Climate change: how to deal with it? The Veneto Adapt project

Veneto ADAPT

Giovanni Vicentini 18th October 2022

Coordinatore Partner





Con il contributo dello strumento finanziario LIFE della Commissione Europea With the contribution of the LIFE financial instrument of the European Community



- O Venezia: Città metropolitana di Venezia
- Padova: Comune di Padova
- Treviso: Comune di Treviso
- Vicenza: Comune di Vicenza
- Unione dei Comuni Medio Brenta (Cadoneghe, Curtarolo, Vigodarzere).

The Veneto Adapt project



Project duration: July 2017 - December 2021 Partners involved: Municipality of Padova, National association of Italian Local Agendas 21, Metropolitan City of Venice, IUAV University of Venice, SOGESCA srl, Municipality of Treviso, Union of Municipalities of Middle Brenta, Municipality of Vicenza

https://venetoadapt.it/

Veneto ADAPT has developed a methodology and operational tools to promote the adaptation of cities to climate change, optimizing and making more effective the ability to respond to extreme events, both locally and regionally, with reference to heat waves and hydrological risks



The objectives of Veneto Adapt

- > Create a **common knowledge base** on climate change
- Develop an integrated wide-area strategy to increase the capacity to adapt to climate change, with a specific focus on hydrogeological risk (flooding) and heat islands
- Develop a multi-level governance system, horizontal (between cities and key stakeholders) and vertical (between different levels of government).
- Supporting local authorities in the transition from the SEAP (Sustainable Energy Action Plan) to the SECAP (Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan)
- Promote and facilitate the use of the Veneto ADAPT methodology by other cities and regions in Italy and Europe



Key results

MAPPING THE STAKEHOLDERS HAVING A ROLE IN MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION 2 EVALUATE THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE VULNERABILITIES OF TERRITORIES ORAWING UP SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND CLIMATE ACTION PLANS DEFINE A SYSTEM FOR MONITORING PLANS AND ACTIONS

> Veneto ΛDΛΡΤ



DRAW UP REGIONAL GUIDELINES TO MANAGE ADAPTATION IN OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES 6 BUILDING NEW GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES THROUGH PILOT PROJECTS FACILITATE THE ADOPTION OF THE VENETO ADAPT METHOD IN OTHER CITIES AND REGIONS



Shaping a shared strategy

The definition of the wide area strategy started from the <u>analysis of the state of the</u> <u>art</u>, i.e. the existence of planning instruments and actors active in the field of climate change adaptation.

Local adaptive capacity survey, through a questionnaire on:

- Awareness on the topic,
- approach to decisionmaking,
- memory of past events,
- risk measurement,
- education of citizens,
- cooperation with neighbouring organisations

<u>Governance analysis</u> by mapping locally active stakeholders in climate risk management

Analysis of existing planning and programming instruments, aimed at the identification of adaptation strategies and measures already in place in municipal plans and regulations.

Over 600 measures identified.

Veneto

Stakeholders mapping

Governance analysis: stakeholder mapping

Realisation of technical and thematic tables, involving stakeholders/actors engaged in the development and implementation of mitigation and/or adaptation measures

Experts

Having high & formalized knowledge on the topic

- Universities / Research Centre
- Professionals
- Local / regional /national bodies in charge of monitoring and control activities

Planners

Elaborating plans, regulations and defining rules on land use management and government

- Municipalities / Inter-municipalities
- Upper levels such as regions
- Bodies responsible for planning (e.g. park authority, basin authority)

Operational bodies

Called to intervene in case of emergencies or in ordinary events connected to the topic

- Civil protection authorities
- Rescue services / first aid operators
- Firefighters / police departments
- Local / regional / national agencies on environmental protection

LIFE16 CCA/EN/000090

ADAP

Stakeholders mapping

Governance analysis: stakeholder mapping

Realisation of technical and thematic tables, involving stakeholders/actors engaged in the development and implementation of mitigation and/or adaptation measures

Policy makers

Called to express a political orientation on a territory. They can be recognized through electoral processes as appointed by other levels (individuals).

- Municipal councillors / Mayor
- Policy makers at upper levels

General stakeholders

Having interest directly / indirectly connected to the topic but not recognized by law as decision makers

- Representatives of companies
- Representatives of workers
- Local committees
- Parishes
- ONG

Stakeholders having local knowledge

Entities with great knowledge about the topic but not formalized or not scientific based.

- Citizens
- Local experts not officially recognized
- Local associations / ONG for environmental protection and promotion

LIFE16 CCA/EN/000090

NUNP

Stakeholders mapping

Governance map

Methodological tool that identifies local stakeholders and represents a solid starting point for carrying out participatory processes with the correct and appropriate actors.



Inner circle = local stakeholders Outer circle = national stakeholders

Experts

Planners

Operational bodies

Policy makers

General stakeholders

Local knowledge



Veneto ADAPT

The analysis of existing plans

Actions

evaluated

according

are

to:

The partners analysed existing spatial government instruments, with the aim of <u>bringing out</u> <u>prescriptions and actions</u> with a more or less explicit <u>value for</u> climate change <u>adaptation</u>.

The Plans Analysed

- ✓ Land Use Plan
- ✓ Intervention Plan
- ✓ Building Regulations
- ✓ Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
- ✓ Municipal Lighting Plan
- ✓ PAES
- ✓ Civil Protection Plan
- ✓ Hydrogeological Structure Plan
- ✓ More

Intervention strategies Reactive Incremental ✓ Transformative **Types of intervention** ✓ Physics ✓ Organisational ✓ Cheap The expected effect ✓ Impact reduction Dispersion phenomenon ✓ Emergency intervention ✓ Self-protection of citizens Monitoring/mapping

Veneto

The analysis of existing plans

The analysis of existing plans identified more than **630 adaptation measures** already being implemented. These measures have been capitalised within the PAESCs.



The inventory of vulnerabilities and risks

As part of the Veneto ADAPT project, the main critical issues of the territory in relation to hydraulic risk and heat waves were mapped. The analyses were carried out with GIS tools, using remote sensing and satellite data.



The inventory of vulnerabilities and risks

The inventory of vulnerabilities and risks made it possible to assess the spatial extent of the most sensitive areas, which require timely adaptation measures.

LIFE16 CCA/EN/000090

1714 kmg 1565 kmg REGIONE territori sensibili aree tirbane VENETO ad alluvioni sensibili a ondate e allagamenti e isole di calore **MUNICIPALITÁ** TARGET 111 kmg 294 kmg 57% 29% 23,2% 70,3% Unione dei Comuni del Medio Brenta 7,3% 59,3% Comune di Treviso 11,3% 51,1% Comune di Vicenza 16,8% 56,1% Comune di Padova 28,7% 57,8% Città Metropolitana di Venezia

> territori sensibili/ sup. territoriale

(ISPRA)

fonti:

Aree a pericolosită idraulica

Uso del Suolo Regione Veneto - livello 1.1 anno 2012 (portale cartografico IDT - Regione Veneto)

urbano continuo/ teritori modellati art ficial mete

tessuti

Veneto ADAPT

A common methodology for the SECAP

- The SECAP template: the project has developed a template for drafting the SECAP, starting from the analysis of the state of the art, highlighting the results of the vulnerability analysis and defining objectives and actions, with particular attention to the monitoring systems to be activated
- The Standard Data Sheet for the Collection of Mitigation and Adaptation Actions: has been structured to collect all essential information on projects and initiatives related to mitigation and adaptation measures
- The identification of qualifying actions, common to all the Central Veneto pilot cities: seven key adaptation actions, of a regulatory, organisational and physical nature, foreseen in all SECAPs
- Implementation of participatory processes: active involvement of stakeholders in the plan drafting process, to identify coordinated measures and activate collaboration pacts



The Standard Form for the Collection of Actions

The project developed a **model sheet for the** collection of all mitigation and/or adaptation actions to be included in the Plan.



Descrizione Piano del verde

Prano dei Verde Disegnare una visione strategica dell'assetto del sistema del verde urbano e peri-urbano della città, definendo i principi e fissando i criteri d'indirizzo per la realizzazione di aree verdi pubbliche nell'arco della futura pianificazione urbanistica generale (art. 6, comma 1 lettera e della Legge 10/2013). L'adozione del piano indirizzerà le scelte gestionali su un orizzonte di medio e lungo periodo, improntando le stesse alla massima efficienza dell'utilizzo delle risorse generando, attrattività del territorio, salute e benessere per i cittadini. Inoltre il Piano, attraverso l'applicazione degli indirizzi in esso contenuti, permetterà di incrementare la resilienza del

territorio, l'adattamento e la mitigazione ai mutamenti climatici del tessuto urbano Il Tema "Agricoltura Urbana" sarà parte integrante del documento.

Il Piano del Verde è in fase di redazione.

Piano gestione alberature

Obiettivi del piano pluriennale:

- migliorare la qualità del patrimonio arboreo;
- accrescere la copertura arborea dall'attuale 1,8% al 5%, prevedendo un incremento di circa 8.500 alberi al 2030 su 7 ettari di nuove aree di verde urbano;
- adeguamento ai cambiamenti climatici garantendo che almeno il 20% delle specie piantate siano adatte al cambiamento;
- sensibilizzazione dei cittadini sul valore degli alberi e del verde attivando forme di partecipazione rivolte alla sua conservazione e al suo sviluppo.
- Il Piano di gestione delle alberature è stato approvato nel 2019.

Regolamento del Verde

Promuovere la tutela ed il rispetto del patrimonio vegetale presente sul territorio – sia pubblico sia privato tenendo in considerazione gli innumerevoli benefici arrecati dalla presenza della vegetazione, mediante uno strumento di tutela e valorizzazione chiaro, semplice e applicabile. Una attenta pianificazione e regolamentazione realizza importanti obiettivi nell'ottica di un utilizzo sostenibile dell'energia e di contrasto a cause climalteranti:

- Miglioramento delle condizioni di sviluppo del verde pubblico e privato
- Riduzione dell'Isola di calore.
- Riduzione degli effetti negativi delle bombe d'acqua attraverso l'aumento dei tempi di corrivazione.
- Miglioramento della qualità dell'aria.
 Miglioramento del banassora o della soluto dei sittati
- Miglioramento del benessere e della salute dei cittadini.

Riduzione dell'impronta ambientale delle pratiche di cura e manutenzione del verde.

Il Regolamento del Verde è in fase di redazione.

Nello sviluppare le diverse pianificazioni e regolamentazioni sarà garantita una profonda integrazione tra gli aspetti: sociali, paesaggistici, gestionali e ambientali che riguardano l'infrastruttura verde trattati in modo relazionale per sviluppare le proposte d'indirizzo e di regolazione contenute nel Piano del Verde. La azioni tenderanno a semplificare gli strumenti regolatori e pianificatori del verde con una misurata analisi, bilanciando la parte dedicata all'analisi e le parti dedicate alla pianificazione e alla gestione, orientando le prescrizioni su un orizzonte di governo territoriale di medio e lungo periodo;

Nella regolamentazione (regolamento del verde), l'intervento sarà teso a definire un insieme di principi e di regole atto a garantire partecipazione e confronto con la cittadinanza, al fine di accrescere la sensibilità ed il rispetto delle politiche a tutela del verde e più in generale delle politiche ambientali. Progettazione e manutenzione degli spazi verdi dovranno essere attuate nel rispetto della vegetazione e delle condizioni ambientali in cui essa si sviluppa. Attori da coinvolgere: Università, Cittadini, Ordini professionali, Associazioni, Aziende

Ricadute sugli ambiti di intervento				
Edificato		Rifiuti	\times	Salute
Trasporti	$\overline{\boxtimes}$	Uso del suolo	\Box	Emergenze
Energia	\times	Agricoltura e forestazione		Turismo
Acqua	\times	Ambiente e biodiversità		

Indicatori

Primo indicatore scelto Secondo indicatore scelto Ettari di aree a verde realizzati/anno Cartografia ATO/Quartiere di collocazione dell'azione Sitografia di riferimento

Cartografia/immagini di supporto allegati



The mandatory actions for the SECAPs

Key actions for adaptation

- **1.Updating the Building Regulations and the Town Plan**: increasing the adaptation of building structures and public spaces
- **2.Hydraulic risk reduction**: drafting of plans/regulations for risk reduction and/or planning of hydraulic works
- **3.Revision of the municipal civil protection plan:** inclusion of new climate risks and related emergency measures
- **4.Urban forestation:** increasing green and tree cover to mitigate the urban heat island effect and to promote rainfall drainage.
- **5.Establishment of the Resilience Office**: new organisational arrangements to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the SECAP
- **6.Climate data monitoring**: using WHO indices to assess major climate trends at regional level / protocol signed with the regional environmental agency to provide data to Municipalities

7.Cooling of parking areas larger than 1,000 sqm.















Participatory process

Scope of the process

- \checkmark Sharing the objectives and the vision
- ✓ Providing information
- ✓ Involving the "weak" stakeholders
- ✓ Ensuring the creation of a greater sense of ownership of development strategies
- ✓ Defining new projects / proposals
- Defining public-private partnerships

1. Internal sharing amongst the different Departments

2. External sharing with selected stakeholders (utilities, big companies, university, etc.) **3. External sharing** with other stakeholders



Participatory process



Veneto ADAPT

The drafting of SECAPs



The partner cities have joined the European Covenant of Mayors initiative and have updated their **end-use energy consumption and emissions inventories**.



At the same time, **vulnerability analyses** were drawn up to identify the areas of intervention of Adaptation Plans and to identify the most suitable measures to increase the resilience of territories.



Each city, with the support of the Local Agenda 21 National Coordination, organised a **participatory process** to define new measures and sign collaboration pacts.



On the basis of previous activities, **Action Plans** were drawn up, using the project methodology and the template sheet prepared for this purpose.



Drafting of the SECAPs

32 SECAPs have been elaborated and approved, according to the Veneto ADAPT methodology





The monitoring of SECAPs

Three types of indicators were identified:

- Result indicators,
- Impact indicators,
- Socio-economic indicators

1. RESULT INDICATORS

To monitor the implementation status of each individual measure of the SECAP

- Limited to two indicators for each measure
- Identification of data holders and monitoring frequency

2. IMPACT INDICATORS

To monitor the status of implementation of the SECAP as a whole

- Limited number of indicators to allow monitoring over time (at least to 2030)
- They are monitored on a two-yearly basis



The monitoring of SECAPs

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The	selection of socio-economic indicators for monitoring the Padua SECAP
A CITY WITH NEW	(%); (€) saved for the purchase of electricity by the public authority
ENERGIES	(n°) workers hired by local companies for tasks in the renewables sector
A MORE EFFICIENT	(%);(€) saved for the purchase of energy by the public authority
CITY	(n°) workers hired by local companies for tasks related to energy efficiency
	(%);(€) saved for energy purchase in the private sector
	(€/kWh) energy efficiency of the investment
INTELLIGENT NETWORKS AND SERVICES	(%); (${f \epsilon}$) saved for the purchase of electricity by the public authority in lighting
	(%); (€) indirect benefits from increased separate collection
	(n°) workers employed by companies in the area in the field of waste disposal, recovery and valorisation
A CITY THAT MOVES BETTER	(n°) reduction of accidents in urban areas
	(n°) evaluation of traffic flows (loops, cameras) -> valorisation € congestion reduction
	(no.) ACI registrations private vehicles -> valorisation € congestion reduction
A LOW-EMISSION	(%);(n°);(€) of vehicles reduced through smart working policies
ECONOMY	(n°) of local companies certified or offering certified products
A MORE RESILIENT CITY	(%); (n); (€) of damage claims for disaster recovery
	(€) costs of emergency interventions to restore hazards due to calamitous phenomena, by the administration
	(%); (n°) of people with illnesses related to calamitous events (urban flooding, UHI, falling plants, etc.).

Drafting the regional guidelines



PAESC Guideline

Una guida per la pianificazione climatica comunale

Central VENETO Cities netWorking for ADAPTation to Climate Change in a multilevel regional perspective LIFE16 CCA/17000090 Deliverable C2. Guidelines for the elaboration of the SECAPs



Il Veneto Centrale è sempre più soggetto a eventi estremi connessi alla variabilità meteorologica: questi fenomeni sono la manifestazione locale del Cambiamento Climatico in corso in tutto il Mondo. Le esperienze di Vaia, dell'acqua alta straordinaria a Venezia del 2019, della tromba d'aria di Verona del 2020, stanno punteggiando la vita della Regione con una frequenza allarmante. Fenomeni che un tempo avevano una frequenza ventennale, che davano il tempo di ricostruire e discutere come ridurre il rischio, oggi accadono con un ritmo incalzante. Per comprendere cosa sta accadendo è necessario provare a capire di cosa parliamo quando citiamo il **Cambiamento Climatico**.

Il clima è cambiato diverse volte nella storia umana, ed ogni volta questo cambiamento ha comportato sconvolgimenti nelle società a causa degli effetti sulle temperature, sulle colture, sulle malattie. Mai prima d'ora però questi cambiamenti hanno avuto origine antropica, e mai prima d'ora questi cambiamenti sono stati così imponenti. Il cambiamento climatico in corso è legato allo sviluppo moderno contemporaneo. Il processo a cui assistiamo è l'effetto dell'aumento della presenza di CO₃ nell'atmosfera. L'umanità, dalla fine dell'Ottocento, fa grande uso di combustibili fossili per riscaldarsi e produrre energia.

Andamento della temperatura globale fino al 2019

Oltre a questo, l'aumento delle temperature estive nelle città del Veneto, causate dalla propensione all'accumulo di calore, ha portato tra il 2009 ed il 2019 a un aumento di 24'000 morti per impatti da caldo. Anche in questo caso la progressione è in crescita, e ci si attendono numeri ancora maggiori per il prossimo futuro.

Comprendere questa serie di eventi catastrofici di origine meteorologica come una continua emergenza climatica in corso ci può permettere di inquadrare quanto sta accadendo con un'ottica temporale distaccata dai ritmi umani, comprendendo che si tratta di un unico grande evento di sconvolgimento generale.

Negli stessi giorni in cui scriviamo queste pagine veniamo a conscenza di un centinaio di morti tra Germania e Belgio in poche ore per una precipitazione di grande intensità, a ricordarci di quanto questo processo ormai inevitabile sia globale quanto possa arrivare ad essere impattante.



Guidelines for the analysis of the impacts of climate change and the elaboration of an adaptation plan at all administrative levels

> Veneto ADAPT

https://www.venetoadapt.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Linee-guida_Veneto-Adapt_compressed.pdf



Green and blue infrastructures: the pilot actions

Each partner city has identified some pilot adaptation actions to be carried out on its territory as case studies and demonstrations.



Basso Isonzo Urban Park







https://www.venetoadapt.it/download/

Hydraulic arrangement and renaturalization of the Cul de Ola canal



VICENZA

UCMB



Actions of renaturalization and urban regeneration



Veneto ADAPT



Green and Blue Infrastructure: Pilot Actions

Municipality of Padova

Intervention in the Basso Isonzo Park, an area with a predominantly agricultural vocation, where it is planned to restore some elements of the old agricultural landscape and *Nature Based Solutions* interventions to prevent hydraulic risks.

Municipality of Vicenza

Intervention in the 'Cul de Ola' road, subject to frequent flooding during intense meteorological phenomena, with the renaturalisation of private and public ditches in the peri-urban area and the drafting of municipal guidelines to be replicate the model in other contexts.

Municipality of Treviso

Opening of a section of the "Canale delle Convertite", a tombed canal in the city center. Design of hydraulic interventions on the "Canale Fuin" to solve the difficulties in the disposal of rainwater overflowing in the "Ghirada" district.

UCMB

Implementation of a Geographical Information System to provide information to citizens about the water plan and civil protection plans. Implementation of renaturalisation (Cadoneghe) and hydraulic safety projects (Vigodarzere, Curtarolo).

Veneto



Green and blue infrastructure: the webGIS atlas

The creation of the Green and Blue Infrastructure Atlas of the Metropolitan City of Venice - webgis





Guidelines for hydraulic risk management

The City of Vicenza has developed **guidelines for hydraulic risk mitigation**. Potential critical issues (for each area) and possible corrective solutions were identified.

E.g. Industrial area



Actions for risk mitigation Increased permeability of the area

- use of permeable pavements - FILTER BANDS
- infiltration trenches
- Inclusion of phytodepurative herbaceous species

Possible deepening of channel sections



FIGURA 5-30: PUNTO CRITICO 4 VIALE ELETTRONIC

Veneto

SUDS Guidelines



How to communicate the SECAP

The georeferenced actions are searchable through a webGIS and filterable according to type and expected effect



https://www.padovanet.it/informazione/il-piano-dazionelenergia-sostenibile-ed-il-clima-di-padova-paesc





How to communicate the SECAP

10 EXHIBITION PANELS



THE BROCHURE



- Una città con nuov energie
- Il Piano punta fortemente sulla produzione di energia da fonti rinnovabili. Sono 15 le azioni previste, che contribuiranno per circa il 13% al raggiungimento dell'obiettivo al 2030, riducendo l'emissione in atmosfera di oltre 50.000 tonnellate di CO₂. Il PAESC prevede:

23

15

- la promozione dell'installazione di impianti fotovoltaici sulle coperture degli edifici pubblici e privati (residenziali, terziari e industriali);
- · l'acquisto di energia elettrica da fonti rinnovabili certificate;
- la produzione di energia elettrica da fonti alternative al fotovoltaico: idroelettrico, biogas, decompressione del gas naturale, valorizzazione dell'energia prodotta dall'impianto di termovalorizzazione dei rifiuti.

How to communicate the SECAP

Six short videos were produced. Available on the YouTube channel Veneto ADAPT





Networking in the VenetoAdapt project

The twinning activity



The project partners' experience was enriched by an important <u>twinning</u> <u>activity</u> with other Italian and European cities

Replication activity



By signing a letter of intent, 25 Italian and foreign municipalities benefited from the methodological support of the VenetoAdapt project.

Capitalisation activities



Contacts were made with other European projects (LIFE, H2020, Interreg, etc.), in order to foster mutual contamination, identify points of convergence and new proposals.



Networks of projects: capitalising on results

Three public events were organised to share the state of the art of governance, actions and monitoring systems for adaptation actions.

Decision support tools and methods



Adaptation actions and interventions



Monitoring of CFSPs and Plan measures





Veneto ADAPT

Networks of ideas: replicating results

A toolbox developed by the Veneto Adapt project: how to adapt your cities?



- Guidelines
- Operational methodologies
- Typical actions
- Etc.





- ✓ Fostering a culture of climate change adaptation also in small and medium-sized municipalities
- Widen the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy movement, fostering the creation of a network of ideas for adaptation

Veneto

Replicability and transferability activities

The materials produced during the project have been made available to other cities that intend to undertake this path of adaptation in their territory. Video tutorials (ITA) have been produced.



Thank you for your attention!

LIFE Veneto ADAPT project

venetoadapt@comune.padova.it





<u>eneto</u>