each action is described trough: 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. The majority of the joint actions belong to soft actions, they regard policies and procedures, land-use controls, information dissemination and economic incentives to reduce vulnerability, encourage adaptive behavior or avoid maladaptation.

Concerning the main climatic hazards that the Joint actions tackle, extreme heat (25%), draught and water scarcity (17%) and heavy precipitations (14%) are the most relevant hazards overall (Fig.3).

The majority of the actions are proposed by the local authority (53%), followed by “other” (28%) and mixed (13%) and they involve most of the municipalities. At target area’s level, for PGKC, IRENA and San Benedetto all the actions are proposed by local authority. Concerning the **sectors** involved, the most relevant are overall “agriculture and forestry”, “education”, “environment and biodiversity”, tourism and land planning. At target area’s level “water” sector is very popular among PGKC, Sdewes, Vela Luka, Split –Dalmatja and Abruzzo Region.

Considering the stakeholders’ involvement, it is stressed their important role in decision-making processes and to cope with the complexities of the issues involved.

The engagement of stakeholder was very important in the construction of the Joint actions. They were prevalently involved through focus groups, consultation (questionnaires) and mail and phone calls, as described in the section “additional comments”. The range of stakeholders is very wide: 30% of the target areas have reported the involvement of subnational governments and agencies, followed by business and private sector (19%) and by citizens (16%) (Fig.4).

The number of actions is mainly with governmental funding sources (grants, international and EU funding, national, regional and local budgets) and private (foundations, real estate developers, companies). Local budget is the most relevant source of funding as well as EU funding, followed by regional funds and programmes.

Fig.3 Climate hazards selected

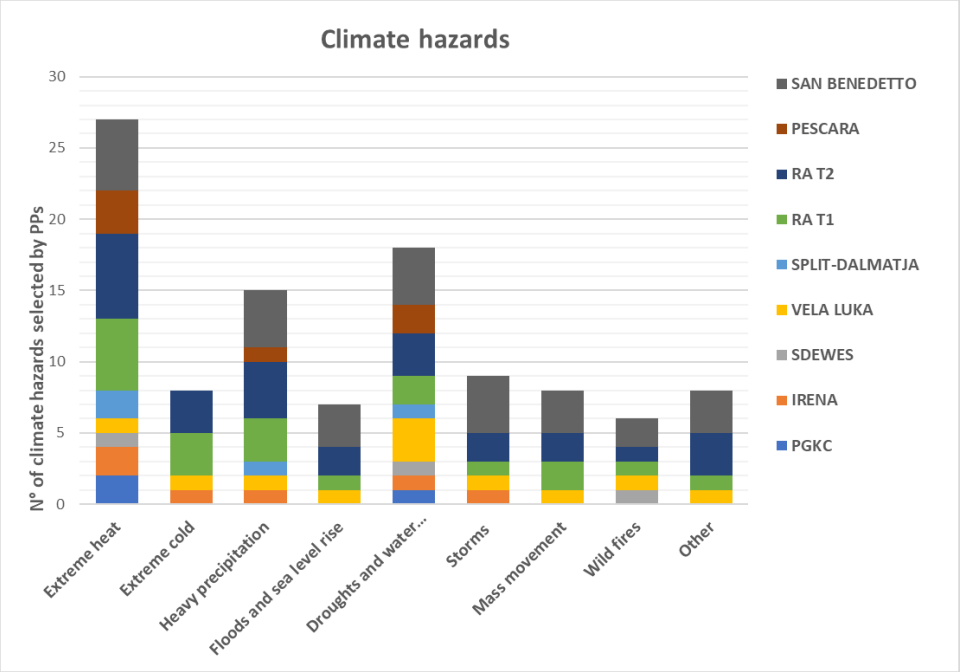
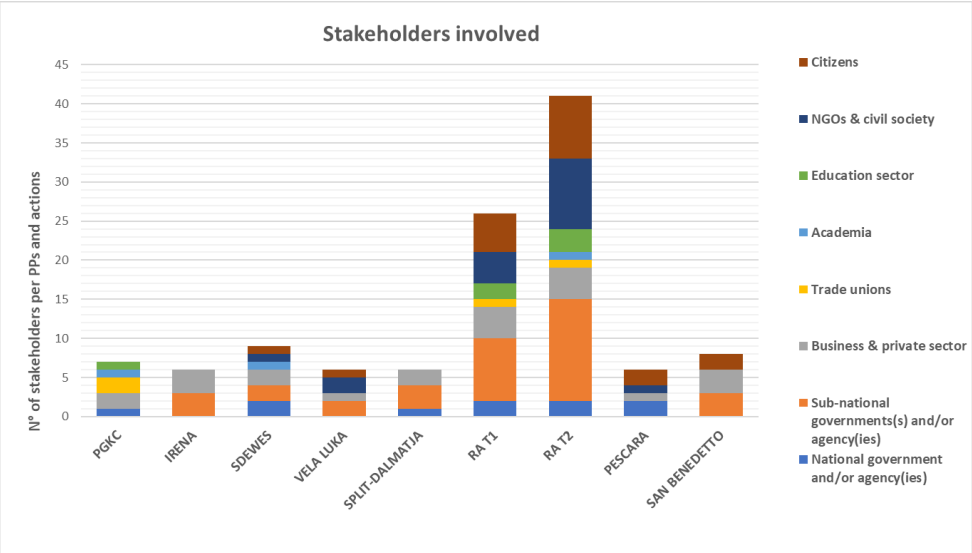


Fig.4. Involvement of stakeholders



The key findings show that the hazards reported the most are extreme heat, drought and water scarcity and heavy precipitations, while the sectors at risk of impacts are reported to be “agriculture and forestry”, “education” and “environment and biodiversity.

The selection of the joint actions by the partners was carried out on the basis of different selection methods, always originating from the results of the risks and vulnerabilities assessment and on the basis of the participation activities of the focus groups.

In the case of PP1, Irena: the joint actions were selected based on extensive target area analysis by IRENA’s external expert and feedback from relevant stakeholders. The methodology process used by the external expert determined the optimal joint actions to be used for the designated target area. For PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto the actions on which there was the greatest degree of consensus among the stakeholders- and the four local administrations involved in the SECAP- were chosen. While the specific objectives of the plan arose in the phases of the general participatory process, the choice of the most important actions, according to their specific relevance, was assessed in particular through bilateral meetings with the stakeholders called upon to collaborate. The joint actions of PP3 Abruzzo Region were chosen considering that some measures implemented together can reach the set climate and sustainability goals and benefit from economies and results of scale. These actions include for example information and awareness measures. Other Joint Actions were proposed, because they are part of a regional strategy (i.e., Beach and sea collection for area target 2; viticulture project for both target areas) or part of a regional planning (i.e., Intra-municipal control for soil consumption for both target

areas) or part of a European planning (i.e., Tiger and AgreeNet). For PP4 Pescara, the initial selection of 50 actions extracted from European strategic documents such as Climate Adapt, Covenant of Mayor, the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was evaluated through a mathematical model that processed the results of the consultations (Focus groups) considering the feasibility of the individual actions and their impact capacity. This progressive selection process has made it possible to select a subset of six actions that appear to be the most performing for the purposes of adapting to climate change. Regarding PP6 Sdewes, the selection of the joint actions was the result 1) of the risk and vulnerability assessment which identified the main risks; 2) the experts drafts of the actions which would be most suitable, based on the previously conducted analysis; 3) the focus groups suggestions ;4) the final outlook of the actions discussed via online communication;5) Finally, in the scoping report, suggestions on additional actions were given while for some actions it was suggested to remove them from the plan since they would cause potential environmental damage. PP6 “Primorje Gorski Kotar County” held bilateral meetings with all the involved municipalities, checking what measures from their current Sustainable Energy Action Plans they suggest being implemented in the Joint SECAP document. On the basis of these bilateral discussions, a list of proposed energy and climate measures was developed, to be discussed further during the joint focus workshop. The focus group confirmed most of the measures and also proposed some new ones. Finally, the energy&climate experts made a final list of measures taken into account all the previous selection steps. The criteria used by PP7 Split-Dalmatia refers to the following questions: Are administrative borders

relevant for the implementation? Is the adaptation measure interconnected across the entire area in its essence? Does joint implementation facilitate faster and stronger impact for the whole island? Do island municipalities rely on each other and in what aspects? Finally, for PP8 Vela Luka the Focus groups discussion was very fruitful for the identification of joint actions.

However, from the selection of the joint actions made by the partners, carried out in different ways, it emerges that they are all based on the real needs of the target areas; common actions are concrete, feasible, and have been chosen considering that some measures implemented together can achieve the climate and sustainability objectives set, and thus benefit from economies of scale.

1.2 Evaluation Grids

The role of the Technical workshop, is to compare and disseminate experiences of different target areas and to provide the Joint coordinators and the experts involved in the project an opportunity to discuss about:
1) criticalities and strengths of the process / method developed in the various target areas
2) solutions and strategies used to achieve the objectives set.
The validation of the method used, and the possible additions and revisions should stem from this comparison. For these reasons, an evaluation grid capable of identifying weaknesses and strengths of the methodology used was proposed.

The evaluation grid was submitted to the joint coordinators in the form of a questionnaire, which focused above all on the aspects relating to the steps between the phases.
The questionnaire was organized into 8 questions, preceded by:

Description of the project organizational structure: identification of the roles, functions and types of personnel involved.
The questions addressed to the Joint coordinators were organized into groups (see Annex 1):

1) 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 implement? If so, with what content.

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?

3) 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?

4) Do you believe that the contents of the Platform are sufficiently useful and understandable for the implementation of the project, even after its closure? Do you believe that the repertoire of best practices contained in the Platform and the reference to tools that support the actions, can be useful for the implementation of the project? Is the manual clear enough? If not, what changes should be made?

5) What are the reasons that led you to choose certain joint actions to be developed rather than others in your target areas? Do you think that the selection method used can / should also be used for the identification of future actions? What would you possibly change? What were the major difficulties you faced in compiling the model for joint action?

6) Do you already have a plan to implement joint actions in the future? What do you think are the favorable or unfavorable conditions for this implementation?

7) Express a general opinion regarding the overall organization of the project in a discursive form. Are there any aspects to improve / correct?

Annex 2 shows all the grids filled in by the joint coordinators.

The answers of the Joint Coordinators are mentioned in the following tables, as well as the suggestions and the critical issues identified.

1) 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 implement? If so, with what content.

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES

Most of the coordinators argue that the context analysis was exhaustive as a reference framework for identifying risks and vulnerabilities, but that it risks not being updated due to the great speed of change that has affected the European strategic legal framework, national and local. This aspect from the PP7 is seen as a critical issue.

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?

Was the methodology used to identify vulnerabilities and risks easy to use? Are there any corrections to suggest?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES

Almost all the coordinators affirm that the methodology works, even if complex. This complexity mainly concerns the availability of data and their disaggregation at the local level. Some partners suggest better illustrating how to develop the spatial distribution of risk and vulnerability and how to develop data comparison between partners.

Were the knowledge and data available locally for the application of the methodology sufficient?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
YES	YES	YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

From these answers it clearly emerges the difficulty of all the partners, even if with different levels of concerns, about the availability of data, due to the lack of collaboration shown by the public administration, the lack of continuity of the historical series of data, their different origins, the difficulty of obtaining data that refer to the local scale. Some partners have compensated for these drawbacks with numerous alignment and balancing projections, and this has resulted in slowdowns and unsustainable costs difficult to bear with the overall management of the project. Improving the quality and availability of data therefore seems central to the success of climate change adaptation policies.

Other critical issues were identified in the weighting procedure of the indicators, which was considered rather subjective. Furthermore, it would be necessary to define a common set of indicators to assess and monitor the evolution of vulnerabilities and risks. It is therefore clear that the weakness of the Vulnerability and Risk methodology is represented by the difficulties in finding environmental databases both at national and local level. It is clear that if we really want to embark on the ecological and digital transition foreseen by European policies (New Green Deal), we need to encourage the construction of databases at all levels. It is stated by the Croatian partners that the availability of data and information on risks and vulnerabilities is relatively limited due to the lack of research on specific topics and that gaps have been filled using data /

information for similar areas with similar circumstances and / or the judgment of experts where necessary.

3) 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?

Was the methodology used to build the scenarios effective?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES/ NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

The answer is certainly positive. However, some partners put forward some problems and suggestions regarding the lack of sufficiently disaggregated environmental data (for the "0" scenario) and from a partner of greater adherence to the CoM model.

Was the Focus Groups formula successful in moving from the "0" scenario to the optimal scenario?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

The answer is positive for all partners. The focus groups were found to be very useful and productive. Sometimes it was necessary to organize restricted and bilateral meetings with stakeholders in order to facilitate freer positions. During these meetings it was proposed to use

the questionnaires. Partners stated clearly that the effectiveness depends on the number and quality of stakeholders.

How did the selection of stakeholders take place?

The selection of stakeholders was made by most of the partners on the basis of the experience of local administrations, in coordination with development agencies and with reference to the skills related to what emerged from the Risk and Vulnerability Assessment. In the case of a Partner (Abruzzo Region), the selection of stakeholders concerned the national, regional and local level on the basis of the sectors involved and the different levels of responsibility. The types of stakeholders reached are diverse and range from environmental authorities to local organizations active in the health sector, water resource management, tourism, universities, civil protection, local administrators, etc.

Was the choice of stakeholders satisfactory?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Except for two partners, the coordinators and the partners are satisfied with the choice made. Partners who are not satisfied say that it would have been useful to broaden the list of possible stakeholders and include regional and national organizations that are more into the issues related to climate change. Another partner complains not as much regarding the inability to choose stakeholders, as the inability to communicate and raise awareness on the issue of climate adaptation, so much so that he relies on a consultancy agency for the communication aspects.

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?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
NO	NO	NO	SI	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

The partners do not reveal particular issues, the shared approach was effective. Sometimes the focus groups gave the opportunity to insert further actions, in some of the focus groups the issue of updating the actions was also raised. Only one partner expressed a criticality since the strong lack of homogeneity of the municipalities belonging to the target did not allow a total sharing of the actions, because the risk factors were different.

Do you believe that the Preliminary scoping report contributed to the formulation of the shared optimal scenario? If so, how?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

The answers are conflicting 6 partners say yes, 3 say no.
The positive responses essentially indicate the usefulness of the preliminary report in providing a detailed analysis of the range of environmental influences directly related to the optimal scenario. Its priority role would be to contribute to the definition of the optimal scenario by assessing the consistency with the other plans and the possibility in cases of criticality to make corrective measures to be included in the optimal scenario. In the case of the partners who answered No, there are those who complain of the misalignment of the Scopus times with respect to the Focus Groups, even if they recognize its usefulness and those who complain about a lack of knowledge of the Vas processes among the stakeholders.

Can SEA Process, in its entirety, constitute an aid to the construction of a joint SECAP?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

The answer is positive for all of the partners, who underline the possibility that the guidelines drawn up by the project can constitute a methodological reference for the construction of a Joint Secap also in other territorial areas. They can be an effective tool for helping selecting decisions during all phases of the Plan and during the monitoring phase. However, there are those who warn that strategic environmental assessment procedures (SEA) at the regional / local level could be quite complex and lead to the extension of the joint SECAP preparation process.

4.Do you believe that the contents of the Platform are sufficiently useful and understandable for the implementation of the project, even after its closure? Do you believe that the repertoire of best practices contained in the Platform and the reference to tools that support the actions, can be useful for the implementation of the project? Is the manual clear enough? If not, what changes should be made?

Do you believe that the contents of the Platform are sufficiently useful and understandable for the implementation of the project, even after its closure?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

The answer is positive for all partners who affirm that the Platform is useful and easy to use. The only difficulty can be identified in finding some information that requires sometimes complex estimations; one suggestion would be to incorporate a graphical representation of the basic data.

Can the repertoire of best practices contained in the Platform and the reference to tools that support the actions, be useful for the implementation of the project?

PP1 IRENA	**PP2 San Benedetto**	**PP3 Abruzzo Region**	**PP4 Pescara**	**PP5 Sdewes**	**PP6** Primorje Gorski Kotar County	**PP7 SPLIT**	**PP8 VelaLuka**	**LP UNICAM**
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES/NO	NO	-	YES	YES

The responses are mostly positive. Two partners however, while pointing out the importance of the platform in the phase following the project deadline, they complain that the platform did not support the project process. The partners report other best practices that can implement the platform:
Study on adaptation modeling", CLIMA/A.3/ETU/2018/0010, Final Report, 4th January 2021. https://pentahelix.eu/library/ ; https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/plans-and-actions/good-practices.html

Do you think that the manual for the use of the Platform is sufficiently clear?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

The response is positive from all partners.

5) What are the reasons that led you to choose certain joint actions to be developed rather than others in your target areas? Do you think that the selection method used can / should also be used for the identification of future actions? What would you possibly change? What were the major difficulties you faced in compiling the model for joint action?

What are the reasons that led you to choose certain joint actions to be developed rather than others in your target areas.

Most partners selected the Joint actions starting from the risk and vulnerability assessment, since the greater consensus reached among the stakeholders, and also on the effective administrative feasibility to carry out the action jointly, as well as on the advantage to carry it out in joint form. In some cases, the selection of actions was also entrusted to an assessment of synergy / coherence with other strategic objectives of the public administration. In one case, in the scoping report, suggestions on additional actions were provided while for some actions it was suggested to remove them from the plan as they would have caused potential environmental damage. In some cases, the comparison within the Focus groups made it possible to propose new actions and to draw up a final list. In another case, the preliminary selection of "Type" actions extracted from European strategic documents such as Climate Adapt, Covenant of Mayor, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, assessed taking into account their administrative feasibility, were subjected to a mathematical model that elaborated the results of the consultations of the focus groups considering the feasibility of the individual actions and their ability to impact. In this way, performing actions were selected for the purposes of climate adaptation.

Do you think that the selection method used can / should also be used for the identification of future actions?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES

The answer is positive for all partners. The only concern raised is that in the case of joint actions, their execution will depend on the political will of all the municipalities involved as well as on the available budget and this may not be easy to achieve.

Did you find any difficulties in filling out the joint action form?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
YES/NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	

The answer is negative for all partners. A partner only points out an initial difficulty due to the fact that the actions were not properly defined at the beginning, and this involved additional information.

6) Do you already have a plan to implement joint actions in the future? What do you think are the favorable or unfavorable conditions for this implementation?

PP1 IRENA	PP2 San Benedetto	PP3 Abruzzo Region	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje Gorski Kotar County	PP7 SPLIT	PP8 VelaLuka	LP UNICAM
NO	YES	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES	YES	-	NO	

The answers are different. Some partners underline the need to proceed with the approval of the plans by the Municipalities in order to concretely implement the joint actions and underline the importance of keeping the interest of the stakeholders involved high, also for the purpose of finding sources of funding. Other partners, on the other hand, speak of favorable possibilities for carrying out actions due to the concomitance with certain sources of funding, while others complain about the difficulty of foreseeing the implementation of the project.

7) Express a general opinion regarding the overall organization of the project in a discursive form. Are there any aspects to improve / correct?

In general, the organization of the Project is considered positive by all the partners as well as the achievement of the desired results. Nevertheless, there are some delays due to compliance with the deadlines which slowed down some phases of the project and excessively accelerated others, due to the inexperience of some partners and the Covid-19 pandemic. Finally, it is worth noting the opportunity to adapt the project budget to better reflect the project activities based on the feedback provided by the partners.

1.3 Joint_SECAP Vademecum for the construction of the Adaptation Actions

This *vademecum* is intended to be an easy-to-read technical support for those who want to begin the path of building a joint SECAP, within homogeneous municipalities in terms of climatic, environmental and development dynamics, adapting the methodology used by the Joint_SECAP project to its own territorial context.
The construction of joint adaptation actions in the Joint_SECAP Project is the result of a process that involved the construction of:

1.3.1 Context analysis
1.3.2 Climate analysis
1.3.3 Vulnerability and Risks Assessment
1.3.4 Construction of joint adaptation actions
- 1.3.4.a Construction of the "0" and "Optimal" Scenarios through the activation of Focus Groups and the SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment (external and internal consistency)
- 1.3.4.b Identification of a list of adaptation measures
- 1.3.4.c Priorities for joint adaptation actions

1.3.5 Conclusions

1.3.1 Context Analysis

The context analysis is essential to collect information and resources that will be used during the other activities of the project and is considered as the knowledge-base of data to learn and disseminate values of each territorial context. It aims to investigate all existing policies, plans, measures and funding tools already put in place in each territorial context (district level) with a special focus on energy and climate issues. The sub-activity will produce a deliverable conceived as a database form, listing and briefly describing all the identified elements, that will be useful during the implementation phase.

The Context Analisys divided in two parts: Part 1 is dedicated to the identification and description of climate adaptation policies, plans (SEAPs) and measures put in place in partners' countries/regions; Part 2 identifies and describes the funding tools programs, schemes, grants,

etc.) that are currently available at national, regional and local level to finance climate adaptation measures (e.g. optimization of water consumption, adaptation of building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events, realization of flood defenses, urban forestation, green infrastructure, etc.).

PART 1: CLIMATE ADAPTATION POLICIES, PLANS AND MEASURES

National level climate adaptation policies/strategies/plans	*Please describe any relevant strategy, policy and/or plan at national level, focusing on its parts related to climate change adaptation (providing the information below for EACH instrument). Please provide as much detail as possible, also highlighting any criticalities that may occur in the implementation, managing and monitoring phases.*
Title	
Time scope (currently being drafted , approved, into force, upgrading, under revision, expiring)	
Brief description (including objectives)	
Concrete climate change adaptation measures foreseen (if any)	
Implementation and monitoring mechanisms/procedures	
Status of implementation	
Associated funding (if any)	
Regional level climate adaptation policies/strategies/plans	*Please describe any relevant strategy, policy and/or plan at regional level, focusing on its parts related to climate change adaptation (providing the information below for EACH instrument). Please provide as much detail as possible, also highlighting any criticalities that may occur in the implementation, managing and monitoring phases.*
Title	
Time scope	

(currently being drafted , approved, into force, upgrading, under revision, expiring)	
Brief description (including objectives)	
Concrete climate change adaptation measures foreseen (if any)	
Implementation and monitoring mechanisms/procedures	
Status of implementation	
Associated funding (if any)	
Local level plans	*Please describe any relevant strategy and/or plan at Local level (local adaptation strategy, SEAP, SECAP, etc.), providing the information below for EACH instrument. Please provide as much detail as possible, also highlighting any criticalities that may occur in the implementation, managing and monitoring phases. Please also indicate whether and why the instrument can be considered as a good practice.*
Title	
Time scope (currently being drafted , approved, into force, upgrading, under revision, expiring)	
Brief description (including objectives)	
Concrete climate change adaptation measures foreseen (if any)	
Implementation and monitoring mechanisms/procedures	
Status of implementation	
Associated funding (if any)	
Is the plan a good practice? If yes, why?	

From the development of the Context Analysis by the partners of the Joint_SECAP project, the following problems may arise:

1. *Unevenness of context description data and information collected by partners.*
2. *The frame for Context Analyses is continuously improving.*

Suggestions:

1. *Employ a single subject on project level for a general context analysis for all project partners. This can help to avoid dissimilarity between the partners. Foster the use of base indicators to describe the context (from a social / economic and environmental point of view) and give the opportunity to add additional ones for target areas that have a greater availability of data.*
2. *Monitoring and implementation over time.*

1.3.2 Climate analysis

This document should be a summary of the work carried out in previous European projects regarding climate change in your region.

You should focus on the climate analysis of past and present trends and future projections. Remember to always properly acknowledge your sources.

Show some representative graphs and maps. The Climate analysis should be divided in three parts: Introduction; Analysis of past and current climate trends; Analysis of future climate projections.

Introduction

Outline the chapter. Explain the distinction between past and current climate trends and future projections. Indicate what documents you are referring to: mainly LIFE Sec Adapt and other documents containing climate analysis.

Analysis of past and current climate trends

Describe methodology and sources. Describe the chosen data and extreme indices. Describe temperature and precipitation data. Describe temperature and precipitation indices.

Analysis of future climate projections

Describe methodology and sources. Describe the chosen climate models and scenarios. Describe temperature and precipitation variations. Describe temperature and precipitation indices variations.

You could encounter the following issues:

1. *Availability of climatic data at the local level, continuity over time and quality of the observational series*
2. *Uncertainty of climate models, representativeness at the local level, availability of projections for extreme events*

Suggestions:

Unfortunately, the lack of local data is not an easy problem to solve and above all it is expensive and takes a long time. We can think of using other types of data, for example we point out the Copernicus climate change service (C3S) which provides authoritative information on past, present and future climate in Europe and in the rest of the world. However, these are climatic data with rather coarse levels of spatial disaggregation.

1.3.3 Vulnerability and Risks Assessment

Joint_SECAP Project experimented the methodology "Vulnerability Sourcebook". It is a document by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), published by GIZ in cooperation with Adelphi and EURAC research. The document aims to offer an approach to vulnerability assessments, building on lessons learned in various contexts. The document was recently updated with a Risk Supplement, that takes into account the new concept of climate risk, expressed in the IPCC AR5 (IPCC 5th Assessment Report, GIZ and EURAC, 2017), as 'The potential for consequences [= impacts] where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard. The Joint_SECAP project developed a Tutorial that can help in order to make the different steps of the methodology simple to understand:

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

The Joint_SECAP web Platform, in the section named "planning and monitoring tools", provides the excel for the compilation of the steps: M1; M4 and M6 (link: https://joint-secap.unicam.it/node/8). The following steps represent briefly the main phases of the tutorial. The full version can be downloaded using the web mentioned Platform section.

M1

M1 Preparing the risk assessment

Describes the context of the assessment: processes, knowledge, institutions, resources and external factors; identifies objectives, expected outcomes and scope; defines tasks, responsibilities and time planning

4 Interlinked steps

1. Understand the context of the risk assessment
2. Identify objectives and expected outcomes
3. Determine the scope of the risk assessment
4. Prepare an implementation plan

M2

M2 Developing impact chains

An impact chain is an analytical tool that helps better understand, systemise and prioritise the factors that drive risk in the system of concern, as well as their cause-and-effect relationships.

M2 STEP 1

Identify climate RISKS affecting the system. This step will result in one (or a set of) impacts and risks to focus the assessment on. The final wording of the risk can be composed of the impact (risk of what), the hazard (impact from what) and the exposed elements (what or who is at risk).

M2 STEP 2

Determine HAZARD and INTERMEDIATE IMPACTS.

IMPORTANT: starting with the selected risk, work from the bottom up by identifying related intermediate impacts that lead to the risk, until you reach the hazard (direct physical impact or climate signal) that represents the essential triggers.

M2 STEP 3

Determine VULNERABILITY, identifying natural or physical attributes or properties of the system that make it susceptible to adverse effects of the changing climate signal(s) identified in the previous step, thus contributing to the risk.

IMPORTANT: Also for factors of vulnerability, a wording that implies a critical state is recommended.

M2 STEP 3

Within the VULNERABILITY define:

- Sensitivity:

Which attributes make the system vulnerable to potential negative impacts of the hazard(s) under consideration?

M2 STEP 3

Within the VULNERABILITY define:

- Capacity:

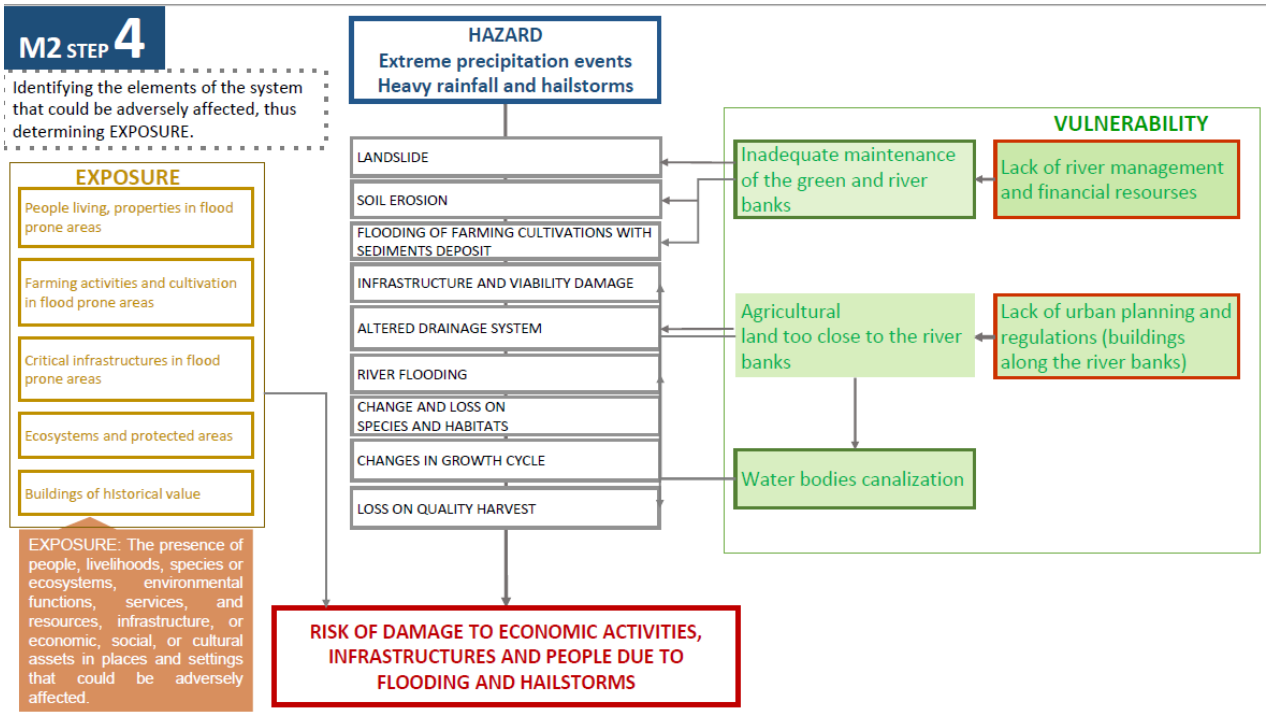
Which abilities of the societal system are in place or missing to reduce the risk of concern – now and in future?

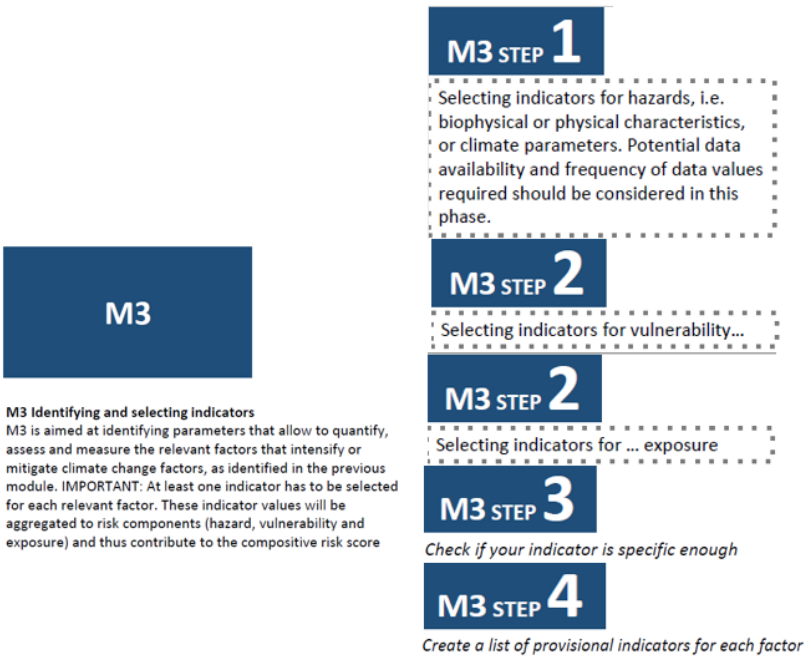
IMPORTANT: You may find it helpful to keep the four dimensions of adaptive capacity in mind:

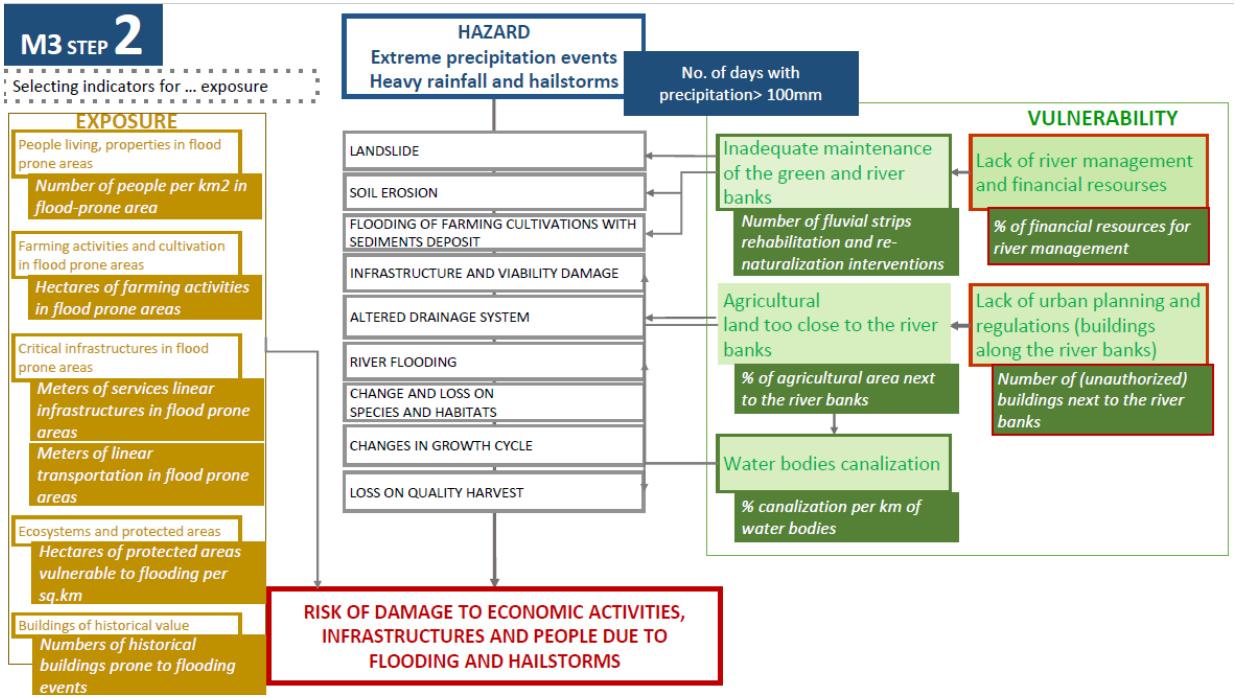
- Knowledge: is there knowledge or expertise available or missing which might aid adaptation?
- Technology: are there technical options available or missing which could enhance capacity?
- Institutions: how does the institutional environment contribute to capacity?
- Economy: which economic and financial resources are available or missing for enhancing capacity or implementing adaptation measures?

M2 STEP 4

Identifying the elements of the system that could be adversely affected, thus determining EXPOSURE.


M2 STEP 4
Identifying the elements of the system that could be adversely affected, thus determining EXPOSURE.
HAZARD
Extreme precipitation events
Heavy rainfall and hailstorms
VULNERABILITY
EXPOSURE
People living, properties in flood prone areas
Farming activities and cultivation in flood prone areas
Critical infrastructures in flood prone areas
Ecosystems and protected areas
Buildings of historical value
EXPOSURE: The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.
LANDSLIDE
SOIL EROSION
FLOODING OF FARMING CULTIVATIONS WITH SEDIMENTS DEPOSIT
INFRASTRUCTURE AND VIABILITY DAMAGE
ALTERED DRAINAGE SYSTEM
RIVER FLOODING
CHANGE AND LOSS ON SPECIES AND HABITATS
CHANGES IN GROWTH CYCLE
LOSS ON QUALITY HARVEST
Inadequate maintenance of the green and river banks
Lack of river management and financial resourses
Agricultural land too close to the river banks
Lack of urban planning and regulations (buildings along the river banks)
Water bodies canalization
RISK OF DAMAGE TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES AND PEOPLE DUE TO FLOODING AND HAILSTORMS


M3
M3 Identifying and selecting indicators
M3 is aimed at identifying parameters that allow to quantify, assess and measure the relevant factors that intensify or mitigate climate change factors, as identified in the previous module. IMPORTANT: At least one indicator has to be selected for each relevant factor. These indicator values will be aggregated to risk components (hazard, vulnerability and exposure) and thus contribute to the compositive risk score
M3 STEP 1
Selecting indicators for hazards, i.e. biophysical or physical characteristics, or climate parameters. Potential data availability and frequency of data values required should be considered in this phase.
M3 STEP 2
Selecting indicators for vulnerability...
M3 STEP 2
Selecting indicators for ... exposure
M3 STEP 3
Check if your indicator is specific enough
M3 STEP 4
Create a list of provisional indicators for each factor



M4

M4 Data acquisition and management

M4 Based on the draft list of indicators developed in Module 3, the next steps are gathering the required data (Step 1), checking their quality (Steps 2), and documenting and storing them in a suitable database (Step 3). Steps 1 and 2 could show that data is either not available or has significant quality constraints: in this case the indicator framework should be revised. Module 4 will however result in a final indicator list

M5 Normalisation of indicator data
Module 5 aims at providing normalised data for each indicator in a standardised value range from 0 to 1, ready for aggregation. The term 'normalisation' refers to the transformation of indicator values measured on different scales and in different units into unit-less values on a common scale. The Vulnerability Sourcebook uses a standard value range from 0 to 1, where '0' means 'optimal, no improvement necessary or possible' and '1' means 'critical, system no longer functions'.

Step 1 Determine the scale of measurement

Normalisation of metric indicator values
Normalise your categorical indicator values
Transformation from five-class scheme into a " 0 to 1 scheme"

M6 Weighting and aggregating of indicators
This module explains how to weight indicators if some of them are considered to have a greater influence on risk components (hazard, vulnerability and exposure) than others, and how to aggregate individual indicators of the three risk components to combine the information from different indicators into a composite indicator representing a single component.

Step 1 Weighting indicators
Step 2 Aggregation of indicators

M7 Aggregating risk components to risk
This module shows how to aggregate the risk components hazard, vulnerability and exposure into a composite risk indicator through a one-step approach - consistent with the IPCC AR5 risk concept – that uses the weighted arithmetic mean to combine the three components.

M6-M7 Indicators aggregation- Excel. Web Platform Section "planning and monitoring tools"

Source: 1) Fritzsche, Kerstin; Stefan Schneiderbauer, Philip Bubeck, Stefan Kienberger, Mareike Buth, Marc Zebisch and Walter Kahlenborn 2014: The Vulnerability Sourcebook: Concept and guidelines for standardised vulnerability assessments. Bonn and Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/vulnerability-assessment/vulnerability-sourcebook/ with supporting documents: Risk supplement to the Vulnerability Sourcebook and the guidebook Climate Risk Assessment for Ecosystem-based adaptation www.adaptationcommunity.net > wp-content > uploads > 2016/06 >

PP.... Name ..... Area TARGET ..... Sub Area Target

Impact chain ....

		Description of factor	Indicator	Assessment scale		Observed value	Normalised value	Weighting factor for each indicator	Composite Indicator
				Lowest value	Highest value				
Hazard									
	Example	**Too much precipitation in wet seasons**	Number of days with precipitation Max ar - 120 mm	*2*	*10*	*5*	0,125	*1*	0,125
	1						*0*		
	2						*0*		
	3						*0*		
	4						*0*		0
	5						*0*		
	6						*0*		
	7						*0*		
	8						*0*		
Exposure									
	Example	**People living in flood-prone areas**	Number of people per Km q in flood-prone areas	*0*	*5000*	*210*	0,07	*1*	0,07
	1						0		
	2						0		
	3						0		
	4						0		0
	5						0		
	6						0		
	7						0		
	8						0		
Vulnerability									
	Example	**Lack of urban planning**	% of households depending on agriculture for income	*25*	*75*	*60*	0,7	*1*	0,7
	1						0		
	2						0		
	3						0		
	4						0		0
	5						0		
	6						0		
	7						0		
	8						0		

M6.2 AGGREGATION OF INDICATORS

M7. RISK SCORE

Area target or sub Area target -RISK SCOR

	Composit indicator	Weighting factors	RISK
Hazard			
Example	*0,125*	*1*	
Exposure			
Example	*0,07*	*1*	
Vulnerability			
Example	*0,7*	*1*	*0,298333*

M8

M8 Presenting the outcomes of your risk assessment

This module will show you how best to SUMMARISE and PRESENT THE FINDINGS of assessment.

The main problems that can be encountered are the following ones:

1. *Difficulty in researching, selecting / constructing indicators at the local and sub-local scale*
2. *Available data: different sources and with very different levels of detail and aggregation.*
3. *Risk of Impact Chains modification, due to the unavailability of the indicators*
4. *Risk of excessive subjectivity in weighting procedures which can affect results.*
5. *Difficulty in aggregating risks that stem from different climatic hazards.*

Suggestions:

1. *When data is not available at the local level, nor is it possible to produce data due to time and resource issues, it is possible to refer to national level data, when credible or appropriate estimates were made.*
2. *Subjectivity in the weighting process, as well as in the aggregation of risks, may require the involvement of expert knowledge.*

1.3.4 Construction of joint adaptation actions

The construction of joint adaptation actions is a choice of those municipalities that know they can achieve more effective results, in the field of public transport, local energy production, water management or service provision, if they do not operate within the administrative boundaries, but through the aggregation with neighboring local authorities. The choice of networking and identifying common adaptation measures and actions can foster economies of scale and represent a possible solution for those municipalities that face the problem of the lack of human and financial resources to comply with the commitments of the Pact. This makes it easier to combine efforts on the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the action plan.

The construction of the joint adaptation actions is configured as a step-by-step process, which in some cases may require in progress adjustments, and that involves stakeholders in all the sub-articulations of the process, which can be structured as follows:

1.3.4. a Construction of "0" and “Optimal” Scenarios through the activation of Focus Groups and the SEA (internal and external consistency analysis)

Scenario "0" and general objectives of the administration

Scenario analysis provides the means by which decision-makers can anticipate change and prepare particularly when studies involve stakeholders as active participants with agency, not merely passive recipients of information. Stakeholders typically include people such as government officials, private business owners and local resource users, and the outcomes of these processes depend heavily on the contributions by participants. It has the aim to explore what will happen in the future (on a defined timescale: 2030) starting from a series of factors that are identifiable in the present (vulnerabilities and risks that have been characterized for each of the target areas), by encouraging a reflection between:

-an option “0” (or Scenario 0) that describes the target’s area evolution if no intervention on vulnerabilities and risks is undertaken, which means the confirmation the current environmental protection policies and:

- an alternative option, namely “Optimal scenario” option.

In this phase, and for the purpose of sharing the optimal scenario it will be necessary to:

-Select a Joint Action Coordinator for each target area that will coordinate the activities at the district level, sharing procedures and objectives within the partnership. This is a new and relevant figure that will be tested during the project in order to coordinate climate and energy measures at a wider territorial level, necessary for climate adaptation plans. At the very beginning, the relevant stakeholders, local and regional authorities will be involved in order to understand common objectives and priorities. Participation activity will be organized in each target area to provide support for engagement and to plan effective solutions for climate change adaptation in a responsive and timely manner. It routinely targets issues that are sensitive to stakeholder’s interests and can improve policymaking.

-Combine the Scenario construction with the SEA /Strategic Environmental Assessment_SEA

We suggest articulating the work in the following steps:

Starting from step n. 8 of the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment:

Determination of the Plan's general objectives by the Administration

The objectives are the declaration of what the P/P intends to achieve through all its forecasts.

Output: List

Construction of the scenario "0"

Describes the evolution of the target area if no action is taken regarding vulnerabilities and risks, confirming the current environmental protection policies, but taking into consideration the climatic scenarios by 2030.

Output: Report of a few pages; Application Tab.1

Tab**. 1**

RISK	RISK LEVEL	EXPECTED CHANGE IN INTENSITY	EXPECTED CHANGE IN FREQUENCY	RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATION
Example: Risk of drought in agriculture	**!;!!;!!!;**	**+; -; =; ?**	**+; -; =; ?**	***; **;***

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

The main problems that can be encountered are the following ones:

1. *A possible problem is the finding of sufficiently disaggregated environmental data which prevented the use of mathematical models capable of developing reliable climate scenarios.*

Suggestions:

1.Interpolation the data of Copernicus Platform, which, as is known, provides climate data with spatial disaggregation levels rather coarse.

Simultaneously with the identification of the General Objectives and the "0" Scenario it is appropriate to activate the External Coherence Analysis of the SEA, the contents of which are shown in the following table. For further information, see DEL.4.2.1.

EXTERNAL COHERENCE ANALYSIS					
Objectives		Vertical Coherence			Horizontal Coherence
Sectors	General Objectives of P/P (table 2.a_1)	Coherence with European programme	Coherence with National programme	Coherence with Regional programme	Coherence with Sector plans
i.e water	Objective 1	√	–	√	√
	Objective 2	X	X	√	√
i.e energy	Objective 3	√	–	–	X
	Objective 4	...	...	...	...
i.e ...	Objective ...	...	...	...	...
Summary Vertical Coherence		Brief summary about the Vertical Coherence ...			
Summary Horizontal Coherence		Brief summary about the Vertical Coherence ...			

Output: Report of a few pages / External Coherence Table: Plan Objectives / Higher Level Objectives / consistency / inconsistency / indifference

Construction of the Plan alternatives through the participatory process (Focus Groups)

It expects the definition of "reasonable Plan alternatives" through the activation of a participatory process with stakeholders (local and regional authorities). Plan alternatives will be built through a participatory process. The Focus groups was considered as useful tool in moving from the “0” scenario to the optimal scenario.

The main goals of the participatory process with key-stakeholders through focus groups are:

- To discover local specificities and to maximize the utility and inclusion of results into local decision-making.
- to facilitate the mainstreaming of adaptation into existing sectorial strategies, promoting more holistic measures to address short, mid and long-term climate risks, avoiding policy trade-offs, spill-over effects, and subsequent maladaptation.
- to integrate needs (of the municipalities) and priorities (of the regional strategy).
- to activate synergies and financial resources.

- to replicate the “Joint Secap approach” across different territories and regions

Output: Report of a few pages/ Scheme

Alternatives evaluation and construction of the "optimal scenario"

The comparison and the evaluation within the participatory process will lead to the identification of an "optimal scenario" which aims to achieve the best possible environmental benefits of the Action Plan. The path taken through the participation activity and the optimal / shared scenario selected through this path will be described with the support of Tab. 2. The involved stakeholders provided relevant and meaningful inputs “from the field” and gained better understanding of the project.

Tab.2 Elaboration, evaluation and sharing of scenarios

Brief description of the definition process, evaluation and sharing of scenarios	
Description of the participatory method used	
List of key actors involved and role of each one of them (local and regional authorities)	
List of stakeholders	
Brief description of the "optimal shared scenario"	Aims:

The main problems that can be encountered are the following ones:

1. The effectiveness of the methodology depends on the number and quality of the stakeholders identified. The choice of stakeholders should be based on the experience of local administrations.

Suggestions:

1. Stakeholders who have had experience in other participatory processes should be privileged.

2. The shortlist of stakeholders should include stakeholders selected at national, regional and local level on the basis of the sectors involved in climate change issues at different level; stakeholders that have the power to influence the adaptation process; stakeholders who manage/know the available funding or are working at the definition of the new programming period (e.g., regional Departments)

3. It is useful to integrate focus groups with further bilateral comparisons with the stakeholders most directly responsible for the SECAP, given the natural greater ability of the participants to express themselves more freely and comprehensively if directly involved in a dialogue between a limited number of people.

Please note that Simultaneously with the activities provided for in 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 it is recommended to develop the Internal Coherence Analysis (SEA)

The internal coherence analysis allows to verify the existence of contradictions within the "optimal scenario". It examines the correspondence between the knowledge base, objectives, plan actions and indicators. In fact, the objective of the SEA is to optimize the forecasts of the joint SECAP process. This step is particularly important for the efficiency of the procedure as it ensures that the assessment is focused only on the relevant issues and the likely significant impacts of the Plan in question. The SEA process allows the review of the "optimal scenario" and found some inconsistencies which in this way we can correct. Also, it provided a comparison with other strategic and relevant documents with the suggestion of corrective measures to be included in the optimal scenario so that the SECAP would be in line with other documents and Plan.

For the verification of the Internal Coherence Analysis, please refer to the SEA Guidelines (DEL.4.2.1)

***Output**: Report of a few pages/ internal coherence table: Objectives of the Plan / actions / indicators; consistency; inconsistency; indifference; Indicators Table*

The main problems that can be encountered are the following:

1.Misalignment of the timing of the SEA compared to the focus groups activities and with the selection of adaptation measures

Suggestions:

1.The construction of an analytical matrix that identifies the significance of the impacts on the environmental matrix of the proposed adaptation measures with positive effects marked in green and negative ones in red.

1.3.4.b Identification of a list of adaptation measures

Specific objectives

The specific defined objectives must be concrete, measurable and evaluable. They must correspond to the means and to the actions that are activated by the Plan.

Example of a specific objective: the general objective: "Improve air quality" can be expressed by the specific objective "Reduction of the concentration in the air of a certain percentage of a specific substance, in a specific area and within a given time interval".

Output: List

The Action Lines

It is a set of measures that characterize the optimal scenario, compared to other alternatives and to the scenario "0".

The measures can be divided into two large families: Infrastructural measures - measures whose activities include the modification/improvement of existing infrastructure or construction of new infrastructure and similar physical interventions.
-Non-structural measures - the activities do not include physical interventions but are rather aimed at education, promotion, changes in existing legislation, etc.
They include soft and green measures.

Tab.3 Measures List

SECTOR	HAZARD	MEASURES
Agriculture	**Drought**	Education of farmers in the field of financial support for project development and entrepreneurial knowledge
		Construction of mini and micro reservoirs for irrigation
		Continued co-financing of crop, animal and plant insurance premiums
Health	**Heat wave**	Implementation of the Protocol on Procedures and Recommendations for Protection against Heat
		Establishment of a new or transformation of an existing health institution in order of improving health care coverage
		Installation of green and smart canopies at public transport stops and public car parks
		Integrating green infrastructure into spatial plans
Water supply	**Drought**	Reconstruction of the water supply network
		Implementation of educational programs on efficient water consumption
		Water consumption savings in LGU buildings
		Introduction of eco-smart showers on public beaches
Tourism	**Extreme temperatures and high precipitation**	Integrating the domain of climate change into strategic planning documents of tourism development
		Encouraging the development of sports and recreational tourism
		Encouraging the development of cultural tourism
		Encouraging the development of agritourism
		Education of tourism workers on climate change
		Development of a unique Marketing Plan for the development of tourism in the NW Istria cluster
Coastal belt	**All**	Climate change Vulnerability and risk assessment of the coastal belt
		Continuous updating of the hydrographic database
		Reconstruction of existing breakwaters and/or construction of new ones

Suggestions:

The selection of adaptation measures can be accompanied by:

1. A good practice repertoire of adaptation measures based on international experiences. which allow to select a wide repertoire of adaptation measures.
2. A clear reference to the available funds at national, regional and local level for the planning and implementation of interventions, whether they are gray, green and soft. For example, this criterion could also be implemented to identify priorities in the selection of measures.

1.3.4.c Priorities for joint adaptation actions

For the selection of priority actions, it 's possible to follow specific methods:

-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.

Selecting the criteria and their respective weighting should be part of the participatory process.

Joint actions are carried out by the whole group or by the majority of Municipalities involved .The characteristics for the action to be defined as joint are the following:

Action that is useful for all the municipalities or the majority

To understand if a group of Municipalities is interested in acting to reduce a specific risk, a questionnaire can be distributed among all the municipalities in order to understand which of them are interested to act on specific actions like the one of the previous example.

Involvement of the same group of stakeholders for the action

In order to specify the action all, the municipalities agree on a cooperation to involve a specific group of stakeholders that give their contribution for acting against a specific risk with a specific governance. To involve the same group of stakeholders there is the interest of all the group of municipalities that would like to act against a specific risk having the same stakeholders. The stakeholders can be involved with meetings like focus groups, or other types of meeting, and through e-mail /phone calls etc.

Type/Solution/Funds of the action common to all the group of the municipalities involved.

All the municipalities involved in the action decide to act using the same or similar funds, acting with the same type of action and having the same solution.

Shared methodology and time plan

The methodology and time plan to act has to be the same in order to avoid that the action is done in an individual way even if stakeholders and type/solution/fund of action are the same

Outputs: List of actions and construction of actions according to the standard present on my covenant, In particular, for each action, you have to fill specific fields including: 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.

The main problems that can be encountered are the following:

1. *Lack of consensus on joint actions by the partners. This risk should be reduced if the municipalities involved are within a homogeneous area in terms of climatic aspects, environmental characteristics and development methods.*

2. *Effective advantage of using joint actions to maximize positive impacts and achieve economies of scale.*

Suggestions:

1.To facilitate the selection of joint actions, Municipalities can rank the possible measures by importance in a table summarizing the main characteristics of each action: duration, level of required resources, expected results, associated risks, etc. The actions may be broken down in short-term actions (i.e., 3-5 years) and long-term actions (towards 2030).

2. For the prioritization of the Joint Actions, it may be useful to adopt a method shared by partners

3. recommendations for drafting successful JOINT ACTIONS:
-Take inspiration from good practices actions https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/plans-and-actions/good practices.html and other shining examples
-Set priorities and select joint actions / measures through a participatory approach among municipalities and stakeholders
-Specify timing, clear responsibilities, governance, budget and financing sources of each joint action
-Perform regular reviews of the Joint Actions through official CoM monitoring (at least one every two years) and intermediate internal monitoring
-Update joint actins considering changes and goals of the group of municipalities

1.3.5 Conclusion

The next step in the construction of the actions concerns the Plan approval and the population's and stakeholders' awareness strengthening during its implementation phases in order to reorient guidelines and measures of the sectoral plans and programs.
It is desirable to identify periodic verification phases, given the uncertainty of the impacts of climate change and the continuous evolution of scenarios. The adaptation process must therefore provide for new moments of stakeholder involvement, analysis of the adaptation actions carried out and definition of new interventions, moments of monitoring and verification also in the light of the new elements that have emerged from the climate analyzes.

1.3.6 Training materials

Training materials have been prepared for the technical workshops. Materials have been presented by the Lead partner – University of Camerino. Following the meeting, each partner needed to translate materials to the local language and adapt if needed for the targeted area. Materials in English are presented below.

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-Buie, 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 Monteprandone)

2

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.

3

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).

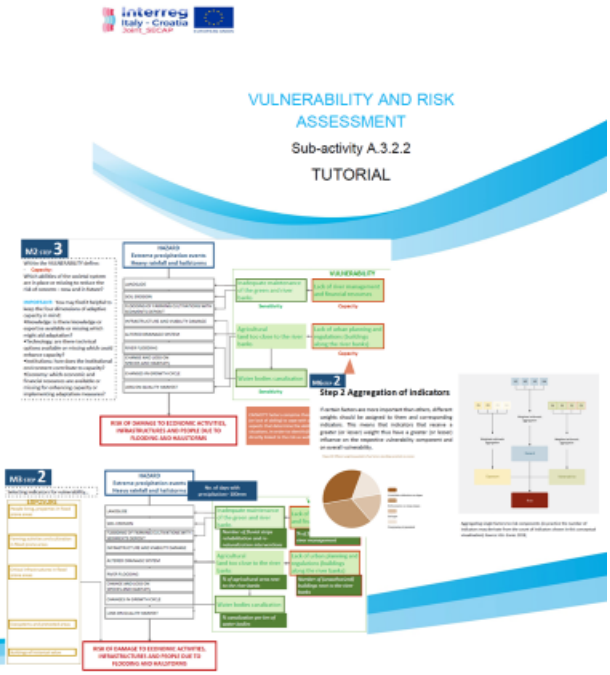
4

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



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	5	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

Hazards Exposure Vulnerability

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)

8

✓ 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 addiction 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 Benedetto	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 Primorje – 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 AGRICOLTUR 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 Ttonto	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, AGRICOLTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICOLTURE & FOREST AND INDUSTRY SECTORS	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT TO POPULATION, TOURISM, AGRICOLTURE & 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	RISKS 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 HEATH AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY PRODUCTION DUE TO DROUGH
Risk Class	I	L	I

PP5 SDEWES	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR THE HEATH SECTOR	RISKS OF DAMAGE FOR WATER SUPPLY	RISK OF DAMAGE FOR TOURISM FOR EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION
Risk Class	I	I	I	I

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	I	I	I

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

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	Brac - Sutivan, Brač - Supetar, Brač - Bol, Brač - Milna, Brač - Selca, Brač - Nerežišća, Brač - Postira, Brač - Pučišća	Brac - Sutivan, Brač - Supetar, Brač - Milna, Brač - Selca, Brač - Nerežišća, Brač - Postira, Brač - Pučišća	Brac - Sutivan, Brač - Supetar, Brač - Bol, Brač - Milna, Brač - Selca, Brač - Nerežišća, Brač - Postira, Brač - Pučišća	Pučišća Brac - Sutivan, Brač - Supetar, Brač - Bol, Brač - Milna, Brač - Selca, Brač - Nerežišća, Brač - Postira, Brač - Pučišća
Risk Class	I L L I I I I L	I I I I L I L	I I I I I L I L	H H H I I I H I

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, Čumbarda, Smokvica, Blato, Vela Luka	City of Korčula, Smokvica, Blato, Vela Luka	City of Korčul, Čumbarda, Smokvica, Blato, Vela Luka	City of Korčul, Čumbarda, Smokvica, Blato, Vela Luka	City of Korčul, Čumbarda, Smokvica, Blato, Vela Luka
Risk Class	I I I I I I I I I H I I I I I I I I H H I I I				

✓ 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

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	!! (Rovigno) !!! 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*	!	+	+	*
	Risk of Drought in farming activities and cultivation	!	+	+	*

European Regional Development Fund

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 Francavilla	Risk to water supply due to extensive drought periods	!!	+	+	*
	Risk of increasing interventions related to heat waves in health sector	!!	+	+	*
	Risk of economic damage to the tourism sector due to extreme weather conditions	!!	+	+	**
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	!!! (Dubrovnik, Supetar, Bol, Milna, Postira) !! (Selca, Nerežišća, Pučišća)	+	+	**
	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 Velalaka	Risk of drought in agriculture	!!	+	+	**
	Risk of fire in forestry	!!! (Karlobag, Starigrad, Brinje) !! (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 selecion of a very wide range of measures was presented with the help of experts; the adaptation mesure 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

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

	Project Partner	Number of focus groups held	Date and format (on site / onfline)	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

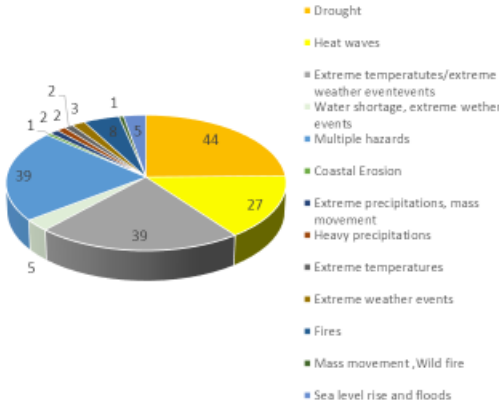
Results

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.

Relationship between the recurring Hazards and the planned adaptation measures

Adaptation measures for specific hazards

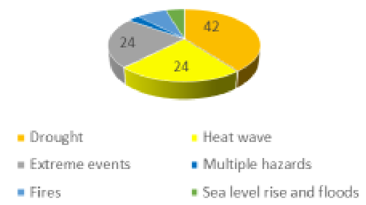


NUMBER OF ADAPTATION MEASURES PROPOSED FOR SPECIFIC HAZARD

Category Hazard	PP1 Ivana	PP2 San Benedetto e d Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP3 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP4 Pescara	PP5 Sdewes	PP6 Primorje - Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split Dalmatia County	PP8 Vukovar	*TOTAL*	%
Drought	8				2	8	9	10	7	44	25 %
Heat wave	4				3	3	7	6	2	27	
Extreme temperatures/and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation)	6	4	5	4	2		6	5	7	39	22 %
Water (hydrologic extreme weather event)		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	

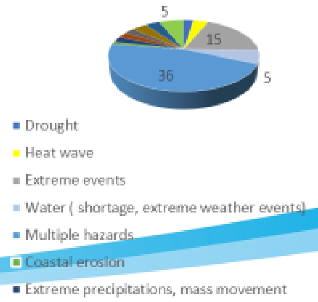
Category Hazard	PP1 Irena	PP5 Sibenik	PP6 Primorje - Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split Dalmatia County	PP8 VelaLuka	TOTAL	%
Drought	8	8	9	10	7	42	40 %
Heat wave	4	5	7	6	2	24	23 %
Extreme temperatures/and extreme weather event (heavy precipitation)	6		6	5	7	24	23 %
Water(shortage,etc. extreme weather events)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

Measures selected -Croatian Target Areas



Category Hazard	PP2 San Benedetto d 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	
Multiple Hazards*	2	17	17		36	50%
Coastal Erosion			1		1	
Extreme precipitation, mass movement		2			2	
Hazy precipitation	2				2	
Extremes Temperatures	2				2	
Extreme Weather event	3				3	
Fires						
Mass movement Wild fire		1			1	
Seal level rise and floods					5	
TOTAL	17	25	23	7	72	

Measures selected - Italian Target Areas



GRAY, GREEN AND SOFT MEASURES

Category	PP1 Rijeka	PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP4 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP5 Ancona	PP6 Primorje-Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split-Dalmatia County	PP8 Virovitica-Podravina County	TOT
Infrastructural measures	8	4	3	5	1	4	11	18	6	52
Non-structural measures	14	9 soft; 4 green	15 soft; 3 green	15 soft; 3 green	3 soft; 3 green	9	11	17	16	126

CROATION TARGET AREAS MEASURES SELECTED BY SECTOR

SECTORS	PP1 Rijeka	PP6 Primorje-Gorski Kotar County	PP7 Split-Dalmatia County	PP8 Virovitica-Podravina County	TOTAL	%
Agriculture and agriculture & Forestry	2	7	2	7	27	
Health	2	2	7	4	21	20%
Water Supply/water management	3	3	9	7	29	27%
Tourism /tourism and economy	4	7	9	5	27	25%
Coastal Belt /coastal management	2		2	1	5	
Spatial Planning and Land Use	3		3	3	9	
Environment & biodiversity, building, environment and biodiversity, tourism						
Building						
Education						
Civil protection and emergency						
Mix						
Transport						
Energy						
ICT						
Forestry and fire protection				4	4	
TOTAL	22	33	27	33	166	

ITALIAN TARGET AREAS MEASURES SELECTED BY SECTOR

SECTORS	PP2 San Benedetto del Tronto	PP3 Abruzzo Region (1)	PP4 Abruzzo Region (2)	PP5 Ancona	TOTAL	%
Agriculture and agriculture & Forestry	2				2	
Health	3				3	
Water Supply/water management						
Tourism /tourism and economy	3		1		3	
Coastal Belt /coastal management						
Spatial Planning and Land Use	2			4	6	
Environment & biodiversity, building, environment and biodiversity, environment and biodiversity, tourism	7	10	7		12	28%
Building	3	1	1		5	
Education	3				3	
Civil protection and emergency	3	1	1		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 Croation 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;

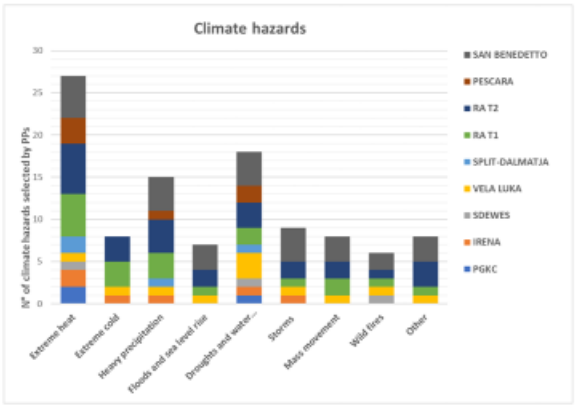
- the SEA, allows SECAP to acquire the meaning of a "container" which verifies, through the SEA process, the coherence of measures and actions for mitigation and adaptation, aligning and "substantiating" proposals and opportunities already conceived or supported by other instruments

- The SEA must be conceived as a process that does “permeates” the Plan and becomes a constructive, evaluative, management and monitoring element.

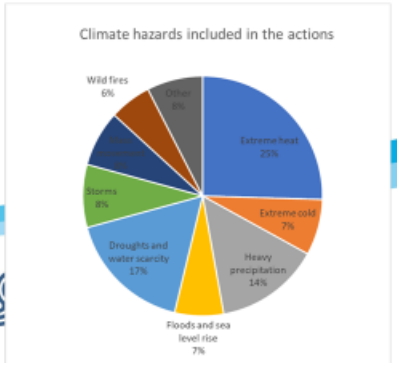
JOINT ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

Results

The list of actions is determinated 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.

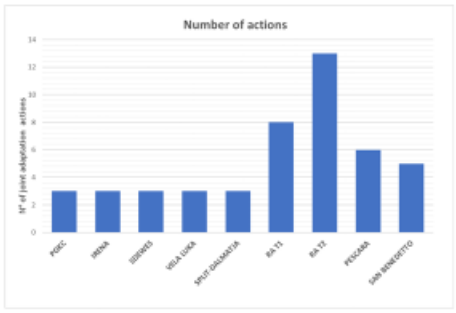


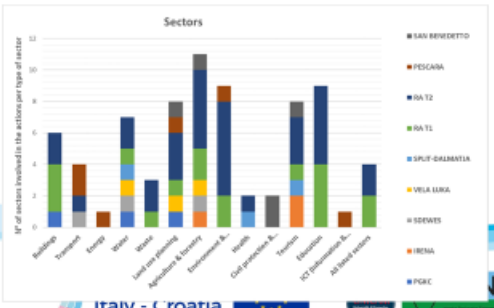
50 joint actions were selected for all 9 target areas (32 for Italy and 18 for Croatia). The proposed joint actions are on adaptation (47) and even mitigation (3) as declared by each partner, but the focus will be on adaptation actions

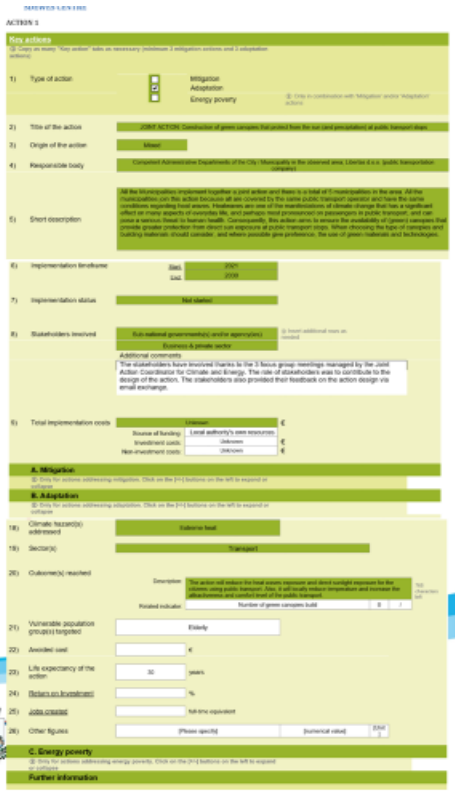


JOINT ACTION IMPLEMENTATION

Results







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

PPs.....
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
PPs.....		

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 implement?
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
PPs.....			

3. 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	
PPs.....				
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?* *specify	Are there any other critical issues that emerged in the application of the methodology?* *specify
PPs.....				

4. Was the methodology used to build the scenario 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				
Was the methodology used to build the scenario effective?	YES	NO	Specify corrections or suggestions for other projects	
PPs.....				
Was the Focus Groups formula successful in moving from the "0" scenario to the optimal scenario?	YES	No	Possible other ways of involving stakeholders	
PPs.....				
How did the selection of stakeholders take place?			Describe how to select:	
PPs.....				
Was the choice of stakeholders satisfactory?	YES	No	Could it be useful to identify some other type of Stakeholders? * * Specify which and why	
PPs.....				
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
PPs.....				
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
PPs.....				
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 tough training lessons can be prepared and delivered locally in Italian or Croatian languages.

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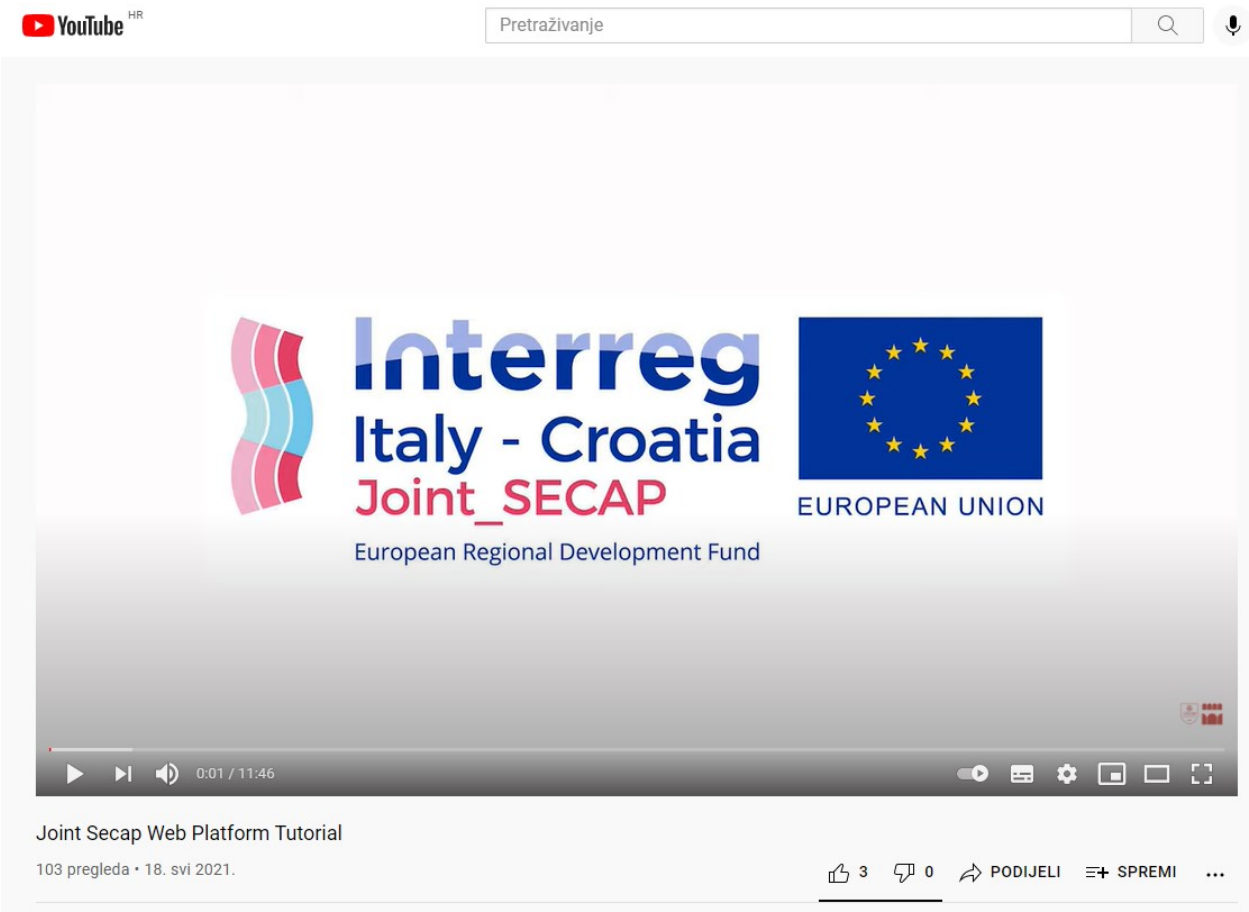
www.italy-croatia.eu/jointsecap

Following the materials, video tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufMSdPDaODA



2. Report on local training workshops

The following text will summarize the activities of the local training workshops and Joint_SECAP Coordinators in their local target areas. The reports of the partners are organized according to the list of the partners from the application form.

2.1 PP1 – IRENA – ISTRIAN REGIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

General info

Topics covered	Presentation of main adaptation measures in the scope of Joint_SECAP project for the pilot area of Municipality of Brtonigla-Verteneglio, City of Buje-Buie and City of Novigrad-Cittanova Results and lessons learned on Joint_SECAP project Video presentation of web platform and showcase of a joint adaptation measure upload EU financing measures possibilities in the new 2021-2027 period Demonstration of SECAP data insertion on the Covenant of Mayors portal Discussion and Q&A
Date	28.06.2021.
Location	Association Community of Italians – Comunita'

	Degli Italiani Verteneglio, Sv. Križ 2, 52474 Brtonigla-Verteneglio
Number of participants	6 – 4 regional public authorities, 2 regional environmental agencies

Objective of the technical workshop

The objective of the capacity building workshop was to gather all the participants previously involved in the Joint SECAP project and to share and disseminate the knowledge gathered during the project duration and to agree on further activities needed after the project end.

Description of the workshop activities

The activities during the workshop consisted of the presentation of main adaptation measures in the scope of Joint_SECAP project for the pilot area of Municipality of Brtonigla-Verteneglio, City of Buje-Buie and City of Novigrad-Cittanova presented by Dino Glavičić from IRENA, where the participants were given some suggestions regarding measure implementation and joint cooperation. This was followed by a presentation on results and lessons learned on Joint_SECAP project showing the general outline and activities of the project, presented by Antonio Franković from IRENA. A video presentation of web platform was then shown to the participants, followed by a showcase of a joint adaptation measure upload. Antonio Franković from IRENA then presented the EU financing measures possibilities in the new 2021-2027 period, where the general outline of the characteristics of the new financing period was presented, as well as possible funds that can be used for financing SECAP measures implementation. Suggestions regarding reading material involving best practices related to EU funds use and step-by-step implementation were also offered to the participants. Antonio Franković then presented further responsibilities and actions needed by the pilot area representatives after the end of the Joint_SECAP project and demonstrated SECAP data insertion on the Covenant of Mayors portal, showcasing step-by-step actions and possible obstacles to SECAP approval by COM. The discussion and Q&A section was held generally around further steps regarding the SECAP

adoption on the City/Municipal councils, data application on the COM portal and responsibilities of each participant.

Discussion and Q&A. The presenters were Dino Glavičić and Antonio Franković, senior associates and project coordinators from IRENA – Istrian Regional Energy Agency.

The participants consisted of members from the selected target areas, Independent administrative officer for project implementation, EU funds and social activities Tea Rakar from Brtonigla and Mayor of Brtonigla Neš Sinožić, Project manager adviser for City of Buje-Buie Sabrina Quarantotto and Independent administrative officer for project implementation and entrepreneurship for the City of Novigrad-Cittanova Corinne Pozzecco.

Results of the technical workshop

Main interests of the participants revolved around financing possibilities in the next financing period, their responsibilities, and duties regarding the Joint_SECAP project and the SECAP documents and expansion of knowledge regarding the COM reporting and monitoring process. Most of the information regarding the mentioned interests was covered in the presentations by IRENA staff and the rest was covered on the discussion/Q&A portion of the workshop.

Technical workshop agenda

TEHNIČKA RADIONICA PROJEKTA JOINT_SECAP

Udruga ZAJEDNICA TALIJANA BRTONIGLA – COMUNITA' DEGLI ITALIANI VERTENEGLIO

Sv. Križ 2, 52474 Brtonigla-Verteneglio (sala na II katu)

28.06.2021.

European Regional Development Fund

www.italy-croatia.eu/Joint_SECAP

12:00-12:10 Registracija

12:10-12:15 Uvodni govor i predstavljanje Joint_SECAP projekta (Antonio Franković - IRENA)

12:15-12:30 Predstavljanje glavnih adaptacijskih mjera u sklopu Joint_SECAP projekta za područje Općine Brtonigla, Grada Buje i Grada Novigrada (Dino Glavičić - IRENA)

12:30-12:50 Rezultati i naučene lekcije na Joint_SECAP projektu (Antonio Franković - IRENA)

12:50-13:00 Predstavljanje Joint_SECAP platforme - video

13:00-13:10 Demonstracija unosa adaptacijske mjere u Joint_SECAP platformu

13:10-13:30 Mogućnosti financiranja mjera iz EU fondova u periodu od 2021-2027 (Antonio Franković - IRENA)

13:30-13:50 Demonstracija unosa SECAP podataka na Covenant of Mayors portalu (Antonio Franković - IRENA)

13:50-14:15 Pitanja i odgovori

14:30 – Ručak

European Regional Development Fund 1

Photos

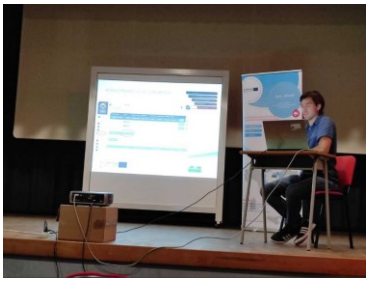
1 Adaptation measures

2 Project results

3 Web platform

4 Financial possibilities

5 COM list of Funds



6 COM data insertion

Annex


Predstavljanje glavnih adaptacijskih mjera u sklopu Joint_SECAP projekta za područje Općine Brtonigla, Grada Buje i Grada Novigrada
Joint_SECAP| IRENA – Istarska Regionalna Energetska Agencija| Dino Glavičić
28 Lipanj 2021
European Regional Development Fund
REZULTATI I NAUČENE LEKCIJE NA JOINT_SECAP PROJEKTU
Evaluacija provedbe Joint_SECAP projekta
Joint_SECAP| IRENA – Istarska Regionalna Energetska Agencija| Antonio Franković
28 Lipanj 2021
European Regional Development Fund
MOGUĆNOSTI FINANCIRANJA MJERA IZ EU FONDOVA U PERIODU OD 2021-2027 GODINE
Joint_SECAP| IRENA – Istarska Regionalna Energetska Agencija| Antonio Franković
28 Lipanj 2021
European Regional Development Fund
DEMONSTRACIJA UNOSA SECAP PODATAKA NA COVENANT OF MAYORS PORTALU
Joint_SECAP| IRENA – Istarska Regionalna Energetska Agencija| Antonio Franković
28 Lipanj 2021
European Regional Development Fund

2.2 PP2 – CITY OF SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO

General info

Topics covered	• Joint_SECAP Project • Covenant of Mayors and SECAP • Description of target area • Risks and vulnerabilities • Scenarios • Financing instruments • Future perspectives • Joint_SECAP platform • Promotion of the project and its results • Distribution of project gadgets
Date	22 JUNE 2021
Location	**AUDITORIUM OF THE MUNICIPALITY G. TEBALDINI** V.le A. DE GASPERI, San Benedetto del Tronto (AP), Italy
Number of participants	26 – 12 representatives of local, regional and national public authorities; 2 associations, 8 NGOs, 3 education and training centers, 1 from general public

Objective of the technical workshop

The meeting was useful to share the experience of the Joint_SECAP project and to explain to the participants (representatives of the main technical and socio-economic categories of the territory) the usefulness of a planning process as detailed as the project itself.

The interventions were aimed at raising awareness of the territory and its vulnerability to extreme events caused by Climate Change.

Attention was paid to demonstrating the usefulness of replicating processes similar to the one developed in Joint_SECAP (seen as good practice) also in similar areas of the regional, national and European territory.

Further attention was given to informing the participants that the capitalisation activities of the project can also be managed in the future through EU funding instruments. Specifically, the opportunities arising from the 2021/2027 EU Programmes were discussed, but also from the PNRR - National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

Description of the workshop activities

The following activities have been carried out during the meeting:

- Opening of the session by the Mayor of the Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto.

- Presentation of the Joint_SECAP project through the projection of the video provided to the partnership by the Lead Partner

- Description of the experience of the Municipalities of Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone and San Benedetto del Tronto, methodological path and results obtained in the JointSecap Project by the project collaborator Serena Sgariglia.

- Description of the joint actions in the adaptation plan, implementation perspectives and available funding instruments. Focus on the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the 2021/2027 Community Programmes by Project Manager Sergio Trevisani.

- Presentation of the Joint_Secap Platform, its structure and capabilities, and screening of the Joint_Secap Platform tutorial video.

- Presentation to the public of the Joint_SECAP promotional video of the Municipalities of Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone and San Benedetto del Tronto.

- Presentation of the Index of the document "The participation of the territory in the Joint_SECAP of Riviera delle Palme" that will divulge the experience of the 4 municipalities, of the focus groups and of the participatory process promoted in the Joint_SECAP project, also after its closure.

The meeting was attended by local representatives of the main environmental associations, such as Legambiente, Questione Natura and Coordinamento "Fermiamo il consumo di suolo, rigeneriamo la città" (Stop soil consumption, regenerate the city). The representatives of the

city's neighbourhood committees were also present as representatives of the citizenry. Representatives of important local consortia such as AATO5 and BIM also attended the event.

Local, technical and political representatives of the Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto and of the 3 Municipalities of the local network (Grottammare, Cupra Marittima and Monteprandone) also attended the event.

Results of the technical workshop

The interest of the participants in the project, the implementation methodologies and the lessons learnt appeared to be very strong. The sensitivity of the audience to Climate Change issues was evident in the questions asked and the proposals for future collaboration. The issue of Climate Change is very much felt on the ground, as occasional extreme weather events cause obvious damage that everyone can witness. It has also become common knowledge, which emerged during the meeting, that such phenomena are increasing in frequency and intensity.

Those present asked questions about future development prospects and the usefulness and advisability of working together. The need for this was evident both in terms of the geomorphological and socio-economic issues of the area, and in terms of easier access to funds in the case of consolidated partnerships.

Particular attention was paid to European and national funding instruments that could support the implementation of the adaptation plan.

Participants became aware of the importance of involving local stakeholders in order to guarantee the planning of shared actions on the territory with the aim of avoiding choices imposed from above. Participation in working tables and focus groups proved to be the best choice to allow citizens to feel part of the action and promoter of change in the territory. In this regard, the participants' interventions suggested the need to work according to the proposed methodology in the future.

Technical workshop agenda

Joint_SECAP Project
Seminario finale

Programma

AUDITORIUM COMUNALE G. TEBALDINI
V.le A. DE GASPERI, San Benedetto del Tronto

22 GIUGNO 2021

16:00 Registrazione dei partecipanti

16.15 Saluti del Sindaco di San Benedetto del Tronto **Pasqualino Piunti**

16:30 Video del progetto *Joint_SECAP*

16:40 Progetto JointSecap: l'esperienza dei Comuni di Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone e San Benedetto del Tronto, percorso metodologico e risultati ottenuti
Serena Sgariglia *Collaboratore Progetto Joint_SECAP*

17:15 Le azioni congiunte: prospettive di attuazione e strumenti di finanziamento a disposizione: Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza e i Programmi Comunitari 2021/2027
Sergio Trevisani *Project manager Joint_SECAP* dei Comuni di Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone e San Benedetto del Tronto

17:45 Video tutorial della Piattaforma Joint_Secap (in loop)

17:50 Presentazione del Video promozionale di *Joint_SECAP* dei Comuni di Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone e San Benedetto del Tronto

18:00 Chiusura lavori

European Regional Development Fund

www.italy-croatia.eu/web/jointsecap

Photos

The auditorium during the Joint_SECAP project presentation

The auditorium during the Joint_SECAP project presentation

Group photo

Annex

The first page of the presentation "JointSecap Project: the experience of the Municipalities of Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone and San Benedetto del Tronto, methodological path and results obtained. Serena Sgariglia Collaborator Joint_SECAP Project".

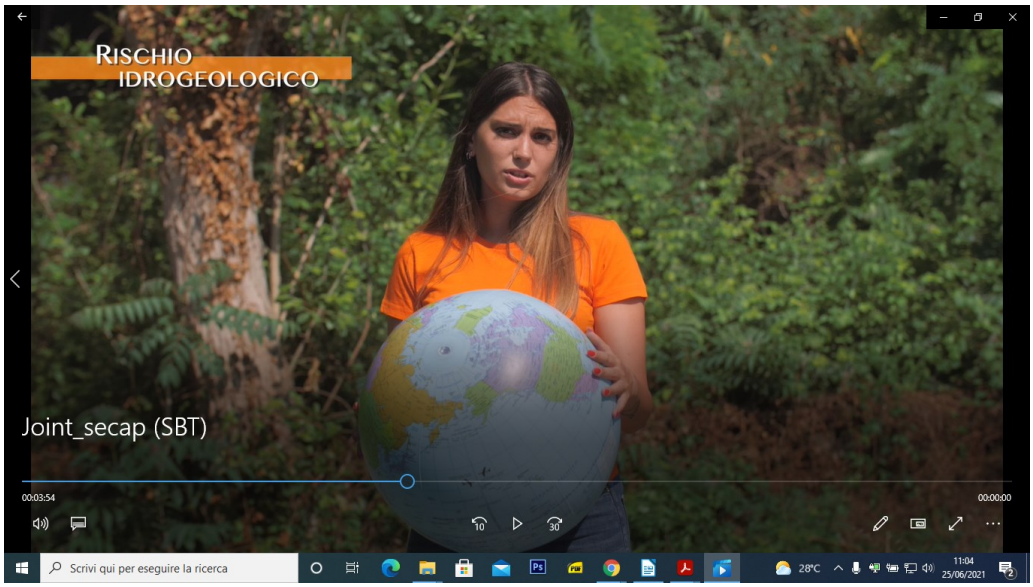
The first page of the presentation "Joint Actions: implementation perspectives and available funding instruments: National Recovery and Resilience Plan and 2021/2027 European Community Programmes by Sergio Trevisani- Project manager of Joint_SECAP of the Municipalities of Cupra Marittima, Grottammare, Monteprandone and San Benedetto del Tronto".

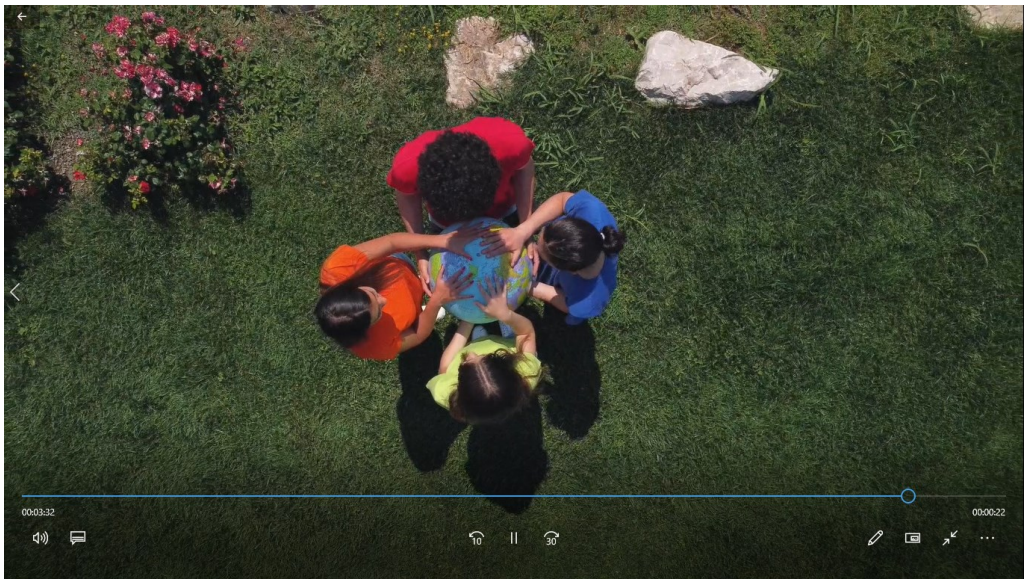
Distributed gadgets

Opening words of the video projected at the meeting.
The document was provided by the Lead partner for the presentation of the Joint_SECAP project.

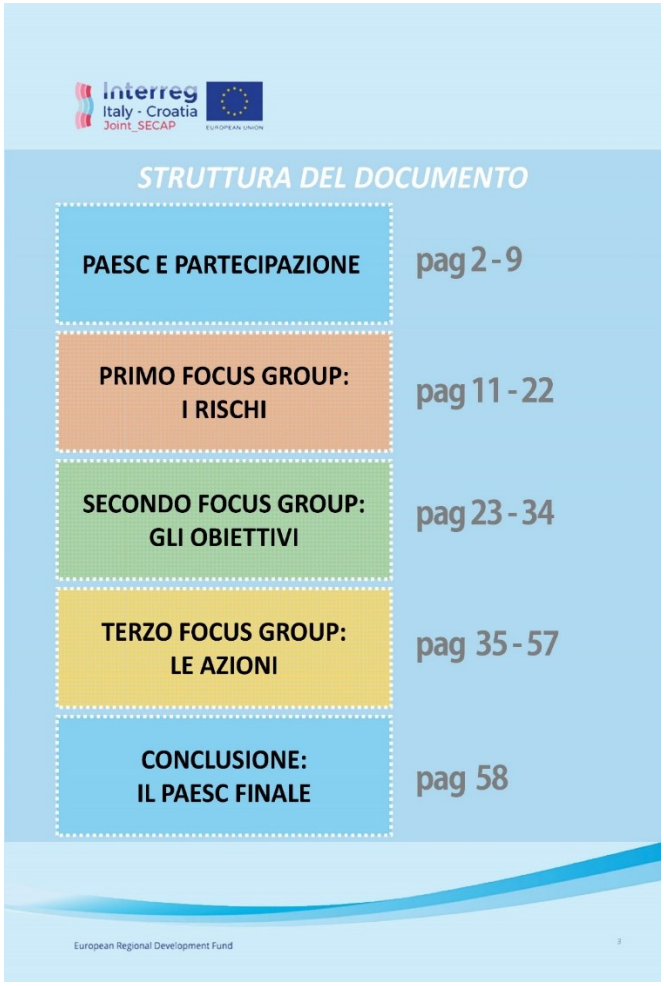
A part from the Video displayed at the meeting.

The document was provided by the Lead partner for the presentation of the Platform developed in the Joint_SECAP.





Some extracts from the video played at the meeting.
The document was drafted by the Municipality of San Benedetto del Tronto as an alternative to the Study Visit activities and aims to promote an active awareness among the younger generations on the issues related to Climate Change and the management of its effects on the territory.



Presentation of the Index of the document "The participation of the territory in the Joint_SECAP of Riviera delle Palme" that will divulge the experience of the four municipalities, of the focus groups and of the participatory process promoted in the Joint_SECAP project, also after its closure. The index shows the structure of the document, that is: PAESC and participation, Frist focus Group- Risks, Second Focus Group- Objectives, Third Focus Group – Actions, and Conclusion- The final PAESC.

2.3 PP3 – ABRUZZO REGION

General info

Topics covered	The adaptation actions in the three pilot areas of Abruzzo region and financial opportunities
Date	25 June 2021
Location	Pescara – web platform Go To Webinar
Number of participants	45 - 23 representatives of local, regional and national public authorities (3 from Abruzzo region); 9 representatives of universities or education centers, 5 NGOs, 6 SMEs, 2 citizens

Objective of the technical workshop

The aim was to transfer and share with the regional stakeholders the main project data and information with particular attention to the adaptation actions of the three pilot areas of Abruzzo Region (the two target areas identified directly by Abruzzo Region, one coastal and ne hilly, and the one identified by the Municipality of Pescara) and the project platform. Moreover, aim of the event was to discuss the recent public funding opportunities for the joint adaptation actions of the above mentioned target areas, with focus on the structural funds 2021-2027 and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan focusing the projects submitted by Abruzzo Region after consultation with regional stakeholders, including municipalities.

Desciption of the workshop activities

The workshop has been held on web platform from 10:00 to 12:00 a.m. After the greetings from the authorities from Abruzzo Region and the Municipality of Pescara, the moderator, Mr. Francesco Cuddemi of the municipality of Pescara, made a short introduction on the costs that

climate change is representing for companies according to a recent study carried out by the Observatory on Climate Finance of the Politecnico di Milano. 7 presentations have then followed:

- **The new European programming period 2021-2027 of Abruzzo Region**, by Ms. Emanuela Grimaldi, Director of Department of the Presidency of Abruzzo Region. She has highlighted the participatory process implemented by Abruzzo Region for the identification of the objectives and priorities of the structural funds and that the new Partnership Agreement between the Italian Government and the EU Commission will be signed in September 2021. Then the document will be shared with the territory and qualified stakeholders during ad hoc meetings. The 5 policy objectives of the Cohesion Policy 2021-2027 are: 1. a more competitive and smarter Europe; 2. a greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy; 3. A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility; 4. a more social and inclusive Europe; 5. Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories. These objectives are focused on key objectives and are the thematic concentration on those most relevant for competitive and future-proof Europe. It has been highlighted the importance of the reaching of climate targets.
- **The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR). Funding opportunities**, by Ms. Antonella Tollis, Head of the Communication Office for European and National Funds of Abruzzo Region. Focus has been made of the green transition and the projects candidated by Abruzzo Region further to a participatory and consultation process with municipalities and stakeholders. She has highlighted the participatory process implemented by Abruzzo Region for the identification of the objectives and priorities of the structural funds and that the new Partnership Agreement between the Italian Government and the EU Commission will be signed in September 2021. Then the document will be shared with the territory and qualified stakeholders during ad hoc meetings. The 5 policy objectives of the Cohesion Policy 2021-2027 are: 1. a more competitive and smarter Europe; 2. a greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy; 3. A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility; 4. a more social and inclusive Europe; 5. Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories. These objectives are focused on key objectives and are the thematic concentration on those most relevant for competitive and future-proof Europe. It has been highlighted the importance of the reaching of climate targets.

- **The JOINT SECAP project: objectives, actions, and results**, by Mr. Timothy Brownlee and Ms. Piera Pellegrino, both from University of Camerino working team (who replaced Prof. Rosalba D'Onofrio, project coordinator). A general overview of the project objectives, actions, lessons learnt, methodologies developed, and achievements has been made. The whole process towards the realization of the joint secaps of the target areas (report on risks and vulnerability; focus groups; scenario zero and optimal scenario; S.E.A. guidelines and preliminary scoping report; identification of actions) has been described in order to train the participants on how to make a secap;
- **The adaptation actions of the target areas of the Abruzzo Region - Target Area 1 (Municipalities of Penne, Elice, Castilenti, Castiglione M. R.); Target Area 2 (Municipalities of Silvi, Pineto, Roseto, Giulianova, Mosciano Sant'Angelo)**, by Ms. Chiara Barchiesi, Joint Action Coordinator for Abruzzo Region and Technical Assistance to the Service of Energy and EU office of Abruzzo Region. The methodology used to get list of actions as well as the description of all identified actions for both target areas have been presented. Between them, the importance of involving stakeholders has been particularly stressed. Within the project, they have been reached through focus groups, direct contact and through a questionnaire which has been prepared by Abruzzo Region and the external experts involved in the project. Their involvement is in line with the participatory process implemented by Abruzzo Region for the new programming period 2021-2027 (structural funds) and for identifying the projects to be candidate within PNRR. Between the adaptation actions of the Joint SECAPS of the two target areas, it is worth to highlight those related to forestation, water scarcity and management and hydrogeological instability. Awareness and information actions are really relevant.
- **The adaptation actions of the target area of the Municipality of Pescara (Pescara, Montesilvano, Spoltore, San Giovanni Teatino, Francavilla and Chieti)**, by Prof. Piero Di Carlo, expert in detection, analysis, monitoring of the effects of climate change for the Municipality of Pescara. The methodology used to get list of actions as well as the description of all identified actions for the target area have been presented.
- **The evaluation process of the JOINT SECAP PROJECT** presented by Mr. Danilo di Pietro, appointed expert of AGENA (Public Agency for energy and the environment of the province of Teramo) by Abruzzo Region. A presentation has been made on the evaluation document made both Abruzzo Region and the Municipality of Pescara (in the person of

Francesco Cuddemi, expert in the analysis of the legal-economic context and in the monitoring and control processes of public systems for the Municipality of Pescara). The presented document included thus two interpretations from different points of view. On the one hand, the evaluation and perception of the SWOTs offered by the project by a Municipality and on the other hand, those offered by a supra-territorial body such as the Region. The discussion made it possible to have, in this way, a complete picture of the difficulties and challenges that require the development of a SECAP at various levels of government.

- **The web platform of the JOINT SECAP PROJECT**, by Prof. Paolo Fusero, expert in capacity building and construction of scenarios in planning processes for the Municipality of Pescara. The presentation of the project's web platform gave listeners the opportunity to learn about a ready and easy-to-use tool for Municipalities interested in developing a SECAP even in joint modalities.

Participants mostly came from municipalities of Abruzzo Region, Universities, Centres of Environmental Education, Environmental Associations and Agencies.

Results of the technical workshop

The topics covered during the seminar and the materials available allowed the participants to receive many information, above all:

- Adaptation to climate change and energy/environment transition are at the core of both the regional new programming period and the Italian PNRR and thus funding are available for adaptation actions and measures. The actions foreseen in the joint PAESCs of the two target areas of Abruzzo Region are absolutely coherent with the priorities of the above mentioned financing tools (e.g. coastal erosion, hydrogeological instability, drought, water scarcity and water supply issues). As such, the 9 municipalities involved in the project have the opportunity to apply to some of those funding to implement the actions foreseen in the plans. This is an important result which has been reached thanks to the cooperation and involvement of Abruzzo Region, municipalities and stakeholders. To identify actions to be implemented to tackle the real exigencies of the territory, it is alienable to enhance such a cooperation and dialogue;

- It is clear that the two joint PAESCs are “living tools” and the foreseen actions need to be continuously reviewed and updated also in the light of the available financing tools and regional strategies and plans. Abruzzo Region is still available to receive further projects and proposals by the municipalities on the basis of their needs in the view of the new programming period approval and the PNRR opportunities;

- Regional municipalities and all participants are aware of the project results, achievements and the developed tools which are at their disposal (JS platform, documents such as the methodology for the risk analysis, etc…). In particular, municipalities which have not been directly involved in the Joint_SECAP project, have learnt how to identify the joint adaptation actions and about the Joint Secap platform which is at their disposal and hich can help them in such a process.

Technical workshop agenda

PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP

Joint Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation in coastal areas

Le azioni di adattamento delle tre aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento.

Evento di capacity building

25/06/2021 – ore 10:00 - videoconferenza

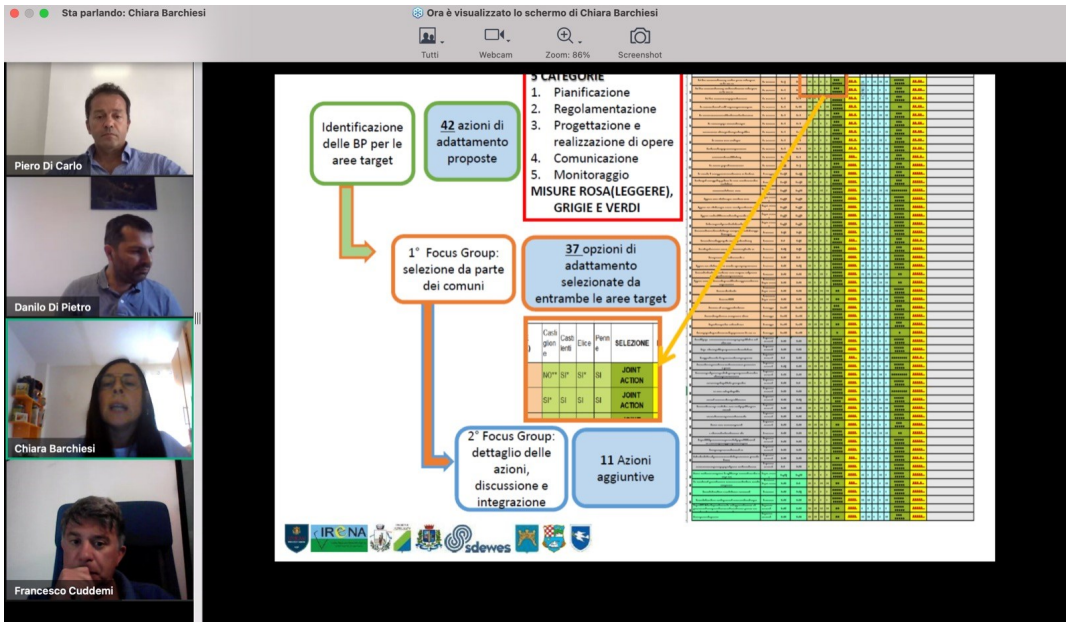
AGENDA

h. 10.00	INTRODUZIONE AI LAVORI E SALUTI ISTITUZIONALI
h. 10.10	LA NUOVA PROGRAMMAZIONE 2021-2027 *Emanuela Grimaldi*, Direttore Dipartimento della Presidenza della Regione Abruzzo
h. 10.25	IL PIANO NAZIONALE DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA (PNRR). OPPORTUNITA' DI FINANZIAMENTO *Antonella Tollis*, Responsabile Ufficio Comunicazione fondi europei e nazionali della Regione Abruzzo
h. 10.40	IL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP: OBIETTIVI, AZIONI E RISULTATI *Rosalba D'Onofrio*, Università di Camerino, Coordinatrice del progetto Joint_SECAP
h. 10.50	LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELLE AREE TARGET DELLA REGIONE ABRUZZO – Area Target 1 (*Comuni di Penne, Elice, Castilenti, Castiglione M. R.*); Area Target 2 (*Comuni di Silvi, Pineto, Roseto, Giulianova, Mosciano Sant'Angelo*) *Chiara Barchiesi*, Assistenza Tecnica Ufficio Programmi a Gestione Diretta e Cooperazione, Regione Abruzzo
h. 11.00	LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELL'AREA TARGET DEL COMUNE DI PESCARA (*Pescara, Montesilvano, Spoltore, Francavilla, San Giovanni Teatino, Chieti*) *Piero Di Carlo*, Esperto in rilevazione, analisi, monitoraggio degli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici per il Comune di Pescara
h. 11.10	IL PROCESSO DI VALUTAZIONE DEL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP *Francesco Cuddemi*, Esperto nell'analisi di contesto giuridico- economico e nei processi di monitoraggio e controllo dei sistemi pubblici per il Comune di Pescara *Danilo di Pietro*, AG.EN.A., Agenzia per l'Energia e l'Ambiente della Provincia di Teramo
h.11.20	LA PIATTAFORMA DEL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP *Paolo Fusero*, Esperto in capacity building e costruzione scenari in processi di pianificazione per il Comune di Pescara
h. 11.30	DIBATTITO
h. 12.00	CHIUSURA DEI LAVORI

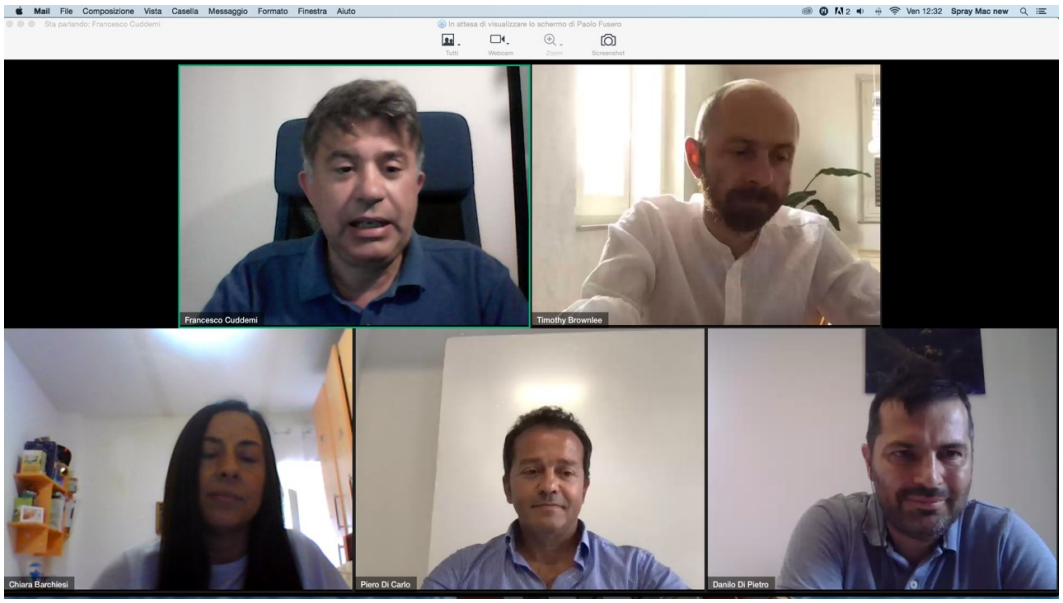
Modera: Francesco Cuddemi, Comune di Pescara

Photos

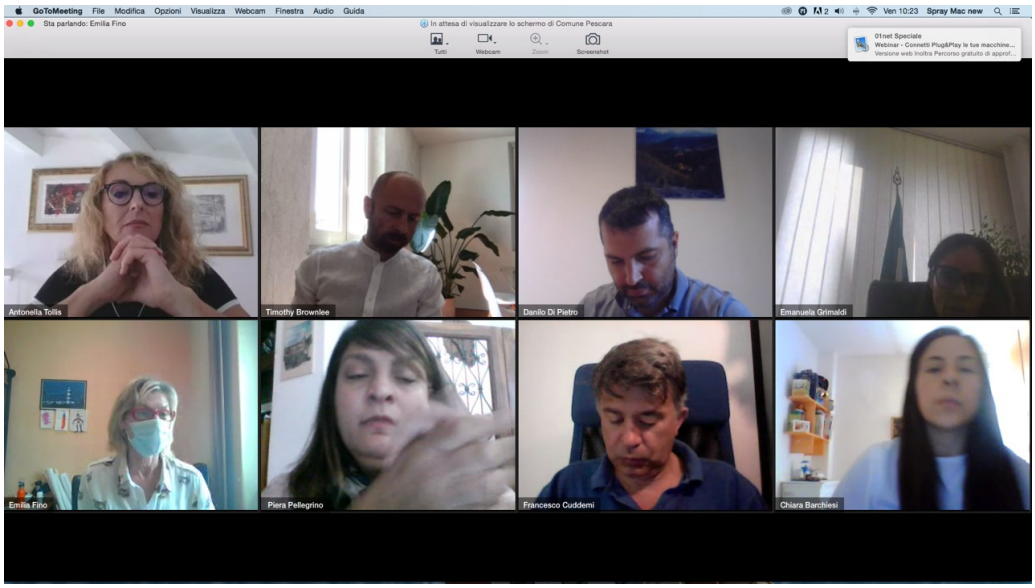
Workshop presentation by Chiara Barchiesi, Abruzzo Region – List of Joint Actions



Intervention by Francesco Cuddemi, Pescara Municipality

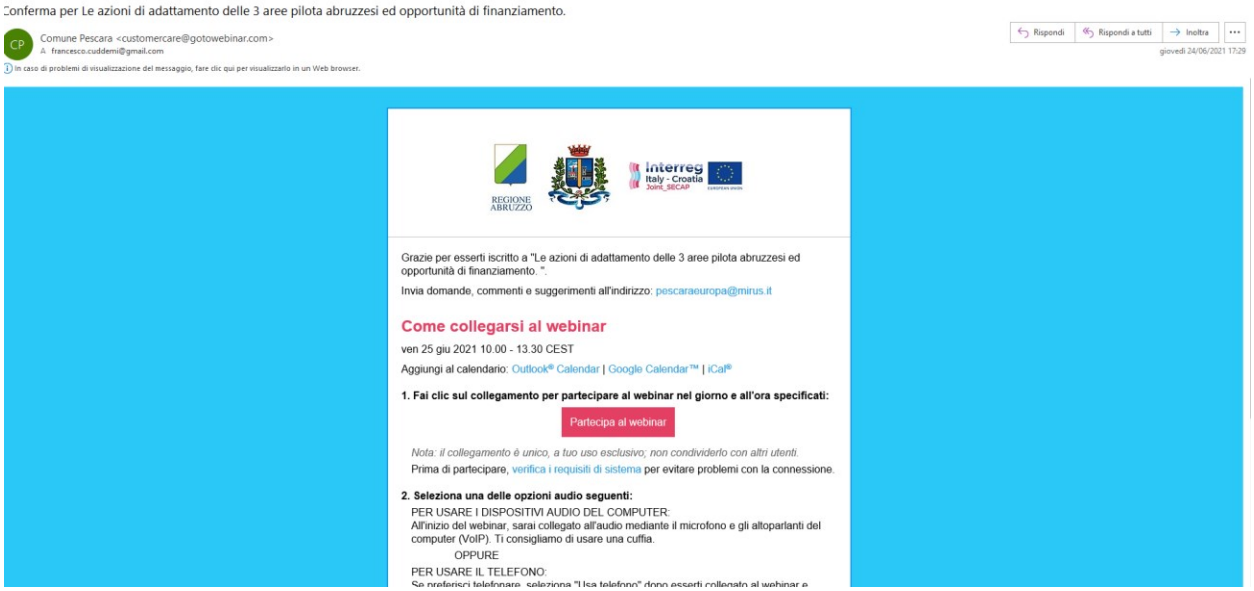


View of the seminar speakers



Annexes

ANNEX I – CONFIRMATION RECEIVED AFTER REGISTRATION TO THE WORKSHOP



Conferma per Le azioni di adattamento delle 3 aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento.

Comune Pescara <customercare@gotowebinar.com>
A francesco.cuddemi@gmail.com

Rispondi | Rispondi a tutti | Inoltra
giovedì 24/06/2021 17:29

In caso di problemi di visualizzazione del messaggio, fare clic qui per visualizzarlo in un Web browser.

REGIONE ABRUZZO

Grazie per esserti iscritto a "Le azioni di adattamento delle 3 aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento. ".

Invia domande, commenti e suggerimenti all'indirizzo: pescaraeuropa@mirus.it

Come collegarsi al webinar

ven 25 giu 2021 10.00 - 13.30 CEST

Aggiungi al calendario: Outlook® Calendar | Google Calendar™ | iCal®

1. Fai clic sul collegamento per partecipare al webinar nel giorno e all'ora specificati:

Partecipa al webinar

Nota: il collegamento è unico, a tuo uso esclusivo; non condividerlo con altri utenti.

Prima di partecipare, verifica i requisiti di sistema per evitare problemi con la connessione.

2. Seleziona una delle opzioni audio seguenti:

PER USARE I DISPOSITIVI AUDIO DEL COMPUTER:
All'inizio del webinar, sarai collegato all'audio mediante il microfono e gli altoparlanti del computer (VoIP). Ti consigliamo di usare una cuffia.

OPPURE

PER USARE IL TELEFONO:

ANNEX II – REMINDER SENT TO ALL REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

REGIONE ABRUZZO

Promemoria: sei un esperto per "Le azioni di adattamento delle 3 aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento. ", che inizierà fra 1 giorno, in data:

ven 25 giu 2021 10.00 - 13.30 CEST

Aggiungi al calendario: Outlook® Calendar | Google Calendar™ | iCal®

Invia domande, commenti e suggerimenti all'indirizzo: pescaraeuropa@mirus.it

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Prima di partecipare, verifica i requisiti di sistema per evitare problemi con la connessione.

2. Seleziona una delle opzioni audio seguenti:

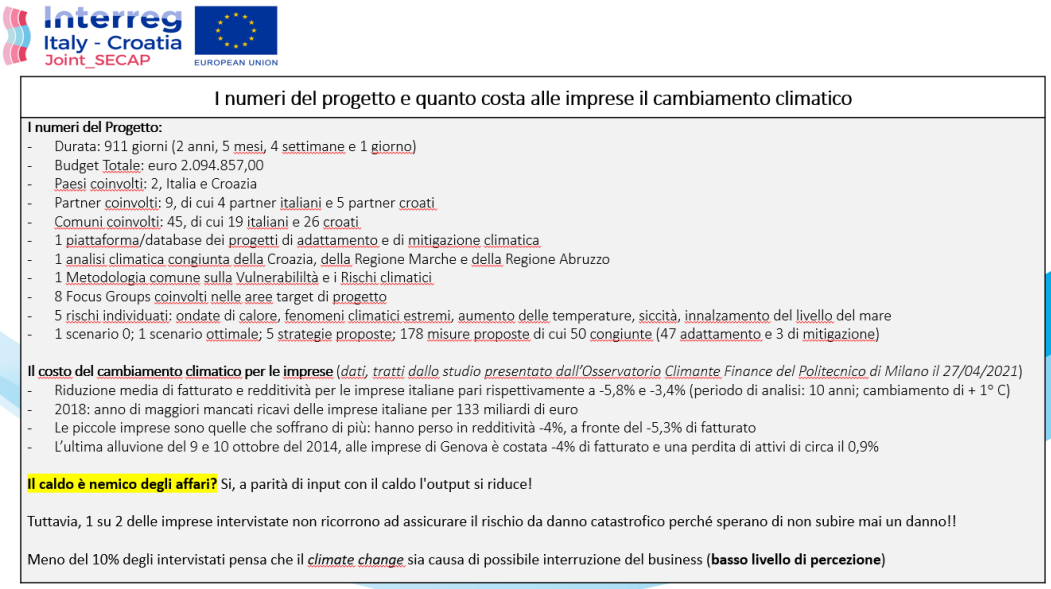
PER USARE I DISPOSITIVI AUDIO DEL COMPUTER:
All'inizio del webinar, sarai collegato all'audio mediante il microfono e gli altoparlanti del computer (VoIP). Ti consigliamo di usare una cuffia.

OPPURE

PER USARE IL TELEFONO:
Se preferisci telefonare, seleziona "Usa telefono" dopo esserti collegato al webinar e chiama uno dei numeri riportati di seguito.
Italia: +39 0 230 57 81 73
Codice accesso: 912-325-933
PIN audio: mostrato dopo il collegamento al webinar

ID webinar: 691-627-899

ANNEX III – Presentation of Mr. Cuddemi



I numeri del progetto e quanto costa alle imprese il cambiamento climatico

I numeri del Progetto:

- Durata: 911 giorni (2 anni, 5 mesi, 4 settimane e 1 giorno)
- Budget Totale: euro 2.094.857,00
- Paesi coinvolti: 2, Italia e Croazia
- Partner coinvolti: 9, di cui 4 partner italiani e 5 partner croati
- Comuni coinvolti: 45, di cui 19 italiani e 26 croati
- 1 piattaforma/database dei progetti di adattamento e di mitigazione climatica
- 1 analisi climatica congiunta della Croazia, della Regione Marche e della Regione Abruzzo
- 1 Metodologia comune sulla Vulnerabilità e i Rischi climatici
- 8 Focus Groups coinvolti nelle aree target di progetto
- 5 rischi individuati: ondate di calore, fenomeni climatici estremi, aumento delle temperature, siccità, innalzamento del livello del mare
- 1 scenario 0; 1 scenario ottimale; 5 strategie proposte; 178 misure proposte di cui 50 congiunte (47 adattamento e 3 di mitigazione)

Il costo del cambiamento climatico per le imprese (*dati, tratti dallo studio presentato dall'Osservatorio Climante Finance del Politecnico di Milano il 27/04/2021*)

- Riduzione media di fatturato e redditività per le imprese italiane pari rispettivamente a -5,8% e -3,4% (periodo di analisi: 10 anni; cambiamento di + 1° C)
- 2018: anno di maggiori mancati ricavi delle imprese italiane per 133 miliardi di euro
- Le piccole imprese sono quelle che soffrano di più: hanno perso in redditività -4%, a fronte del -5,3% di fatturato
- L'ultima alluvione del 9 e 10 ottobre del 2014, alle imprese di Genova è costata -4% di fatturato e una perdita di attivi di circa il 0,9%

Il caldo è nemico degli affari? Si, a parità di input con il caldo l'output si riduce!

Tuttavia, 1 su 2 delle imprese intervistate non ricorrono ad assicurare il rischio da danno catastrofico perché sperano di non subire mai un danno!!

Meno del 10% degli intervistati pensa che il ***climate change*** sia causa di possibile interruzione del business (**basso livello di percezione**)

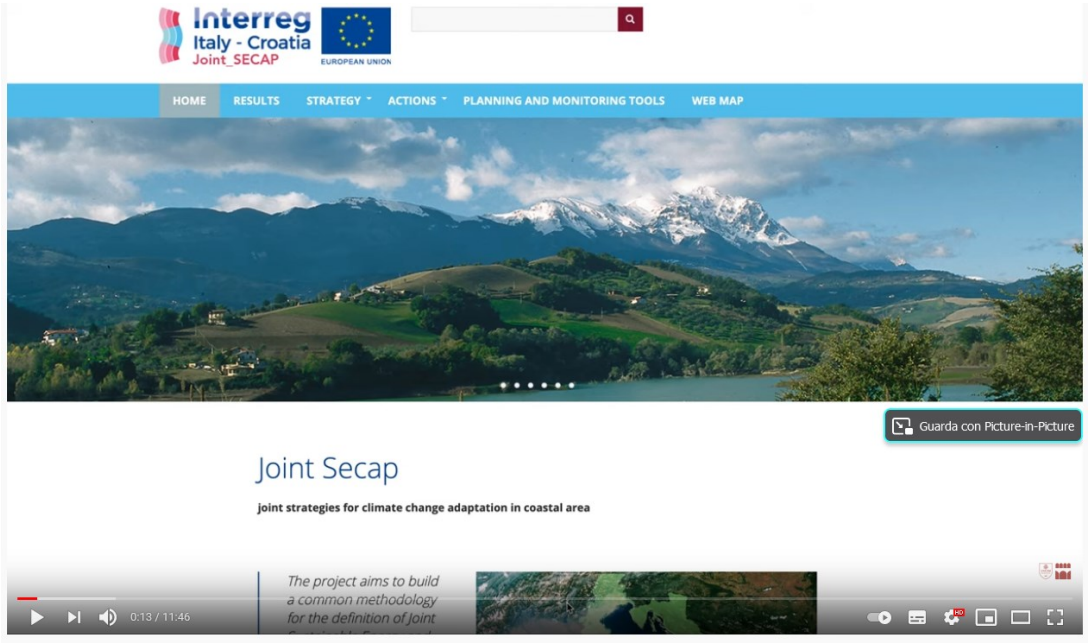
ANNEX IV – PRESENTATION OF UNIVERSITY OF CAMERINO

ANNEX V – PRESENTATION OF ABRUZZO REGION

ANNEX VI – PRESENTATION OF MUNICIPALITY OF PESCARA

ANNEX VII – PRESENTATION ON THE EVALUATION PROCESS (MR. DI PIETRO)

ANNEX VIII – THE JS TUTORIAL PRESENTED TO THE AUDIENCE



Joint Secap Web Platform Tutorial

Promotion of the event in regional and local newspapers, websites and social media

- PUBLICATION IN THE DAILY NEWSPAPER “IL CENTRO” (PAPER)

Cambiamenti del clima, oggi video-convegno

Un'occasione per raccontare l'esperienza della Regione Abruzzo e del Comune di Pescara, insieme agli altri comuni abruzzesi coinvolti, nella realizzazione di piani congiunti di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici. È in programma oggi dalle 10 l'appuntamento di capacity building, in videoconferenza, per illustrare il progetto Joint-Secap-Joint Strategies for climate change adaptation in coastal areas finanziato dal Programma Ue Interreg Italia-Croazia. Ad aprire i lavori sarà Emanuela Grimaldi, direttore del dipartimento della presidenza della Regione Abruzzo. Verranno illustrate le azioni di adattamento individuate, le possibilità di finanziamento e la piattaforma del progetto. Saranno presentati la nuova programmazione regionale 2021-2027 e il Piano nazionale di ripresa e resilienza nella parte della transizione verde ed energetica. Per il Comune di Pescara, interverrà la funzionaria Ester Zazzero. Parteciperanno Massimiliano Roma, Rosalba D'Onofrio e Salvatore Corroppolo.

- PUBLICATION IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER “LA CITTA’” (PAPER)

Regione e Comune di Pescara presentano il progetto UE Joint_Secap

PESCARA - La Regione Abruzzo e il Comune di Pescara, oggi, venerdì 25 giugno alle ore 10.00, terranno un evento di capacity building, in videoconferenza, per illustrare il progetto Joint_SECAP - Joint Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal Areas. Finanziato dal Programma UE Interreg Italia – Croazia, mira a identificare strategie per l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici e a sviluppare Piani di Azione per l'Energia Sostenibile e il Clima (PAESC) congiunti, in 9 territori adriatici, in Italia e Croazia, di cui ben tre abruzzesi.
Ad aprire i lavori sarà Emanuela Grimaldi, direttore del dipartimento della Presidenza della Regione Abruzzo (in allegato il programma dettagliato dell'evento). Per l'occasione verranno illustrate le azioni di adattamento individuate, le possibilità di finanziamento e la piattaforma del progetto. Verranno inoltre presentati la nuova programmazione regionale 2021-2027 e il Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza (PNRR) con particolare attenzione alla transizione verde ed energetica. L'incontro è dunque un'occasione per raccontare l'esperienza della Regione Abruzzo e del Comune di Pescara, insieme agli altri comuni abruzzesi coinvolti, nella realizzazione di piani congiunti di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici; trasferire a tutte le realtà locali il know-how acquisito; confrontarsi ulteriormente con gli stakeholder sulle azioni individuate e dibattere sulle opportunità di finanziamento sul tema Climate Change per tutti i territori. L'analisi dei rischi e delle vulnerabilità svolta nei territori identificati da Joint_SECAP mostra come gli eventi climatici impattino sui settori economico e sociale, alimentando il bisogno di abbandonare la logica della pianificazione a livello municipale per spostarsi verso una pianificazione a livello distrettoriale, sempre tenendo conto delle specificità e delle realtà locali. Ed è qui che tale progetto UE dimostra la sua importanza e validità proponendosi come buona prassi non solo nella governance multilivello, ma anche nello sviluppo di metodologie condivise e nella definizione di strategie e misure di adattamento al cambiamento climatico in 2 Paesi con aree climatiche omogenee.

- EXAMPLES OF PULICATION IN THE WEBPAGES

https://www.regione.abruzzo.it/system/files/avvisi/154546/js-programma-capacity-building-event-25-6-2021.pdf

https://www.abruzzoeconomiaonline.it/home/si-conclude-il-progetto-comunitario-joint_secap-regione-abruzzo-e-comune-di-pescara-illustrano-i-risultati/

https://www.pescaranews.net/notizie/attualita/28169/la-regione-abruzzo-ed-il-comune-di-pescara-presentano-il-progetto-ue-joint_secap

https://www.viverepescara.it/2021/06/24/regione-abruzzo-e-comune-di-pescara-presentano-il-progetto-ue-joint_secap/980582

https://www.abruzzooggi.it/news/eventi/webinar-sui-cambiamenti-climatici-25-giugno-2020/

https://www.lacerbaonline.it/articoli-2/politica-articoli-2/pescara-progetto-ue-joint_secap-video-conferenza-di-le-azioni-di-adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-delle-tre-aree-pilota-abruzzesi-e-le-opportunita-di-finanziamento/

https://www.abruzzonews.eu/pescara-joint-secap-webinar-progetto-ue-25-giugno-2020-600596.html

- FACEBOOK AND INSTAGRAM - EXAMPLES


11:27
WhatsApp
4G
AA
facebook.com
Facebook Watch
Bandi&Risorse Regione Abruzzo
June 24 at 12:00 PM
DOMANI, VENERDI' 25 GIUGNO ORE 10, IL WEBINAR SUL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP
L'importanza del progetto #Joint_SECAP come buona prassi nella definizione di strategie e misure di adattamento al cambiamento climatico in due Paesi con aree climatiche omogenee.
Se ne parlerà domani durante il webinar organizzato dalla Regione Abruzzo e dal Comune di Pescara.
Per iscriversi: https://bit.ly/3xyPhkn
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June 24 at 8:52 AM
LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELLE 3 AREE PILOTA ABRUZZESI E LE OPPORTUNITA' DI FINANZIAMENTO DOMANI IN UN WEBINAR
Domani, venerdì 25 giugno alle ore 10, la Regione Abruzzo e il Comune di Pescara illustreranno il progetto Joint_SECAP (Interreg Italia-Croazia), le azioni di adattamento individuate, le possibilità di finanziamento delle azioni e la piattaforma del progetto.
Verrà inoltre presentata la nuova programmazione regionale 2021-2027.
L'evento si svolgerà on-line sulla piattaforma GoTo Webinar.
Per iscriversi: https://bit.ly/3xyPhkn
WORKSHOP
PROGETTO JOINT SECAP
REGIONE ABRUZZO
La Regione Abruzzo e il Comune di Pescara hanno il piacere di invitarla a workshop:
LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELLE 3 AREE PILOTA ABRUZZESI ED OPPORTUNITÀ DI FINANZIAMENTO.
25 Giugno 2021 ore 10:00

2.4 PP4 – MUNICIPALITY OF PESCARA

General info

Topics covered	The adaptation actions in the three pilot areas of Abruzzo region and financial opportunities
Date	25 June 2021
Location	Pescara – web platform Go To Webinar
Number of participants	45 - 23 representatives of local, regional and national public authorities (3 from Abruzzo region); 9 representatives of universities or education centers, 5 NGOs, 6 SMEs, 2 citizens

Objective of the technical workshop

The aim was to share data and information that emerged from the project work and those concerning the recent public funding opportunities of the joint action plans for the municipalities concerned in the 3 Abruzzo target areas.

Desciption of the workshop activities

The workshop was held on web platform. It started at 10:00 to 12:00 A.M. (Rome time).

After the greetings from the authorities, 7 reports were presented by the rapporteurs regarding:

- **The new European programming period 2021-2027**, by Ms. Emanuela Grimaldi, Department Director of the Presidency of the Abruzzo Region. The intervention made it possible to draw a broad picture of the initiatives of the Region in terms of unitary planning. With particular attention to the policies that have been put in place, even in a forward-looking and unprecedented way, to face a new and extremely complex phase for the Regions, called to spend considerable resources, with the objective limits of technical-

professional structures that are not exactly consistent with the ambitious project to restart the European Union after the Covid-19 pandemic.

- **The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR). Funding opportunities**, by Ms. Antonella Tollis, Head of the Communication Office for European and National Funds of the Abruzzo Region. Linked to the previous speech, the speaker provided a singular interpretation of the Italian PNRR, focusing on the mission to the green transition and therefore on the contribution of the Abruzzo Region in the development of the choices implemented by the PNRR and the additional forms of financing, in a synergistic perspective also with respect to the 2021-27 programming.
- **The JOINT SECAP project: objectives, actions, and results**, by Ms. Prof. Rosalba D'Onofrio, University of Camerino, Coordinator of the Joint Secap Project (replaced by Mr. Timothy Brownlee and Ms. Piera Pellegrino, both from University of Camerino working team). Panoramic intervention on the description of the project, on the results achieved, lessons learned, methodologies and processes of construction of joint SECAPs, developed with a view to territorial cooperation between territories separated and united by the Adriatic basin, as a climatic element of primary importance for the territories cooperating.
- **The adaptation actions of the target areas of the Abruzzo Region - Target Area 1 (Municipalities of Penne, Elice, Castilenti, Castiglione M. R.); Target Area 2 (Municipalities of Silvi, Pineto, Roseto, Giulianova, Mosciano Sant'Angelo)**, by Ms. Chiara Barchiesi, external expert of Energy Policy and Territory Resources Service, Abruzzo Region. Intervention focused on the path that led to the identification of joint adaptation actions for the two pilot areas coordinated by the Abruzzo Region (hilly area 1 - Penne, Elice, Castilenti and Castiglione Messer Raimondo; coastal area 2: Silvi, Pineto, Roseto degli Abruzzi, Mosciano Sant'Angelo and Giulianova) as well as on the presentation of the identified actions.
- **The adaptation actions of the target area of the Municipality of Pescara (Pescara, Montesilvano, Spoltore, San Giovanni Teatino)**, by Mr. Prof. Piero Di Carlo, expert in detection, analysis, monitoring of the effects of climate change for the Municipality of Pescara. The intervention was concentrated on how to identify the adaptation actions for the target area of the Pescara River Valley, starting from the identification of scenario 0, to the optimal scenario once the actual and perceived climate risks have been identified,

up to arrive at the presentation of the 6 joint actions proposed for the future SECAP of Val Pescara.

- **The evaluation process of the JOINT SECAP PROJECT**, by Mr. Francesco Cuddemi, expert in the analysis of the legal-economic context and in the monitoring and control processes of public systems for the Municipality of Pescara and Mr. Danilo di Pietro, expert of AGENA (Public Agency for energy and the environment of the province of Teramo). One question and two interpretations from different points of view. On the one hand, the evaluation and perception of the SWOTs offered by the project by a Municipality and on the other hand, those offered by a supra-territorial body such as the Region. The discussion made it possible to have, in this way, a complete picture of the difficulties and challenges that require the development of a SECAP at various levels of government.
- **The web platform of the JOINT SECAP PROJECT**, by Mr. Prof. Paolo Fusero, expert in capacity building and construction of scenarios in planning processes for the Municipality of Pescara. The presentation of the project's web platform was certainly one of the most important moments of the seminar, as it gave listeners the opportunity to get to know, in preview and from a direct source, a ready and easy-to-use tool for Municipalities interested in developing a SECAP even in joint modalities. Built in a similar way to that of the Covenant of Mayors, the project platform allows you to work in the background starting from a common sharing of documents and data, which certainly represent a common factor and an added value of the project, right from the start.

To enrich the debate, they were presented the costs that climate change is representing for companies. From a recent study carried out by the Observatory on Climate Finance of the Politecnico di Milano, "not acting", in the last 10 years, for each 1 ° C increase in temperature, on average, has cost Italian companies a - 5.8% decrease in turnover and a -3.4 in profitability, with greater peaks for small businesses located in the urban context. Perhaps, after the approval of the Italian PNRR by the European Commission, there are no longer any reasons to slow down the processes of reform and implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions on climate change by Italian cities.

Results of the technical workshop

The topics covered during the seminar and the materials available allowed the participants to receive a lot of information. However, as the seminar lasted beyond the scheduled two hours, the participants presented few questions.

Both the Municipality of Pescara and the Abruzzo Region invited the participants to send any questions and requests for further information and / or clarifications via email in the coming days.

Here, for all of them, there is a question relating to the possibility of involving the CEAs (environmental education centres) as promoters of the policies pursued through the SECAPs. The answer was affirmative since CEAs are important stakeholders for the development of SECAPs.

The event featured in the local and regional web press, as below:

La Regione Abruzzo ed il Comune di Pescara presentano il progetto UE Joint_SECAP

Un evento di capacity building in cui verranno illustrate le azioni di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici delle tre aree pilota abruzzesi e le opportunità di finanziamento

Pubblicato il: 24/06/2021, 10:19 | di ***la redazione*** *| Categoria:* ***Attualità***

/www.abruzzonews.eu/pescara-joint-secap-webinar-progetto-ue-25-giugno-2020-600596.html

PESCARA – Il Comune di Pescara partner di riferimento del progetto Joint-Secap, che mette al centro il potenziamento delle competenze e delle buone pratiche di intervento degli enti locali in materia di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici, integrando la pianificazione climatica con quella energetica (ad esempio dei PAES esistenti o di strumenti simili) e adottando un approccio sovra-locale, che porti alla redazione, appunto, di JOINT SECAP nell'ambito del quadro proposto dal Covenant of Mayors.

Nel 2103 fu la Commissione Europea, insieme all'Agenzia Europea per l'Ambiente, a creare la piattaforma Climate-ADAPT e a lanciare nel 2014 "l'Iniziativa sull'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici" per coinvolgere le città nell'affrontare tali tematiche. Nel 2015 le due iniziative parallele del Covenant of Mayor – la prima rivolta a lavorare sulla mitigazione attraverso i PAES e la seconda rivolta a lavorare sull'Adattamento attraverso i Piani clima – si sono fuse in un'unica iniziativa che promuove un approccio integrato per affrontare le questioni climatico-energetiche. Ciò da luogo al Nuovo Patto per i Sindaci e ai nuovi PAES – detti PAESC, con l'integrazione della componente climatica. L'obiettivo è proprio quello di rendere più performanti le politiche di settore in ordine alla capacità di adattamento dei territori e della Governance ai mutamenti del clima.

Il webinar

In questa direzione è stato organizzato per domani 25 giugno un webinar dal titolo "Il Patto dei Sindaci e i piani d'azione congiunti: un approccio regionale per la pianificazione e il monitoraggio dell'adattamento climatico locale". Ai lavori interverranno il Governatore della Regione Abruzzo, Marco Marsilio, l'assessore regionale Nicola Campitelli e, per il Comune di Pescara, il vicesindaco

Technical workshop agenda

h. 10.00 INTRODUZIONE AI LAVORI E SALUTI ISTITUZIONALI

h. 10.10 LA NUOVA PROGRAMMAZIONE 2021-2027

Emanuela Grimaldi, Direttore Dipartimento della Presidenza della Regione Abruzzo

h. 10.25 IL PIANO NAZIONALE DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA (PNRR). OPPORTUNITA' DI FINANZIAMENTO

Antonella Tollis, Responsabile Ufficio Comunicazione fondi europei e nazionali della Regione Abruzzo

h. 10.40 IL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP: OBIETTIVI, AZIONI E RISULTATI

Rosalba D'Onofrio, Università di Camerino, Coordinatrice del progetto Joint_SECAP

h. 10.50 LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELLE AREE TARGET DELLA REGIONE ABRUZZO – Area Target 1 (Comuni di Penne, Elice, Castilenti, Castiglione M. R.); Area Target 2 (Comuni di Silvi, Pineto, Roseto, Giulianova, Mosciano Sant'Angelo)

Chiara Barchiesi, Servizio Politica Energetica e Risorse del Territorio, Regione Abruzzo

h. 11.00 LE AZIONI DI ADATTAMENTO DELL'AREA TARGET DEL COMUNE DI PESCARA (Pescara, Montesilvano, Spoltore,

Piero Di Carlo, Esperto in rilevazione, analisi, monitoraggio degli effetti dei cambiamenti climatici per il Comune di Pescara

h. 11.10 IL PROCESSO DI VALUTAZIONE DEL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP

Francesco Cuddemi, Esperto nell'analisi di contesto giuridico- economico e nei processi di monitoraggio e controllo dei sistemi pubblici per il Comune di Pescara

Danilo di Pietro, AGENA

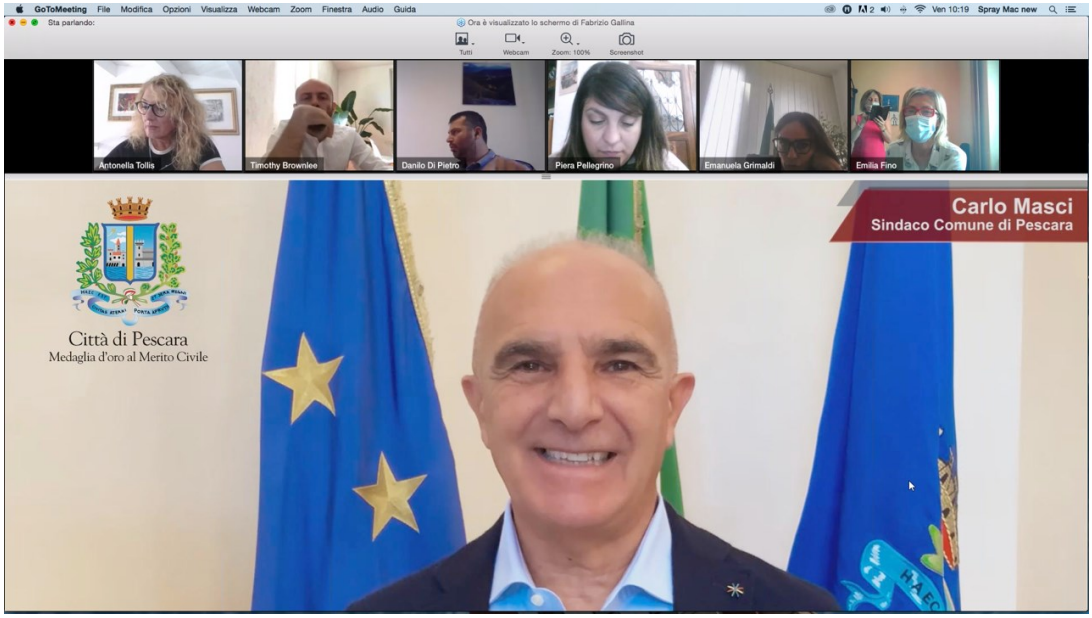
h.11.20 LA PIATTAFORMA DEL PROGETTO JOINT_SECAP

Paolo Fusero, Esperto in capacity building e costruzione scenari in processi di pianificazione per il Comune di Pescara

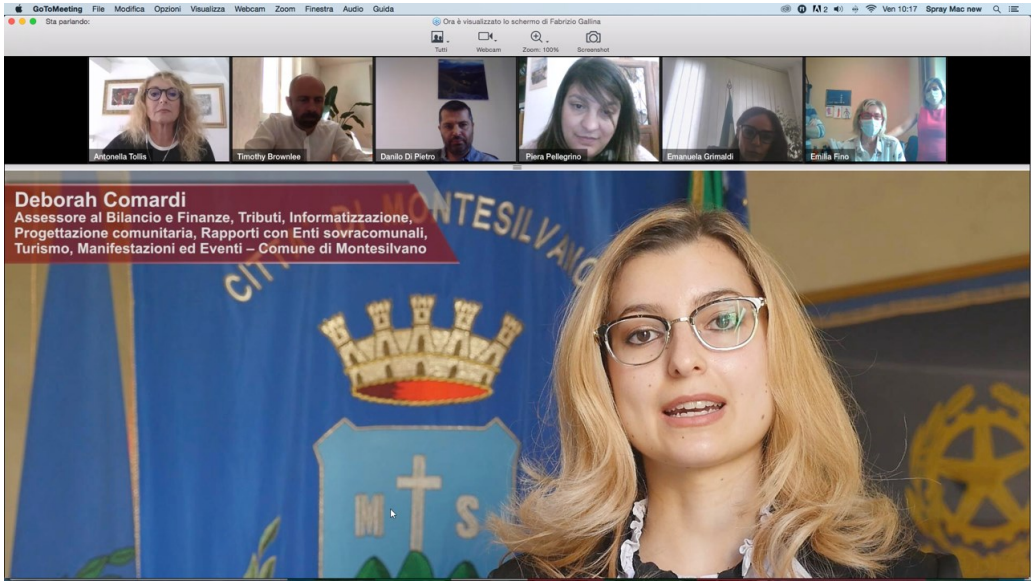
h. 11.30 DIBATTITO

h. 12.00 CHIUSURA DEI LAVORI

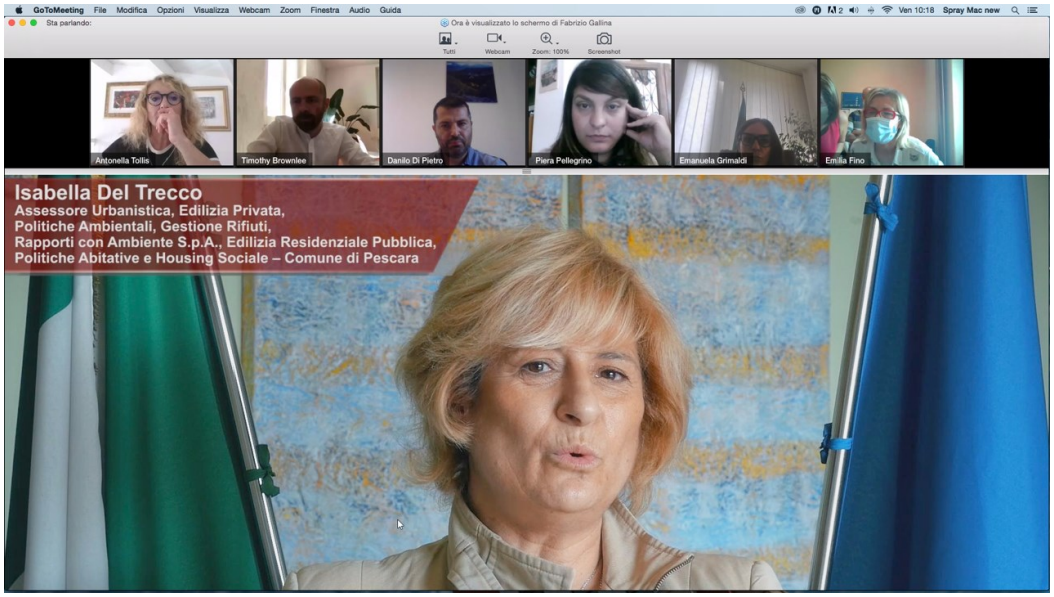
Photos



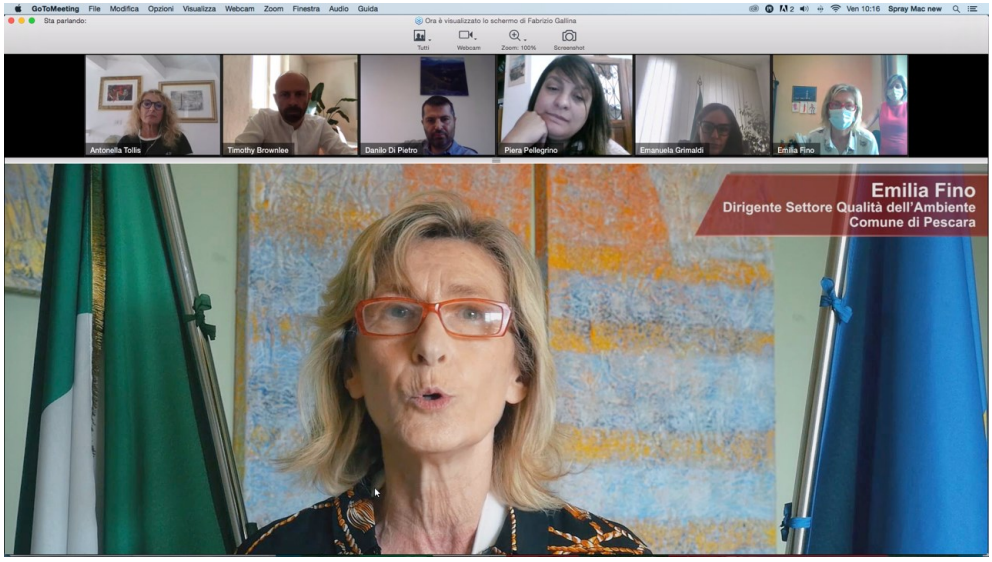
Mr. Carlo Masci, Mayor of Pescara Municipality



Ms Deborah Comardi, Deputy of Montesilvano Municipality

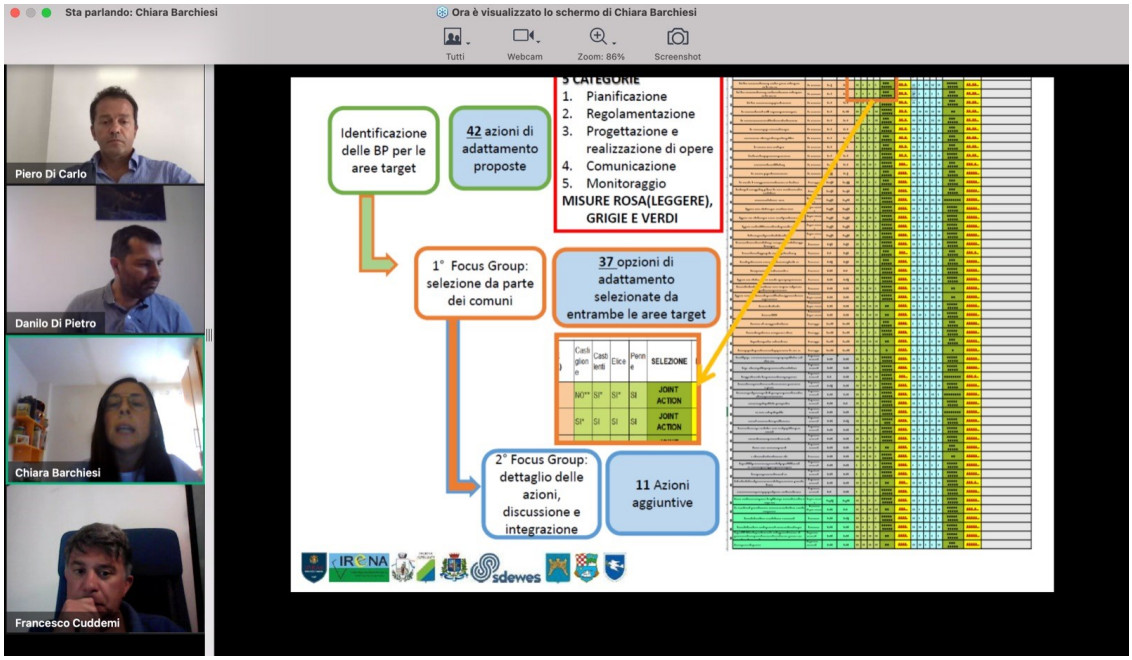


Ms Isabella Del Trecco, Deputy of Pescara Municipality

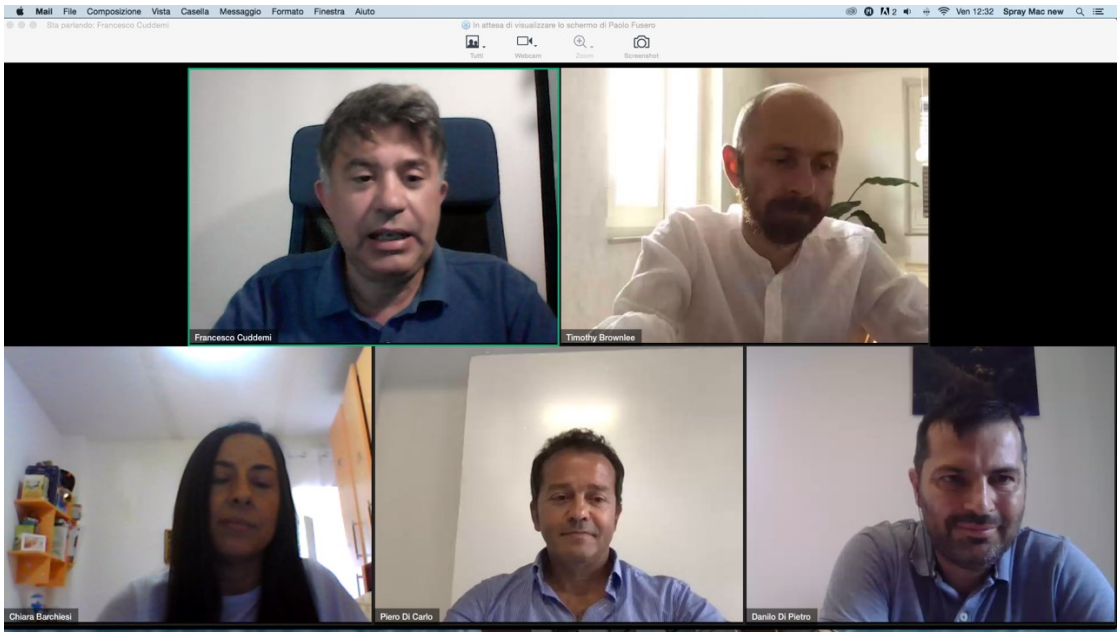


Ms Emilia Fino, Manager of Pescara Municipality

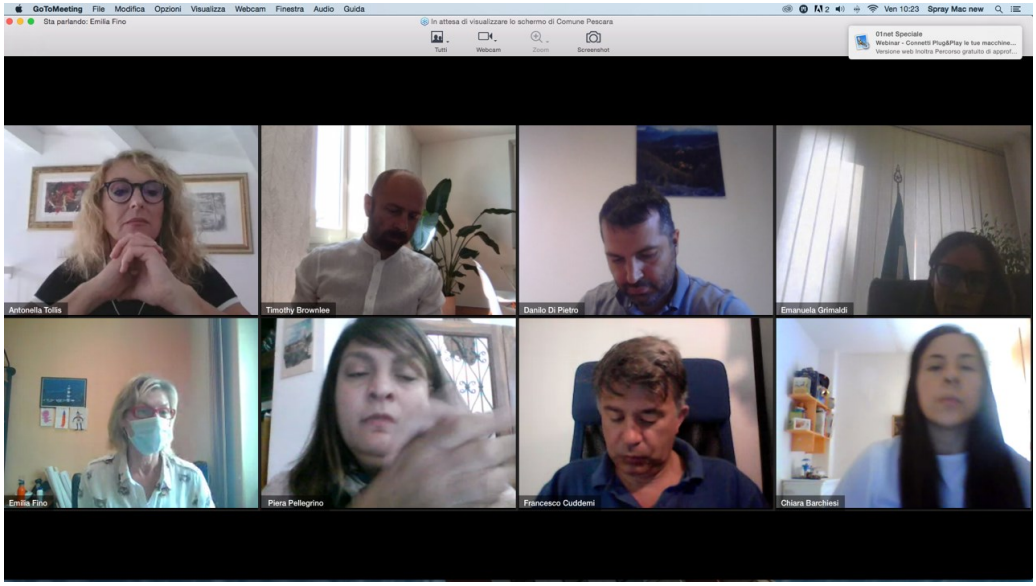
Seminar presentation by Chiara Barchiesi, Abruzzo Region – The new Covenant of Mayors



Seminar presentation by Chiara Barchiesi, Abruzzo Region – List of Joint Actions

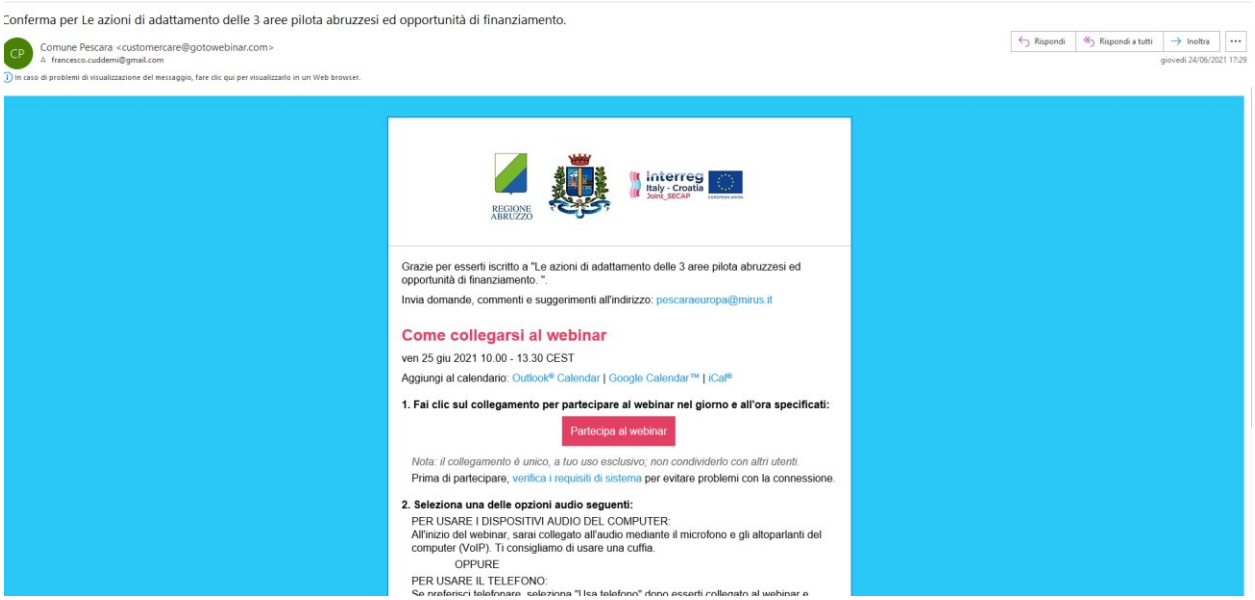


Intervention by Francesco Cuddemi, Pescara Municipality



View of the seminar speakers

Annex



Conferma per Le azioni di adattamento delle 3 aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento.

Comune Pescara <customercare@gotowebinar.com>
A francesco.cuddemi@gmail.com

In caso di problemi di visualizzazione del messaggio, fare clic qui per visualizzarlo in un Web browser.

Rispondi | Rispondi a tutti | Inoltra

giovedì 24/06/2021 17:29

REGIONE ABRUZZO

Grazie per esserti iscritto a "Le azioni di adattamento delle 3 aree pilota abruzzesi ed opportunità di finanziamento. ".

Invia domande, commenti e suggerimenti all'indirizzo: pescaraeuropa@mirus.it

Come collegarsi al webinar

ven 25 giu 2021 10.00 - 13.30 CEST

Aggiungi al calendario: Outlook® Calendar | Google Calendar™ | iCal®

1. Fai clic sul collegamento per partecipare al webinar nel giorno e all'ora specificati:

Partecipa al webinar

Nota: il collegamento è unico, a tuo uso esclusivo; non condividerlo con altri utenti.

Prima di partecipare, verifica i requisiti di sistema per evitare problemi con la connessione.

2. Seleziona una delle opzioni audio seguenti:

PER USARE I DISPOSITIVI AUDIO DEL COMPUTER:
All'inizio del webinar, sarai collegato all'audio mediante il microfono e gli altoparlanti del computer (VoIP). Ti consigliamo di usare una cuffia.

OPPURE

PER USARE IL TELEFONO:
Se preferisci telefonare, seleziona "Usa telefono" dopo esserti collegato al webinar e

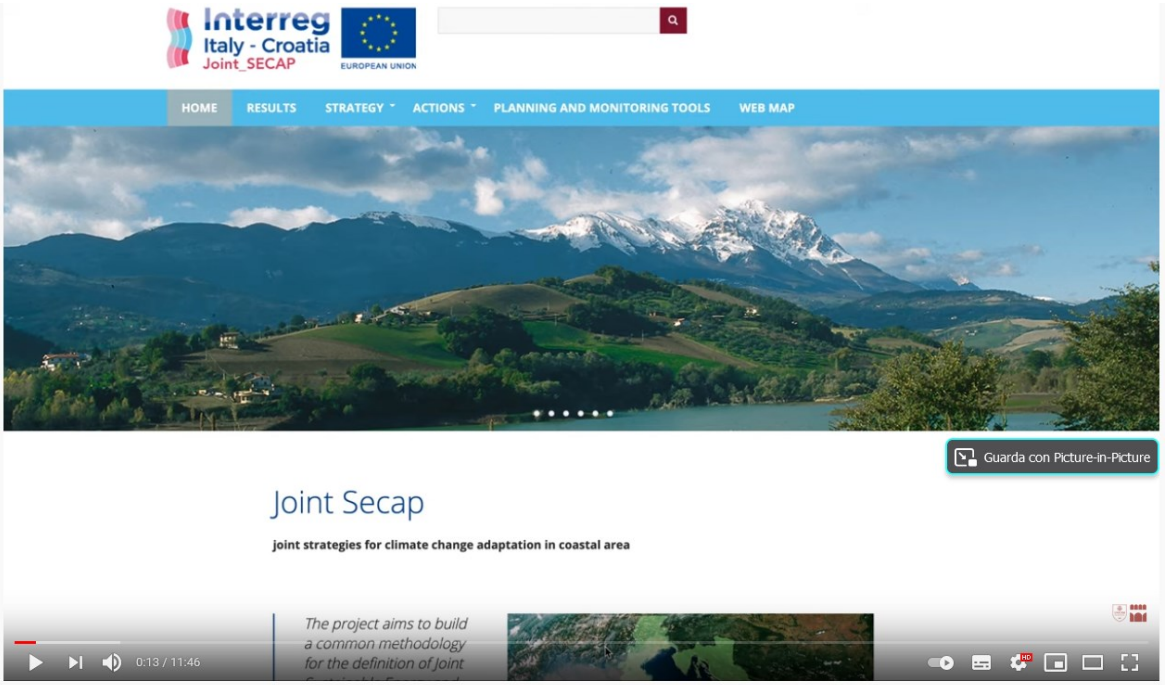
I numeri del progetto e quanto costa alle imprese il cambiamento climatico
I numeri del Progetto: - Durata: 911 giorni (2 anni, 5 mesi, 4 settimane e 1 giorno) - Budget Totale: euro 2.094.857,00 - Paesi coinvolti: 2, Italia e Croazia - Partner coinvolti: 9, di cui 4 partner italiani e 5 partner croati - Comuni coinvolti: 45, di cui 19 italiani e 26 croati - 1 piattaforma/database dei progetti di adattamento e di mitigazione climatica - 1 analisi climatica congiunta della Croazia, della Regione Marche e della Regione Abruzzo - 1 Metodologia comune sulla Vulnerabilità e i Rischi climatici - 8 Focus Groups coinvolti nelle aree target di progetto - 5 rischi individuati: ondate di calore, fenomeni climatici estremi, aumento delle temperature, siccità, innalzamento del livello del mare - 1 scenario 0; 1 scenario ottimale; 5 strategie proposte; 178 misure proposte di cui 50 congiunte (47 adattamento e 3 di mitigazione) **Il costo del cambiamento climatico per le imprese** (*dati, tratti dallo studio presentato dall'Osservatorio Climante Finance del Politecnico di Milano il 27/04/2021*) - Riduzione media di fatturato e redditività per le imprese italiane pari rispettivamente a -5,8% e -3,4% (periodo di analisi: 10 anni; cambiamento di + 1° C) - 2018: anno di maggiori mancati ricavi delle imprese italiane per 133 miliardi di euro - Le piccole imprese sono quelle che soffrano di più: hanno perso in redditività -4%, a fronte del -5,3% di fatturato - L'ultima alluvione del 9 e 10 ottobre del 2014, alle imprese di Genova è costata -4% di fatturato e una perdita di attivi di circa il 0,9% **Il caldo è nemico degli affari?** Si, a parità di input con il caldo l'output si riduce! Tuttavia, 1 su 2 delle imprese intervistate non ricorrono ad assicurare il rischio da danno catastrofico perché sperano di non subire mai un danno!! Meno del 10% degli intervistati pensa che il *climate change* sia causa di possibile interruzione del business (**basso livello di percezione**)


IL PROGETTO Joint_SECAP
Azioni congiunte per l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici delle aree costiere dell'Adriatico
Piera Pellegrino e Timothy Brownlee
Università di Camerino (UNICAM)
SAAD-Scuola di Architettura e Design
web meeting | 25 giugno 2021
European Regional Development Fund


Le azioni di adattamento delle aree target della Regione Abruzzo
Joint_SECAP – Regione Abruzzo
Chiara Barchiesi
WEB MEETING | 25/06/2021
European Regional Development Fund


Local Technical Workshop
Le azioni di adattamento dell'Area target del Comune di Pescara
Prof. Piero Di Carlo
European Regional Development Fund
25/06/2021 Joint SECAP project


REGIONE ABRUZZO
Il processo di valutazione del Joint Secap "Val Pescara"
Pilot Target area:
Pescara, Chieti, Montesilvano, Francavilla, Spoltore, San Giovanni Teatino
Francesco Cuddemi – esperto esterno del Comune di Pescara
Joint SECAP: Capacity Building Workshop, 25 June 2021
European Regional Development Fund
Il processo di valutazione del Joint Secap "Regione Abruzzo"
Area target 1:
Castilenti, Castiglione Messer Raimondo, Elice e Penne
Area target 2:
Giulianova, Mosciano Sant'Angelo, Pineto, Roseto degli Abruzzi e Silvi
Danilo Di Pietro – AGENA (Esperto esterno Regione Abruzzo)
Joint SECAP: Capacity Building Workshop, 25 June 2021



Joint Secap Web Platform Tutorial

2.5 PP5 – SDEWES CENTRE

General info

Topics covered	The main topic was the joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan for the area of city Dubrovnik and municipalities Ston, Dubrovačko Primorje, Župa Dubrovačka and Konavle. All the project results have been presented, with special focus on best practice examples. The project platform was presented, and it was shown how to input the data about specific measures onto platform. Funding schemes that can be used to develop specific measures have been presented to the stakeholders.
Date	24th of June, 2021
Location	Dubrovnik,
Number of participants	15 – 3 development agency representatives, 5 university representatives, 4 local, regional and national authority representatives, 3 NGO representative,

Objective of the technical workshop

Main objective was to inform stakeholders about the proposed joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan for the targeted area, and how would it benefit the local society. For that, it was necessary to explain them main vulnerabilities and risks from climate change in the area, what will be their impact in case we don't make any action and how much can we adapt to the climate change. Another objective was to invite them and show how to use the project platform which can help with creation of measures for similar areas, but also where they can upload their ides of measures while developing specific action plans.

Desciption of the workshop activities

Nikola Matak and Vladimir Vidović from Joint_SECAP project partner SDEWES Centre presented the project results and joint SECAP for the targeted areas. The insight was given for the whole project development and all the challenges that have occurred during the project development. Risks and vulnerabilities have been explained for the targeted area and how can the municipalities adapt to the climate change. The role of a Strategic Environmental Assessment in the preparation and implementation of the measures has been mentioned, explaining how this procedure can assess impact of each measure and if the specific measure will be beneficial for the area, or it could create additional risks that might have been overseen. Matej Stipeljković, outsourced expert from MS2 Energo have presented the project platform, explaining how to use it. He showed an example with one measure, how to upload it, which data can be uploaded and which are the options on the platform. Hrvoje Dorotić from University of Zagreb has presented National Recovery and Resilience Plan and its opportunities for funding projects dealing with sustainable development. Specific focus was given to the adaptation and mitigation measures and how can they get the mentioned funding from the plan. The topic was presented together with EUKI project: South Eastern Europe Energy Transition Dialogue (SEEETD). Professor Goran Krajačić, from Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Zagreb has presented the potentials for funding projects using European funds in the period from 2021 to 2027. Also, this funding sources can be used for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures. Professor Goran Krajačić is working and partnering on many similar projects dealing with sustainable development and climate adaptation, funded by Interreg progrmmes, Horizon 2020 and EEA grants.

Results of the technical workshop

Participants were mostly interested how to properly implement and monitor the measures, and the procedure before and during implementation of the measures like:

- Are the municipalities obligated to implement each measure that is mentioned in the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan
- Do all the measures need to be implemented in each municipality
- Are there any experiences with joint Action Plans that include more municipalities and are the experiences positive
- What is the best way to reach representatives of each municipalities

Some concerns were mentioned about difficulties to reach all the representatives in local governments, but the involved stakeholders expressed clear interest for the implementation of the mentioned measures, and believe they are needed and beneficial for the area and local residents. Also, it is important that they believe the general public sees the measures as beneficial for everyone. In some cases, the representatives of the local government don't have the capacity, knowledge and experience in developing projects that use EU funding or implementation of action plans, why it was concluded they often need help from outside experts and consulting companies. Main interest of the stakeholders is to implement the measures that would help the area to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the climate change, and they agree it is necessary to cooperate with other municipalities.

Technical workshop agenda

Četvrtak, 24/06/2021

Tehnička radionica i primjeri dobre prakse
Dan 1.

10:00-10:15 Registracija.

10:15-10:20 Uvodni govor i predstavljanje Joint_SECAP projekta. (Nikola Matak – SDEWES Centre)

10:20-10:40 Predstavljanje Joint_SECAP-a za Grad Dubrovnik, općine Konavle, Župa dubrovačka, Dubrovačko primorje i Ston. (Vladimir Vidović - SDEWES Centre)

10:40 - 11:10 Rezultati i naučene lekcije na Joint_SECAP projektu (Nikola Matak - SDEWES Centre)

11:10-11:20 Predstavljanje Joint_SECAP platforme - video

11:20-11:30 Primjer korištenja Joint_SECAP platforme – unos jedne mjere (Matija Sučić – M2S Energo)

11:30 – 11:50 Pauza za kavu

11:50-12:20 Nacionalni plan otpornosti i oporavka te mogućnosti financiranja mjera (Hrvoje Dorotić – FSB, EUKI SEEETD)

12:20-12:50 Mogućnosti financiranja mjera iz EU fondova u periodu od 2021.-2027. (Goran Krajačić - FSB)

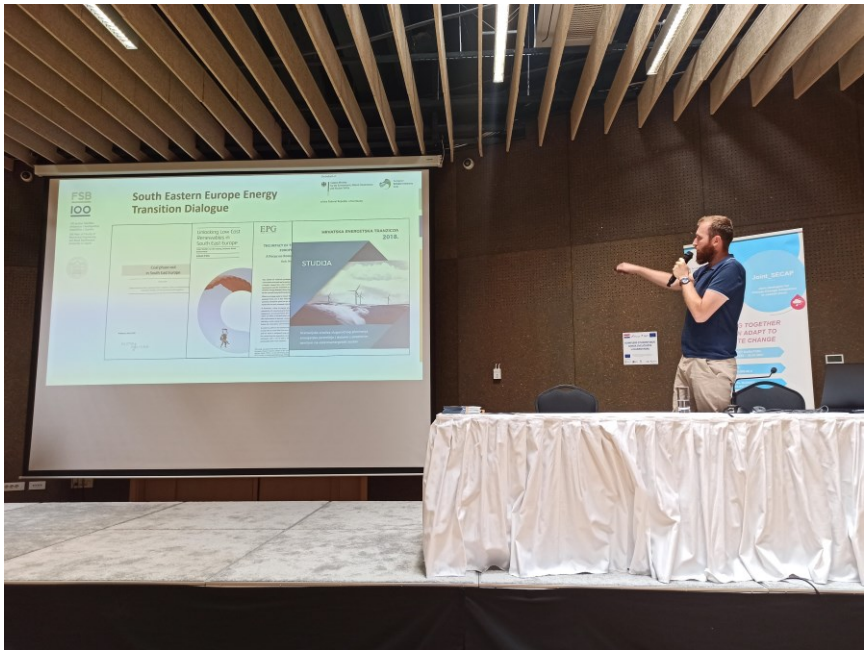
12:50 -13:00 Pitanja i odgovori

13:00 – Ručak

Photos

Promotion material: brochure, leaflets, portret

Presentation of the project methodology and lessons learned



Presentation of national recovery and resilience plan and possibilities for financing of SECAP measures

Demonstration of Joint_SECAP Platform

Financing of SECAP measures from EU funds in the next programming period

Annex

Scanned copies, presentations print screens and other material used for the workshop (just print screen of the first page).


TEHNIČKA RADIONICA
Evaluacija provedbe Joint_SECAP projekta: naučene lekcije
Nikola Matak
SDEWES Centar
Dubrovnik| 24. lipanj 2021
European Regional Development Fund


Joint_SECAP za Grad Dubrovnik, općine Konavle, Župa dubrovačka, Dubrovačko primorje i Ston.
Joint_SECAP | SDEWES | Vladimir Vidović
Tehnička radionica| Dubrovnik | 24. lipanj 2021.
European Regional Development Fund

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

European Climate Initiative EUKI

of the Federal Republic of Germany

100 godina Fakulteta strojarstva i brodogradnje Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

100 Years of Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture University of Zagreb

Nacionalni plan otpornosti i oporavka te mogućnosti financiranja mjera

Hrvoje Dorotić

hrvoje.dorotic@fsb.hr

Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Fakultet strojarstva i brodogradnje

"Predstavljanje SECAP-a za šire područje Grada Dubrovnika, primjera dobre prakse i mogućnosti za provedbu mjera"

Lipanj 2021, Joint_SECAP

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

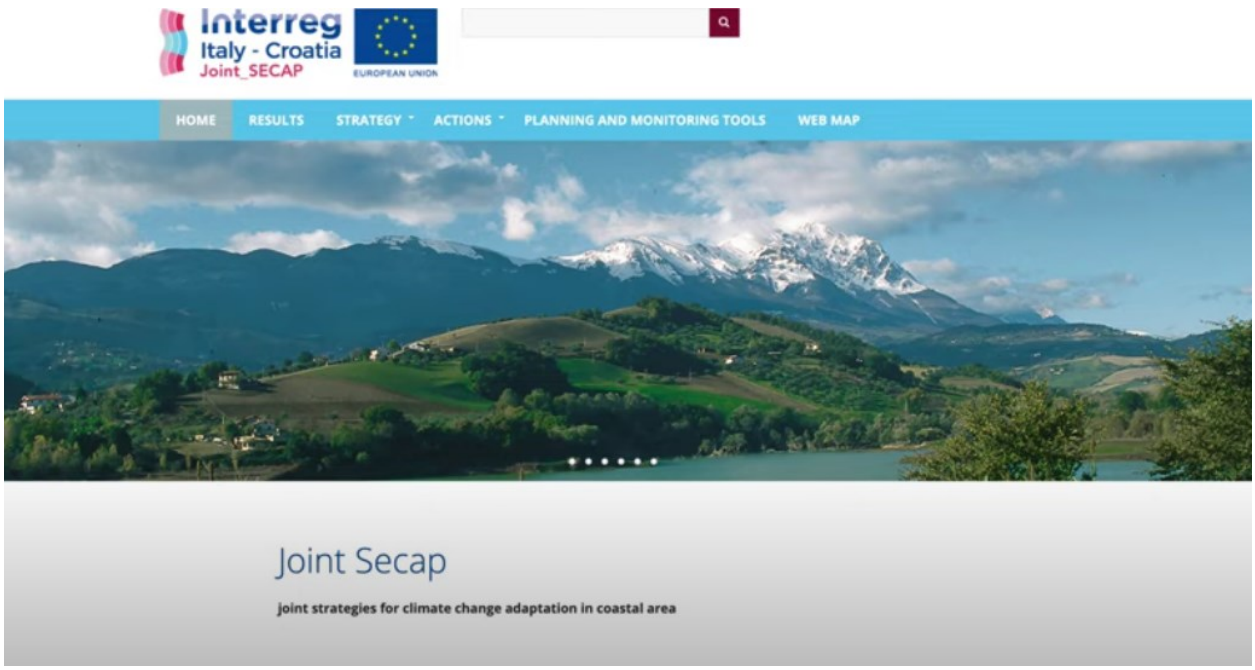
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, POWER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

"Mogućnosti financiranja mjera iz EU fondova u periodu od 2021.-2027. "

Izv. prof. dr. sc. Goran Krajačić, dipl. ing.

Katedra za energetska postrojenja i energetiku FSB

24.06.2021.



Link to the youtube tutorial of the Joint_SECAP Platform.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZdQBZRZz1Y

2.6 PP6 – PRIMORJE-GORSKI KOTAR COUNTY

General info

Topics covered	• Presentation of the joint adaptation actions developed • Joining the Covenant of Mayors – procedures and commitments • Presentation of the Evaluation of the Joint SECAP Project process: lessons learned • Tutorial video of the platform followed by the showcasing of the upload of one joint adaptation action • EU Funding opportunities from 2021 to 2027 • Financing opportunities from resilience and recovery plan
Date	23/06/2021
Location	Hotel Jadran, Rijeka
Number of participants	16 – 6 local public authorities, 2 communal service representatives, 1 representative of firefighters; 5 regional energy agencies, 2 Universities and educational centres

Please note: Local technical workshop and study visit were held as a joint event. However, in its descriptive part, this report covers only the "technical workshop" part of the event.

Objective of the technical workshop

The objectives of the workshop were:

- To present the **results of Joint SECAP project** to the PGKC target area representatives and main stakeholders
- To present the **Joint SECAP plan** of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo, as well as the next steps – adopting the Joint SECAP Plan by the City/Municipal Councils and joining the Covenant of Mayors' initiative

Desciption of the workshop activities

The workshop was attended by **representatives of all 5 municipalities of the Primorje-Gorski Kotar target area (City of Kastav, City of Opatija, Municipality of Čavle, Municipality of Matulji and Municipality of Viškovo) and related stakeholders** who participated in the development of the first Joint Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan – JOINT SECAP.

As an introduction, **Ms Ana Vukušić from Primorje-Gorski Kotar County** presented the results and lessons learned on the Joint SECAP project, detailing all the most important activities and outcomes.

After describing the WP3 web platform that is one of the main project outputs, the related **video** was shown, presenting the platform in more details. Furthermore, **Ms. Lea Perinić from the Regional Energy Agency Kvarner** demonstrated the platform from the user perspective, by entering one concrete measure to the platform.

Next, Ms. Perinić presented the funding opportunities from EU funds and the National Resistance and Recovery Fund, focusing also on calls of proposals such as the one from European City Facility (EUCF). EUCF is a European initiative to support municipalities/local authorities, their groupings, as well as local public entities aggregating municipalities/local authorities across Europe to develop investment concepts to accelerate investments in sustainable energy. What is important is that, in order to be eligible, local authorities must demonstrate the existence of energy and climate plans: SEAP, SECAP or plans of similar ambition with energy and climate targets at least for the year 2020. This example was just to demonstrate one the rationales behind the development the Joint SECAP projects, since the existence of relevant strategic documentation will obviously be a necessity in applying for grants in the next financial perspective.

Mr. Jurica Perko and Ms. Ivana Derežić from the Regional Energy Agency North that has already prepared more than a dozen of SECAPs, presented the SECAP preparation process, as well as the related Covenant of Mayors procedures and commitments.

Finally, **Mr. Darko Jardas from the Regional Energy Agency Kvarner** presented the Joint SECAP plan of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo and thanked all the involved LA's representatives and stakeholders for their active contribution.

Results of the technical workshop

Based on the follow-up participants' feedback, workshop organization was considered a success. Participants were able to:

- Hear about the final results of Joint SECAP project;
- Learn about the SECAP preparation process in general;
- Become more familiar with the objectives and concrete measures of the Joint SECAP plan of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo, as well as the next steps – adopting the Joint SECAP Plan by the City/Municipal Councils and joining the Covenant of Mayors' initiative;
- See the functionality of Joint SECAP Platform and learn how to use it;

The participants were mainly interested in the presentation of Joint SECAP measures and the benefits of its implementation in their municipalities. Also, they were curious about the procedures that regard the Covenant of Mayors and the related local authorities' commitments. The potential use of the Joint SECAP platform was also discussed, and the importance of having a larger number of plans/measures entered in the platform was emphasized, in order to increase its functionality.

Main conclusions:

Participants were able to hear about the final results of Joint SECAP project, learn about the SECAP preparation process in general, become more familiar with the objectives and concrete measures of the Joint SECAP plan of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo, as well with the benefits of adopting the Joint SECAP Plan by the City/Municipal Councils and joining the Covenant of Mayors' initiative. The potential use of the

Joint SECAP platform was also discussed, and the importance of having a larger number of plans/measures entered in the platform was emphasized, in order to increase its functionality.

Technical workshop agenda

JOINT_SECAP

TEHNIČKA RADIONICA I PRIMJERI DOBRE PRAKSE

Predstavljanje Zajedničkog akcijskog plana energetski i klimatski održivog razvitka - JOINT SECAP

(Grad Kastav, Grad Opatija, Općina Čavle, Općina Matulji i Općina Viškovo)

Srijeda, 23.6.2021.

Hotel Jadran, Rijeka

European Regional Development Fund

www.italy-croatia.eu/Joint_SECAP

PROGRAM RADIONICE

09:20 – 09:30	Registracija sudionika
09.30 – 09:40	Uvodni govor i predstavljanje programa radionice (Ana Vukušić, Primorsko-goranska županija)

I. DIO: TEHNIČKA RADIONICA

09:40 – 10:10	Rezultati i naučene lekcije na Joint SECAP projektu (Ana Vukušić, Primorsko-goranska županija)
10:10 – 10:20	Predstavljanje Joint SECAP platforme - video
10:20 – 10:30	Primjer korištenja Joint SECAP platforme - unos jedne mjere (Lea Perinić, Regionalna energetska agencija Kvarner)
10.30 – 10.50	Mogućnosti financiranja iz EU fondova te Nacionalnog plana otpornosti i oporavka (Lea Perinić, Regionalna energetska agencija Kvarner)
10:50 – 11.05	Pauza za kavu
11.05 – 12.30	Seminar na temu procesa izrade SECAP-a (Jurica Perko i Ivana Derežić, Regionalna energetska agencija Sjever)
12.30 – 13.00	Predstavljanje Joint SECAP-a Grada Kastva, Grada Opatije, Općine Čavle, Općine Matulji i Općine Viškovo (Darko Jardas, Regionalna energetska agencija Kvarner)

13.00 – 13.45	Pauza za ručak

II. DIO: PRIMJERI DOBRE PRAKSE

13:45 – 14.05	Virtualni posjet energetski obnovljenim školama u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji (Darko Jardas, Regionalna energetska agencija Kvarner)
14:05 – 14:25	H2020 REPLACE - Učinimo grijanje i hlađenje u europskim kućanstvima učinkovitijima, ekonomičnijima, čistijima i klimatski prihvatljivijima (Antonia Tomas Stanković, Energetski institut Hrvoje Požar)
14:25 – 14:45	Poboljšanje vodno komunalne infrastrukture Liburnijske rivijere (Vedran Dorčić, Liburnijske vode d.o.o.)
14:45 – 14:55	Pauza
14:55 – 15:15	Mapa solarnog potencijala (Zvonimir Perko, Regionalna energetska agencija Sjever)
15:15 – 15:35	Elektromobilnost u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji (doc. dr. sc. Vedran Kirincic, Tehnički fakultet u Rijeci)

15:35 – 16:00	Zaključci radionice, diskusija

WORKSHOP AGENDA (IN ENGLISH)

09:20 – 09:30	Registration
09.30 – 09:40	Introductory speech and presentation of the workshop program (Ana Vukušić, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County)

I. PART: TECHNICAL WORKSHOP

09:40 – 10:10	Results and lessons learned on the Joint SECAP project (Ana Vukušić, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County)
10:10 – 10:20	Presentation of the Joint SECAP platform - video
10:20 – 10:30	Example of using the Joint SECAP platform - entering one measure (Lea Perinić, Regional Energy Agency Kvarner)
10.30 – 10.50	Funding opportunities from EU funds and the National Resistance and Recovery Plan (Lea Perinić, Regional Energy Agency Kvarner)
10:50 – 11.05	Coffee break
11.05 – 12.30	SECAP preparation process seminar (Jurica Perko, Ivana Derežić, Regional Energy Agency North)
12.30 – 13.00	Presentation of the Joint SECAP plan of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo (Darko Jardas, Regional Energy Agency Kvarner)

13.00 – 13.45	Lunch break

II. PART: STUDY VISIT & BEST PRACTICES

13:45 – 14.05	Virtual visit to renovated schools in Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (Darko Jardas, Regional Energy Agency Kvarner)
14:05 – 14:25	H2020 REPLACE - Let's make heating and cooling in European households more efficient, economical, cleaner and more climate-friendly (Antonia Tomas Stanković, Hrvoje Požar Energy Institute)
14:25 – 14:45	Improvement of the water utility infrastructure of the Liburnian Riviera (Vedran Dorčić, Liburnia Waters Ltd.)
14:45 – 14:55	Break
14:55 – 15:15	Solar potential map (Zvonimir Perko, Regional Energy Agency North)

15:15 – 15:35	Electromobility in the Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (Assistant Professor Vedran Kirincic, PhD, University of Rijeka Faculty of Engineering)

15:35 – 16:00	Workshop conclusions, discussion

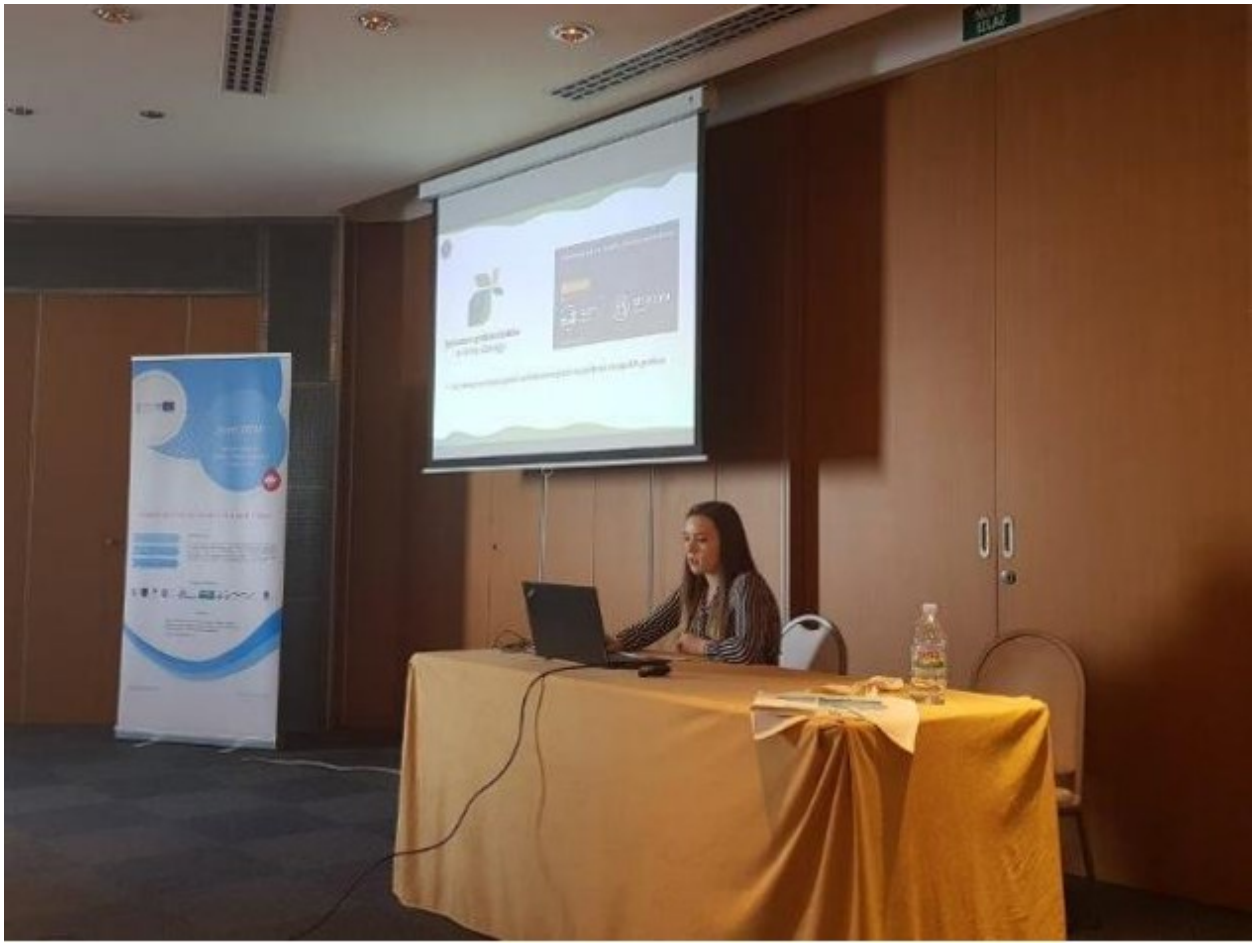
Photos

Ms. Ana Vukušić, PGKC, Evaluation of the Joint_SECAP Project process: lessons learned

Ms. Lea Perinić, Funding opportunities from EU funds and the National Resistance and Recovery Plan

Mr. Darko Jardas, Presentation of the Joint SECAP plan of the cities of Kastav and Opatija and municipalities of Čavle, Matulji and Viškovo

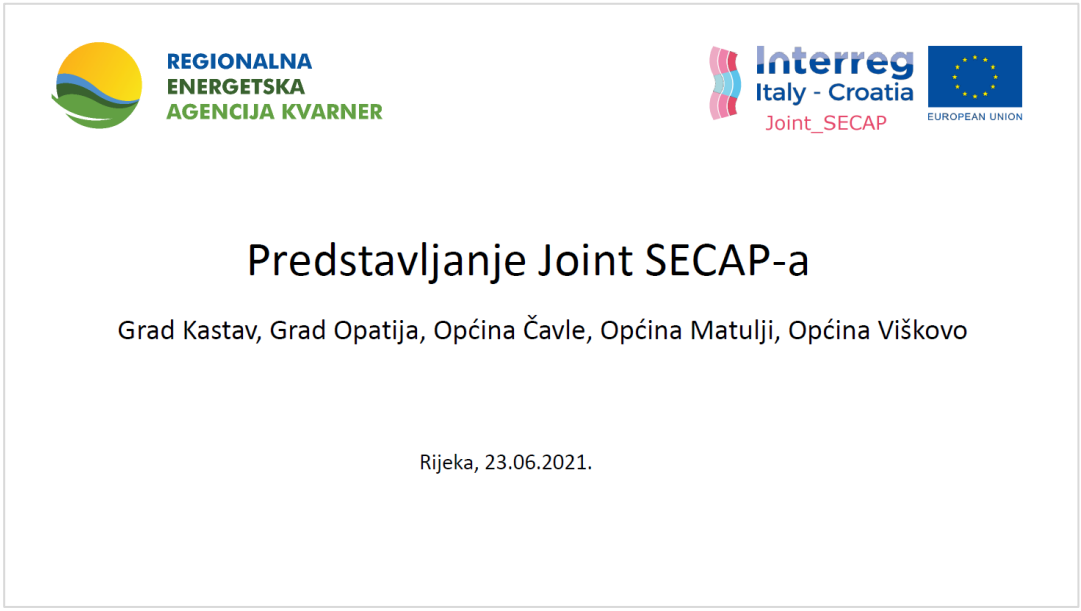
Mr. Jurica Perko, Presentation of the SECAP preparation process, with examples from the JOINT SECAP project



Ms. Ivana Derežić, Presentation of the SECAP preparation process, with examples from the JOINT SECAP project

Annex

Presentations' print screens:


REGIONALNA
ENERGETSKA
AGENCIJA KVARNER
Interreg
Italy - Croatia
Joint_SECAP
EUROPEAN UNION
Predstavljanje Joint SECAP-a
Grad Kastav, Grad Opatija, Općina Čavle, Općina Matulji, Općina Viškovo
Rijeka, 23.06.2021.


Regionalna
energetska
agencija Sjever
Seminar na temu procesa izrade SECAP-a
Jurica Perko i Ivana Derežić, Regionalna energetska agencija Sjever
Rijeka, 23.06.2021.
UPORNI
DOSLJEDNI
POUZDANI

2.7 PP7 – COUNTY OF SPLIT-DALMATIA

General info

Topics covered	Day 1 was dedicated to Joint SECAP project main results and outcomes as well as the whole context of SECAPs and Covenant of Mayors. Another important topic covered were the opportunities for financing mitigation and adaptation measures.
Date	10.-11.6.2021.
Location	Supetar, island of Brač
Number of participants	37 participants on Day 1 – 19 representatives of local, regional and national authorities, 10 SMEs, 5 representatives of public communal services, 3 newspaper representatives, 1 NGO

Objective of the technical workshop

The workshop's main objective was to execute capacity building for representatives from local municipalities, other local and regional companies/authorities and beyond. To implement timely and efficient approach to climate change issues i.e. to reduce as much as possible potential negative impacts of climate change, the first step is to raise awareness, especially among decision makers. Hence, topics covered included sustainable energy and climate action plans (SECAPs) - their relevance and overall context for targeted areas, good practice examples in dealing with climate change as well as financial options for actual implementation of both mitigation and adaptation measures. This capacity building event also included a study visit where e-mobility, as one of the key measures for GHG emission reduction in transport sector, was promoted.

Desciption of the workshop activities

The workshop was organized as a two-day event also including a study visit. The first day was dedicated to Joint SECAP, its main results, outcomes, benefits, and further possibilities for the targeted area – island of Brač. Mr Čogelja, Split-Dalmatia County Prefect Deputy, and Mr Katavić, Head of the Administrative department of Economy, EU funds and Agriculture of Split-Dalmatia County welcomed all participants and thanked the County's project team for successful completion of designated activities. Both emphasized renewables and energy efficiency as key to sustainable development and the relevance of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) for the island of Brač. Mr Bucan, County's senior advisor for agriculture and a Joint SECAP project manager presented the whole Joint SECAP project and activities implemented throughout the project duration, including the Joint SECAP online platform. Mrs Duska Sasa, County's external consultant for climate change from Sensum Ltd, followed with her presentation of specific Work package 4 activities that started in December 2019 up to June 2021. Mrs Sasa explained the results of climate change simulations till 2050 for the island of Brač, estimated sectoral risks and vulnerabilities (RVA), climate scenarios development as well as results depicted in SECAP for island of Brač. SECAP represents a key document for all Brač municipalities with regards to future steps in climate change mitigation and adaptation. During this event, printed versions of RVA and SECAP were delivered to representatives of all local municipalities of island of Brač. The second part of Day 1 covered topics related to financial mechanisms available for implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures proposed by SECAP. Mr Samardžija from Public authority for coordination and development of Split-Dalmatia County (RERA) presented island's Development Plan as well as financial possibilities arising from the Proposal of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan 2021–2026. Further opportunities coming from the multiannual financial framework 2021 – 2027 (MFF) were presented by Mr Ivica Perica, County's external consultant from Umium Ltd. These two presentations provided a clear overview of important pathways for financing SECAP measures. Fruitful discussion followed all presentations from Day 1.

Results of the technical workshop

Day 1 was finalized with a fruitful discussion on various topics, but the main interest showed by the participants was related to financial pathways that could facilitate implementation of both

mitigation and adaptation measures proposed by SECAP. The conclusion was that the future timeframe from 2021 onwards does provide substantial financial resources for such activities but the key emphasis was to define area's priorities with regards to climate change and prepare respectful projects before a call is published, allowing enough time to develop most competitive and well-structured projects which then have the best chances of winning the (co)financing.

The main conclusion is that INTERREG projects are highly beneficial to partners involved and target areas defined, providing a significant platform for sharing knowledge and experience. In addition to the latter, such projects can enable the development of key documents governing future sustainable pathway. This was also the case with the island of Brač which received its own Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan.

Technical workshop agenda

JOINT_SECAP

TEHNIČKA RADIONICA I PRIMJERI DOBRE PRAKSE

"Predstavljanje SECAP-a za područje Otoka Brača, primjera dobre prakse i mogućnosti za provedbu mjera"

Supetar, Bluesun Holiday Village Velaris – Supetar

Konferencijska dvorana „Velaris"

Put Vele Luke 10, 21400, Supetar

European Regional Development Fund

www.italy-croatia.eu/Joint_SECAP

10.06.2021. – 11.06.2021.

Četvrtak, 10/06/2021
Tehnička radionica i primjeri dobre prakse
Dan 1.

10:00-10:15 Registracija.

10:15-10:20 Pozdravni govor, Stipe Čogelja, zamjenik župana Splitsko-dalmatinske županije, Anđelko Katavić, po ovlaštenju pročelnik UO za gospodarstvo SDŽ

10:20-10:30 Predstavljanje projekta Joint_SECAP (Damir Čarić,Martin Bućan, SDŽ)

10:30-11:10 Predstavljanje SECAP-a za otok Brač, (Duška Šaša, SENSUM)

11:10-11:20 Svečano uručenje dokumenata predstavnicima JLS otoka Brača

11:20-11:35 Pauza za kavu

11:35-11:50 „Izrada energetskog akcijskog plana Splitsko-dalmatinske županije kroz projekt PROSPECT2030" PROSPECT2030 (Martin Bućan, SDŽ)

11:50 – 12:10 Predstavljanje Joint_SECAP platforme - video

12:10-12:30 Plan razvoja otoka i Nacionalni plan otpornosti i oporavka te mogućnosti financiranja mjera (Ivan Samardžija, RERA)

12:30-12:50 Mogućnosti financiranja mjera iz EU fondova u periodu od 2021-2027. (Ivica Perica, UMIUM)

12:50 -13:20 Pitanja i odgovori
13:30- Ručak

Interreg Italy - Croatia Joint_SECAP EUROPEAN UNION

Petak, 11/06/2021
Tehnička radionica i primjeri dobre prakse
Dan 2.

10:00 - 11:30 Site visit – promocija razvoje e-mobilnosti prezentacija Renault ZOE Twingo E-TECH i mogućnost vožnje istih(Auto kuća Gašperov), Sutivan, parking na Pjoveru
11:30 - 11:50 Registracija i pauza za kavu

11:50 - 12:20 Naučene lekcije na Joint_SECAP projektu (Damir Čarić, Martin Bućan, Ana Goatti)

12:20 - 12:40 Mogućnosti GIS-alata kao pomoć JLS-ovima u donošenju odluka – (Ivan Močnik, Promet i prostor d.o.o.)

12:40 - 13:00 Prezentacija AdriAdapt online platforme za prilagodbu općina, gradova I županija na klimatske promjene (ADRIADAPT – Ivan Sekovski, PAP RAC)

13:00 - 13:20 "Iskustva u izradi Plana prilagodbe na klimatske promjene - Change we care" (Mili Novak, RERA)

13:20 - 13:40 „Primjena modernih tehnologija u javnoj rasvjeti kao odgovor na svjetlosno onečišćenje"(Zoran Samardžić, ELOS)

13:40 – 14:00 Mogućnosti iskorištenje plave energije(Hrvoje Mikulčić, BLUE DEAL)-online

14:00 - 14:20 „Mogućnosti financiranja obnovljivih izvora energije kroz financijski mehanizam Europskog gospodarskog prostora" (Matija Vajdić, EIHP) -online

14:20 – 14:35 Pitanja i odgovori
14:35 - Ručak

Photos

Initial words from Mr Katavic, Head of the Administrative department of Economy, EU funds and Agriculture (Split-Dalmatia County) – Day 1

Presentation of Mr Bucan, Joint SECAP project manager for Split-Dalmatia County – Day 1

Annex

Presentation no 1 – Day 1

Joint SECAP naotoku Braču

10/06/2021

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Presentation no 2 – Day 1

Presentation no 3 – Day 1

Presentation no 4 – Day 1

Presentation no 5 – Day 1

2.8 PP8 – MUNICIPALITY OF VELA LUKA

General info

Topics covered	The workshop covered all topics as suggested by the lead partner meaning Joint SECAP project main results, with specific emphasis on SECAP for the island of Korčula and potentials for financing SECAP measures. Project's platform was presented as well. A study visit was organized in the second part of the workshop in Vela Luka and Lumbarda.
Date	08.06.2021.
Location	Vela Luka, island of Korčula
Number of participants	24 – 9 SMEs, 10 local, regional and national authorities, 2 journalists, 2 tourist bouard, 1 health care institution

Objective of the technical workshop

Following the Task 4.4. of Joint SECAP project, the objective of the technical workshop was to perform capacity building for specific stakeholders including representatives from local municipalities, other local and regional companies/authorities and beyond. With regards to climate change and actions needed to mitigate potential negative impacts and/or to adapt as much as possible, awareness of decision makers is highly important. Given the latter, the workshop covered topics such as sustainable energy and climate action plans (SECAPs) - their relevance and overall context for targeted areas, good practice examples in dealing with climate change as well as financial options for actual implementation of both mitigation and adaptation measures. The second part of the workshop included a study visit during which participants could get familiar with photovoltaic panels and solar collectors in houses as well as touristic eco-houses and e-mobility, their benefits and procedures to implement such measures.

Desciption of the workshop activities

Workshop agenda was compiled as a diverse platform to share knowledge and experience with other stakeholders and to present the main outcomes of the Project, especially those relevant for the island of Korčula. The workshop was organized as a one-day event with two parts: Part I where the presentations and discussion took place and Part II in the form of a study visit.

Mrs Jasna Maričić, assistant to Joint SECAP project manager within the Municipality introduced the participants with the workshop agenda and acted as a moderator of the event.

Mrs Katarina Gugić, Head of Vela Luka Municipality, welcomed the audience and shortly described the beginning of this project, from the proposal stage to now complete finalization. She emphasized its relevance for not only Vela Luka Municipality but also for the entire island of Korčula and thanked the whole project team for successful completion of designated activities. Mrs Barbara Mirošević, Joint SECAP project manager on behalf of the Municipality, continued with her presentation on the overall Joint SECAP project, its features and components, budgeting etc. Mr Zvonko Culjat, director of Terabot Ltd and an external consultant of the Municipality with

regards to specific elements of the project, presented lessons learnt throughout the Joint SECAP project and furthermore the Island's Development Plan, namely its status of prepara

tion. He also presented a financial segment important for implementation of SECAP measures, the National Recovery and Resilience Plan 2021–2026. Mrs Duška Šaša and Mrs Sanda Hunjak Čargonja, representatives of Altacon Ltd – an external consultant of the Municipality with regards to climate change issues, presented one of the main project outputs – the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan for the entire island of Korčula. The presentation covered both mitigation and adaptation aspects and emphasis was given to proposed measures. SECAP represents a key document for all Korčula municipalities with regards to future steps in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Mrs Jasna Maričić continued with her presentation of the Joint SECAP online platform through a video specifically designed for platform promotion. Mrs Barbara Mirošević leaned on the latter and presented how a single measure can be uploaded into the platform, step by step. Opportunities for financing SECAP measures from the EU's Multiannual Frame 2021-2027 were presented by Mrs Duška Šaša. She particularly articulated certain financial pathways that could be relevant for Korčula and measures proposed pointing the need to continuously follow competitions but also to prepare high quality projects beforehand. The first part of the workshop ended with the presentation of Mrs Ivana Cetinić, on behalf of Novi otok association. She presented some good practice examples aiming at improving the livelihood of islanders.

Study visit took place in the afternoon section. Field trip was organized in Vela Luka vicinity and Lumbarda. In Vela Luka, participants visited a two private houses where solar collector and photovoltaic panel were installed and hence were able to see and ask first-hand on the experience, benefits, challenges etc. In Lumbarda, participants were presented with the electrical charging station and a tour through the eco house.

The participants' structure was diverse consisting of the local authority staff as well as other representatives from the local development agency, tourist boards, health care sector and other municipal companies.

Results of the technical workshop

The workshop served as an excellent platform for knowledge and experience sharing between all participants and stakeholders. During the discussion, participants revealed some of their

concerns and obstacles encountered so far in implementing certain measures and were given recommendations how to proceed further on. The main conclusion was to start with the implementation of actions within the public sector and later on, once the public awareness is raised which should alleviate potential concerns, promote the activities in private sector as well. Participants were also much interested in financial pathways that could facilitate implementation of both mitigation and adaptation measures proposed by SECAP. The conclusion was that the financial timeframe from 2021 onwards does provide substantial financial resources for such activities and the necessity for continuous monitoring of respective calls, both national and international. The study visit was very fruitful because it provided the participants a direct overview of potentials, benefits and challenges of various activities. Considering the number of sunny days per year for the island of Korčula, potentials of solar energy and good practice examples were specifically presented.

The overall conclusion was that participation of Vela Luka Municipality in Joint SECAP project was beneficial not only for the Municipality itself but rather for the entire island. One of the main outputs of the Project was Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan for the entire island of Korčula.

Technical workshop agenda

JOINT_SECAP

TEHNIČKA RADIONICA I PRIMJERI DOBRE PRAKSE

“Predstavljanje Akcijskog plana energetski održivog razvoja i prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama (SECAP) za područje Otoka Korčule, primjera dobre prakse i mogućnosti za provedbu mjera”

Konferencijska dvorana Hotela Korkyre
Vela Luka
Utorak, 08.06.2021.

Utorak, 08/06/2021

Tehnička radionica

09:00 Registracija

09:30-09:40 Pozdravni govor (Načelnica Općine Vela Luka Katarina Gugić, Jasna Maričić OVL)

09:40-10:00 Predstavljanje projekta Joint_SECAP za otok Korčulu (Barbara Mirošević OVL)

10:00-10:20 Naučene lekcije na Joint_SECAP projektu (Zvonko Čuljat, Terabot d.o.o.)

10:20-10:40 Plan razvoja otoka i Nacionalni plan otpornosti i oporavka te mogućnosti financiranja mjera (Zvonko Čuljat, Terabot d.o.o.)

10:40-11:00 Pauza za kavu i osvježenje

11:00-11:30 Predstavljanje Akcijskog plana energetski održivog razvoja i prilagodbe klimatskim promjenama (SECAP) (Duška Šaša i Sanda Hunjak Čergonja, ALTACON d.o.o.)

11:30-11:45 Predstavljanje Joint_SECAP platforme – video (Jasna Maričić, OVL)

11:45-12:00 Unos jedne mjere u Joint_SECAP platformu (Barbara Mirošević, OVL)

12:00-12:30 Mogućnosti financiranja mjera iz EU fondova u periodu od 2021-2027. (Duška Šaša, ALTACON d.o.o.)

13:00 Ručak

Photos

Welcoming speech from Mrs Katarin Gugić, Head of Vela Luka Municipality

Workshop participants

Study visit - solar collector on house rooftop in Vela Luka

Study visit - solar photovoltaic panel serving as garage rooftop in Vela Luka

Study visit – Eco house in Lumbarda

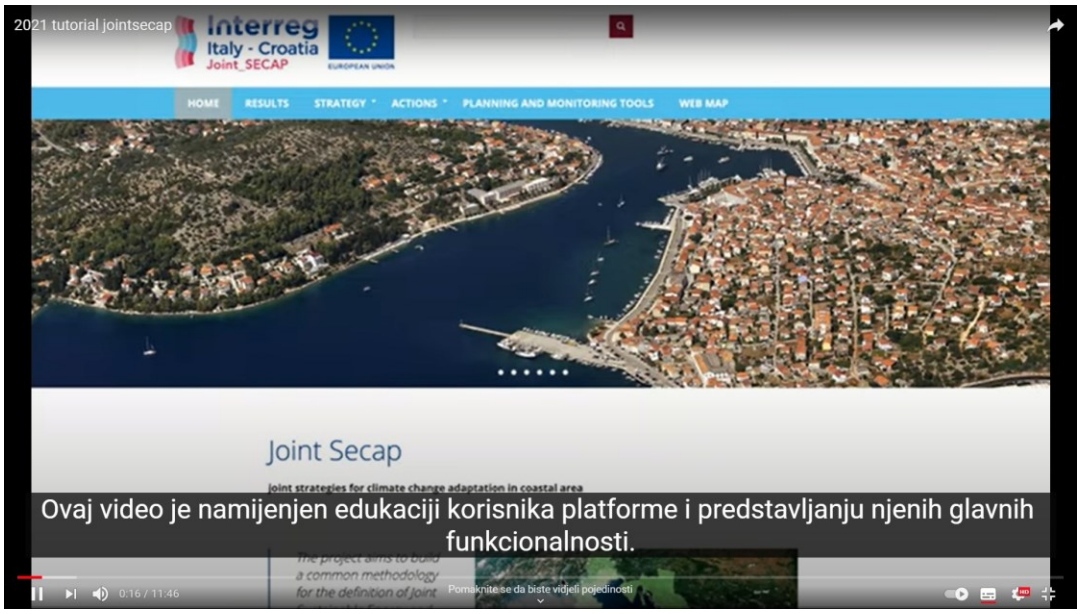
Study visit – Electric charging station in Lumbarda

Annex

Presentation of the Joint_SECAP

Presentation on possible financing options of SECAP measures from EU funds in the period 2021- 2027

Presentation on lessons learnt throughout the project, status of island development plan and National Recovery and Resilience Plan



Presentation on Joint SECAP platform

Presentation on how to insert a measure in Joint SECAP platform

Presentation of good practice examples