



ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES:

Pilot Project of the Municipality of Varna

*Petar Radushev
Director, International Department
Municipality of Varna*

*Lyudmil Ikonov
Executive Director
Institute for Ecological Modernisation*



Introduction: Brief Profile of the Municipality of Varna



Country: **BULGARIA**

Established: in 681

EU accession: January 1st, 2007

Population: 7 640 000

Total area: 110 910 km²

Parliamentary republic

Capital City: Sofia

Pilot zone: **Municipality of VARNA**

Location: **on the Black Sea coast**

Pilot area: **237 km²**

Population: **346,000 people**





Introduction: The vision of Varna in 2022

- Varna's inhabitants benefit fully from its **natural richness**
- Varna's **hotels are fully booked**
- **Active public / private cooperation** that keeps innovating the public area
- **Lively water front** (playing, jogging, eating, fishing, shopping, boating)
- Varna's **bathing water are clean**
- Varna is **safe from flooding** and **much greener**



Goals and the objectives of the Pilot Project of Varna

Developing a Territorial Strategy for Adapting to the Climate Change

In a nutshell:

The Pilot Project of the Municipality of Varna is an **example of a climate adaptive planning practice** for a peri-urban area with **different stakeholders** and **different levels of authorities** involved.





Main features of the area around Varna

- **Fragmented plain area** bordered by a plateau and the Black Sea, divided by the Lake of Varna
- Clearly divided **watershed parts, separated by gulches** which pass through the city and go to the lake or to the sea
- Highly urbanised area, **almost no arable land** of commercial importance
- Climate change: Varna is turning into a **“two seasonal”** area



Components of the Pilot Project

1. **Field Survey** of the natural storm-water drainage system
2. **Water Balance Study** of the pilot area
3. **Proposed technical measures** against floods in the pilot area
4. **Cost-Benefit Analysis** of the proposed technical measures
5. **Public input** to the proposed technical measures and to the Territorial Adaptation Strategy
6. **Stakeholders' support** for the Strategy
7. **Territorial Adaptation Strategy** and **Policy Issue Paper**





Applying the F:ACTS! guidelines

Eight out of all eleven F:ACTS! guidelines have been applied in the three phases of the Pilot Project of Varna

- 1) **Set-up phase**
- 2) **Implementation phase**
- 3) **“Political” phase**



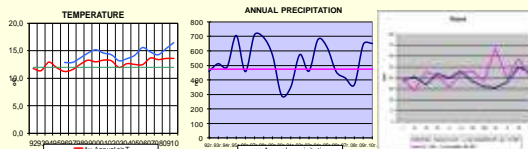
Applying the F:ACTS! guidelines in the Set-up Phase

Guideline No. 1: Incorporate adaptation in a bigger story of sustainable and resilient areas



General Urban and Land-Use Plan of the Municipality of Varna, approved in September, 2012

Guideline No. 5: Make climate change and your actions visual and measurable



Guideline No. 3: Identify the driving social and economic forces

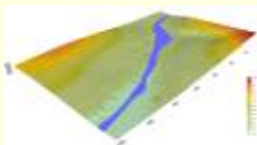




F:ACTS! guidelines in the Implementation Phase

Guideline No. 9: Combine different goals and budgets

- **Site survey** of the natural rain water drainage system (≈ 500 000 EUR external input)
- **Water Balance Study (numerical model)** of the pilot area (≈ 59 000 EUR external input)



Guideline No. 2: Care about your ecosystem services

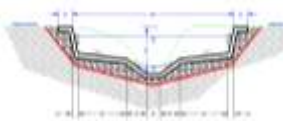
- Artificial wetlands in the new **General Spatial and Land-Use Plan** of Varna (Cost of the Plan 1 000 000 EUR)



F:ACTS! guidelines in the “Political” Phase

Guideline No. 5: Make climate change and your actions visual and measurable

- **Concrete technical measures**
- **Multifunctional use**
- **Cost-Benefit Analysis**



Guideline No. 4: Involve all stakeholders

Guideline No. 6: Make stakeholders shareholders



Guideline No. 10: Powers and legal framework to act locally

- *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- *Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- *EU White Paper on Adapting to Climate Change*
- *Bulgarian Law for Protection of the Environment*

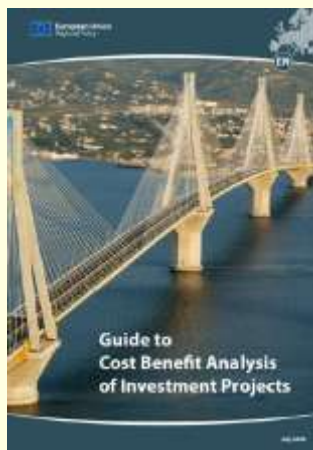




Economic viability of the proposed Territorial Adaptation Strategy

Cost-benefit analysis of the proposed measures:

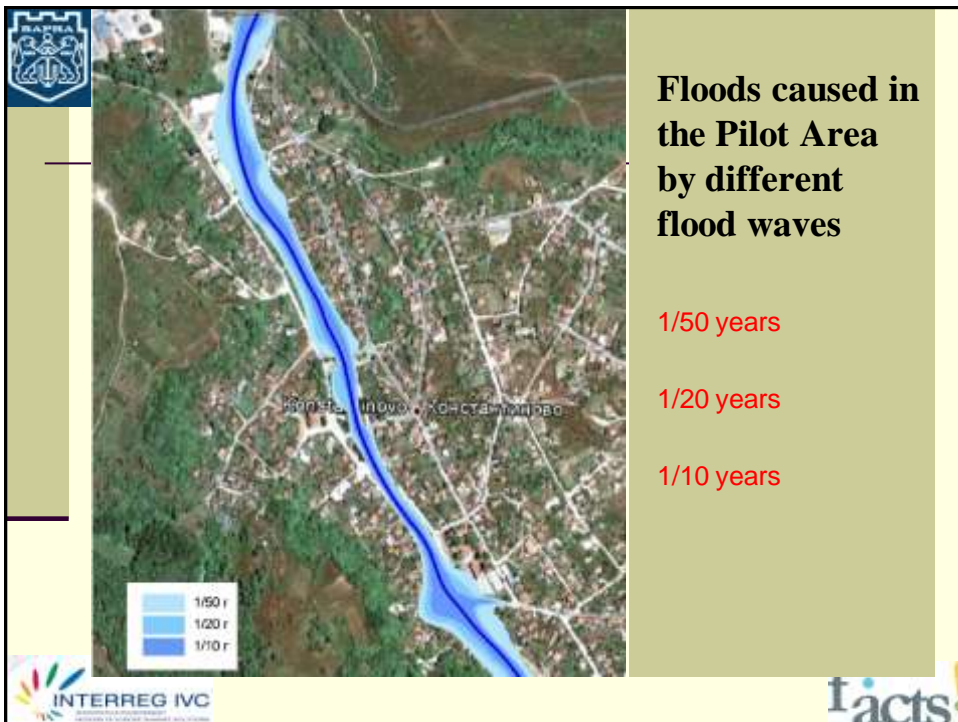
- Exploring the economic aspects **of saving the drinking water** which is currently being used for municipal "non-drinking" purposes
- Exploring the economic aspects of **improving bathing water quality versus the costs for creating settlers and temporary storage facilities for storm-waters**
- Exploring possibilities for **obtaining financial revenue from rain-water storage facilities (settlers)**
- **Identifying funding sources** at national level and at EU level




Climate changes in the pilot area taken into account in the cost-benefit analysis

- Annual average **temperature rise of 1.5°C**
 - Frequent climatic contrasts: **sharp changes between high and low temperatures**
 - Increase of annual rainfall with **max values in July and in September**
 - Cyclic alternations of **very dry and very rainy periods**
 - Change of traditional climate parameters with **more tropical ones**
- Changes in flood-wave frequencies:
- the **100-year wave** becomes a **50-year one**
 - the **50-year wave** becomes a **30-year one**
 - the **30-year wave** becomes a **10-15-year one**
 - Floods which used to happen in the past **ones every 5-6 years** became more frequent and now **occur ones or even twice a year**





 Statistical profile of disasters in Bulgaria	
■ Total number of disasters	- 4 571
■ Number of floods	- 651
■ Proportional share of floods	- 14%
■ Damages caused by disasters	- 321,7 mill. €
■ Damages caused by floods	- 265,7 mill. €
■ Proportional share of flood damages	- 82,63%

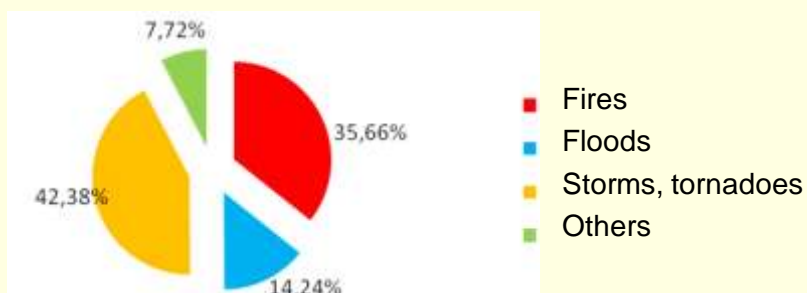
INTERREG IVC

facts!

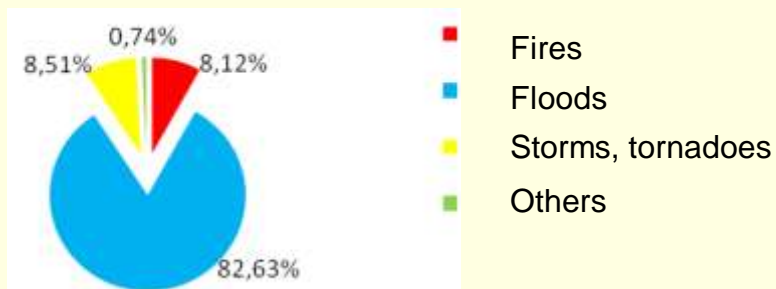
The table provides a statistical profile of disasters in Bulgaria. It lists six categories: Total number of disasters (4 571), Number of floods (651), Proportional share of floods (14%), Damages caused by disasters (321,7 mill. €), Damages caused by floods (265,7 mill. €), and Proportional share of flood damages (82,63%). The table is part of a presentation slide, as indicated by the logos of 'INTERREG IVC' and 'facts!' at the bottom.



Statistical profile of disasters in Bulgaria - Occurrences



Statistical profile of disasters in Bulgaria – Damages





Types of economic benefits from the pilot project assessed in the CBA

- 1) Prevented spending on **recovery of damages caused by disasters triggered by climate change**
- 2) Prevented penalties for **non-compliance with Directive 2006/7/EC for bathing water quality**
- 3) Preventing **withdrawal of tourists** and losses in the tourist business
- 4) Preventing **additional health care costs**
- 5) Financial revenue from **trapped sand (using or selling)** in the storm-water settlers
- 6) Financial revenue from **non-drinking water (using or selling)** from the storm-water retention basins
- 7) Financial revenue from **sports and amusements organised** in and around the retention basins



Economic Benefits for the Pilot Area

Alternative 1: **River bed correction and storm-water settler**

■ Total Economic Benefits (B) from Alternative 1	- 779.2 thou. €
■ Total Economic Costs (C) from Alternative 1	- 291.8 thou. €
■ Economic Result of Alternative 1 (B – C)	- 487.4 thou. €
■ Ratio Benefits/Costs (B/C)	- 2.7





Economic Benefits for the Pilot Area

Alternative 2: **River bed correction and retention basin**

- Total Economic Benefits (B) from Alternative 1 - 840.4 thou. €
- Total Economic Costs (C) from Alternative 1 - 340.5 thou. €
- Economic Result of Alternative 1 (B – C) - 599.9 thou. €
- **Ratio Benefits/Costs (B/C) - 2.5**



Economic Viability Criterion

The Guide for Cost-benefit Analysis of Investment Project issued by *DG Regional Policy of the EC* recommends to consider investment projects in the field of Environment and Water Management economically effective, in case they reach a ratio

$$\mathbf{B/C > 1}$$





Main lessons and policy issues coming from the pilot project of Varna

- The **territorial strategy for adapting to climate change must really cover a territory** (in the case of Varna - an agglomeration of seven neighbouring municipalities)
- The **construction of technical facilities is inevitable** – it is very unlikely to cope with the threats posed by climate change by organisational measures only
- **Multifunctional use** of the technical facilities and of the land
- **Institutional** policies and measures are also inevitable
- **Financial and insurance** policies and measures



What did we learn from F:ACTS!

- **11 guidelines for climate-proof territorial development**
- **29 good practices** suggested by the project partners
- Many **elements of local adaptive strategies** demonstrated also by the F:ACTS! partners
- The Dutch **“Sketch Match” method**

*Thank you!
Budapest, 13th November, 2012*

