The Horizon Regions4Climate project, innovative solutions for climate resilience of coastal communities



Regione Toscana Direzione Difesa del Suolo e Protezione Civile Settore Tutela Acqua, Territorio e Costa

The future of Coasts and Ports in a changing climate: needed actions and opportunities for a Sustainable Blue Economy | 7th November 2023 | Blue



Regions4Climate

Building resilient communities







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Regions4Climate

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will systemically demonstrate climate-resilient society, based on full scale technological and social innovations providing reinforced adaptive capacity and minimized vulnerability to climate impacts, in line with the Paris Agreement and European Climate Law



This project will be carried out within Horizon Europe research and innovation programme. | Topic: Large scale demonstrators of climate resilience creating cross-border value (HORIZON-MISS-2021-CLIMA-02-04)

:ry	Institution	Country	Institution
	Revolve Water	DE	ICLEI Europa Sekretariat GmbH
	Risk-Space-Transfer Technology Transfer Office	EL	National Center for Scientific Research "Demokritos"
	Burgas Municipality		Municipality of Sitia
	Cyprus Energy Agency	IT	RINA Consulting
	Troodos Network of Thematic Centres		Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento S. Anna di Pisa
	Danish Coastal Authority		Università degli Studi di Firenze
	VIA University College		IRIS S.A.S Strategie per l'Ambiente
	Region Hovedstaden		NEMO "Nature and Environment Management Operators" S.R.L.
	Region Sjaelland		Regione Toscana
	Kobenhavns Universitet		ENGINEERING – Ingegneria Informatica S.P.A.
	Stockholm Environment Institute Tallinn	PT	Sociedade Portuguesa de Inovacao Consultadoria Empresarial e Fomento da Inovacao SA
	Eesti Keskkonnauuringute Keskus		Universidade dos Acores
	Sihtasutus Parnumaa Arenduskeskus		Fundo Regional da Ciência e Tecnologia
	Parnu Linnavalitsus	ES	Fundacion AZTI – AZTI Fundazioa
	Teknologian Tutkimuskeskus VTT Oy		Zabala Innovation Consulting, S.A.
	Forum Virium Helsinki Oy		Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation
	Demos Research Institute Oy		Fundacion CARTIF
	Uudenmaan Liitto		Junta de Castilla y Leon
	Almanna Forvaltningen		Sociedad Publica de Gestion Ambiental IHOBE SA
	Helsingin Yliopisto		Consejería de Desarrollo Económico, Sostenibilidad y Medio Ambiente. Eusko Jaurlaritza-Gobierno Vasco
	SUEZ Eau France	SE	Region Stockholm
	Communauté d'Agglomération Pays Basque		44 partners from 13 countries
	Universite de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour		

The Regions4Climate project





The **Regions4Climate project** will plan and implement real **climate resilient innovations** created by and for people in response to the **EU mission Adaptation to Climate Change.**

Climate change presents a threat to our livelihoods, well-being and environment. A **transition** towards resilience has become urgent and mandatory.

This need requires that we simultaneously address social inequalities and implement **cross-sectoral innovations** to simultaneously build social, economic and environmental **resilience** to extreme events.

Objectives



Develop a comprehensive operational framework.

Why?

To guide and support a wide range of local and regional stakeholders to co-create, test, optimise and replicate scalable, costeffective, locally-attuned, multi-sectoral and cross-border solutions for enhanced regional resilience to the impacts of climate change.



Scale up and deploy innovative socio-technological climate resilience solutions.

How?

How?

Through collaboration among and "twinning" between European regions vulnerable to similar climate change risks and impacts.



Generate and validate suitable solutions for just societal transformation and building of climate resilience at the regional and local level.

Through generation and validation of a suite of tailor-made, user-centred tools and frameworks matching local needs.



At a glance



3 societal innovation themes

Faster Adaptation: the story of coastal protection and restorationFront runner region: Basque CountryFollower regions involved: South Aquitaine, Azores, Tuscany

Smarter Adaptation: the story of twin green and digital transition for climate resilienceFront runner region: Køge Bay (The Capital Region of Denmark and Region Zealand)Follower regions involved: Burgas, Uusimaa, Pärnumaa

Systemic Adaption: the story of multi-scale, multi-sectoral adaptation to climate change Front runner region: Sitia (Eastern Crete) Follower regions involved: Castilla y Léon, Nordic Archipelago, Troodos





Faster Adaptation

All the regions in this cluster are located near the coast and as climate change worsens, its impact on **coastal areas** grows. Coastal impacts of climate change include sea level rise, an increase in storm surges, and coastal erosion.

There is an urgent need for innovative actions that focus on developing and rolling out multi-scale and multi-sectoral adaptation solutions to: **reduce climate-related risk**, **increase climate protection** and **safeguard coastal ecosystem** integrity.

Core innovation pillars

- 1. Protect and restore the coasts
- 2. Examine opportunities for <u>Blue Carbon Credits</u>
- 3. Educate and engage citizens towards resilience building
- 4. Engage in cross-border actions

Outcomes: Multi-scale monitoring networks and multi-sectoral adaptation planning to safeguard coastal areas.





Image source: Canva



Description of the area

Tuscany is a region in central Italy.

Tuscany has a population of 3.7 million citizens in an area of 2 985 km², or 1 240 inhabitants per km². Tuscany is a popular tourist destination during the summer months.

Challenges

Coastal erosion

<u>Goals</u>

- Restore coastal dune systems in Sterpaia Natural Park
- Create a model to better understand coastal dynamics
- Develop territorial resilience plans based on coastal monitoring data



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Project Partners – Tuscan Demonstration



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R4C Tuscan Demonstration Project



Google Maps, (2023).



R4C Tuscan Demonstration Project









Environmental Risks at Pilot site Frequent Storm and Erosion











The high summer **tourist load** is the cause of trenches on dune vegetation with the consumption of dune habitats and the spread of **exotic flora species**

Summer Tourism Load ₁₆



Beach Cleaning by Mechanical Means



Project Breakdown – Tuscan Demonstration







LABIMA- Laboratory of Maritime Engineering Role: Experimental Model for Dune Design

Expertise of LABIMA

- Marine Renewables & Marine Energy Converters
- Long Term wave hindcast & Nesting of Wave Models
- Port and Harbour Structures





Test Dune Design in Flume

- Design and Test the Dune model
- Calibrate the model with past data
- Test dune resilience to extreme weather
- Test effects of extreme cases of scouring on NBS design



Project Example: Marina di Pisa



1 year monitoring:

RI A

- Metereological parameters
- Hydrodynamic (wave and current)
- Morphodynamic (evolution of bathymetric profile of submerged beach and shoreline).

Numerical modelling to reconstruct the wave motion at each point in the gulf



Installation of Wave Buoy

CARBO









Specifically, the research team of **Sustainability Management Laboratory** of **S. Anna** will do the following tasks:

- Realization of a cost-benefit analysis of the nature-based solution (NBS) that will be adopted (restored dune belt).
 - The cost-benefit analysis will assess costs and opportunities related to the project solution, also considering the main local stakeholders (local institutions, beach clubs managers, farmers, food service and tourist companies, civil society, NGOs, and mainly environmental NGOs) - Recognize and quantify the ecosystem services offered to the community and its economic activities by the Sterpaia dune system.
 - Realization of a stakeholders engagement activity
 - The aim is to involve all key stakeholders of the area interested in the adoption of the NBS with different kinds of activities (workshops, focus groups, other specific initiatives). The stakeholder engagement activity will be carried out in line with the Just Transition principles of gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups.



Nature-Based Solution Past Projects and Inspiration

Protected Natural Area of Local Interest Sterpaia Park Protected area around 240 ha









Shared Rules for Management and Conservation of Area

Beach Cleaning Techniques

Beach Organic Material Deposit



Restoration and Consolidation of the Dune in the Critical Sites

Windows (Viminate) and Palises at the foot of eroding dunes or to close passages.

Wave damping and windbreak action







Viminate built in Marina di Vecchiano (Pisa), for the closure of bow-outs in the dune system. (year 2009).

Viminate built at the foot of the dune in Carlappiano (Sterpaia)

Nature Based Solution Structure





Chestnut Poles for beached biomass Placement





Natural Sand Sedimentation Insertion of Tamarix L. Plants



NBS – Demolished Dune (Blow out)



Restoration and Consolidation of the Dune in the **Critical Sites**









Dune Reconstruction with Reinforced Sand



Coconut Fiber Network Tamarix L. Cutting

1.5 Years Later





Removal of Exotic Vegetation



Plantation of Local Psammophilus Herbaceous Species





Post Intervention Monitoring: Vegetational Recovery



Mitigating Environmental Impa of Tourism

Information and Communication





Stakeholders Engagement

Field visit with beach establishment managers and beach cleaning operators



Workshop for preliminary phase of coastal dune restoration project discussion and participation with local stakeholders



Students Training Environmental Education



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Lessons Learned on Stakeholder Engagement

- The GOAL is to convince local stakeholders to promote and sell their natural and unique Mediterranean coastal environment instead of fake, brushed and aseptic postcard beaches
- Invest on Environmental Education of local Stakeholders about the importance of maintenance of the natural ecosystem services through nature-based solutions
 - beach establishment managers
 - Lifeguards
 - touristic and environmental guides
 - restaurant and hotel owners
 - beach cleaning operators, etc...
- Knowledge dissemination through word of mouth proved to be extremely valuable





Beach cleaning (e.g. removal of Posidonia oceanica) – ECOLOGICAL BEACH MODEL

SP!AGGIA SPIAGGIA ECOLOGICA E POSIDONIA SPIAGGIATA ISPRA POSIDONIA OCEANICA: RUOLO ECOLOGICO, RISORSA E PROTEZIONE DELLE SPIAGGE L'habitat Posidonia oceanica è protetto dalla Direttiva Habitat (92/43/CEE) ed è classificato come habitat prioritario (1120) SEI SU UNA SPIAGGIA ECOLOGICA SE: Posidonia oceanica FOGLIE "una specie protetta" • LA POSIDONIA SPIAGGIATA E LE SUE BANQUETTES SONO LASCIATE SULLA SPIAGGIA ANCHE • È UNA PIANTA, NON È UN ALGA PER PROTEGGERLA DALL'EROSIONE VIVE ESCLUSIVAMENTE NEL MAR ALTRI ELEMENTI NATURALI QUALI ALGHE, PEZZETTI DI LEGNO, FRUTTO MEDITERRANEO CONCHIGLIE VENGONO LASCIATI SULLA SPIAGGIA • È IL POLMONE DEL MAR MEDITERRANEO I RIFIUTI DI ORIGINE ANTROPICA SCAGLIE • È L'ECOSISTEMA MARINO A PIÙ ELEVATA SONO RIMOSSI MANUALMENTE RIZOMA BIODIVERSITÀ SONO PRESENTI E SI USANO GLI ACCESSI APPOSITAMENTE • È INDICE DI BUONA QUALITÀ DELLE ACQUE SEGNALATI PER EVITARE IL CALPESTIO DELLE DUNE MARINO-COSTIERE CONTRASTA L'ENERGIA DEL MOTO ONDOSO PROTEGGENDO LA SPIAGGIA DALL'EROSIONE RADIO EGAGROPILI ATTENUAZIONE BANQUETTE DEL MOTO ONDOSO 10 I resti che si staccano dai fusti (rizomi) della pianta per effetto del POSIDONIA OCEANICA moto ondoso e dei venti si aggregano formando strutture tondeggianti, marrone chiaro, chiamate egagropili Le foglie che cadono dalla pianta, specie in o comunemente palle di mare autunno, possono arrivare sulla spiaggia e formare accumuli chiamati banquettes. Queste strutture proteggono naturalmente le spiagge dall'erosione contrastando Posidonia oceanica (Linnaeus) Delile, 1813 l'energia del moto ondoso La Posidonia oceanica è una pianta. Le radici sono presenti sui rizomi Si differenzia dalle alghe plagiotropi e servono ad ancorare per la presenza di radici, fusto (rizoma) la pianta al substrato. foglie, fiori, frutti e semi. L'insieme di rizomi, radici e sedimento forma la "matte", tipica struttura Le foglie sono di colore verde brillante. a forma di nastro con apice tondeggiante a terrazzo su fondo sabbioso. e lunghe fino a 1,5 m. La massima produzione La crescita in altezza è in primavera, sono vitali per 5-8 mesi, della matte è di circa 1cm l'anno invecchiando diventano brune e cadono POSIDONIA SPIAGGIATA POSIDONIA OCEANICA BANQUETTE EGAGROPILI



Concept of Dune/Beach/Banquette (BDD) Ecosystem in Mediterranean beaches

Source: Luisa Nicoletti







Mediterranean ecosystem Restoration sites









www.erosionecostiera.isprambiente.it

Thanks for your attention

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