



Local Adaptation in Cascais

BASE TRANSNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE

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Unrivaled Heritage

Cascais is known, both in Portugal and around the world for its quality of life.

With a coastal shore of 30 km long and a natural park (UNESCO classification), it is distinguished for the vast environmental resources along with the unique cultural and building identity.

With 650 years of existence, the municipality has an ambitious political project: to become the best place to live for a day, a week or a lifetime.

And for that to happen, we need to preserve our resources...



Strategic Plan of Cascais for Climate Change

The strategy was built with the methodology of the IPCC to assess future scenarios for climate change impacts in Cascais (local scale).

These scenarios provide detailed information regarding socioeconomic and climate evolution with regards to our vulnerabilities and adaptive capacity.

Hence, actions for adaptation on key sectors were selected and planned according to their contribution to climate change resilience and overall impact on local sustainability.

- a. Water resources
- b. Coastal areas
- c. Biodiversity
- d. Agriculture
- e. Human health
- f. Tourism









New challenges for a dynamic management

- Municipalities have a broad range of responsibilities within territorial management.

The approach to climate change adaptation distances itself from this sectorial and "vertical" approach as it requires a horizontal and holistic response

Citizens are in the frontline of civic protection, thus, they are also in the frontline on climate change adaption.

Adaption is a sustainable collaborative process









Awareness | capacitation | stakeholder involvement



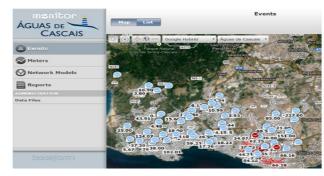
Weather monitoring (local)



Water discharge control



Shading and water drinking in public infrastructures



Water loss monitoring in real time



Flood prevention



Coastal protection



Autochthones biodiversity

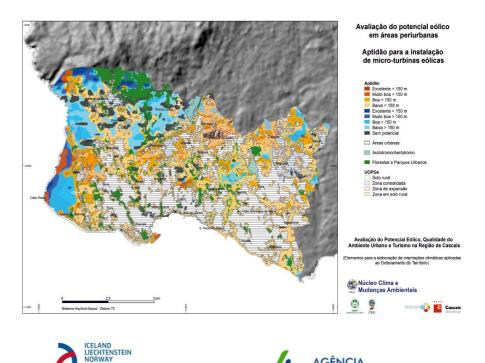


Fire prevention plan



Action principles

- Monitoring implementation and technical support for specialized teams
- weather Mesoscale monitoring network (following the impacts)
- Integration of adaptation actions within planning instruments
- **Partnerships** for a broader knowledge network and financing opportunities











eea

grants



AGÊNCIA

PORTUGUESA DO AMBIENTE













	Adaptation actions	Sector / Cluster	Vulnerabillity
1	Stakeholder awareness	Education	
2	Residual and pluvial water separation network	Water	drought
3	Sustainable school	Education	
4	Local alternatives to water supply	Water	drought; floods
5	Green corridors and riverbeds requalification	Biodiversity / Water	floods; drought; heat waves
6	Eliminate pollution in water beds	Water	Drought
7	Reforestation in the natural park with native species and control of invasive ones	Biodiversity	
8	Full implementation on the fire prevention plan	Water	drought
9	Coastal erosion prevention actions	Biodiversity	Coastal erosion
10	Contingency plan for heat waves	health	heat waves
11	Vigilance and control of vector diseases	health	Disease vectors
12	New urban green parks and natural infiltration areas	health	heat waves; floods
13	Legislation for bioclimatic architecture in urban areas	Biodiversity / Water	floods; heat waves



Highlights

- Sustainable development principles and actions are already established in many local governments which eases the implementation of adaptation and mitigation schemes
- Capacitation and transparence between services facilitates autonomous and sectorial work. The only challenge remains within impact monitoring.
- **International partnerships** help to better assess the efficiency of adaptation actions for **local resilience**.
- Adaptation is an opportunity for territorial competitiveness and differentiation in a global context.



The Cascais' tide gauge was established in 1882 to study oceanic behavior. After a century it still provides relevant information for climate change impacts!

