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# LIFE URBANPROOF

## CLIMATE PROOFING URBAN MUNICIPALITIES

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### *Welcome to the 2nd LIFE UrbanProof Newsletter!*

The LIFE URBANPROOF Newsletter will inform you about the progress, results and events of LIFE URBANPROOF project.

Click [here](#) to read the first project newsletter.

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#### LIFE UrbanProof Climate Proofing Urban Municipalities

The overall aim of the LIFE UrbanProof project is to increase the resilience of municipalities to climate change equipping them with a powerful tool for supporting better informed decision making on climate change adaptation planning. The project initiated in October 2016 and has a duration of 44 months. The project co-funded by the European Union through the financial instrument LIFE14 - Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) [[more info here](#)].

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#### *Study visit of the project team in Italy-March 2018*

*Meeting with regional & local authorities to collect information and experience of adopted climate change adaptation measures*

From the 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2018 a study visit of the project team was held in four cities of Italy: **Milan, Reggio-Emilia, Bologna** and **Padova**. The visit was aimed to guide project's team in several parts of different cities, where adaptation

strategies have already been held. Furthermore, a technical meeting was held on 29th of March in **Venice** to discuss about the project's progress and the upcoming actions. [[Read more](#)]



### 1<sup>st</sup> day: Milan

The visit to Milan highlighted some adaptation projects, plans and actions that are being carried out in the city such as energy efficiency processes in existing buildings, monitoring of the urban environment and adaptation approach in new buildings. This allowed to understand how a great metropolis faces climate change issues in different ways.



*Bicycle renting system (upper left) - Electrical car and devices charging systems/free wifi (upper right) - Green building (middle) - Monitoring system of environmental data (bottom left) - Smart bin (bottom right)*

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## 2<sup>nd</sup> day: Reggio-Emilia

The day visit to Reggio Emilia has been organized in strict collaboration with Giovanni Ferrari and Susana Ferrari from the Municipality of Reggio Emilia. Different meetings informed the project group about how Reggio Emilia deals with climate related pressures, like water availability, flooding and urban heat island.



*Meeting on the telecontrol center of water management systems Bonifica Emilia Centrale (upper right) - Meeting on the Municipality Hall of Reggio Emilia (upper left) – Parking space in front of Mediopadana railway station (bottom left) – Wastewater treatment plant Mancasale (bottom right)*

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## 3<sup>rd</sup> day

### Bologna

The first part of the third day was hosted at Bologna's Municipality Headquarter, where Raffaella Gueze -Sustainability Manager for Bologna's Municipality- explained to the delegation how, in other LIFE project such as **BleuAp & RainBo**, they developed different adaptation project realized in the city, how they test high tech monitoring systems and how they have introduced new guidelines in urbanization plans.

### Padova

Coordinated by Mattia Bertin (Department of design and planning in Complex Environments) and Maurizio Mucicuci (Informambiente-Padova's Municipality) the project delegation had a meeting at the Padova's Municipality to discuss about the projects that are taking place in the city. The main focus of the meeting has been around monitoring actions, planning and participation processes that take place in the context of climate change adaptation.



#### 4<sup>th</sup> day: Venice

The 4<sup>th</sup> day was hosted in luav's Planning University headquarter, where project team had the opportunity to discuss on how they are developing their actions, in order to coordinate the future project development and to establish the future collaborations between the project partners.



### Project Outputs



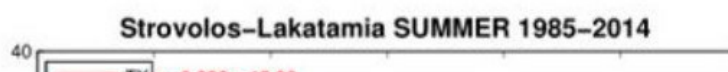
#### C.2. Simulation of current climate and projection of future changes in climate

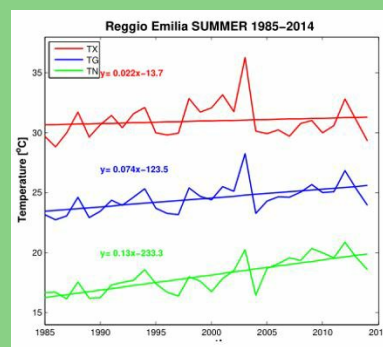
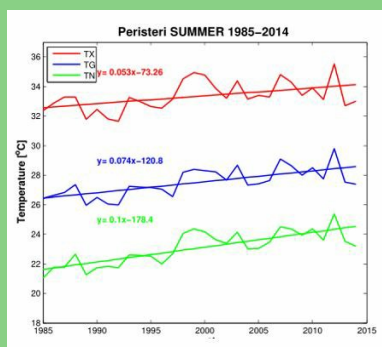
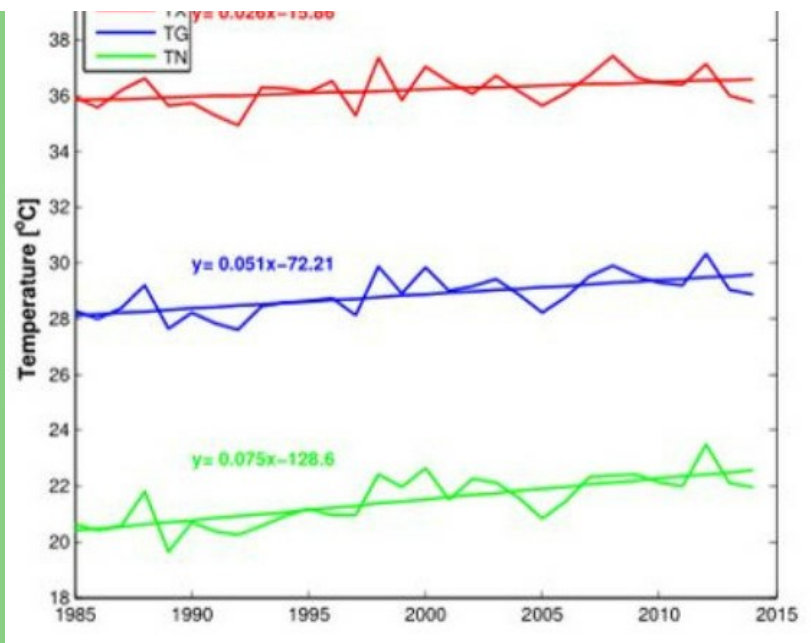
The results presented in this newsletter are part of the [C.2 Action](#), where **simulations of current climate and projections of future changes in climate** were analyzed. Action C.2 is important, since climatic indices are needed in order to conduct the **vulnerability and risk assessment** ([Action C.3 & C.4](#)). In addition, historical and climatic data will form a critical part for the construction of the **database** behind the web-based interactive adaptation toolkit ([Action C.5](#)).

#### Historical Climate Conditions

The historical climate conditions of the study areas in the three partner municipalities in Cyprus (**Strovolos-Lakatamia**), Greece (**Peristeri**) and Italy (**Reggio Emilia**), in terms of temperature, are important in order to draw safe conclusions about their vulnerability to climate change. All the three locations of interest are classified as Mediterranean climate, which is considered especially sensitive to global change.

The **annual temperature** has increased in all cases during the last 30 years. More specifically, the summer minimum temperature has increased by 2.3°C over the 30-year period in Cyprus and by 3°C and 3.9°C in Athens and Italy, respectively. The corresponding increase in maximum temperatures is 0.8°C in Cyprus, 1.6°C in Athens and 0.7°C in Italy.



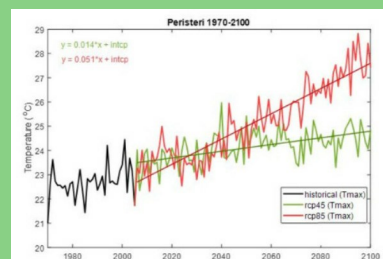
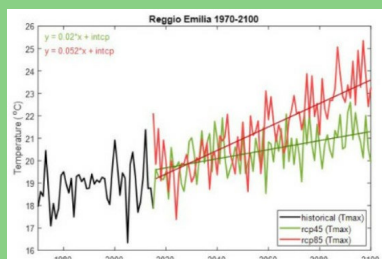


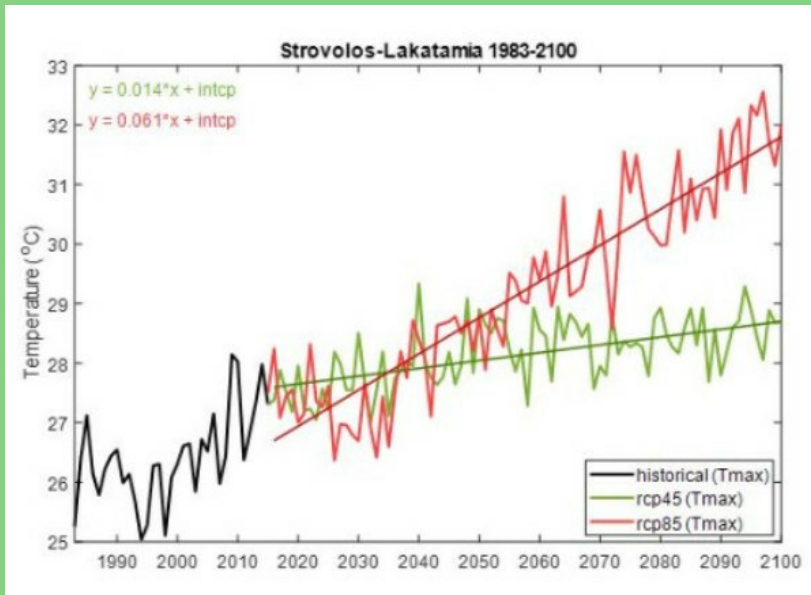
Estimation of the tendency of annual summer temperatures measured at Strovolos-Lakatamia station (top panel), Peristeri station (left panel) and Reggio Emilia station (right panel), during the period 1985-2014. Red, blue and green curves depict the maximum, mean and minimum temperature, respectively.

### Future Climate Conditions

To understand potential future climate change, projections using climate models have been generated for the three study areas in Mediterranean. The predictions were based on two future emission scenarios: a **medium to low forcing level scenario (RCP4.5)** and a **high forcing level scenario (RCP8.5)**.

The maximum temperature at the study area in **Cyprus** increases by  $0.14^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.61^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$  under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, respectively. The RCP8.5 predicts a more intense increase for the period 2045-2100 compared to the near future. In **Athens**, the predicted maximum temperature presents an increasing trend of  $0.61^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.14^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$  under the RCP8.5 and RCP4.5 future emissions scenarios respectively. The maximum temperature in **Reggio Emilia (Italy)** also increases by  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$  under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios, respectively. Under RCP8.5 the increase is more intense ( $0.7^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{decade}$ ) during the period 2045-2100.





Estimation of the tendency of annual maximum temperature for Reggio Emilia (left panel), Peristeri (right panel) and Strovolos-Lakatamia (down panel) under the future scenarios RCP4.5 (green line) and RCP8.5 (red line). The black line represents the historical period.



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(Duration: 44 months (01/10/2016-31/05/2020

(Project Budget: 1,854,000 € (EC Co-funding: 60%)



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