

Enhancing resilience to climate change impacts in the Adriatic region

Published by:
PAP/RAC, 2021

For the publisher:
Željka Škaričić

Text prepared by:
Daria Povh Škugor

Expert associate:
Igor Belamarić

Proofreading:
Ana Irena Hudi

Illustrations and graphic design:
Luka Duplančić

Financed by the EU project:
AdriAdapt (Interreg Italy-Croatia)

www.adriadapt.eu



The coastal areas are particularly exposed to climate change impacts. Flash floods, combined with coastal flooding, storms, temperature rises and more frequent droughts, the increased risk of wildfires and the spread of pests and invasive species (both on land and in water) are only some of the observed consequences of climate change.

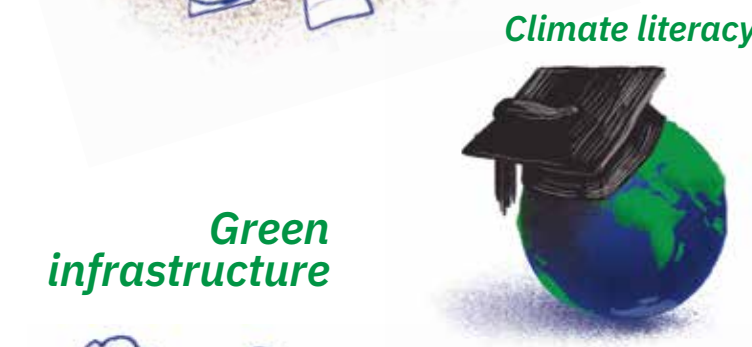


Governance for climate

Even if it occurs relatively slowly, sea level rise completely changes the conditions in the narrow coastal zones. Urbanised coastal areas are vulnerable to the movements related to sea level rise. Even with only a slight sea level rise, coastal flooding events are set to become far more frequent. To strengthen the resilience of the coastal zone we need to make sure that it works like a system: it must be well-planned, guided, managed and monitored, which requires cooperation among all stakeholders.



Integrated adaptation planning and coastal zone management



Climate literacy



Green infrastructure



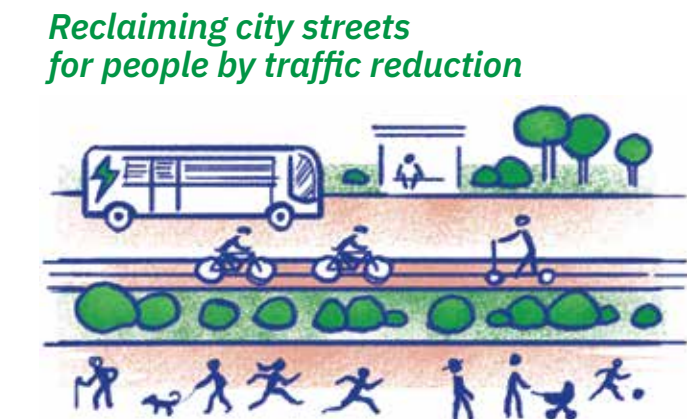
Surface unsealing



Flood-proof urban design



Green roofs



Reclaiming city streets for people by traffic reduction

Given the uncertainty associated with the climate change, climate change governance system must be adaptive, responsive, have the ability to address new challenges, involve taking phased and adaptive measures as well as working together with scientists on a daily basis. Given the importance of risk from a changing climate for coastal areas, people living in coastal areas should be the most active ambassadors taking action to fight climate change.

This leaflet gives you ideas about some of the coastal resilience solutions.

For more solutions, please visit the adaptation knowledge platform website:

www.adriadapt.eu



- 1. conservation of Posidonia that helps mitigate the wave energy and climate change impacts
- 2. advantage given to thermophilic species in aquaculture
- 3. artificial reefs help protect against wave action and provide habitat
- 4. space for managed retreat

- 5. coastal setback of at least 100 m - safety zone and an important resource
- 6. protecting wetland areas to protect settlements
- 7. alternative beach as an alternative to nourishment
- 8. estuary protection (contact zones, high diversity levels)

- 9. raising and extending coastal land
- 10. dune construction and strengthening
- 11. beach nourishment with a careful selection of nourishment material
- 12. monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems

- 13. groynes, breakwaters and jetties
- 14. saving and recycling water
- 15. firebreaks, corridors and tracks
- 16. scaling-up green agriculture and farming coupled with the use of adapted crops and varieties

- 17. conservation of cultural and natural heritage of dry grasslands
- 18. improved monitoring of pests (such as bark beetle)
- 19. river restoration
- 20. retention and accumulation areas
- 21. early warning systems and crisis management systems

- 22. green corridors and reforestation
- 23. compact settlement boundaries
- 24. habitat protection and monitoring endangered species
- 25. intensify care for trees

