SOMMET CLIMATE CHANCE EUROPE

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#SCCE2022

CLIMATE CHANCE

How to plan our cities while adapting to the effects of climate change?

Description :

The consequences of climate change particularly affect urban environments: extreme weather phenomena, heat waves, flooding, etc. Urban planning is a key area for adaptation.

How can we provide responses tailored to various local contexts in situations where territories are unequally affected by the effects of climate change? What ambitious measures should be taken to support adapted city planning in Europe? Networks of local authorities, agencies and elected representatives will meet to discuss and develop concrete proposals.

Chair: Pascal PRAS, Vice-President of Nantes Métropole and President of the Urban Planning Agency of the Nantes Region (AURAN)

Moderator : Brigitte BARIOL-MATHAIS, General Delegate of the National Federation of Urban Planning Agencies (FNAU)

Speakers:

- **Anna Lisa BONI,** Elected representative for European Funds, Ecological Transition and International Relations, Municipality of Bologna (Italy), former Secretary General of Eurocities
- **André CROCQ,** Vice-President of Rennes Métropole in charge of planning, territorial coordination and cooperation, and President of Audiar (Rennes Urban Planning Agency)
- **Philippe FROISSARD,** Chief of the Future Urban and Mobility Systems unit, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, and Director-General of the 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities programme of the European Commission.
- **Julia HIDALGO,** CNRS Research Officer for the Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Solidarités, Sociétés, Territoires (LISST) and Head of the ADEME-PAENDORA2 research project
- **David BREHON**, President of Air Pays de la Loire and Air, Climate, and Energy, contact person for ATMO France
- **Margit NOLL**, Chair of the JPI Urban Europe Management Board at FFG
- **Cyril ROUSSEL**, Regional Coordinator of the European Life-ARTISAN project for the French Biodiversity Office of Pays de la Loire
- **Sylvain BRILLET**, Director General of the Public Land Agency of New Aquitaine
- **Hasse GOOSEN**, Director, Climate Adaptation Services
- **Tania Martha THOMAS**, Research officer, Climate Chance Observatory

Summary of discussions :

Panel 1: Knowing and anticipating

- Cities produce their own micro-climates and are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. While data is often available at the European or national levels, there is a need to localise the available data and democratise access to this data, creating city profiles and climate atlases, in order to allow policymakers to effectively use this data in urban planning.
- Specialised databases for individual cities can be effective tools in this regard, allowing for action in areas of climate adaptation in urban planning, but also for co-benefits in terms of health, socio-economic and demographic elements.
- Integrated approaches, supported by relevant data, are key to impactful action. Local experimentation, citizen mobilisation, and joining forces across all levels of stakeholders can help drive transformation.

Panel 2: Constructing strategies

- Adaptation to climate change is not only an environmental issue, but is relevant to nearly all sectors of action for a municipality. Incorporating the local adaptation plan in a cross-cutting manner across all divisions, and codifying elements of resilience in government instruments, and having a single, unified framework for all urban plans can go a long way.
- The example of the housing strategy in Rennes is an example of this integrated, cross-cutting approach, which simultaneously addresses land sobriety, energy renovations, circularity in the building sector, and social inclusion.
- Combining mitigation and adaptation, and climate and digital dimensions in the European cities of the future will require an important investment in innovation, which can then be replicated broadly.

Panel 3: Implementing levers of action

- Avoiding silos, and working through instruments like Metropolitan/Intercommunal Urbanisation Plans (*Plans locaux d'urbanisme métropolitains/intercommunaux* - PLUM/PLUI) or Regional Coherence Plans (*Schéma de cohérence territoriale* - SCoT), local actors can work with each other to pool strengths, reinforcing on green spaces, greening policies, water management, etc. Public land agencies have also shown to be effective instruments of local action, especially in terms of land sobriety.
- The use of Nature-based Adaptation Solutions can help meet both climate and biodiversity goals, and can be scaled out to involve all the relevant stakeholders, such as local authorities, citizens, businesses, and others.

There is a gap between the supply and demand of climate data, which creates the need to bridge this gap through simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approaches — on the one hand, working with research institutions to make climate data locally utilisable, and on the other, identifying climate impacts, and the sectors for potential actions. Most local governments, following the Covid-19

pandemic that weakened their resources, have resorted to cross-cutting adaptation and mitigation policies, covering domains over which they have the most autonomy to act, including energy, mobility, buildings, and land-use, as shown also in Climate Chance's Observatory's 2022 Local Action Report.

THEMATIC DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL			
N°	**Topic**	**European policy**	**Proposal**
1	Urban Planning	European funds	Systematically integrate concrete adaptation objectives into urban and operational planning policies, in particular for quantifiable and qualifiable impacts.
2	Urban Planning	European funds	Plan territories around the issues of land sobriety, biodiversity, soil sealing, the fight against heat islands and the promotion of nature in the city by mobilising stakeholders and inhabitants.
3	Urban Planning	European funds	Promote the implementation of local knowledge and engineering tools such as land institutions and urban planning agencies, through the European Green Deal.
4	Urban Planning	European funds	Integrate the consideration of ecosystem services and nature-based solutions for adaptation, which are favourable to health and improving air quality, in planning tools