



Special Edition: ReMED Municipalities



Municipality Highlight

This special edition of the ReMED newsletter features the five (5) municipalities participating in the project, which are spread throughout the Northern Mediterranean basin.



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Introduction

Municipalities are facing a growing need to understand, mitigate, and manage climate risks. Assessment tools based on the RBE Method help cities localize strategic adaptation measures outlined in Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), focusing on the building and small urban scale, while operating at a more tactical level.

Project aim:

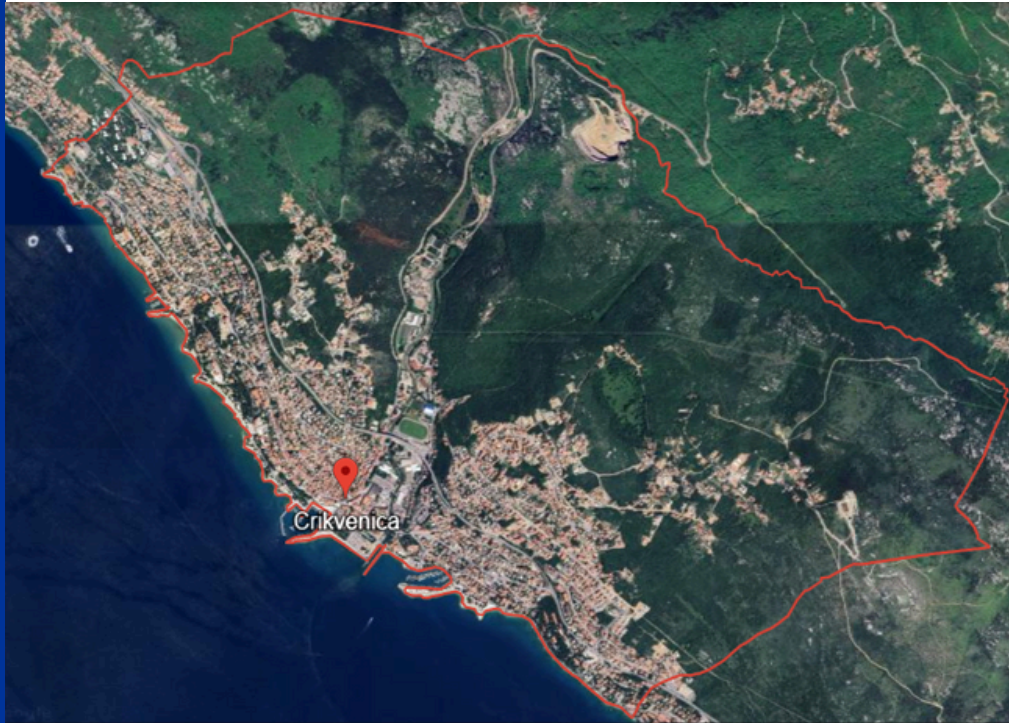
to increase the climate risk management and adaptation capacities of Mediterranean cities through the implementation of holistic, integrated, multi-scale and systemic approaches led by public authorities with the support of research institutes.

Deliverables & Objectives:

1. **ReMED Platform:** a tool to support the implementation of climate adaptation measures – Set up of the ReMED Platform, and integrated set of tools and methodologies to guide cities in the definition and implementation of optimal adaptation measures.
2. **Test of the ReMED Platform:** on 5 pilot case studies (Municipalities) to facilitate uptake and use by public and local-regional authorities in synergy with climate policy instruments. This will also help identify any improvements in the Platform.
3. **Raising the impact of policy instruments for the implementation of climate adaptation measures:** focus on integration of the Platform into policy instruments to maximize their effectiveness and impact as tools for the implementation of optimal resilience and adaptation measures.



Crikvenica, Croatia



Height (asl): ~300m

Population: 9,980

Density: 530/km²

Urban: 770/km²

Land use & cover:
6.2721km² - 81.17% built

Economic Activity:
Tourism & hospitality



1,000 m Camera: 6,367 m 45°10'51"N 14°41'45"E 9 m



Crikvenica, Croatia

Description of Terrain:

lies at the mouth of a stream and terrain characterised by karst features (coves, sinkholes and ravines) and fluvial relief forms created by Dubračina stream action (and other smaller watercourses), as well as slope relief features in areas with higher gradients along the ridges and valley sides of the watercourses.

Lowest: sea level along the coastal strip, at the river mouth, and in the valley.

Highest: ridges of foothills of Dinaric chain (max. 381m above sea level), and Vinodol plateau (in wider hinterland surroundings) exceeds 700m, some peaks over 1000 m above sea level.

Risk to Climate Change related Hazards:

Heat Island Effect due to increased construction and development, **Flooding** due to rising sea levels or heavy rainfall, **Coastal pressures** from maritime infrastructure (docks, harbours, and marinas)

Result of uptake of uptake of agricultural land and forested areas leading to spatial conflicts, residential expansion, mainly as a result of **increased tourism** and need to expand areas and cater to needs and demands.



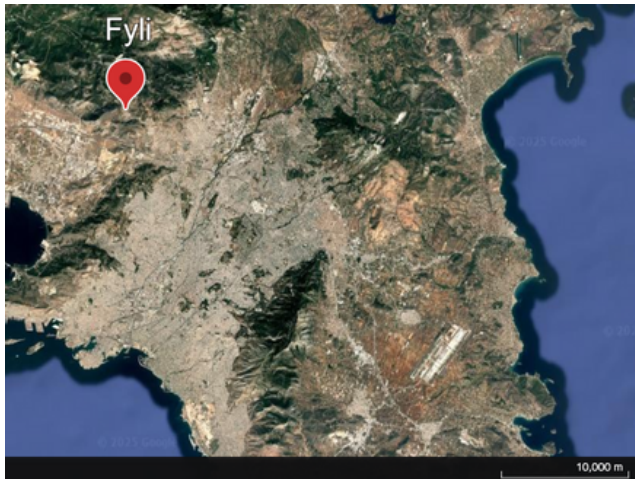
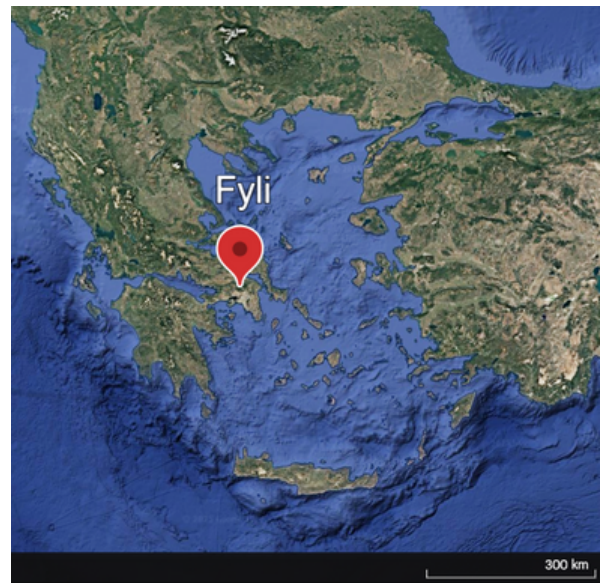
Fyli, Greece

Height (asl): ~330m

Population: 48,157

Density: 441/km²

Urban: 50-2,000/km²
(varies by district)



Land use & cover:
6.2721km² (81% built)

Economic Activity: mixed
(tourism & hospitality)



Fyli, Greece

Description of Terrain: mountainous and hilly terrain (**north and central**), steep slopes and forested ridges (Parnitha mountain range), gentle lowland areas (**south**), transitioning into urban neighborhoods.

Overview of land use and land cover: **varied** - environmental buffer and suburban growth area.

Southern (Ano Liossia, Zefyri): predominantly urban, with residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Northern: forested mountain areas (part of Parnitha National Park)

Transitional areas: scattered agricultural plots, open green spaces, and semi-urban development.



Main Economic Activity:

regional infrastructure and transport.

Other: services and public administration, light industrial and logistics operations, small-scale trade, and environmental and management operations.

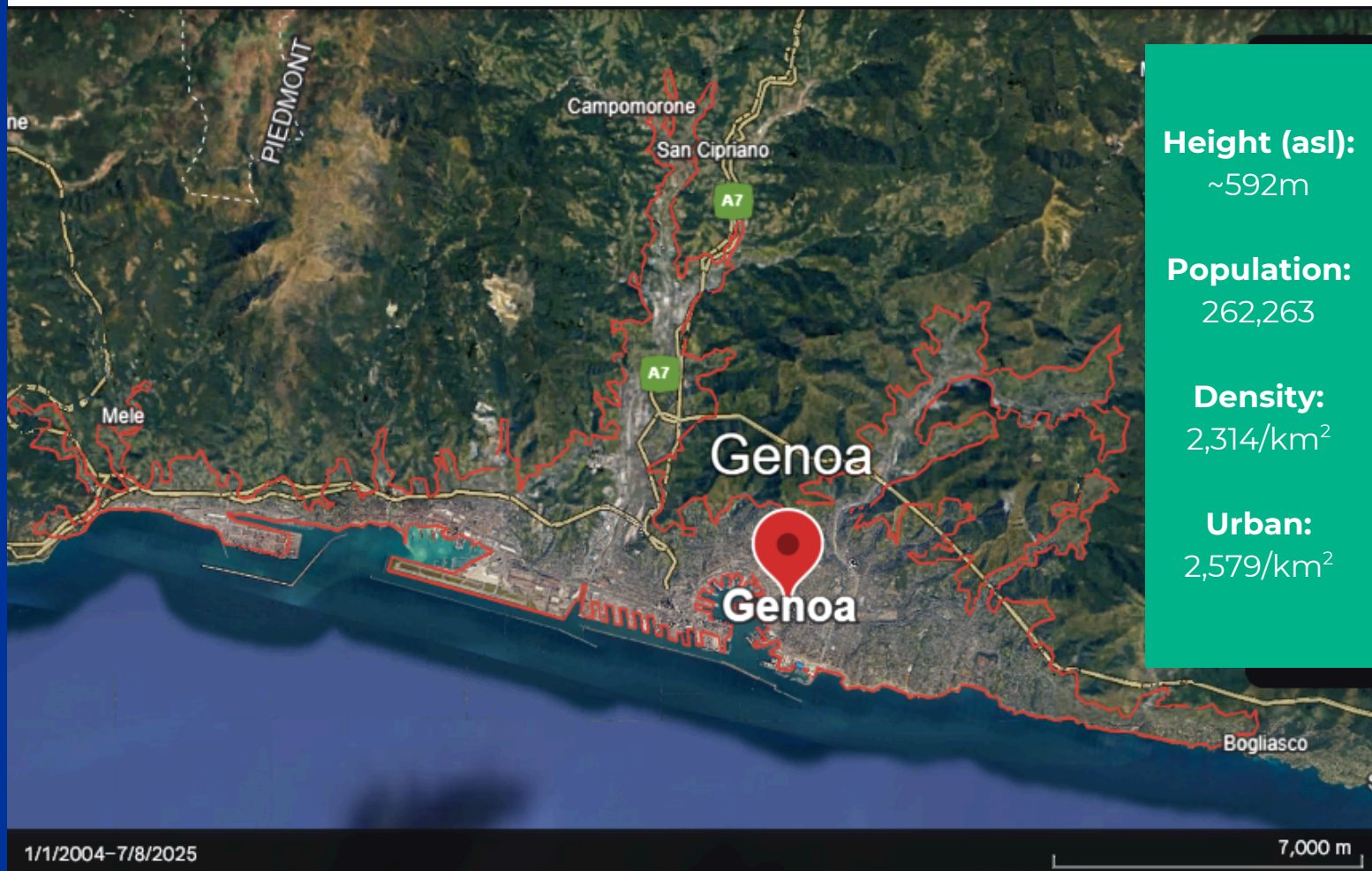
Risk to Climate Change related Hazards:

Wildfires (extensive forests and dry Mediterranean summers)

Flash flooding (topography during intense rainfall, particularly in urbanized zones where water drainage is limited).

Elevated temperatures and **urban heat island effects** (densely built areas)

Genoa, Italy



Terrain: “coastal mountain” elevation zone (>600m)

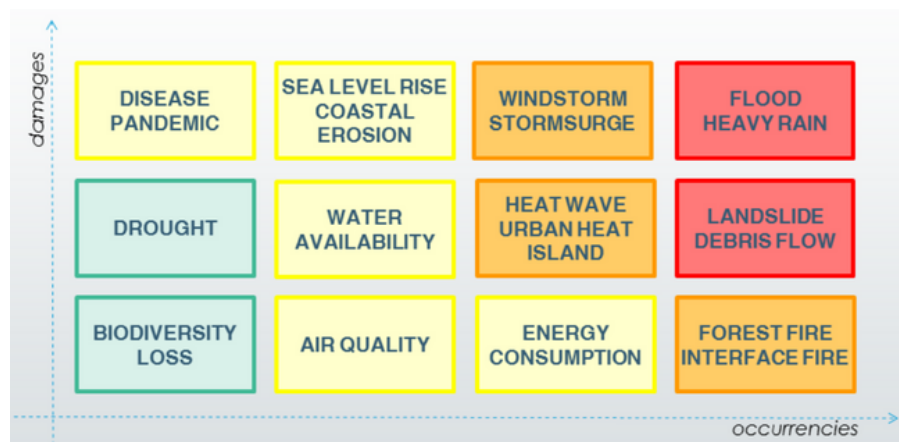
Overview of land use and land cover: high forest cover (>70% surface area), and reduced urbanised areas (highly concentrated on the coast and in the main valleys with important communication routes).

25% urbanised territory (residential, industrial, commercial areas, etc.) along the coast and the two main valleys (ValPolcevera and ValBisagno)

75% divided into: agricultural areas (14%), wooded and semi-natural territories (60%) and water bodies (1%).

Risk to Climate Change related Hazards:

(figure - bottom right)



Genoa, Italy

Main Economic Activity: diverse - administrative and economic centres, and cultural and natural attractions.

Port's vital role in international trade and logistics (gateway for goods and passengers) and as a hub for technical, professional, scientific, and educational expertise related to the maritime economy. Other significant contributors - high-tech industries and the blue economy.

42 historic buildings (Renaissance and Baroque) in the city centre recognized as UNESCO heritage sites since 2006.

Cultural tourism's rich historical heritage boosts local economy through various initiatives like hosting events and exhibitions to enhance its appeal as a cultural destination



Gozo, Malta



Height (asl): 0-191m

Population: 39,287

Density: 572/km²

Economic Activity:

Tourism, Agriculture and Fisheries, Construction

Terrain: rocky, flat lowlands, low hills with terraced fields

Often referred to as the "Island of the Three Hills" due to the presence of numerous canonical knolls.

Having predominantly limestone bedrock subsequently influences terrain and soil composition.



Gozo is characterized by rolling, low-lying hills, and is known for its diverse landscapes - including fertile valleys, rocky outcrops, and picturesque coastlines which feature cliffs, bays, and sandy beaches, offering diverse scenery.

Gozo, Malta

Land use & cover:

Urban Building Fabric 21%

Agriculture, and
Natural Areas 77.5%

Other (dumpsites,
construction) 1.5%



Gozo's varied terrain however also makes it popular for hiking and cycling, with trails winding through valleys, hills, and along the coast.

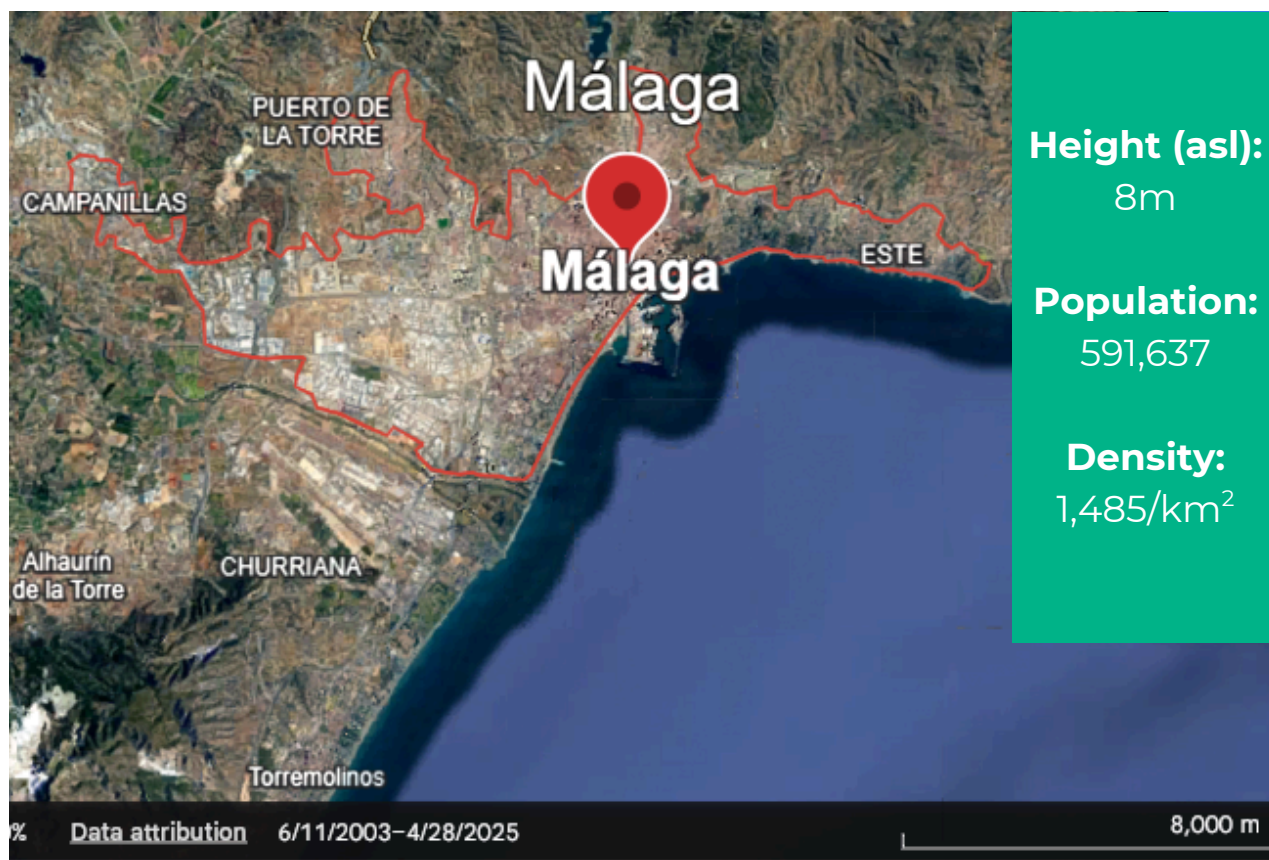


Risk to Climate Change related Hazards:

Flooding, desertification, intense heatwaves, drought



Malaga, Spain



Main Economic Activity:

Tourism, Trade, Professional, scientific, and technical activities, Construction, and Hospitality.

Land use and cover:

Urban Building Fabric: 19.86%

Forest: 22,13%

Agriculture: 34,95%

Other (mounts, wet zones, etc.): 23,05%



Malaga, Spain

Risk to Climate Change related Hazards:

Flooding, Desertification,
Intense Heatwaves, Drought,
Sea level rise.



Description of Terrain:

The city is situated in a wide bay of the Mediterranean Sea, and is bordered to the **east and north** by the foothills of the Montes de Málaga (Málaga Mounts), which is why the city has numerous hills.

To the **west**, the city is bordered by the Guadalhorce River, which flows into a wide delta of great ecological value.

