



UNISDR

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

PROVINCE OF POTENZA

**UNISDR ROLE MODEL FOR INCLUSIVE
RESILIENCE AND TERRITORIAL SAFETY**

**COMMUNITY CHAMPION “KNOWLEDGE FOR
LIFE” - IDDR2015**

**EU COVENANT OF MAYORS FOR CLIMATE AND
ENERGY COORDINATOR**



Covenant of Mayors Twinning Programme 2017/18

Granada 12th – 13th April 2018

**Climate Adaptation policies and objectives in territorial
coordination**

Province of Potenza, Italy

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PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES IN TERMS OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

THE OBJECTIVES, IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL STRATEGY ON ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE, ARE :

- LIMITING THE VULNERABILITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE OF NATURAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS OF THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY
- ENHANCING THEIR RESILIENCE TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
- IMPROVING THE EXPLOITATION OF POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES
- FACILITATING THE COORDINATION OF ACTIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

HOW ?



Defining a strategy which takes into account:



The awareness of the communities



The appropriateness of the territory management tools



The local partnerships as a form of coordination and integration to maximise the effectiveness of the specific actions

**BY MEANS
OF ?**



#WeResilient strategy

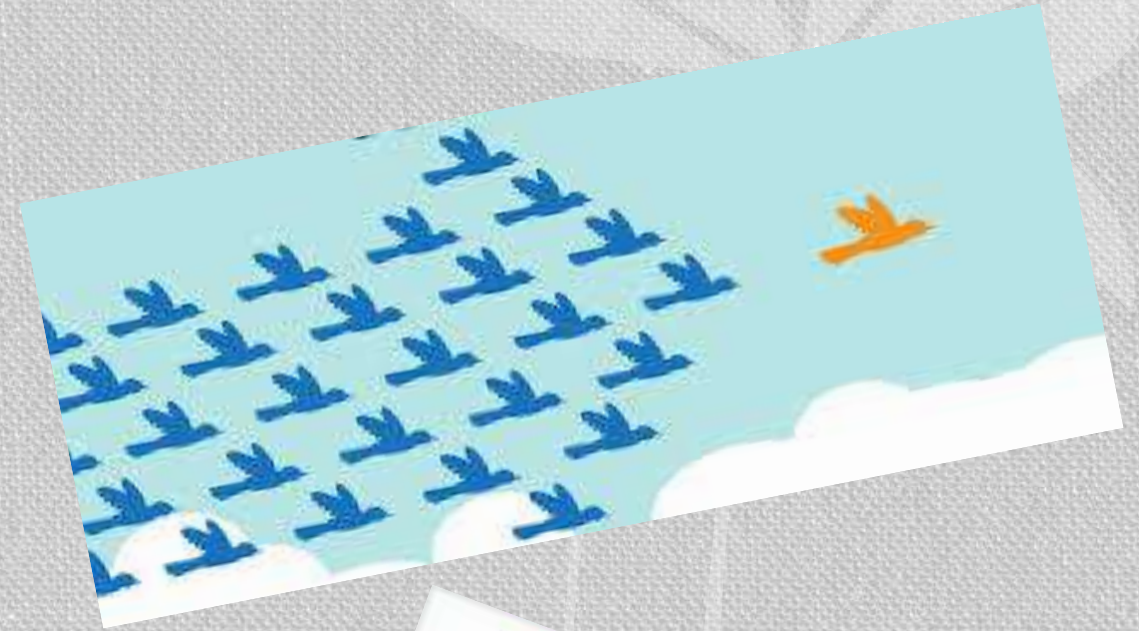


Making Advocacy towards Municipalities, relevant stakeholders, major groups and communities for implementing local development policies by integrating them with DRR , Resilience to disasters and contrasting climate change

The Province of Potenza has assumed the leading role of a “big player” with a strong vision and political commitment in coordinating and assisting its Municipalities and Communities in facing future challenges in local Sustainable and Resilient Development.



Coordinating and supporting role in climate change contrasting policies.



THE PROVINCE OF POTENZA AS A COVENANT COORDINATOR

Province of Potenza commitment as a Covenant Coordinator:

- Promoting accession to the Covenant of Mayors
- Providing technical and strategic assistance to signatory municipalities for the development, implementation and monitoring of their Sustainable Energy Action Plans / Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans
- Providing support to signatories
- Supporting experience and knowledge sharing between (existing and potential) Covenant Signatories
- Participating in Covenant of Mayors activities and help identify relevant events where the Covenant of Mayors could be promoted



THE PROVINCE OF POTENZA AS A COVENANT COORDINATOR (ADAPTATION)

The Framework:

At European level



The Covenant of Mayors



EU Adaptation Strategy

At national level



National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change

National Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change

At local level



Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan TCP (2013)

Strategic Framework To Combat Climate Change (2015)



THE PROVINCE OF POTENZA AS A COVENANT COORDINATOR (ADAPTATION)

Supporting Tools :



THE PROVINCE OF POTENZA AS A COVENANT COORDINATOR (ADAPTATION)

The approach

Small-sized municipalities within the same territorial area, i.e. ensuring territorial continuity, with generally less than 5,000 inhabitants each.



Support in preparing a Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and its corresponding actions jointly



GENERAL PRINCIPLES IN THE ADAPTATION POLICY PROCESS :

- **Strong leadership and coordination:**
- **Establishment of long-term goals**
- **Coordination of climate policy**
- **Integrating adaptation across local authority plans and policies**
- **Strong multi-stakeholder collaboration**
- **Multi-level governance:**
- **Soft, low-cost and ‘no-regrets’ actions**
- **Identifying and mobilising financial resources:**
- **Regular monitoring of progress.**

Keep in mind: Coordination of climate policy is strategic !

Adaptation measures causing impacts on mitigation aims

e.g. adaptation measures that require increased energy use either for initial building and set-up or continuous operation. Choosing to use energy from renewable sources will allow implementation of these adaptation measures without negative trade-offs with mitigation. Another example is adaptation measures that aim to assign urban spaces to green areas thus leading to reduced urban density, which is less desirable from the mitigation perspective.



Mitigation measures causing impacts on adaptation aims

e.g. afforestation aimed at increasing carbon sequestration as a mitigation measure in an arid region might cause higher demand for limited and diminishing water resources therefore limiting adaptation potential. Competition for land resources might also arise between mitigation and adaptation measures. Integrated planning is therefore highly recommended for the identification of most beneficial mix of mitigation and adaptation measures in these cases.

Keep in mind: Simultaneous mainstreaming of both mitigation and adaptation considerations in all relevant decision-making fields are essential to ensure coherency between the various strategic aims !



Processes in various policy and decision-making fields have the potential to have indirect impacts on both mitigation and adaptation. Some examples of such policies are land-use and urban spatial planning, water resources planning, disaster risk management, strategic development planning, budgetary considerations, infrastructure projects, health and social policies, etc.

STEPS IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESS :

- **Collecting evidence and knowledge on climate change risks and benefits of adaptation**
- **Liaising with stakeholders who have stakes in climate-sensitive sectors, including initial awareness raising among them**
- **Developing concrete ideas of how adaptation action could be carried out**
- **Using the momentum of incidences of extreme weather events and exposure to other climate change risks**

STEPS IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESS :

- **Considering alternative policy lines that can be bundled with adaptation, such as sustainable development, spatial planning, disaster risk management, etc., consideration of the positive synergies and spill-overs**
- **Developing and use communication messages**
- **Using the experiences of other cities and similar areas as examples of adaptation benefits**
- **Collecting information on available adaptation funding**
- **Ensuring long-term commitment that endures through changing policy cycles (e.g. the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy)**

STEPS IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESS :

- **Liaising with all relevant administrative bodies:**

All relevant authorities (e.g. responsible for civil protection, transport, energy, economy, finance, education, utilities, social services etc.) need to be informed and involved in the adaptation process, receiving a clear mandate to take decisions in their fields of responsibility

- **Identify affected stakeholders and involve them in the adaptation process:**

Cooperation with relevant stakeholders within the urban area, including interest groups, NGOs, those from the private sector can be set up with different levels of involvement (access to information, consultation on specific issues of concern to participatory involvement throughout the whole process). The level of involvement can also change over the course of the adaptation process . When starting the process, the aims of the process as well as the role of stakeholders need to be clear and communicated in order to manage expectations.



STEPS IN THE ADAPTATION PROCESS :

Identifying current and future climate change impacts



When starting the process of climate change adaptation planning, a first screening of existing work on current or future possible climate change related effects in the short, medium and long term should be done. A broad first overview on possible climate change related effects will help to trigger the process and develop a case for adaptation, as well as provides a basis for a more in-depth analysis at a later stage. In addition, it helps to foster the discussion on adaptation policy relevant aspects such as objectives, priority sectors, vulnerable groups etc. There are studies and assessments carried out for the provincial territory, climate datasets, and statistical accounts of past weather-related natural disasters and their impacts. Several sectors/themes might be affected and sectorial analyses have been carried out by sectorial associations and public entities.



WHAT IMPACTS HAS THE PAST AND CURRENT WEATHER ON THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY?



Analysing past weather events will help municipalities gain a better understanding of how their territory might be affected by climate change impacts in the longer term when the current risks are intensified. it can help to determine a municipality's sensitivity to current weather and thus provide significant insight for adaptation needs.

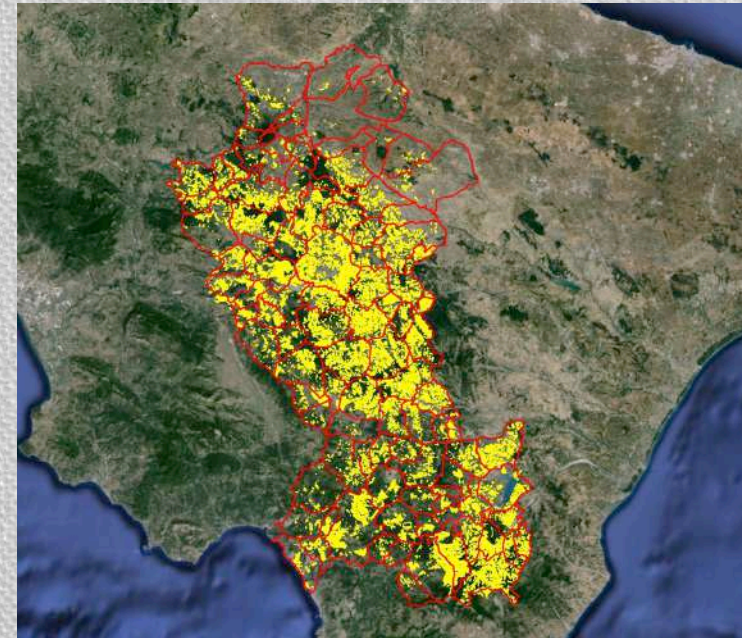
WHAT IMPACTS HAS THE PAST AND CURRENT WEATHER ON THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY?

Hydraulic risk



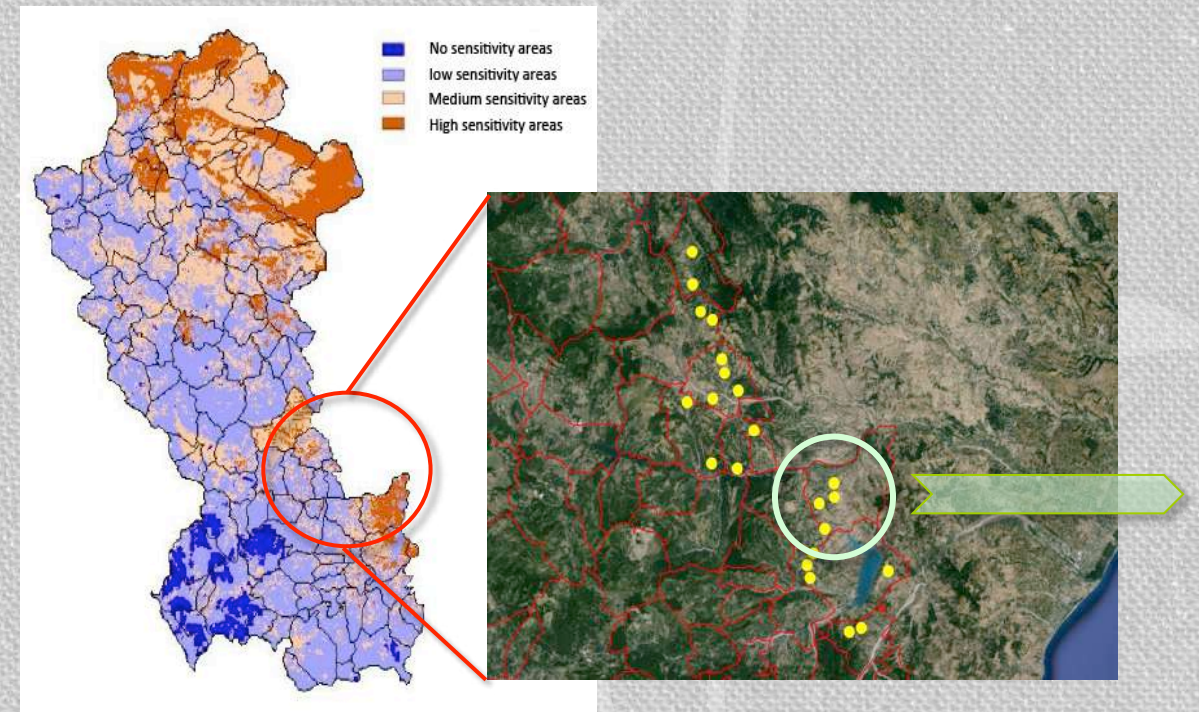
WHAT IMPACTS HAS THE PAST AND CURRENT WEATHER ON THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY?

Landslides

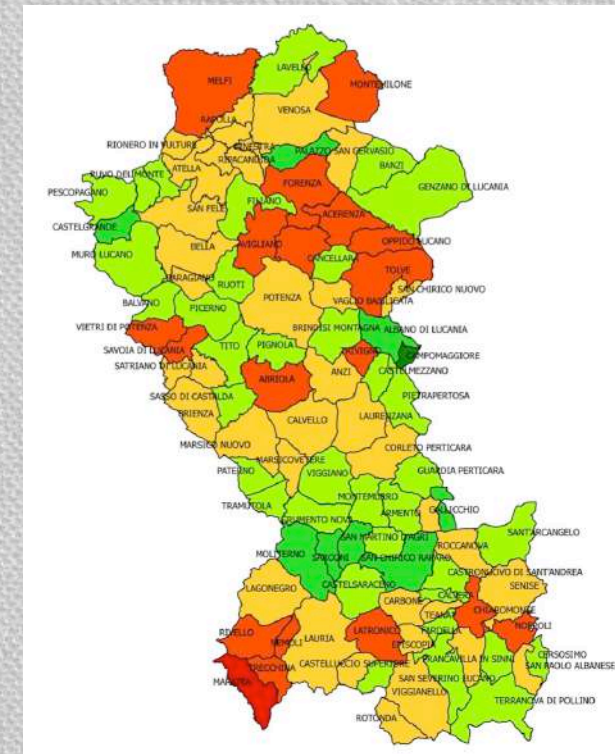


WHAT IMPACTS HAS THE PAST AND CURRENT WEATHER ON THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY?

Desertification



Forest fires



WHAT IMPACTS HAS THE PAST AND CURRENT WEATHER ON THE PROVINCIAL TERRITORY?

Urban Heat Island and Heat Waves



Ongoing analysis

FUTURE CLIMATE AND IMPACT PROJECTIONS



It is necessary to carry out an assessment of future risks.

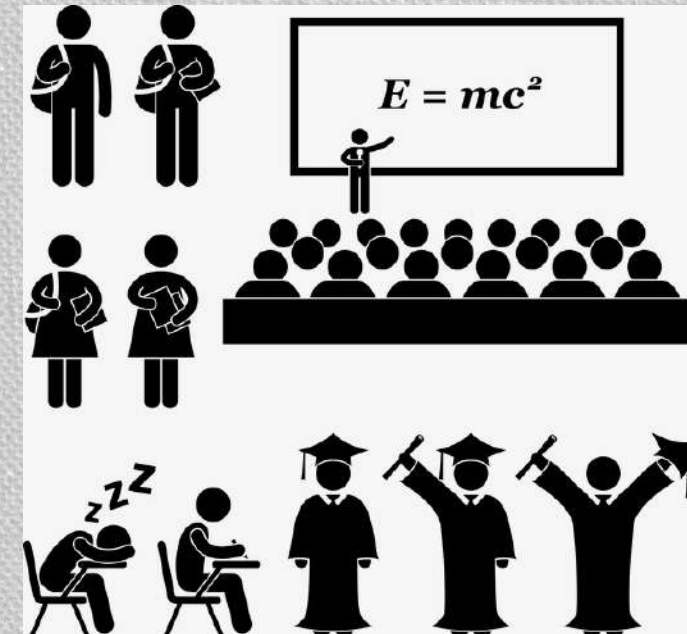
Future risk assessments are based on climate models that enable projections of future climate conditions in a specific area.

Collecting or developing these projections is a crucial step in the adaptation process because it is a major determinant of the necessary adaptation level.

FUTURE CLIMATE AND IMPACT PROJECTIONS



Model al national/regional level



Downscaling model al local level
(University- Research centres)

WHICH SECTORS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE IMPACTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE AND
HOW



A first screening of existing works/studies has been performed (TCP database, local universities, research institutions and centers, authorities providing climate related information/data/reports)

ADAPTATION ACTIONS



Adaptation options aim to address the previously identified climate challenges.

Furthermore, adaptation options may allow taking advantage of any positive opportunities that arise from climate change. Adaptation options can range from actions (also called ‘soft measures’) that build adaptive capacity (e.g. sharing information, creating supportive institutional framework) or establish management systems and supportive mechanisms (e.g. better land management planning) to concrete adaptation measures, often referred to as ‘grey (e.g. infrastructure development) or ‘green (ecosystem-based measures) measures.

Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation





THANK YOU
FOR ATTENTION..!!