

REGIONAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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EU AFFAIRS AND PROJECTS













Germany/Belgium 2021

Policy context

• The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- the Paris Agreement
- The European Green Deal:
 - European Climate Law,

• 2030 Climate Target Plan

• European Climate Pact

• EU **Biodiversity** strategy

Farm to fork strategy

- Forest strategy
- Renewed sustainable finance strategy
- ... and more!





A new EU strategy on climate adaptation

"Forging a climate-resilient Europe - The new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change"

Adopted by European Commission on 24 February 2021

- Evaluation of the first strategy (2018)
- Blueprint, open public consultation, and expert reviews (2020)





Vision & Objectives

- Vision: by 2050 the EU will be a climate-resilient society, fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change
- Objectives:
 - Smarter adaptation improving knowledge and managing uncertainty
 - More systemic adaptation support policy development at all levels and sectors
 - Faster adaptation speeding up adaptation across the board
 - Stepping up international action for climate resilience



© picture: Peter Löffler



Smarter adaptation

improving knowledge and managing uncertainty, by

- Pushing the frontiers of knowledge on adaptation
- More and better climate-related risk and losses data

Making Climate-ADAPT the authoritative European platform

for adaptation knowledge





© picture: NOAA



More systemic adaptation

support policy development at all levels and sectors, by:

- Improving adaptation strategies and plans
- Fostering local, individual, and just resilience
- Integrating climate resilience in macro-fiscal policy
- Promoting nature-based solutions for adaptation



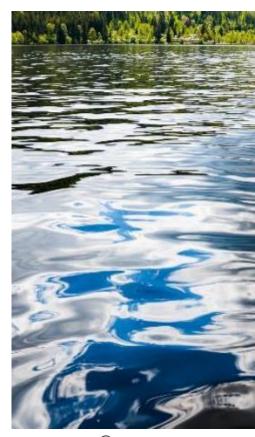
© picture: Peter Lőffler



Faster adaptation

speeding up adaptation across the board, by:

- Accelerating the rollout of adaptation solutions
- Reducing climate-related risk
- Closing the climate protection gap
- Ensuring the availability and sustainability of freshwater



© picture: Peter Lőffler



Stepping up international action

For climate resilience, by:

- Increasing support for international climate resilience and preparedness
- Scaling up international finance to build climate resilience
- Strengthen global engagement and exchanges on adaptation



© picture: Peter Lőffler



Engagement of EU

- Based on subsidiarity and local nature of adaptation
- Support MS, subnational authorities, business & individuals
- Financially, with knowledge & tools
- Invitation to work together



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LIFE Programme and climate adaptation

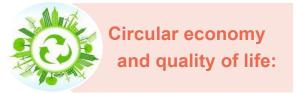


• Since 1992

 More than 5000 projects financed so far

• 5,4 billion euro 2021-27





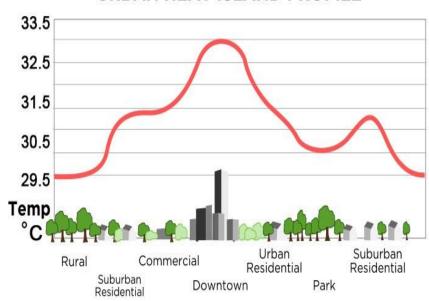






Urban Heat Island Effect – LIFE HEROTILE

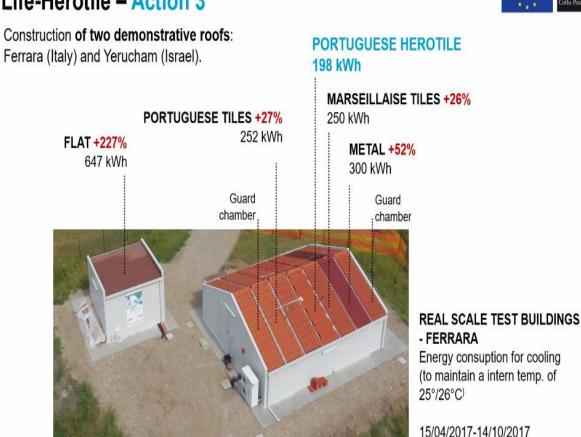
URBAN HEAT ISLAND PROFILE



 Roof Tiles that control and reduce the energy requirement for cooling, that is the major energy demand in airconditioning

Reduce the Urban Heat Island Effect

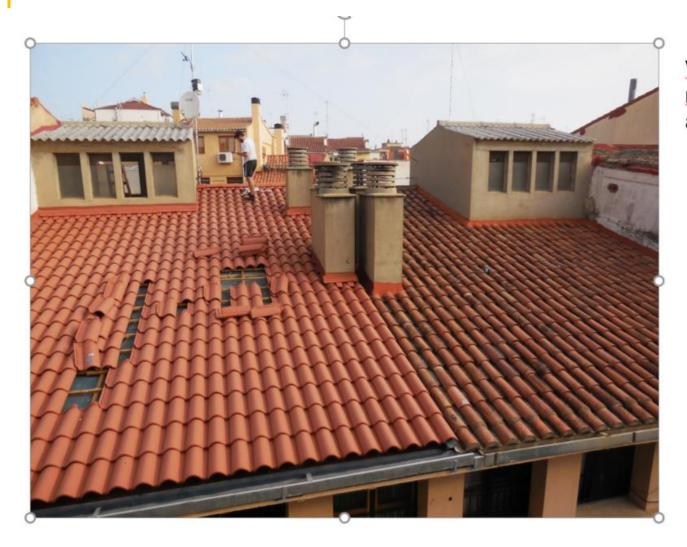








Urban Heat Island Effect – LIFE HEROTILE



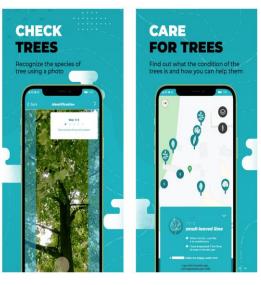
Verification of the collected data on two real buildings, one in Zaragosa (Spain) and the other in Ca' del Bosco (Italy).

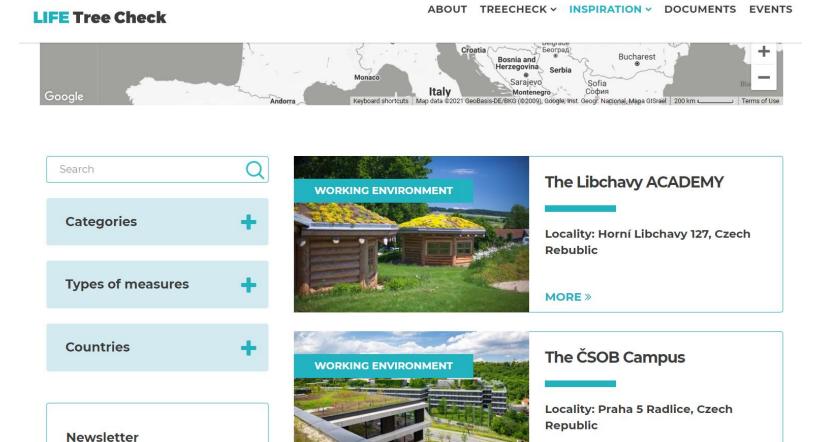


Reduction of the inlet watts
to be cooled in comparison
with a non-ventilated roof

Nature based solutions- LIFE TreeCheck









Nature-based solutions – LIFE Metro Adapt



SOLUZIONI VERDI PER L'INGEGNERIA CIVILE PER CONTRASTARE I CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI

By redazione | Giugno 11th, 2021 | Categories: LE ULTIME SU METRO ADAPT | 0 Comments

Visita all'intervento idraulico pilota realizzato a Solaro per il contenimento del rischio idraulico nell'ambito del progetto europeo Life Metro Adapt Milano, 9 Giugno 2021 - Nell'ambito del progetto LIFE Metro Adapt nato grazie al Programme for [...]



GESTIONE DELLE ACQUE



VERDE TECNICO IN AMBIENTE COSTRUITO





Flash floods risk management - LIFE RAINBO

Sistema sperimentale per migliorare la risposta agli eventi improvvisi di piena



LE AZIONI

- Simulazione di scenari critici per la pianificazione e la prevenzione del rischio
- Potenziamento dell'infrastruttura di monitoraggio dei fenomeni intensi e della loro evoluzione
- Sviluppo di un sistema di early warning per le alluvioni lampo



LIFE RAINBo

 Database che raccoglie dati sulle precipitazioni e sul livello idrometrico dai sensori e dati di precipitazione stimati con una tecnologia sperimentale che sfrutta il segnale electromagnetico in corrispondenza dei ponti radio delle infrastrutture di telecomunicazione

OFF LINE

Simulazione di scenari critici in tempo di pace

 Modelli di calcolo di vulnerabilità, mappe di pericolosità idraulica, analisi di eventi storici opportunamente mappati e integrati

Supporto per il piano di emergenza comunale

 Mappatura dettagliata dei dati territoriali, strumento di supporto per la mitigazione del rischio e per la gestione dell'emergenza



di scenario

2000
sensori

Integrati
nella piattaforma
per il monitoraggio

ON LINE

Monitoraggio dei fenomeni intensi

 Combinazione tra sistemi tradizionali e innovativi basati sulla tecnologia Microwave link per monitorare i fenomeni di precipitazione e la loro evoluzione

Early warning per le piene improvvise

 Modelli di simulazione idrologici sui piccoli e medi bacini e sistemi di segnalazione al superamento di soglie critiche

Desalinisation – LIFE DREAMER



To increase desalination system water recovery to 90%.



To decrease the environmental impact associated with reverse osmosis desalination by **reducing up to 80% the brine generated**.



To reduce by 50% the chemicals used in desalination treatment through the removal and recovery of products contained in seawater.



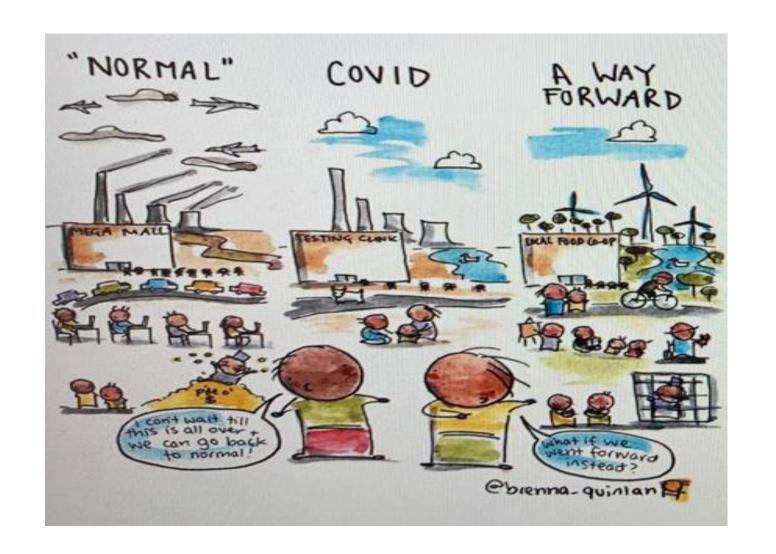
To diminish the specific energy consumption of reverse osmosis desalination process by 10%.



To reduce greenhouse emissions generated from desaliation treatment to 10%.

 The filtration- settlement system of the LIFE DREAMER process has managed to recover 99% of the water used and concentrating the same percentage of the solid waste generated. The filtering stream from this system is re-injected back into the main treatment system with a consequent increase in the volume of product water







Thank you



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