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Green and Climate-Resilient Spatial Planning

Joint Technical Paper

Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission (C4LA)

October 2026

Project Overview

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1. Introduction: Aim of the document and C4LA framework

The Joint Technical Paper (JTP) on Green and Climate-Resilient Spatial Planning is developed within the framework of the Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas (GLA) Mission, as part of the Community for Climate Adaptation (C4LA). It contributes to a broader effort to support Mediterranean territories in advancing the green transition through integrated, place-based, and climate-responsive approaches.

The Mediterranean region is increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change, including more frequent and intense heatwaves, droughts, floods, wildfires, and coastal erosion. These pressures interact with existing territorial challenges such as urban sprawl, land degradation, water scarcity, and socio-economic inequalities. As a result, spatial planning systems are under growing pressure to evolve from regulatory and sectoral instruments into strategic tools capable of addressing complex and interdependent risks.

Within this context, green and resilient planning plays a pivotal role in shaping sustainable territorial development. It provides the framework through which climate mitigation, adaptation, environmental protection, and socio-economic development can be aligned. Planning decisions influence long-term spatial patterns, infrastructure investments, and the preservation or restoration of ecosystems, making them critical for both reducing emissions and enhancing resilience.

The C4LA initiative brings together local and regional authorities, technical partners, and stakeholders to foster cooperation, knowledge exchange, and co-development of solutions. Within this framework, the Thematic Working Group on Green and Resilient Planning focuses on strengthening planning practices that integrate climate considerations, promote nature-based solutions, and support adaptive and inclusive governance models.

This document aims to:

- identify the main challenges affecting the integration of sustainability and resilience into spatial planning in Mediterranean territories,
- outline key tools and approaches that can support more effective and integrated planning practices,
- contribute to a shared knowledge base that supports local public authorities in implementing the green transition.

Rather than presenting isolated solutions, the document reflects a synthesis of ongoing experiences and practices across Mediterranean regions, highlighting common patterns, gaps, and opportunities for improvement.

2. Main challenges of the green transition in resilient planning in the MED area

The transition towards green and resilient planning in Mediterranean territories is shaped by a combination of structural, institutional, and environmental challenges. While awareness of climate risks and sustainability objectives has increased significantly, their integration into spatial planning remains partial and uneven.

A fundamental challenge lies in the fragmentation of governance and planning systems. Spatial planning is often developed independently from sectoral policies such as energy, mobility, water management, and environmental protection. This leads to inconsistencies in policy implementation and limits the capacity of territories to respond effectively to complex and interconnected climate risks. Although recent practices demonstrate the value of integrated and cross-sectoral approaches, these are not yet mainstreamed across planning frameworks.

Another critical challenge is the gap between climate knowledge and planning practice. While climate projections, hazard maps, and vulnerability assessments are increasingly available, their integration into planning decisions is still limited. In many cases, planning processes continue to rely on historical data rather than forward-looking scenarios, resulting in development patterns that remain exposed to future risks. This disconnect highlights the need for better translation of scientific knowledge into operational planning tools.

Unsustainable land-use patterns continue to exacerbate climate vulnerabilities. Urban sprawl, low-density development, and the expansion of built-up areas into natural and agricultural land reduce the capacity of ecosystems to provide essential services such as water regulation, cooling, and biodiversity support. Soil sealing and landscape fragmentation further increase exposure to risks such as flooding and heat stress, while also contributing to higher emissions and resource consumption.

The degradation of natural ecosystems represents an additional and closely related challenge. Many Mediterranean territories are experiencing the loss or fragmentation of wetlands, forests, coastal zones, and agricultural landscapes. This reduces the potential for nature-based solutions to contribute to resilience and limits the ability of territories to adapt to changing climate conditions.

Institutional capacity constraints, particularly at the local level, significantly affect the implementation of green and resilient planning approaches. Many municipalities lack the technical expertise, data access, and human resources required to apply advanced planning methods. This often results in reactive rather than anticipatory planning, where actions are taken after impacts occur rather than being embedded in long-term strategies.

Financial limitations further complicate the transition. While funding opportunities for climate-related investments exist, accessing and effectively utilising these resources remains challenging. Planning processes often do not include dedicated budgets for resilience measures, and the long-term benefits of preventive interventions are not always fully recognised in decision-making.

Another important challenge relates to stakeholder engagement and governance innovation. Although participatory approaches are increasingly promoted, their implementation remains uneven. In many cases, engagement processes are limited in scope or occur late in the planning

cycle, reducing their impact. At the same time, the transition towards resilience requires behavioural changes and collective ownership, which cannot be achieved without meaningful involvement of local communities and stakeholders.

Finally, planning systems face the challenge of balancing competing priorities. Climate objectives must be aligned with economic development, housing needs, infrastructure demands, and social inclusion. This requires integrated and flexible approaches capable of addressing multiple objectives simultaneously, while ensuring that long-term sustainability is not compromised by short-term pressures.

3. Tools for improving sustainability and resilience in spatial planning

Addressing the challenges of green and resilient planning requires a comprehensive set of tools that support integrated, data-driven, and participatory approaches. These tools are increasingly evolving from isolated instruments into interconnected systems that enable more adaptive and strategic planning practices.

Strategic and regulatory planning instruments remain the foundation of spatial planning systems. However, their role is expanding to incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation objectives more explicitly. This includes the integration of climate risk considerations into land-use zoning, the designation of protected or restricted development areas, and the promotion of compact and resource-efficient urban forms. Emerging practices show a shift towards planning frameworks that embed resilience criteria as a standard component rather than an additional layer.

Data-driven tools and analytical frameworks are becoming essential for informed decision-making. Geographic Information Systems (GIS), spatial modelling tools, and climate risk assessment methodologies allow planners to identify vulnerabilities, simulate future scenarios, and prioritise interventions. Increasingly, these tools are used not only for analysis but also as decision-support systems that connect data with planning processes, enabling a more proactive approach to risk management.

Nature-based solutions (NbS) have emerged as a key pillar of resilient planning. These approaches use natural processes to address climate challenges while delivering multiple co-benefits, including biodiversity enhancement, improved air quality, and increased social well-being. Practices across Mediterranean territories demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating green and blue infrastructure into urban and peri-urban environments, contributing to temperature regulation, water management, and ecosystem restoration.

Participatory and co-creation approaches are gaining importance as essential components of effective planning. Tools such as living labs, stakeholder workshops, and digital engagement platforms enable collaboration between public authorities, citizens, researchers, and private actors. These approaches support the development of context-specific solutions, increase public acceptance, and foster a sense of shared responsibility for the transition.

Governance and policy integration tools are critical for overcoming fragmentation. Integrated planning frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, and climate action plans help align policies across domains such as mobility, energy, environment, and land use. Recent practices highlight the importance of governance models that facilitate coordination between administrative levels and sectors, enabling more coherent and effective decision-making.

Economic and financial tools play a crucial role in supporting implementation. Cost-benefit analysis frameworks that account for long-term impacts, ecosystem services, and avoided damages can help justify investments in resilience. In addition, innovative financing mechanisms, climate budgeting, and green public procurement are increasingly used to align financial flows with sustainability objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation tools are essential for ensuring that planning measures achieve their intended outcomes. Indicators, performance frameworks, and digital dashboards allow for the tracking of progress, assessment of impacts, and continuous improvement of planning strategies.

These tools support transparency and accountability, while also enabling adaptive management in response to evolving conditions.

Importantly, the most effective planning approaches are those that combine multiple tools into integrated systems. Experiences across Mediterranean territories show that linking climate risk assessments with spatial planning instruments, nature-based solutions, and participatory processes can significantly enhance the resilience and sustainability of outcomes. This integrated approach allows planners to move beyond isolated interventions towards systemic transformation.

4. How the Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission supports local public authorities

The Interreg Euro-MED Green Living Areas Mission brings together a portfolio of projects that collectively provide an **ETU toolbox** to support local public authorities in integrating climate risk, nature-based solutions and participation into spatial planning. The **E**cosystemic **T**ransition h**U**b (ETU) model supports local and regional authorities in organising the interactions needed to prepare and implement local plans and policies in an integrated way. Its applications include Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs), Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs), Sustainable Urban Logistics Plans (SULPs), and urban and rural plans. Within this framework, the C4LA project consolidates the knowledge, methodologies and tools developed by individual projects and makes them easier to use and transfer across Mediterranean territories.

The thirteen projects featured in this JTP - **ReMED, HEATSAFE, CO2 PACMAN, UrbanGreenLeap, RE-ACT Schools, URWAN, Streets for Citizens, MED COLOURS, GREENMO, ProLIGHTmed, RECinMED, Green B-LEAF and BAUHAUS4MED** - approach resilient planning from complementary angles: climate-risk and heat diagnosis, climate-neutrality scenarios, urban green and blue infrastructure, schoolyard adaptation, public space and mobility, urban logistics, municipal assets and energy communities, and participatory budgeting and regeneration. They address different stages of the planning cycle, from diagnosis and target setting to measure design, implementation and monitoring.

ReMED — Climate-risk assessment for Mediterranean buildings and neighbourhoods

ReMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

ReMED (Towards Climate Resilient Mediterranean Cities) supports public authorities in assessing climate hazards, exposure and vulnerability at building and urban scales, and in translating the results into adaptation measures and local policy instruments. The approach has been applied in five pilot municipalities: Victoria (Gozo), Málaga, Genoa, Fyli and Crikvenica.

From a resilient planning perspective, ReMED provides:

- **ReMED Platform —** an integrated climate adaptation assessment and decision-support tool, combining RBTool MED at building scale and RNTool MED at neighbourhood scale.
- **Decision-support process —** a seven-phase sequence (initiation, preparation, diagnosis, strategy, adaptation packages, road mapping and reporting) for identifying adaptation measures and integrating them into local plans.
- **E-learning and capacity-building resources —** support for municipal staff in applying risk-calculation workflows and transferring the approach to other areas.

HEATSAFE — Local planning and management of extreme heat

HEATSAFE | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

HEATSAFE (Holistic EnvironmenTAl and Social Adaptation Framework for Extreme heat) supports Mediterranean local authorities in preparing for and responding to heatwaves. Local Action Plans against extreme heat have been prepared for Cartagena, the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, Agioi Anargyroi-Kamatero, Blagoevgrad, Durrës and Arezzo.

From a resilient planning perspective, HEATSAFE provides:

- **Heat vulnerability mapping —** a standardised, transferable methodology and an open-source tool for producing heat vulnerability maps at local level.
- **Local Action Plans against extreme heat —** supported by a catalogue of measures to be applied and prioritised in extreme-heat conditions and a decision-making tool to select and prioritise actions.
- **Climate shelters and immediate response —** standards and strategies for upgrading facilities into climate shelters and for organising the local response during heat events.
- **Heat governance model —** a methodology for creating climate governance structures that address heatwaves effectively.

CO2 PACMAN — Climate-neutrality scenarios for Mediterranean islands

CO2 PACMAN | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

CO2 PACMAN (COoperation and CO-designing PArtnership for CliMAte Neutrality) supports island and coastal territories in building climate-neutrality scenarios and transition roadmaps that reflect local needs. Its scenario tool has been tested on Brač, Crete and Elba.

From a resilient planning perspective, CO2 PACMAN provides:

- **Toolkit for the development of climate-neutrality scenarios (Output 1.1) —** combining greenhouse-gas inventories, landscape suitability analysis and interactive scenario modelling.
- **Interactive Climate Scenario Tool —** allowing users to visualise emissions and compare mitigation options across energy, mobility, buildings, waste and land use.
- **Climate Neutrality Transition Roadmaps (Output 3.1) —** roadmaps developed with local actors, such as the Elba roadmap.
- **Participatory formats —** citizen surveys, Youth Think Tanks and multi-day labs that connect technical scenarios with shared territorial priorities.

UrbanGreenLeap — Urban green infrastructure in small and medium-sized cities

UrbanGreenLeap | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

UrbanGreenLeap (Advancing Green Infrastructure in Small and Medium Cities) supports small and medium-sized cities in planning and managing urban green infrastructure (UGI) and in embedding it in local plans.

From a resilient planning perspective, UrbanGreenLeap provides:

- **Urban Nature Plans (Output 2.1) —** plans developed and tested through the project's testing actions.
- **Solutions for planning and managing UGI in small and medium-sized cities (Output 4.1) —** including tools for public and stakeholder engagement in planning and managing green infrastructure and for co-creating nature-based solutions with citizens.
- **Capacity Building Strategy (Output 1.1) —** supported by a baseline study, a good-practice catalogue and training materials.
- **Position paper with a letter of commitment (Output 4.2) —** supporting the policy uptake of the results.

RE-ACT Schools — Climate-resilient schoolyards

RE-ACT Schools | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RE-ACT Schools uses schools as places for climate adaptation and local resilience. Its pilot actions involve schoolyards in Mataró, Brignoles, Viareggio, Split, Aksakovo and Nicosia.

From a resilient planning perspective, RE-ACT Schools provides:

- **RE-ACT Schools Toolkit (D1.3.1) —** best practices, nature-based and technological solutions, a methodology, design guidance and policy recommendations.
- **NbS Catalogue and Best Practices (D2.1.1) —** a portfolio of solutions for climate-resilient schoolyards.
- **Climate audit and monitoring —** microclimate assessment including ENVI-met simulations and sensor monitoring, with digital twins planned for long-term management.

URWAN — Urban Regenerative Water Avant-garde

URWAN | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

URWAN addresses drought and water-related climate impacts in Mediterranean cities through nature-based solutions (NbS) and green-blue infrastructure for urban regeneration. The Start Park approach has been tested in Cuba (Portugal), Rome, Ferla, Ptuj and Sarajevo.

From a resilient planning perspective, URWAN provides:

- **URWAN Enabler Pack —** a training programme, a catalogue of water-sensitive NbS, the Start Park co-design guidelines and an implementation checklist.
- **Start Park co-design methodology and toolkit —** step-by-step, event-based guidance from stakeholder mapping to final green-blue proposals, with open-source tools such as Start Cards, templates and manuals.
- **Roadmap and decision support —** connecting Start Park with the URWAN decision-support system, catalogue and training resources.

Streets for Citizens — Tactical urbanism for liveable public spaces

Streets for Citizens | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

Streets for Citizens supports small and medium-sized Mediterranean towns in transforming streets and public spaces through temporary, low-cost and co-designed interventions that connect mobility with community engagement.

From a resilient planning perspective, Streets for Citizens provides:

- **Euro-MED Tactical Urbanism Toolkit —** guidance for small-scale changes to streets and public spaces, currently in its final development phase.
- **Co-design approach —** for building a shared vision for streets and public space with residents.
- **Pilot interventions —** documented examples such as the Ptuj intervention, including implementation and maintenance lessons.

MED COLOURS — Resilient urban logistics planning

MED COLOURS | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

MED COLOURS helps cities build climate resilience into Sustainable Urban Logistics Plans (SULPs) by adapting the established four-phase, twelve-step SULP planning cycle.

From a resilient planning perspective, MED COLOURS provides:

- **Guidelines for Resilient Urban Logistics Planning —** a jointly developed methodology for continuous cross-monitoring of SULPs (O1.1, D1.2.1, D1.3.1), covering the diagnosis of readiness and vulnerabilities, climate-risk-informed scenarios, the cost of inaction and adaptive monitoring.
- **Digital decision-support pilot —** a database and dashboard for urban freight planning in Cesena.

GREENMO — Green and inclusive mobility hubs

GREENMO | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

GREENMO addresses fragmented networks, weak transport integration and unequal accessibility across urban, suburban and rural areas.

From a resilient planning perspective, GREENMO provides:

- **GREENMO Strategy (Output 2.1)** — six stages and sixteen sub-steps (Engage, Understand, Design, Plan, Implement and Monitor) for planning, designing, implementing and monitoring green and inclusive mobility hubs, drawing on sixty interviews, 1,350 questionnaire responses and six co-creation workshops.

ProLIGHTmed — Public lighting assets and energy monitoring

ProLIGHTmed | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

ProLIGHTmed supports municipalities in modernising public lighting, providing a reliable asset baseline and a method for verifying the results of interventions. Its tools have been applied in Tuzi, Lezhë, Akamas and Kaštela.

From a resilient planning perspective, ProLIGHTmed provides:

- **Public Lighting GIS Inventory Tool (D1.3.1)** — combining Excel-based records, field collection and Google Earth georeferencing for inventories of lighting points, equipment condition, circuits and operating parameters.
- **Energy monitoring and verification methodology (D2.3.1)** — standard tables and a reporting template for measuring and reporting energy savings.

RECinMED — Renewable energy communities

RECinMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RECinMED provides introductory guidance for Renewable Energy Communities (RECs) and a method for assessing potential photovoltaic sites in small communities.

From a resilient planning perspective, RECinMED provides:

- **EU Legislative Framework for RECs practical primer (D3.1.2)** — an introductory resource for authorities and community organisations.
- **Simplified PV site-suitability methodology (D2.3.1)** — comparing available plots on solar resource, slope and orientation, access, grid proximity, zoning, heritage and protected areas; tested on Šolta.

Green B-LEAF — Green participatory budgeting

Green B-LEAF | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

Green B-LEAF (Green Participatory Budgeting for Local Environmental Action and sustainable Future) links climate priorities with public budgeting and community participation in rural municipalities.

From a resilient planning perspective, Green B-LEAF provides:

- **Integrated Climate Data and Vulnerability Mapping Guide** — connecting vulnerability information with local priorities.

- **Participatory Budgeting Methodology and Green Budget Tagging (GBTT) Tool —** linking community choices with the allocation of public resources.
- **Transferability Toolkit (D2.4.1) —** consolidating methods and experiences for replication; under development.

BAUHAUS4MED — New European Bauhaus solutions for participatory green transformation

BAUHAUS4MED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

BAUHAUS4MED tests New European Bauhaus-inspired solutions that combine sustainability, inclusion and aesthetic quality in urban transformation. Its applications in Sarajevo, Kalamaria and Minucciano show how participation can structure the preparation of spatial interventions.

From a resilient planning perspective, BAUHAUS4MED provides:

- **CROWDVOCACY digital platform —** crowdsourcing of ideas, deliberation, voting and co-financing of green community challenges (profiled in detail in the JTP on Community Engagement).
- **Participatory design and selection —** open design competitions and public voting combined with expert evaluation.
- **Local cooperation nodes —** arrangements that bring institutional and local actors together around spatial development.

The combined results of these projects offer operational support to local and regional authorities in the preparation, adoption and implementation of the three planning instruments that most directly structure the green transition at municipal level: Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs), Sustainable Urban Mobility and Logistics Plans (SUMPs and SULPs) and Urban Greening Plans. The table below shows where each project contributes across the planning cycle.

GLA MISSION PROJECTS ACROSS THE PLANNING CYCLE — SECAP · SUMP/SULP · URBAN GREENING PLAN			
Inputs of the Thematic Projects collected at the GLA Community event in Athens, complemented by the ETU solutions catalogue			
PLANNING STAGE	**SECAP**	**SUMP / SULP**	**URBAN GREENING PLAN**
1. Context and diagnosis	ReMED (context assessment; risk and vulnerability assessment) · HEATSAFE (risk and vulnerability assessment) · ProLIGHTmed (asset baseline for public lighting)	MED COLOURS (SULP diagnosis of readiness and vulnerabilities) · GREENMO (territorial and mobility needs assessment)	UrbanGreenLeap (context and vision; baseline assessment) · ReMED and HEATSAFE (baseline; risk and vulnerability assessment)
2. Vision, targets and ambition	CO2 PACMAN (climate-neutrality scenarios and roadmaps) · UrbanGreenLeap	Streets for Citizens (co-design of the shared vision)	UrbanGreenLeap (strategic objectives and targets)
3. Action planning	Mitigation: UrbanGreenLeap, CO2 PACMAN, RECinMED · Adaptation: UrbanGreenLeap, CO2 PACMAN, HEATSAFE	Streets for Citizens (Tactical Urbanism Toolkit) · MED COLOURS (resilient logistics measures) · GREENMO (mobility hubs)	UrbanGreenLeap (greening actions) · URWAN Start Park (co-design of green-blue interventions)
4. Implementation and responsibility	UrbanGreenLeap	—	UrbanGreenLeap
5. Monitoring	UrbanGreenLeap · HEATSAFE · CO2 PACMAN · ProLIGHTmed (verification of energy savings)	MED COLOURS (adaptive monitoring) · GREENMO (performance monitoring)	UrbanGreenLeap
Stage mapping: JTP elaboration based on the SECAP, SUMP/SULP and Urban Greening Plan tables completed by the Thematic Projects in Athens, the ETU solutions catalogue and the project descriptions in this paper. The financing stage of the three plans is covered in the JTP on Financing the Green Transition. RE-ACT Schools contributes to Local Climate Adaptation Plans and School Infrastructure and Renovation Plans.			

For **SECAPs**, ReMED and HEATSAFE support the context, risk and vulnerability assessment, CO2 PACMAN's scenario tools and roadmaps help set targets and design mitigation and adaptation actions, and UrbanGreenLeap links green infrastructure to targets, actions, implementation and monitoring. ProLIGHTmed contributes a reliable baseline of municipal lighting assets and a method for verifying savings, while RECinMED supports the inclusion of energy communities among the plan's actions. For **SUMPs and SULPs**, Streets for Citizens offers co-design and tactical urbanism to build the shared vision and test measures in public space, MED COLOURS integrates climate resilience into the twelve-step SULP cycle, and GREENMO provides a staged strategy for inclusive mobility hubs. For **Urban Greening Plans and nature-based urban planning**, UrbanGreenLeap covers the cycle from context and vision to monitoring, ReMED and HEATSAFE provide the risk and heat evidence base, and URWAN's Start Park methodology supports the co-design of green-blue interventions. RE-ACT Schools extends this approach to schoolyards.

By combining diagnosis, participatory design and monitoring, municipalities can connect climate evidence with planning decisions and with interventions that residents support, and move from isolated measures towards an integrated planning cycle.

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Best solutions of the GLA Mission projects

From tools to pilot experiences



5. Best solutions of the GLA Mission projects: from tools to pilot experiences

Building on the mapping presented in the previous section, this section introduces the solutions of the projects in greater depth, together with the pilot experiences through which they have been tested in Mediterranean territories. Where available, each solution profile follows the catalogue of the ETU Initiative platform (etuinitiative.eu), developed under the C4LA project. For each solution, the subsections below describe what it is, how it works in practice, its development stage and what the pilot experiences reveal about transferability. A solution description explains the purpose of a tool, its intended users and the conditions for use; a pilot description adds territorial context, implemented activities, results and lessons. Together, these allow an authority to assess both relevance and practical readiness before adopting an approach.

ReMED: ReMED Platform – Climate adaptation assessment and decision support

ReMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

REMED PLATFORM — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning	Not specified (JTP mapping: SECAP · Urban Greening Plan)	Organisational · Environmental	Urban Areas · Coastal Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Digital platform	Green Living Areas	ReMED project	University of Malta (Malta) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/towards-climate-resilient-mediterranean-cities

The ReMED Platform supports climate-risk assessment and adaptation planning at building and neighbourhood scales through RBTool MED and RNTool MED. It is intended for public authorities, planners, architects and public-building managers, linking diagnosis, scenario testing and monitoring. Application requires technical, environmental and policy competencies; a project e-learning platform supports municipal staff with risk-calculation workflows. Applications cover Victoria (Gozo), Málaga, Genoa, Fyli and Crikvenica.

Access: https://remed.interreg-euro-med.eu/

ReMED in action: Victoria, Gozo – climate risk at building and neighbourhood scales

Context — The ReMED pilot assessed the Ministry for Gozo and Planning building and the surrounding Victoria town centre. Extreme heat and air pollution were identified as relevant hazards in a dense urban setting.

Activities — The team contextualised the ReMED assessment approach and applied RBTool at building scale and RNTool at neighbourhood scale, following the seven-phase decision-support process.

Results — The building assessment produced extreme-heat risk scores of 0.89 for the roof, 0.65 for the energy system and 0.64 for the façade, with an aggregated extreme-heat risk of 0.77. These are diagnostic scores on the assessment scale, not probabilities or reductions in risk; they provide a basis for prioritising adaptation measures.

Transferability — The case shows how a building and its neighbourhood can be assessed within one planning process. The lesson is to translate identified vulnerabilities into targets and feasible adaptation packages and to connect the evidence with municipal planning. Replication requires contextualisation and data collection.

CO2 PACMAN: Toolkit for the Development of Climate Neutrality Scenarios

CO2 PACMAN | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

CO2 PACMAN TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Energy Systems	SECAP	Environmental · Social · Territorial	Coastal Areas · Islands
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox	Green Living Areas	CO2 PACMAN project	University of Siena (Italy) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/toolkit-for-the-development-of-climate-neutrality-scenarios

The toolkit (Output 1.1) combines greenhouse-gas inventories, landscape suitability analysis and interactive scenario modelling, together with citizen surveys, Youth Think Tanks and financing guidance. Its Interactive Climate Scenario Tool lets users visualise emissions and compare mitigation options. It targets local authorities, planners, practitioners, educators and informed citizens, particularly in island and coastal settings.

The solution is linked to D1.3.1, D1.4.1, Output 1.1 and the Climate Neutrality Transition Roadmaps under Output 3.1. It requires an emissions inventory, basic territorial data and capacity to interpret climate scenarios. Its contribution to resilient planning is the connection between technical information and shared territorial choices. The tool has been tested on Brač, Crete and Elba; user materials and a tutorial support its use.

Access: https://www.co2pacman.eu/p/co2-pacman-tool

CO2 PACMAN in action: Elba – participatory climate scenarios

Context — The island faces challenges associated with imported fossil energy, tourism seasonality, transport and landscape protection. The pilot explored whether interactive scenarios could support shared local climate priorities.

Activities — The Island I Would Like Lab, a three-day process in March 2026, brought administrators, technicians, researchers and other stakeholders together. Participants used the tool to compare policy combinations across energy, mobility, buildings, waste and land use, discussing feasibility and territorial compatibility.

Results — The process established shared decarbonisation priorities and contributed to the Elba Climate Neutrality Transition Roadmap (Output 3.1). The principal outcomes concerned planning, understanding of available options and cooperation among local actors.

Transferability — Scenario tools are useful when supported by facilitation and a credible emissions inventory. Early involvement of politicians, municipal technicians and local actors helps translate technical comparisons into priorities with local ownership.

RE-ACT Schools: RE-ACT Schools Toolkit – Climate-resilient schoolyards

RE-ACT Schools | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RE-ACT SCHOOLS TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning	Other (Local Climate Adaptation Plans · School Infrastructure and Renovation Plans)	Organisational · Environmental · Social · Territorial · Technological (ETU matrix)	Urban Areas (to be confirmed)
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox	Green Living Areas	RE-ACT Schools project	University of Florence (Italy) (lead partner)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix; fields marked "to be confirmed" need validation by the project			

The RE-ACT Schools Toolkit (D1.3.1) brings together best practices, nature-based and technological solutions, a methodology, design guidance and policy recommendations. It uses schools as places for climate adaptation and local resilience. Application combines climate and spatial analysis, stakeholder involvement, design expertise and monitoring, linking microclimate assessment and co-design with intervention design and subsequent evaluation.

Development stage: components are being developed and tested through pilot work, with activities progressing through analysis and design. The complete toolkit is expected in September 2027.

RE-ACT Schools in action: six schoolyards designing adaptation

Context — The pilot actions cover schoolyards in Mataró, Brignoles, Viareggio, Split, Aksakovo and Nicosia. The purpose is to improve outdoor thermal comfort and address climate risks for school communities.

Activities — The sequence combines pre-intervention surveys, climate audits including ENVI-met simulations, sensor monitoring, co-design with school communities and assessment of proposed designs. Later stages envisage procurement and schoolyard transformation, followed by post-intervention surveys and monitoring. Digital twins are planned for long-term management.

Results — The analysis and design phase is being finalised. Planned interventions include depaving, planting, rain gardens and shade structures; their thermal effects will be assessed in the implementation and monitoring stages.

Transferability — The duration of administrative procedures is a principal challenge at this stage. Combining climate analysis with user participation early in design helps municipalities prepare interventions, while subsequent monitoring provides a basis for evaluating their effectiveness.

MED COLOURS: Guidelines for Resilient Urban Logistics Planning

MED COLOURS | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

GUIDELINES FOR RESILIENT URBAN LOGISTICS PLANNING — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Mobility	SUMP (SULP)	Organisational · Environmental	Urban Areas · Coastal Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Methodology / Framework · Guidelines / Handbook	Green Living Areas	MED COLOURS project	Institute for Transport and Logistics Foundation, ITL (Italy) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/guidelines-for-resilient-urban-logistics-planning

The jointly developed methodology for continuous cross-monitoring of SULPs follows the four-phase, twelve-step SULP planning structure and adds resilience considerations. Its references include O1.1, D1.2.1 and D1.3.1. It covers a two-pillar diagnosis of innovation readiness and implementation performance, the identification of institutional, operational and infrastructural vulnerabilities, the design of resilient logistics measures based on climate-risk-informed scenarios, an assessment of the economic cost of inaction, and adaptive monitoring triggers. Political commitment and stakeholder involvement are conditions for use.

MED COLOURS in action: Cesena – evidence for urban freight planning

Context — MED COLOURS reports a digital decision-support pilot for urban freight in Cesena, addressing the need to monitor traffic, calculate indicators and compare logistics scenarios. It is a separate application from the SULP methodology.

Activities — The pilot developed a database and dashboard, integrated multiple data sources and supported analysis of travel patterns, time profiles and origin-destination information by vehicle category. It enabled comparison of alternative logistics scenarios, including urban consolidation centres and micro-hubs.

Results — The pilot produced a digital platform and completed municipal training, enabling the municipality to operate the dashboard and compare freight-planning scenarios.

Transferability — Replication depends on reliable baseline data, data-governance agreements and municipal capacity. Medium-sized cities with traffic-monitoring infrastructure and a SUMP provide a suitable context; smaller cities may need a simpler or shared approach.

GREENMO: Strategy for MED Green and Inclusive Mobility Hubs

GREENMO | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

GREENMO STRATEGY — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Community Engagement · Mobility	SUMP · Other	Organisational · Social · Territorial	Urban Areas · Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Methodology / Framework · Guidelines / Handbook	Green Living Areas	GREENMO project	University of West Attica (Greece) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/greenmo-strategy-for-med-green-and-inclusive-mobility-hubs

The GREENMO Strategy (Output 2.1) provides six stages and sixteen sub-steps for developing inclusive mobility hubs: Engage, Understand, Design, Plan, Implement and Monitor. The project reports drawing on sixty interviews, 1,350 questionnaire responses and eighty participants in six co-creation workshops. For local authorities, the strategy offers a way to organise the relationship between transport services, public space, user needs and governance. It requires political commitment, institutional mandates and collaboration with operators, planners and stakeholders, supported by information on mobility, infrastructure and existing policies.

Development stage: the strategy draws on interviews and co-creation activities; pilot testing of the complete strategy has not yet taken place.

Access: https://greenmo.interreg-euro-med.eu/what-we-achieve/

ProLIGHTmed: Public lighting inventory and energy monitoring

ProLIGHTmed | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

PROLIGHTMED GIS INVENTORY AND M&V — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Energy Systems	SECAP · Other local plans	Territorial · Technological · Financial (ETU matrix)	Urban Areas · Coastal Areas (to be confirmed)
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Digital tool · Methodology / Framework	Green Living Areas	ProLIGHTmed project	Municipality of Tuzi (Montenegro) (lead partner)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix; fields marked "to be confirmed" need validation by the project			

The Public Lighting GIS Inventory Tool (D1.3.1) combines Excel-based records, field collection and Google Earth georeferencing. It supports inventories of lighting points, equipment condition, circuits and operating parameters, and requires suitable desktop and field equipment, Excel with macros, Google Earth and basic technical capacity. The complementary M&V methodology (D2.3.1) supports the measurement and reporting of energy savings through standard tables and a reporting template. For planners, the combined contribution is a more reliable asset baseline and subsequent monitoring of interventions.

Application: the inventory and monitoring approaches have been applied in Tuzi, Lezhë, Akamas and Kaštela. The Kaštela case is described in the JTP on Financing the Green Transition.

Access: https://public.3.basecamp.com/p/uvxTM8UqiYzhu5uwSn92zTsH

RECinMED: REC guidance and photovoltaic site selection

RECinMED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

RECINMED REC PRIMER AND PV SITE SELECTION — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Energy Systems	SECAP	Organisational · Social · Technological (ETU matrix)	Rural Areas · Islands
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Guidelines / Handbook · Methodology / Framework	Green Living Areas	RECinMED project	Šolski center Velenje (Slovenia) (lead partner)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix; fields marked "to be confirmed" need validation by the project			

RECinMED addresses both introductory guidance for Renewable Energy Communities and the assessment of potential photovoltaic sites. The EU Legislative Framework for RECs practical primer (D3.1.2) is an introductory resource for authorities and community organisations. The separate simplified methodology for PV site suitability (D2.3.1) supports small communities and RECs in comparing realistically available plots, considering solar resource, slope and orientation, access, grid proximity, zoning, heritage and protected areas. Its value for spatial planning is to make constraints and site choices explicit for municipalities with limited analytical resources. The method is reported as tested on Šolta.

Green B-LEAF: Participatory budgeting and transferability resources

Green B-LEAF | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

GREEN B-LEAF TRANSFERABILITY TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Financing · Community Engagement (to be confirmed)	Other (municipal budgeting)	Organisational (ETU matrix)	Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox · Methodology / Framework	Green Living Areas	Green B-LEAF project	GAL Molise (Italy) (lead partner)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix; fields marked "to be confirmed" need validation by the project			

Green B-LEAF links climate priorities with public budgeting and community participation. The planned Transferability Toolkit (D2.4.1) consolidates the project's methods and experiences for replication. Supporting resources include the Integrated Climate Data and Vulnerability Mapping Guide and the Participatory Budgeting Methodology and Green Budget Tagging (GBTT) Tool. For resilient planning, the relevance is the relationship between vulnerability information, community priorities and the allocation of public resources. The required capacities include knowledge of local governance, access to local data and facilitation skills.

Development stage: the supporting guide and budgeting resources have been developed; the final Transferability Toolkit remains under development and has not yet been pilot-tested.

URWAN: Start Park co-design methodology and toolkit for climate-resilient urban parks

URWAN | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

START PARK — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Not specified (URWAN Enabler Pack: Community Engagement)	Not specified (JTP mapping: Nature Urban Plan / Urban Greening Plan)	Organisational · Environmental · Social · Territorial	Urban Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox	Green Living Areas	URWAN project	ANCI Lazio (Italy) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/start-park-co-design-methodology-and-toolkit-for-climate-resilient-urban-parks

Start Park is a co-design approach for green urban areas that combines water management, urban greening and community participation. Authorities and expert facilitators work with residents to define priorities, compare alternatives and develop shared green-blue proposals, using step-by-step, event-based guidance and open-source tools such as Start Cards, templates and manuals. Start Park is part of the URWAN Enabler Pack, together with a training programme, a catalogue of water-sensitive NbS and an implementation checklist.

The authority needs to identify an intervention area and priority challenges, collect available data and arrange facilitation. A roadmap connects Start Park with the URWAN decision-support system, catalogue and training resources. Testing locations include Cuba (Portugal), Rome, Ferla, Ptuj and Sarajevo.

Streets for Citizens: Euro-MED Tactical Urbanism Toolkit

Streets for Citizens | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

TACTICAL URBANISM TOOLKIT — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Resilient Planning · Mobility (to be confirmed)	SUMP	Organisational · Social · Territorial · Technological (ETU matrix)	Urban Areas (small and medium-sized towns)
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Toolkit / Toolbox	Green Living Areas	Streets for Citizens project	Javne službe Ptuj (Slovenia) (lead partner)
Not yet listed in the ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · profile based on project information and the ETU matrix; fields marked "to be confirmed" need validation by the project			

The Euro-MED tactical urbanism toolkit supports small-scale changes to streets and public spaces, connecting mobility with community engagement. Its relevance to resilient planning is the opportunity to test adaptable public-space measures and learn from their use before considering broader replication.

Development stage: the toolkit is in its final development phase.

Streets for Citizens in action: Ptuj – tactical interventions in public space

Context — The pilot addressed limited greenery, summer heat stress and underused public space. The location was selected for visibility, public use and potential for spatial improvement.

Activities — Planning and co-creation preceded the interventions. Installations include planting containers with trees, multi-level benches, a mural, a three-sided chalkboard and a misting device.

Results — The intervention improved usability, created opportunities for social interaction and received positive stakeholder feedback. Qualitative observations also indicated benefits for cooling and the local microclimate.

Transferability — The case highlights the value of starting at pilot scale, using flexible elements and assigning clear maintenance responsibilities. Weather affects use, while community involvement supports acceptance.

BAUHAUS4MED: Participatory neighbourhood regeneration

BAUHAUS4MED | Interreg Euro-MED | Co-funded by the European Union

CROWDVOCACY — ETU SOLUTION PROFILE			
THEME	**RELATED LOCAL PLAN**	**ETU PILLARS**	**TYPE OF TERRITORY**
Community Engagement	Nature Urban Plan / Urban Greening Plan	Social · Technological	Urban Areas · Rural Areas
TYPE OF TOOL	**MISSION**	**DEVELOPED BY**	**CONTACT POINT**
Online platform	Green Living Areas	BAUHAUS4MED project	E-zavod (Slovenia) (lead partner)

Source: ETU Initiative solutions catalogue · etuinitiative.eu/solutions/crowdvocacy · see also the JTP on Community Engagement

BAUHAUS4MED combines site analysis, stakeholder engagement, digital participation, design competitions and public voting to prepare spatial interventions. Its CROWDVOCACY platform is presented in detail in the JTP on Community Engagement; the cases below focus on their contribution to spatial planning.

BAUHAUS4MED in action: Breka neighbourhood, Sarajevo

Context — The pilot concerns a deteriorated shared green space in the Breka residential neighbourhood. It addresses access, community use and the potential to regenerate neighbourhood commons.

Activities — The process combined site analysis, stakeholder engagement, workshops, digital participation through Decidim Sarajevo, an open design competition and selection involving citizens and experts.

Results — More than 100 residents and stakeholders participated, six design proposals were developed and more than 600 citizen votes were cast. A ready-to-implement design was produced for approximately 750 m² of public space.

Transferability — Sustained participation, clear communication and the combination of professional design with community priorities are central lessons. The case demonstrates a method for selecting and developing a spatial intervention.

BAUHAUS4MED in action: Kodra (Kalamaria) and Minucciano – participatory planning stages

Context — Two further applications concern the former Kodra military camp in Kalamaria and Gramolazzo in the Municipality of Minucciano: reuse of a large urban site with heritage constraints, and local development in a mountain area.

Activities — For Kodra, citizen input was combined with public voting and expert evaluation under New European Bauhaus principles. For Minucciano, activities included a local cooperation node, stakeholder meetings, World Café sessions and co-design involving the University of Florence, the Region of Tuscany, the municipality and local actors.

Results — The Kodra process involved 81 proposals and 1,249 votes, with a selection balance of 40% public voting and 60% expert evaluation. In Minucciano, the cooperation node and

participatory activities brought institutional and local actors together around spatial development. Both cases illustrate participation and planning before physical implementation.

Transferability — Cooperation arrangements and clear participation methods can structure the preparation of spatial interventions. Authorities can adapt the balance between technical assessment, public input and local institutional responsibilities to their own context.

6. Contribution of resilient planning to the SDGs

The activities presented in this paper connect with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through their objectives and practical functions, with particular attention to local planning, investment preparation and implementation. They support SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through risk-informed planning, public-space design, resilient logistics and municipal asset management, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) through ReMED's climate-risk diagnosis, HEATSAFE's heat action planning, RE-ACT Schools' schoolyard adaptation planning and CO2 PACMAN's climate scenarios.

They contribute to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through sustainable drainage and water management in URWAN's green-space co-design and stormwater measures within the planned RE-ACT Schools interventions, and to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) through RECinMED's PV site selection and ProLIGHTmed's lighting tools, which connect spatial and asset decisions with energy objectives. Finally, participation and transparent selection in the BAUHAUS4MED cases and the Green B-LEAF budgeting approach support SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

7. Conclusion: links to the other Joint Technical Papers

The tools and cases show practical ways to connect climate information with planning decisions. ReMED supports diagnosis across buildings and neighbourhoods, HEATSAFE adds heat-specific vulnerability mapping and action planning, and CO2 PACMAN helps local actors discuss scenarios. UrbanGreenLeap and URWAN support green and blue infrastructure across the Urban Greening Plan cycle, and RE-ACT Schools connects climate analysis with design and participation. Public-space applications demonstrate the importance of participation, implementation responsibilities and maintenance.

Transferability depends on the territorial setting and the development stage of each approach. Authorities need to match tools to their data, staff capacity and planning objectives. Diagnosis informs priorities, participatory design helps define interventions, and monitoring supports evaluation after implementation. Maintaining this sequence helps connect local climate objectives with practical action.

The JTP on Financing the Green Transition addresses how selected measures can be prepared, funded and monitored. The JTP on Green Energy Systems covers energy infrastructure and performance. The JTP on Green Mobility develops the transport and logistics connections reflected in MED COLOURS, GREENMO and Streets for Citizens. The JTP on Community Engagement complements the co-design and participatory-governance approaches described here. Together, the papers can help authorities connect territorial needs, public choices and delivery through the ETU initiative.