Interreg Euro-MED
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ReMED
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ReMED

Welcome to ReMED!

ReMED: Towards Climate Resilient Mediterranean Cities - a new INTERREG Euro-MED Project that brings together nine (9) partners from five (5) different countries; Croatia, Italy, Greece, Malta and Spain.

The Faculty for the Built Environment at the University of Malta is the Lead Partner in collaboration with the Faculty of Information & Communication Technology at the same university.

The other partners are: Eco Gozo are the Ministry for Gozo (Malta), iiSBE Italia R&D (Italy), National Observatory of Athens (Greece), and CIEDES Foundation (Spain) and the Municipalities of Genova (Italy), Fylis (Greece), Crikvenicia (Croatia), and Malaga (Spain).

About ReMED

Urban areas are known to be among the main contributors to climate change worldwide, and these areas are especially at risk from the impact of climate change. Adaptation measures are necessary to address change.

ReMED therefore addresses the Programme Priority Greener Med, with the specific objective of promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention, resilience, taking into account eco-system-based approaches.

The main aim of the ReMED project is to increase the climate risk management and adaptation capacities of Mediterranean cities through the implementation of holistic, integrated, multi-scale and systemic approaches lead by public authorities with the support of research institutes.

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2nd Project Meeting in Málaga (15-16 October 2024)

This served as a continuation from the 1st Project meeting held in Malta earlier this year in February, hosted by the lead partner – University of Malta.

During the sessions, members from all consortium partners shared the various commitments the Project needs to fulfil.

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The kick-off meeting was opened by Prof. Ruben Paul Borg from the University of Malta, as lead partner, followed by interventions by Arch. Andrea Moro (iiSBE) and Dr. Costas Balaras (NOA).

The meeting detailed work carried out so far, WP1, the ReMED Assessment Method. Local Project Committees, Resilience Neighbourhood Tool, and Resilience Building Tool.

Day 2 detailed procedures related to partner reports, analysis of the project's carbon footprint, the 1st transnational project committee, the communication strategy and dissemination of project deliverables, and financial and procedural aspects.

Members representing all Partners present for 2nd Project meeting in Málaga

The Resilient Built Environment (RBE) Assessment System: A Climate Risk Evaluation Method (iiSBE)

The Assessment process follows a step-by-step methodology:

1. Identifying Climate Hazards
2. Assessing Exposure
3. Evaluating Vulnerability
4. Calculating Risk Values

This is a multi-criteria analysis method designed to evaluate climate change risks at the building and urban scale to enable municipalities to measure hazards, exposure, and vulnerability, allowing them to take proactive steps toward resilience.

To facilitate implementation, the RBE Method is supported by two (2) key tools:

1. RBTool (Resilient Buildings Tool)
2. RNTool (Resilient Neighbourhoods Tool)

When integrated into the open-source ReMED online platform, these tools guide decision-makers throughout the adaptation process from initial risk assessment to monitoring long-term outcomes.

The RBE system aligns with Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), and the RBE method brings multiple benefits to urban planning and climate adaptation.

Integrating scientific climate risk assessments with urban planning empowers cities to build more resilient and sustainable cities and environments.

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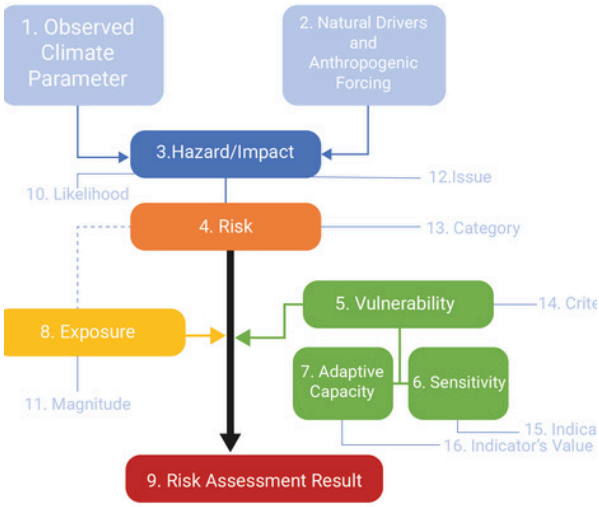

Impact chains and components of the RBE Method

Existing Knowledge Mapping (NOA)

ReMED's first deliverable mapped the existing knowledge, indicators and tools on urban resilience. They refer to the ability of an urban system to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate-related disruptions, while maintaining essential functions and recovering swiftly.

A climate risk is not just a function of the physical hazard itself but also depends on how much and how vulnerable and exposed the systems are.

Accordingly, a climate risk increases when hazards are more severe, exposure is high and vulnerability is significant.

Specific climate risks result from a combination of local conditions, including climate hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities.

- ·Hazard - climate-related events or trends, such as extreme weather (e.g., heatwaves, floods, storms) or long-term processes (e.g., sea-level rise, desertification), that can lead to adverse impacts on human or ecological systems;
- ·Exposure - presence of people, ecosystems, infrastructure, or assets in areas that could be negatively affected by climatic hazards;
- ·Vulnerability - the susceptibility of the exposed systems to harm, considering physical, social, economic, and environmental factors that reduce or amplify the impact of climatic hazards.

Various Assessment Methods, Tools and Indicators address building and urban resilience to climate change.

As a starting point, the ReMED Assessment system exploits the available information and main results from 15 national and European methodologies and assessment systems dealing with risk and vulnerability to climate change at building and urban scale.

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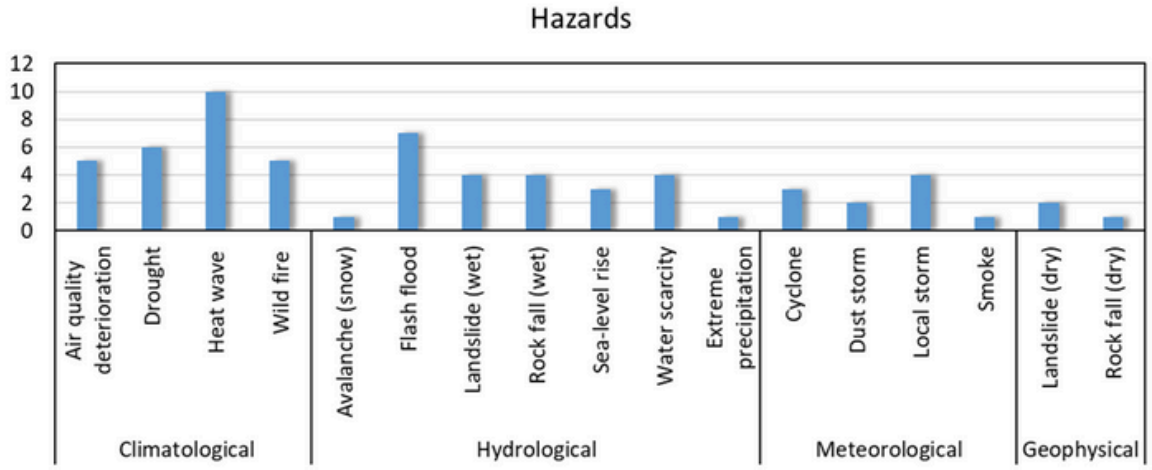

ReMED Training System (UM)

The ReMED Training system is a key component on the project, intended to equip interested parties with skills to utilize the ReMED Platform. The ReMED Training System is designed to enhance the skills and knowledge of various target groups in using the ReMED tools and methodology. This initiative supports the dissemination and long-term impact of the project's results, both during and after its implementation.

Three (3) training courses have been developed to address the needs of different stakeholders:

- decision-makers
- technicians
- professionals

The training material will be in English and later translated into each of the partners' native languages, and adapted to the respective partners' local context.

The Training System consists of five (5) modules, each having multiple chapters covering key aspects of the ReMED Platform.

A core activity of the ReMED project involves testing the platform in the five Partner municipalities by applying the ReMED RBTool and RNTool to a selected building and surrounding area.

This process includes a structured decision-making approach to determine the most effective adaptation measures for the building and spatial space. The knowledge and skills required for effective use of the ReMED Platform in this context will be studied and then incorporated into the training system.

Upon completion of the testing phase, the training materials will be updated to reflect insights from the five (5) case studies.

The relevant skills intended for public authorities and stakeholders using the ReMED Platform in SEA, will also be included.

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The finalized training material will be available on the ReMED e-learning training platform to ensure that any interested region can access and benefit from the project's outcomes.

ReMED Project Video

As part of the project deliverables, the lead partners at the University of Malta created and shared a video summarising the ReMED project on social media.

You can check them out here! Facebook, LinkedIn

Want to get to know us better?

Meet the Partners (PPs)

Composition of the ReMED project consortium: 9 partners from 5 countries, comprised of public authorities (the main target group), and scientific and technical organisations.

The partnership includes 4 cities (Genoa, Malaga, Crikvenica and Fyli) and 1 Ministry (EcoGozo).

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