“The contribution of ACT – LIFE+ Project to the adaptation to Climate Change impacts in Mediterranean Cities”

Konstadinos Konstadakopoulos
ADEXE S.A. – City of Patras
Today more than 50% of world population live in cities.

By 2030 2/3rds of humanity will live in urban areas and urban areas in the developing world will triple in size.

Up to 80% of all energy is consumed in cities.

Nearly 2/3 of all CO2 emissions is generated in urban areas, with an increasing tendency (electricity, heating, cooling, transportation, industrial activity).

Cities are highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change (e.g. coastal cities – rising sea level, violent storms).

Local governments (LGs) are governance level closest to citizens.

LGs and citizens' involvement in climate actions is essential.
PROJECT NAME: ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN TIME
PROJECT ACRONYM: ACT
COUNTRIES INVOLVED: ITALY, GREECE, SPAIN
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: 1.752.258 €
EXPECTED START DATE: 01/01/2010
EXPECTED END DATE: 30/11/2012
PROJECT POLICY AREA: CLIMATE CHANGE
aims to demonstrate that through an INCLUSIVE and PARTICIPATED PROCESS, shared by ALL THE LOCAL ACTORS INVOLVED, is possible to develop a LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN able to forecast and mitigate ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE on the most vulnerable sectors of the European Cities in THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN
PARTNERSHIP

• MUNICIPALITY OF ANCONA (IT) – Lead Partner

• MUNICIPALITY OF BULLAS (ES)

• MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE FOR PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OF PATRAS (GR)

• FORUM OF ADRIATIC AND IONIAN CITIES (IT)

• ISPRA – INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESEARCH (IT)
Actions: next steps

**ACTION 1:** Project Management and monitoring

**ACTION 2:** Baseline scenario and capacity building

**ACTION 3:** Local impact assessment

**ACTION 4:** Local adaptation strategy by Ancona

**ACTION 5:** Local adaptation strategy by Patras

**ACTION 6:** Local adaptation strategy by Bullas

**ACTION 7:** Evaluation of project results

**ACTION 8:** Communication and dissemination of results
Action 3 Local impact assessment (1/2)

**Overall Objective**

to develop a “local impact assessment” system to be applied by local authorities to define in the next actions their “local adaptation strategies”

**Activities**

3.1 Methodological coordination
3.2 Local impact assessment
3.3 Road map for the local adaptation strategies definition

**Beneficiary responsible**

ISPRA

**Time**

From 01-07-2010 to 31-03-2011
Action 3 Local impact assessment (2/2)

Deliverables
- Roadmap for the local adaptation strategies (31-03-2011)

Milestones
- Impact assessment analysis for Ancona (28-02-2011)
- Impact assessment analysis for Patras (28-02-2011)
- Impact assessment analysis for Bullas (28-02-2011)

Main operational steps
4 meetings for methodological coordination (only indicative from 1-07-2010 to 28-02-2011):
We have to do 4 meetings
Action 4-5-6 Local adaptation strategy

Overall Objective

to develop, on the base of the scenario and the information collected and elaborated previously, the adaptation strategy for Ancona, Patras, Bullas

Activities

4.1 Establishment of the local adaptation board
4.2 Local capacity building
4.3 Local adaptation plan
4.4 Definition of the monitoring and reporting system.

Beneficiary responsible

Ancona, Patras, Bullas

Time

From 01-01-2011 to 31-03-2012
Action 4-5-6 Local adaptation strategy (2/2)

**Deliverables**
- Document of establishment of the Local Adaptation Board (31-03-2011)
- Officially approved actual local adaptation Plan (28-02-2012)
- Adaptation report structure (30-03-2012)

**Milestones**
- Establishment of the Adaptation Board (31-03-2011)
- Approval of the local adaptation Plan (29-02-2012)
Action 8 Communication and dissemination of results

Regarding the next dissemination actions, it is envisaged that every partner will continue to spread the project contents and results at the local level.

For example, the three municipalities of Ancona, Patras and Bullas have planned a number of local and national events where a dissemination of the ACT results will be made.
Road map and principles for the adaptation of Patras to climate change

Adaptation-ecosystems: When the ecosystems are healthy, they are more resilient and have better capability to adapt to new climate conditions. It costs less to invest money for the protection of healthy and resilient ecosystems, than their adaptation, restoration or recreation (if possible) at a later point in time. In addition, as the healthy ecosystems can contribute to dealing with climate change, the benefits are multiplied.

Timetable: end of May 2012
# City of Patras Local Adaptation Board (LAB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Member Profile</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Municipality of Patras</td>
<td>Deputy Mayor for urban and environmental planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Municipality of Patras</td>
<td>Deputy Mayor for Development and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Municipality of Patras</td>
<td>Deputy Mayor of waste management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Municipality of Patras</td>
<td>Representative of the major opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Municipality of Patras</td>
<td>Representative of the minor opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Region of Western Greece</td>
<td>Technical Representative</td>
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<td>7. University of Patras</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<td>8. University of Patras</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<td>9. University of Patras</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<td>10. Technical Chamber</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<td>11. Geotechnical Chamber</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<td>12. Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Patras</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Patras</td>
<td>Expert Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ADEP S.A.</td>
<td>Expert</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. NGO Environmental</td>
<td>Representative</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
General principles for drawing up a coherent and comprehensive strategy for the adaptation

- **Sustainability.** Any adaptation policy should be not in contradiction with the guidelines and measures to combat emissions (mitigation), i.e. to benefit the overall "climate performance" of the country. Also it should not be incompatible with priorities in other areas of environmental policy (e.g. for the conservation of biodiversity).

- **Scientific documentation and flexibility.** In any case there should be taken into account all the well-founded scientific opinions and data (international and domestic). The options must not be static, but must be enriched with every new finding, since there are uncertainties and changing findings in relation to the effects of climate change.

- **Participatory basis.** A prerequisite for successful implementation of any measures and adaptation policies is the effective participation of all the social partners, environmental organizations, and/or local players (where necessary) at the stage of their development.

- **Social profitability and justice.** Implementation of adaptation measures without large social costs, or injustice (e.g. charge of a specific social group, or of a specific geographical area).

- **Economic effectiveness.** Implementation of measures for adaptation with reasonable or proper cost-benefit analysis, including in the analysis long-term benefits for the economy, society and the environment.
Actions per sector (1)

- **Management of water resources** (Sustainable water management, Flooding and Drought)
- **Nature-Biodiversity** (emphasis on the implementation of Directives for Wild Birds and the Habitats Directives)
- **Management of coastal areas** (Protocol for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management - ICZM protocol of the Mediterranean Action Plan)
Actions per sector (2)

• **Marine environment** (the Framework Directive for the marine strategy, 2008/56/EC)

• **Forests** (general EU guidelines for the mitigation of the effects and adaptation of forests in Cl.Ch.)

• **Desertification and Soil** (general guidelines for the mitigation of the effects and adaptation of soil to Cl. Ch.)

• **Agriculture** (EU Directive for Agriculture)
Actions per sector (3)

- **Tourism** (general guidelines for the mitigation of the effects and adaptation of tourism to Cl. Ch.)
- **Energy** (EU target 2020 -20% RES- in final energy consumption by 2020, 95-100% by 2050).
- **Health** (general guidelines for the mitigation of the effects and adjustment of the health sector in Cl. Ch.)
Actions per sector (4)

• **Urban environment and infrastructure**  
  (general guidelines for the mitigation of the effects and adaptation of the urban environment to Cl. Ch.)

• **Land-use planning**

• **Civil protection**

**Proposals for funding opportunities**
Major Challenges

- Improving Air Quality
- Reducing Coastal Erosion
- Improving Energy Efficiency
- Facing the Loss of Biodiversity and Natural Landscapes
- Increasing Citizens Security and Health
Thank you for your attention