



23ACTIVITY: workshop AELCLIC_PATHFINDER project

DATE and TIME: July 19th, 2019 - from 10.00 p.m. to 15:30 p.m.

PLACE: Fondazione Radice Pura, Strada 17, N. 19. Fraz. di S. Leonardello – Giarre (CT)

ORGANIZERS: University of Bologna, Fondazione RadicePura, Piante Faro

Organizers

- University of Bologna (AELCLIC partner): Daniele Torreggiani, Ludovica Marinaro
- Piante Faro, Fondazione Radice Pura (AELCLIC Third Party): Giusi Monti, Sergio Cumitini

Stakeholders who accepted to join the network of stakeholders:

- IN/Arch Sicilia, Dott. Ignazio Lutri;
- Donnafugata and Coldiretti Sicilia: Francesco Ferreri;
- Associazione Musicale Etnea: Luca Recupero;
- Fondazione Piccolo and Agenzia per il Mediterraneo: Michele Germanà;
- Garden club ETNA: Giovanna Cosentino; Maria Carmela Vagliasindi

The following stakeholders accepted to join the network of stakeholders and planned to participate in the workshop but have not been able to attend due to unforeseen circumstances:

- Garden of Villa Borghese: Virginia Borghese;
- Councilor for Culture of the Municipality of Catania, Barbara Mirabella;
- Director of ecology and environment Municipality of Catania: Lara Riguccio;
- Legambiente Catania: Dott. Sandro Di Bella; Dott. Alfredo Tamburino ;
- Municipality of Giarre, Cultural Office
- FAI section of Catania, LIONS Club of Catania: Mandalà Prof.ssa Antonella
- Fondazione La Verde La Malfa, Art Park
- IDEATTIVA
- Garden of Kolimbetra
- Garden Club of Taormina: Ilde Tomassetti
- Garden Club of Messina: Flora Bombarda
- Orto Botanico of Catania: Prof. Gianpietro Giusso
- Le stanze In fiore
- ITALIA NOSTRA section of Messina

KEY OBJECTIVES of THE ACTIVITY (expected outcomes):

This workshop is the first one organized in the area called after Etna Landscapes, selected as one of the 16 pilot landscapes where the AELCLIC project aims to create a network of local stakeholders with the capacity to co-define plans for the Adaptation of their landscape to Climate Change. In particular, this first workshop, to whom participated 10 persons, representatives of the local stakeholder's ecosystem and the event organizers, aims at determine and map the relevant impacts of climate change for the study area and then to co-define the contents and structure of a future Landscape Adaptation Plan to Climate Change.

The main objectives of the workshop could be summarized as follows:

- Explain and describe the project to the local stakeholders ecosystem;
- Ease the contact and the networking between the stakeholders and with the project's partners;
- Carry out a co-identified diagnosis of climate change impacts they know or perceive in the pilot area;
- Evaluate the interest of the stakeholders in collaborating in the project and receive their expression of interest in appearing in the project website as a member of the network of stakeholders;
- Co-define the possible contents of a future plan for adapting the pilot landscape to climate change and the operational methodology with which this document / tool should be created and interact with the existing urban planning instruments.

All the stakeholders invited to the discussion confirmed their interest in collaborating in the project, and have shown interest and availability in a second workshop to be held hopefully in September. They also accepted to be updated on the project development and the future definition of a climate adaptation plan within the pilot area, intended as an integrated and systemic solution and as an information document supporting territorial and sector planning, as well as a reference for public or private initiatives on climate change adaptation.

AGENDA:

9:30- 9:45 a.m. | Welcome coffee

9:45 - 10:30 a.m. | The AELCLIC project: toward a landscape adaptation plan to climate change

Introduction and presentation of the AELCLIC project

- Opening greeting and presentation of the organization of the afternoon's work
- Presentation of the AELCLIC project and workplan + Climate change in a nutshell
- The participating stakeholders briefly introduce themselves
- Presentation of the pilot area: brief overview

10.30 - 11:45 a.m. | Changing landscapes. Perceived impacts on local plan.

Group work to assess the existing and most perceived impacts of climate change on the pilot area.

- Brief illustration of the purpose of the work to be conducted.
- Group work - A diagnosis of critical issues and impacts related to climate change is made, describing the already tangible and predictable consequences (guiding themes: extreme events, drought, desertification, temperature increase).
- During the work the impacts and criticalities are displayed aerial photo of the area in large format (coordination and visualization by UniBO).

11:45 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. | Visions to nourish the plan.

Focus groups to identify themes and possible solutions for the future plan for adapting the local landscape to climate change.

- Brief illustration of the purpose of the work to be conducted.
- Table tour: based on the results of the diagnosis of the first part of the morning, the stakeholders are invited to reflect on the possible adaptation solutions that could be implemented in the specific context, on the objectives that the adaptation plan should be and on the issues and the contents that the plan should deal with.

- During the work, the proposed objectives, themes and contents are displayed on a blackboard / aerial photo of the area in large format. This first brainstorming will be the subject of further implementation during the subsequent phases of the workshop.

1:00 – 2:00 p.m. lunch

2:00 – 3:00 | The Future Plan: first hypothesis of possible contents and structure of the plan.

- Brief illustration of the purpose of the work to be conducted.
- Open discussion among all stakeholders on possible contents of the future plan

3:00 - 3:30 p.m. | Conclusions - A ROADMAP for the plan.

Due to the strategic objective of the project, which in each pilot area aims to create "networks of local actors with the social, financial, administrative and technical capabilities to co-define in the future the adaptation plan of their own landscape to climate change", the workshop closes with a group discussion aimed at defining what it will take to create the plan for adapting to climate change in the Etna landscapes, in terms of knowledge, activities and resources (already available or to be acquired), in order to explore the feasibility (also in terms of connections with formally established institutions) and the most effective training process for the future creation of the plan.

KEY OBJECTIVE of THE ACTIVITY (expected outcomes)

- 1. Definition of climate change impacts on the pilot area foreshadowing their potential effect on the landscape.**
- 2. Initial draft of the contents and the structure of the future landscape adaptation plan to climate change.**

1. Definition of climate change impacts on the pilot area foreshadowing their potential effect on the landscape: Starting from the introduction made by the organizers and a general overview of climate change impacts on the region, participants communicate their perception by applying on a cartographic support. Participants have started from an analysis of general and widespread climate change impacts and have then focused on the pilot area.

Discussion:

Identification of the problem:

- What impacts derive from Climate Change?
- Which critical issues are related to climate change?
- Impacts on the local landscape, in terms of life, environment, local productive and economic activities, cultural and natural heritage, wellbeing of inhabitants.

Summary of Results:

The local stakeholders involved at the table proved to participate in the discussion actively intervening and identifying various impact problems caused by climate change. They also proved to be proactive in thinking about the possible contribution they could make to the project for the implementation of the adaptation plan.

The workshop allowed to identify the principal perceived impacts of climate change on the area of Etna landscapes. From this discussion, a list of perceived impacts has been created and it now reflects

a hierarchy of importance attributed to each climate change effect. The imagined proposals to face these effects are then divided by themes and areas that help define the adaptation strategies.

The key impacts confirmed are:

- Increased temperatures;
- Heat waves;
- Desertification;
- Climate tropicalization
- Extreme events;
- Water scarcity;
- Flooding;
- Sudden events;
- Hydrogeological instability;
- Abandonment;

2. Proposal of strategies for the adaptation plan. Starting from the identification of the main criticalities and obstacles detected on the territory both on the administrative, regulatory, cultural and infrastructural level, the key themes and approaches identified during the workshop has been created and led to the further formulation of the contents of the climate adaptation plan of the landscape.

The key themes identified to focus on within the project are:

- Policy integration;
- New models of governance;
- Financial incentives and new regulatory system;
- Reuse strategies;
- Circular Economy;
- Link with production chains;
- Recovery of traditional trades and knowledge;
- Care and protection of the territory;
- interventions on the green in urban areas;
- Renewable energies;
- Water Use and management;
- Soil consumption and impermeabilization;
- Agriculture as a testing laboratory of adaptation techniques;
- Tourism promotion;
- Communication and sensibilization of the citizenship;

Discussion: the key impacts and critical issues identified by the group work concur to define the framework of the effects of climate change on the pilot case of the Etna Landscapes. The discussion was able to investigate the effects on the landscape caused by the main impacts detected, such as the increase in temperatures, climate tropicalization and heat islands. Working on maps allowed the stakeholders to examine the impacts localizing them in the territorial context. This exercise conducted on the pilot area has enabled the critical awareness of the network to be stimulated, inviting the stakeholders to develop reasoning that started from landscape scenarios. This step, far from having an intent of exhaustive mapping, was instead the trigger necessary for the second part of the workshop, of a more projective and proactive nature.

2. Initial draft of the contents and the structure of the future adaptation plan of the landscape to climate change.

The second part of the workshop, which was also the one on which the most substantial part of the activity was concentrated, saw a discussion aimed at outlining the fundamental contents and a possible structure of the future plan to adapt the landscape to climate change. During the work group, a further in-depth discussion has been operated by the organizers with the illustration of international examples of climate adaptation plans promoted by various cities and metropolitan contexts, to feed the discussion and provide new ideas for the co-definition of the contents and the structure of the plan. The discussion then took place on the basis of the inputs provided and the results of the diagnosis of the impacts, outlining a first draft of desirable contents. In general, have been established some fundamental characteristics of the plan and the role it can play in concert with the existing urban planning instruments in order to make it effectively concrete and maximize the correspondence and the positive effects on the landscape.

GENERAL SCOPE AND CONSTITUTION

SYSTEMIC APPROACH TO COPE WITH LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY

The case of Etna landscapes is applied to a vast area whose borders are often blurred and which presents above all a great variety of landscapes in a relatively small territory. This marked diversity and variety has the effect of presenting a varied series of impacts found which are reflected in as many possible strategies and actions to deal with them. Therefore, the plan to adapt the landscape to climate change will have a systemic and transcalar dimension capable to adapt to a conspicuous landscape variety, which includes: urban areas, coastal areas, agricultural areas, mountain areas (the slopes of Etna). The plan will therefore provide complementary strategies for the various landscape unities.

LANDSCAPE AS A COMMON GOOD

The network, although there were many interested in the meeting, showed a good level of awareness of the problem covered by the AELCLIC project and more generally of the value and importance of the landscape. We can speak of a network that already possesses an adequate conception of the landscape. The widespread awareness that the landscape is a "common good" has emerged from the discussion. The plan will therefore start from this principle of sharing and attribution of value.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The network has shown a keen awareness that the effects of climate change will produce significant changes for the production activities of the territory, with particular reference to agricultural, nursery and wine-making activities in the area but not only, both in positive and in negative. It is therefore important that the adaptation strategies also include business strategies, in the sense that they involve the stakeholders of the territory in order to carry out their activities to assist adaptation, for the common good and for a landscape that continues to be representative of the identity and culture of the whole community. The plan with its strategies must therefore encourage the creation of a circular economy model.

REDISCOVER TRADITIONS

The plan to adapt the landscape to climate change can be an opportunity to rediscover and find new and modern application to all the rich wealth of experiences, technologies, ancient design solutions and traditional knowledge that have made these landscapes an expression harmonious of their communities, balanced systems. Informing the plan with this knowledge makes the site specific and cultural specific strategies and is configured as a good strategy for strengthening the identity as well as for communicating the project.

The institutional and regulatory framework

- **Agreements with the authorities responsible for territorial governance and landscape protection.** One of the general and priority criteria for drafting the plan concerns the need to establish the necessary synergies with the bodies responsible for the protection and government of the territory and the landscape at the various scales: Region, Superintendence of Cultural Heritage and local administrations. The relationships that must be established with a leading Municipality, for example the municipality of Catania, and with some virtuous municipalities are of particular importance. In fact, the group highlights the importance of having an institutional reference that can take charge of the future promotion and implementation of the plan, due to its proven importance.
- **Promote new governance models.**
- **Integration and complementarity with existing urban planning instruments.** Consequently, there is the need to formulate a general strategy of integration and dialogue with the urban planning instruments in force at the various scales. The future adaptation plan to climate change will have to constitute an integrative and corrective level of the transformation and protection policies.
- **Updating the existing planning instruments**
There is in general the need for the updating of programming and regulatory tools that could be also enriched with the creation of matrices of planning solutions and guidelines that can help the implementation of climate adaptation strategies at various levels.

Systemic actions on a vast territorial scale

- **Use Agriculture as a sector for experimenting with innovative techniques for adapting to climate change**
The enhancement of production chains, especially in the agricultural sector but also in the wine and nursery sector, appears as a strategy of synergetic adaptation of the territory and its operators to the changes that are affecting landscapes. Applying adaptation strategies that directly involve local companies with a range of solutions ranging from economic and financial incentives to concrete projects for transforming the territory, means making explicit and fully exploiting what the ELC has defined as "economic value of the landscape".
- **Promote a conscious and sustainable water management**
The future plan will have to take on the theme of water and its management, enhancing the systemic and multi-semantic declinations with respect to the landscape. Water must be conceived primarily as a precious resource. Water management must be understood by the plan as an important preventive and defense strategy against hydrogeological risk; as an identifying character of the urban landscape; as a resource for the production of new services including tourism.
- **Promote sustainable land use**
Stop soil consumption and improve the quality of urban soils to increase resilience and limit hydrogeological risk. Find strategies to stem the impermeability or poor permeability of soils;
- **Promote the connection with the coastal areas**
The plan must also be charged with improving communication between the hinterland and the coast, by acting on the mobility system that must be secured by extreme events and the numerous floods that occur during the latter.

Systemic actions on the urban scale

- **Work on public space to increase resilience**

The network of urban public spaces can also become a laboratory for the experimentation of new technological and compositional solutions, through work on the paving and on the arboreal shrubby system of the roads, on the choice of materials, on water disposal and collection devices, lighting etc ..

- **Improve the mobility**

it is necessary to implement a series of initiatives for the improvement of public transport and to create an efficient network that allows the development of soft mobility, an alternative to the massive use of private cars.

Systemic actions on the built heritage

- **Increase the use of energy from renewable sources.**

The use of renewable energy sources is generally felt as a priority adaptation strategy.

- **Promote targeted actions on the built heritage.** Implement a program for the energy efficiency of buildings to improve their performance and contribute to limiting energy consumption.

Awareness raising, education and communication.

The plan must also include adequate communication strategies and raising awareness of the citizenry on the subject of climate change, so that the adaptation strategies are understood and internalized by the citizens. This kind of educational and informative action lays the necessary foundations for the development of a collective critical awareness related to the theme of landscape adaptation and is of great importance.

- Promote campaign to raise awareness of citizenship on the issue of climate change.
- Promote a related educational project that is suitable for various types of users (both for schools, for professionals, and for adult citizenship in general).
- Provide an adequate continuous communication strategy.

Summary of Results:

The local stakeholders involved at the table proved to participate in the discussion actively intervening and identifying both the problems caused by climate change and the possible strategies to cope with them. Thanks to the contribution of the individual experiences of each of the stakeholders involved and of the suggestions that the organizers provided during the workshop, the discussion has been animated, producing a great and proactive level of interaction that led to shared results. In addition to the identification of a list of impacts, the outcome of the workshop is the definition of key issues and proposals for the creation of a climate change adaptation plan.

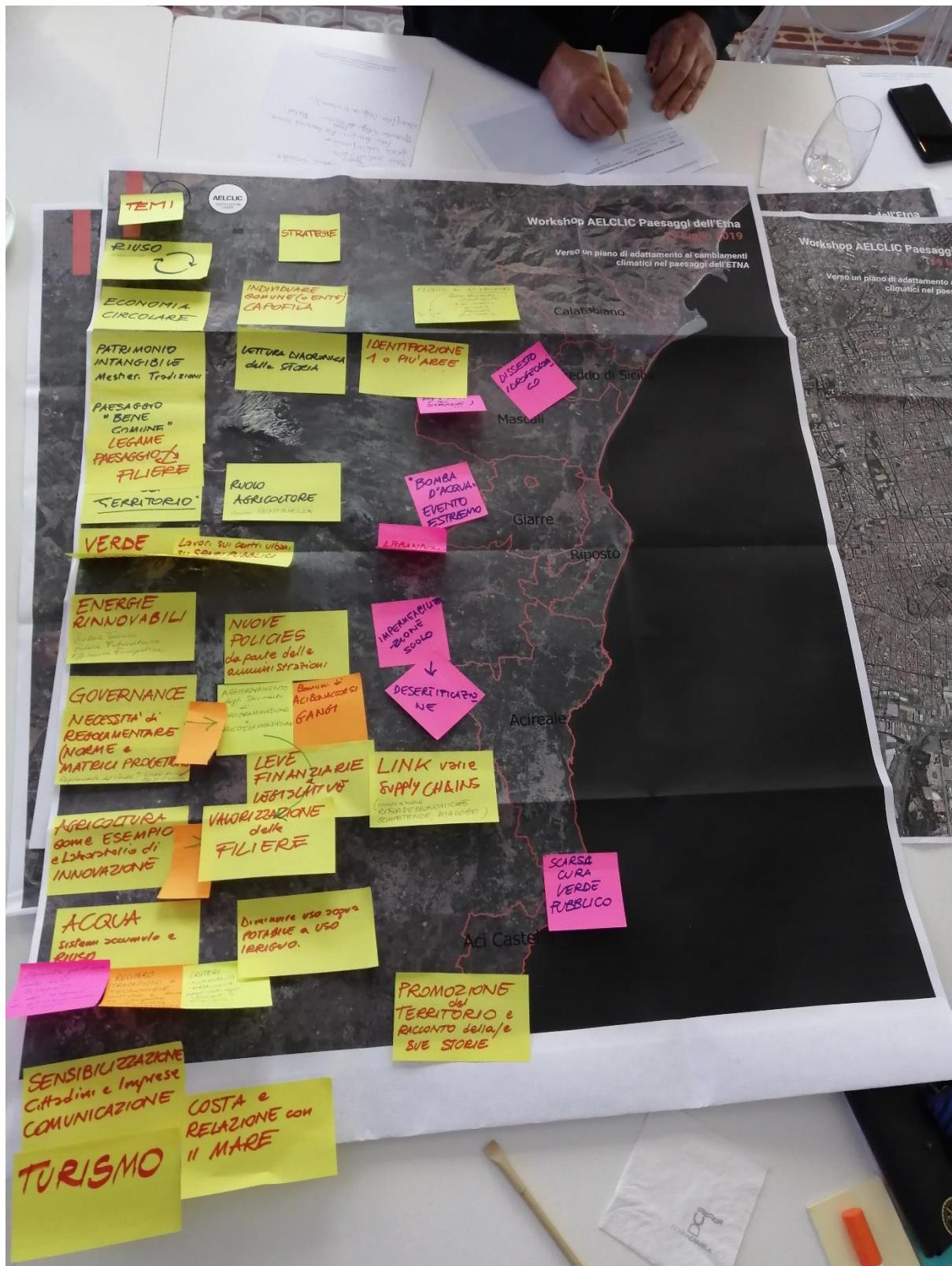
Closure

The organizers thank all the stakeholders for their active participation and recall that the elements that emerged in today's discussion will be the basis for the next step. All the stakeholders agree on the possibility of carrying out a new workshop to complete the projective part and the determination of the structure and contents of the plan.

Picture(s) of the activity, presentation, raw outputs, etc.







**SUMMARY:**

- Participants agree in being part of the local network of stakeholders;
- Participants agree in being updated on the project's phases and development;
- Participants agree in using their logos on the project official website;
- Participants confirm their interest in being involved in a future project for the definition of the plan;
- Level of Achievement of the expected outcomes: 5 out of 5.
- Main Shortcomings or barriers for the full achievement of the expected outcomes: no barriers emerged during the workshop. Participants were proactive and sensitive to the topic.
- Main Reasons for the successful achievement of the expected outcomes: climate change regularly affect stakeholders' daily activities both from a personal and professional perspective. They probably perceive the urgency to tackle the challenge and to create a network of actions.
- Learnt lessons and recommendations for similar activities in the same place/other places: stakeholders have showed a great interest in sharing their own experience and have highlighted the availability to participate to AELCLIC project. Opportunity of deepening specific aspects of synergy between public bodies at different levels, and of strengthening synergies between public and private stakeholders.
- Level of influence of the local characteristics (social, geographical, etc) in the development of the activity: 5 out of 5.

ECONOMIC REPORT:

TYPE OF COST	COST (€)
● Travel & Accommodation Costs for the partner(s) members	
● Goods, materials and external services	
● Sub-granting (e.g. Travel & Accommodation costs for Third Parties or collaborators)	
TOTAL	

Authors of the Report:
 University of Bologna
 Fondazione Radice Pura