



Special Edition: Pilot Sites



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Introduction

Across the Mediterranean, communities are already feeling the effects of climate change, from heatwaves and flooding, to limited green space, social vulnerability, and pressure on infrastructure and public health.

Through ReMED, five pilot sites across Europe are testing the **ReMED Platform** to assess climate risks and explore practical adaptation strategies to make cities more **climate-resilient**, sustainable and safer for people.

The ReMED project has been testing its **climate resilience framework** across five (5) Mediterranean pilot sites. Each location provides valuable insights into how cities can better understand climate risks and integrate adaptation strategies into planning and decision-making.

This Newsletter introduces each pilot site and the **challenges** they are working to address. From Malta to Spain, to Italy, Croatia, and Greece, these communities are helping shape smarter ways to plan and manage cities in a changing climate. The pilots will continue to inform the development of **tools, guidelines, and decision-making support** for cities across the Mediterranean.

The full pilot **reports** are now available online:

Victoria, Gozo (Malta) [here](#)

Crikvenica (Croatia) [here](#)

Sampierdarena – Genova (Italy) [here](#)

Cruz del Humilladero – Málaga (Spain) [here](#)

Ano Liosia – Municipality of Fylis (Greece) [here](#)

Early results show strong engagement from local communities, technical experts, and public authorities, with promising opportunities for greener public spaces, improved drainage, better building performance, and more resilient planning. These findings will support **future work** on climate-resilient urban planning across the Mediterranean region.

Crikvenica (Croatia)

Introductory Overview

The City of Crikvenica is participating in the ReMED project under the Interreg Euro-MED Programme, working alongside external experts from Ekonerg d.o.o. The pilot site focuses on the City Museum and surrounding urban areas, where solutions for climate resilience are being tested and applied. The project supports the municipality in understanding local risks and developing practical strategies to build a more sustainable and climate-adapted community.

Q1 — Who are the stakeholders and participants?

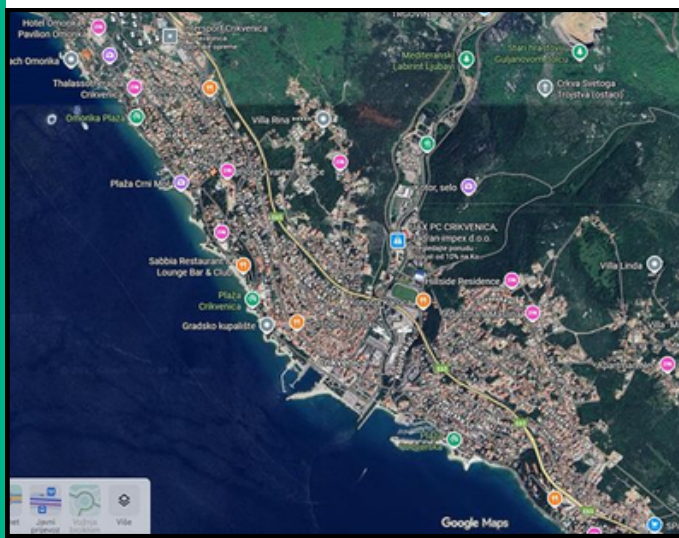
The pilot site brings together a wide range of stakeholders, including the City of Crikvenica, municipal departments, environmental experts, spatial planners, and tourism professionals. This collaborative approach ensures that different perspectives and expertise contribute to the development of effective climate adaptation strategies.

Q2 — What are their roles?

Municipal staff provide local knowledge and context, while external experts support the use of analytical tools and data-driven approaches. Together, they assess vulnerabilities, analyse local conditions, and develop tailored solutions to address climate challenges.

Q3 — Which urban categories are most impacted?

The pilot site focuses on areas where people live and work, including residential buildings, businesses, and tourism-related accommodations. Strengthening resilience in these areas helps protect livelihoods, maintain economic activity, and improve safety for both residents and visitors.



Crikvenica (Croatia)

Q4 — What climate change challenges are faced?

Crikvenica is affected by several climate-related risks, including flooding, heatwaves, droughts, and wildfire threats. These challenges impact infrastructure, public spaces, and the local economy, making it essential to identify and prioritise effective adaptation measures.

Q5 — What challenges exist as a pilot site?

The area faces recurring flooding and increasing heat stress, particularly in key locations such as the City Museum and nearby urban zones. These challenges place pressure on infrastructure but also highlight opportunities to improve planning, design, and resilience strategies.

Q6 — What is the final goal for the pilot site?

The municipality aims to promote sustainable tourism, reduce climate risks, and protect the coastal environment. This includes improving green spaces, supporting energy efficiency, and integrating climate adaptation into local planning processes.

Q7 — What does the municipality expect to achieve?

By the end of the project, Crikvenica aims to develop a tailored climate adaptation plan, strengthen local capacity, and provide a clear roadmap for future action. The outcomes will support long-term resilience and serve as a reference for other Mediterranean cities facing similar challenges.



Sampierdarena, Genova (Italy)

Introductory Overview

The Municipality of Genoa, together with the University of Genoa, is implementing the ReMED pilot site in Sampierdarena. This densely built district represents many of the climate challenges faced by urban areas and serves as a testing ground for developing more resilient and sustainable city planning approaches.

Q1 — Who are the stakeholders and participants?

The pilot involves local authorities, regional agencies, and academic partners, including the University of Genoa. Additional stakeholders such as port authorities and environmental agencies contribute to a coordinated approach to climate adaptation.

Q2 — What are their roles?

Public authorities are responsible for defining planning guidelines and policies, while technical experts and agencies provide scientific and operational support. Together, they develop solutions that are both practical and grounded in data.

Q3 — Which urban categories are most impacted?

The project focuses on residents and businesses located in dense urban areas. These groups are particularly affected by climate-related pressures such as heat and flooding, which impact daily life and economic activity.



Sampierdarena, Genova (Italy)

Q4 — What climate change challenges are faced?

Sampierdarena faces increasing temperatures, heavy rainfall, and flooding. The combination of dense buildings and limited green space intensifies heat and reduces the city's ability to manage water effectively.

Q5 — What challenges exist as a pilot site?

The district reflects broader challenges across the city, making it a representative testing area. Its dense structure and limited green space make it difficult to implement adaptation measures without careful planning.

Q6 — What is the final goal for the pilot site?

The goal is to develop practical tools and guidelines that can be integrated into urban planning and building regulations, supporting long-term climate resilience across the city.

Q7 — What does the municipality expect to achieve?

The pilot will deliver clear planning guidelines and indicators to support climate-resilient development. These outputs will help inform future decision-making and improve the city's ability to respond to climate risks.



Málaga, Cruz del Humilladero (Spain)

Introductory Overview

The City of Málaga, in collaboration with Tecnalía, is implementing a pilot site in the Cruz del Humilladero district. The project focuses on improving climate resilience in a densely populated urban area by addressing heat, flooding, and limited green space.

Q1 — Who are the stakeholders and participants?

The pilot involves a broad network of stakeholders, including local authorities, universities, regional government, foundations, and experts in climate, architecture, and urban health.

Q2 — What are their roles?

Each stakeholder contributes specialised expertise, from data analysis and design to policy development and environmental management. This collaborative approach supports the creation of well-rounded adaptation strategies.

Q3 — Which urban categories are most impacted?

Residents and small businesses are the main groups affected, particularly in areas where dense construction and limited greenery increase exposure to climate risks.



Málaga, Cruz del Humilladero (Spain)

Q4 — What climate change challenges are faced?

The district experiences extreme heat, flooding, and limited green areas. These factors reduce comfort, increase health risks, and put pressure on infrastructure.

Q5 — What challenges exist as a pilot site?

One of the main challenges is the availability and integration of data needed to accurately assess risks and plan effective solutions.

Q6 — What is the final goal for the pilot site?

The goal is to transform the district into a model of urban resilience by increasing green spaces, improving drainage, and promoting sustainable building practices.

Q7 — What does the municipality expect to achieve?

The pilot aims to deliver a comprehensive local adaptation plan that improves living conditions, reduces emissions, and enhances resilience for residents and businesses.



Fyli, Ano Liosia (Greece)

Q4 — What climate change challenges are faced?

Ano Liosia faces multiple climate risks, including flooding, heatwaves, and wildfire threats. Flooding is the most significant concern due to heavy rainfall and limited green areas.

Q5 — What challenges exist as a pilot site?

The area faces challenges such as complex urban structures, social vulnerability, limited data, and the need to increase public awareness and engagement.

Q6 — What is the final goal for the pilot site?

The municipality aims to improve flood management, strengthen infrastructure, and actively involve citizens in climate adaptation efforts.

Q7 — What does the municipality expect to achieve?

The pilot will deliver a localised adaptation framework, including risk assessments, practical measures, and a roadmap for improving resilience. It will also strengthen collaboration between authorities, experts, and communities.



Victoria, Gozo (Malta)

Introductory Overview

The Victoria pilot site in Gozo, led by the Ministry for Gozo and Planning, focuses on one of the island's busiest urban areas. The site includes key public and commercial spaces such as schools, businesses, government offices, and the main transport hub. Through the ReMED project, the municipality is working to better understand climate risks and develop practical solutions to improve comfort, sustainability, and resilience in everyday urban life.

Q1 — Who are the stakeholders and participants?

The pilot site brings together a range of stakeholders, including the Ministry for Gozo and Planning, the Gozo Regional Development Authority, environmental regulators, business representatives, tourism authorities, and building professionals. This broad collaboration ensures that different perspectives are considered in shaping effective solutions.

Q2 — What are their roles?

Public authorities provide leadership and coordination, while technical experts and stakeholders contribute knowledge on planning, infrastructure, and environmental management. Together, they assess risks, analyse local conditions, and support the development of targeted adaptation measures.

Q3 — Which urban categories are most impacted?

The pilot area affects a wide range of users, including residents, students, workers, commuters, and tourists. As a central hub with high daily activity, improving resilience in this area has a direct impact on quality of life and economic activity across Gozo.



Victoria, Gozo (Malta)

Q4 — What climate change challenges are faced?

Victoria is particularly affected by extreme heat, which is intensified by dense urban development, high traffic levels, and limited shading. This creates uncomfortable conditions and increases health risks, especially during summer months.

Q5 — What challenges exist as a pilot site?

The main challenge is implementing solutions in a highly active urban environment without disrupting daily life. The area's importance as a transport and commercial hub means that any interventions must be carefully planned and coordinated.

Q6 — What is the final goal for the pilot site?

The goal is to reduce the impact of extreme heat and improve overall urban comfort. This includes identifying ways to introduce more shading, improve urban design, and enhance environmental conditions in the area.

Q7 — What does the municipality expect to achieve?

The pilot aims to deliver a clearer understanding of local climate risks, supported by data and analysis. It will provide practical recommendations and a roadmap for improving resilience, helping guide future planning decisions.

