Proiect "Calea Verde spre Dezvoltare Durabilă"



Operator Program:



Promotor Proiect:



Parteneri de proiect din partea Statelor Donatoare:



Asociația Norvegiană a Autorităților Locale și Regionale

Parteneri proiect:











Educație, cursuri privind adaptarea la schimbările climatice



Conferința de încheiere și diseminare a rezultatelor proiectului "Calea Verde spre Dezvoltare Durabilă"

27 - 28 Aprilie 2017, Sibiu

Claudiu ISARIE , Universitatea "Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu

EEA Grants Projects KS – APM – ULBS







PARTNERSHIP FOR A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, LOW WASTE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN REGION 7 CENTER

- Project goal (year 2007):

The purpose of this project is to improve waste management at regional level (Center Region) in Romania, with focus on biodegradable, hazardous and construction/demolition waste.

ECOSAL Recycling station







Education - Field visits for ULBS students: Focus on waste management good practices



Proiect "Calea Verde spre Dezvoltare Durabilă"

University course module

Open for the undergraduate students university course included in Curricullum 28 + 14 lecturing hours / 4 credits

Partnership - Sogn og Fjordane University College

Aim:

What is Climate Change?
How should we respond to Climate Change?



University course module

Topics on climate change and global warming

- Global "balancing act" of the rate of energy that comes from the Sun and the rate at which the planet returns that energy into space.
- the natural greenhouse effect, and how this contributes to a balanced global climate
- the human impact on the atmosphere, including the impact of industrialisation, other sources of greenhouse gases



Learning outcomes

After studying this course, students should be able to:

- understand the physics of the natural greenhouse effect,
- know something about the way various human activities are increasing emissions of the natural greenhouse gases,
- To think about how Climate Change affects each of us, as a member of a local community, as citizens and as a member of the global community.
- to understand what Climate Change is and what you and we
 should do about it.



Proiect "Calea Verde spre Dezvoltare Durabilă"

POST UNIVERSITARY COURSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- A module of 4 interdisciplinary courses
- Open for the graduated students
- Free of charge post- university course
- 40 lecturing hours
- Post universitary course Certificate



POST UNIVERSITARY COURSE SYLABUS

- Climate change from diferent perspectives: socio-political, scientific, and economics
- aspects of the phenomenon known as Climate Change.
- participants will emerge with an enhanced ability to analyze climate change as science itself and the responses that can be made by humanity at present and for the future,

AIM:

- a broad understanding on human activities that played a role in causing the current rise in global temperature.
- awareness of the present and future impact on global communities,
- awareness of the political response and economic concepts and models that describe a framework in which changes to our use of resources can occur.

Efficient communication – Take actions





- Knowledge systematization according to climate change major challenges
- university networking and connections between other sectors
- Partners university topic implementation on Climate change adaptation
- Cooperation with the city administration
- More then 10 years of University experience in the field of environmental protection, started with individual actions.....up to university courses

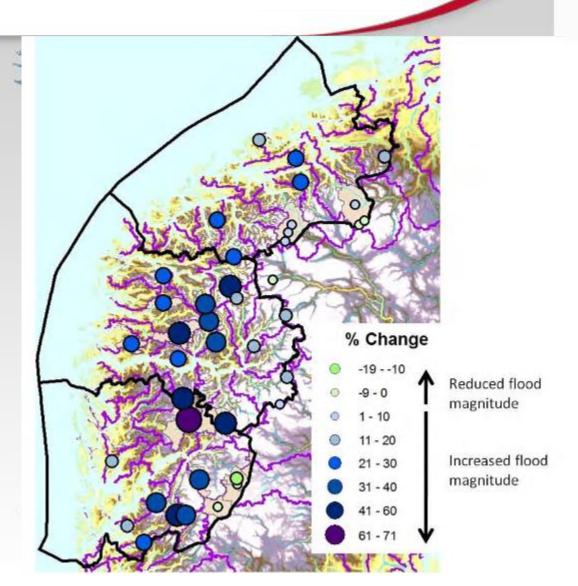
Hydrological projections for floods in Norway under a future climate



NORWAY GOOD PRACTICES

Projected percentage changes in flood magnitude for catchments in Møre og Romsdal, Sogn og Fjordane, and Hordaland.

Green indicates a reduced flood magnitude and blue indicates an increase in flood magnitude.



Hydrological projections for floods in Norway under a future climate



The inhabitants first contact the municipality when new problems to be solved arise .

Many municipal solutions become national policies.

A challenge to keep flexibility and capacity for initiatives beyond implementation of national politics.

Demand close dialogue with the inhabitants – as the principal.



Hydrological projections for floods in Norway under a future climate



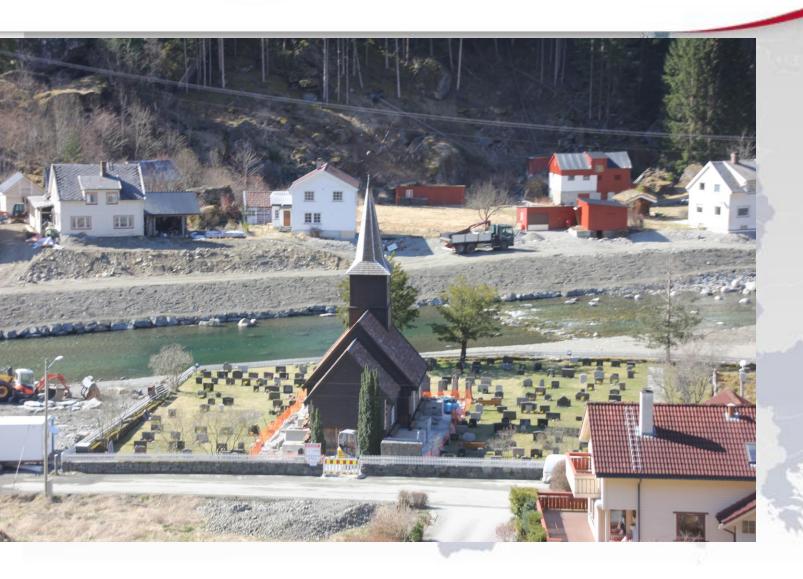
Observed changes and trends

- Annual mean temperature for mainland Norway has increased by about 0.8 °C over the past hundred years.
- Annual precipitation has increased by slightly less than 20% since 1900. Much of the precipitation increase has occurred after 1980.
- The observed temperature increase has generally resulted in increased stream flow during winter and spring.
- There has been a trend towards earlier snowmelt, resulting earlier spring floods in recent years. Southeastern Norway has had longer periods with low stream flow in the summer. At the same time, floods from heavy rainfall have become more frequent since 1987.
- Shorter snow season in most locations during the 20th century.
- Rapid warming of permafrost in the Norwegian alpine areas. Temperature measurements performed since 1999 show the rate of warming at around 0.3 °C per decade at a depth of 25 meters.



Floodings - Flam, Nw















Climate change impacts on water systems Norway under a future climate



Projected impacts

- Warming in all parts of Norway and during all seasons. Annual mean temperature is estimated to increase by 3.4 °C. Temperature increase in the northern part of Norway could be 5.4 °C towards the end of the century.
- Increase in average annual precipitation during this century by 5%, 18% and 31% by the year 2100 for low, medium and high climate projections respectively. The national average for the medium projection shows an increase in precipitation of around 20% in the autumn, winter and spring and 10% in the summer.
- Increase in annual runoff, although regional differences can be expected. In general, an increase in runoff in the autumn and winter and a reduction in runoff in most places in summer. In glacial areas, an increase in runoff is also expected in summer.
- Shorter snow season throughout the country towards the end of this century. The change will probably be greatest in lower lying areas.
- Climate change will add to the challenges that the water supply and sewerage sector are currently facing as well as pose new challenges.
- Increase in temperature and precipitation may result in more loose organic material in the water, such as pollution from agricultural activity, resulting in a change in the amount of light that penetrates lakes.
- Summer stratification period in lakes will be longer and more distinct, favouring cyanobacterial blooms.
- Flood projections are uncertain, as local variations are large. In general, floods due to rainfall can be expected to increase, whereas the probability of large snowmelt floods will be reduced. Earlier onset of spring floods, due to higher temperatures. Increase in floods in late autumn and winter. In particular, more intense local precipitation will create problems in small, steep rivers and streams and in densely populated areas.
- Reduction in stream flow and increase in soil moisture deficit due to higher temperatures and somewhat lower precipitation during the summer season, resulting in more serious summer droughts. The changes are expected to be substantial towards the end of the century, particularly in southern Norway.

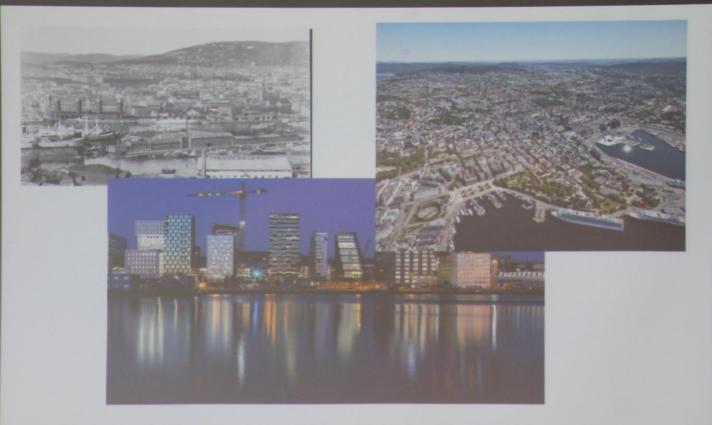
Climate change impacts on water systems



Key vulnerabilities

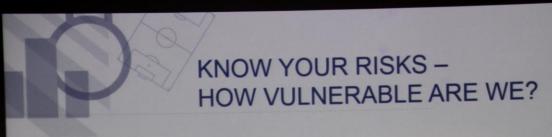


- Arctic land areas have experienced more warming than any other region of the earth over the last 20 to 30 years. The climate changes seen in the Arctic have already led to major impacts on the environment and on economic activities. If the climate warming continues as projected, these impacts are likely to increase.
- Changed distribution of freshwater species, which can spread towards areas at high altitude and latitude. Lakes in these areas are particularly sensitive to variations in climate and species respond rapidly to changes in the ice regime. Some species of fish and crustaceans may be unable to migrate to alternative habitats due to isolation between freshwater systems.
- Water temperature can rise above critical levels for important fish species like salmon, trout and charr in some areas, with rivers in southern Norway and regulated rivers with low minimum water flow at highest risk.
- Increased levels of particulate organic matter will decrease light conditions in lakes and along with changes in vertical stratification in lakes will affect phytoplankton and other organisms.
- Increased flooding during autumn and winter and in small water streams can increase pollution.
- Extreme weather conditions increase risk for avalanches and landslides.
- Increased need for maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems. Old and under dimensioned water and drainage systems are put under pressure when precipitation increases.
- Outdoor recreation and tourism related to freshwater and fishing may need adaption.
- Due to extreme weather events, floods in smaller river streams are expected to be a more important challenge in the future.



TRANSFORMATION OF THE CITY





Physical systems

Social systems

Governance system

Ecological system

What has been identified as Oslo's main challenge in terms of climate change?

More intense precipitation – soil conditions - population growth – more dense city structure with non-permeable surfaces:

Surface water

Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION – WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

- Climate change adaptation integrated in the risk and vulnerability assessments and master plan of the city
- 2. Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2014-2030) City Council Decision adopted May 2015
- 3. Networks: city cross-sectorial network, national networks and international networks.
- 4. Surface water management strategy, action plan and cross sectorial working group.
- Climate change adaptation integrated in various thematic projects and networks, such as:
- Underground project
- Business for Climate network

Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems





Maintenance and improvement of water and sanitation systems

Strategia de Dezvoltare a Municipiului Sibiu (2015 – 2023)





Obiectivele majore ale Strategiei sunt:

- 1. Din poziția de lider regional, Sibiul susține dezvoltarea economică a zonei de sud a Transilvaniei.
- 2. Calitatea ridicată a vieții din oraș atrage un capital uman competitiv.
- 3. Buna guvernanță stimulează implicarea activă a comunității.

Primăria Sibiu așteaptă opiniile cetățenilor pe tema proiectelor propuse prin Strategie până în data de 5 mai 2017 (http://www.sibiu.ro/index.php/primaria/dezvoltarea_economica).

Studiu de trafic



Evaluarea situației actuale a traficului rutier si adaptarea acestuia la schimbarile climatice



Foto: Reducerea capacității de serviciu a pistelor de biciclete





Foto: Spațiu insuficient pentru oprirea mijloacelor de transport în comun în stație

- + Reducerea capacității de serviciu a singurei benzi de circulație (Bulevardul Mihai Viteazu) pentru autovehicule
- + Blocarea temporară a pistei de biciclete (Generează conflict rutier complex: utilizatori transport în comun/biciclişti/mijloace de transport în comun/autovehicule în trafic și staționare)





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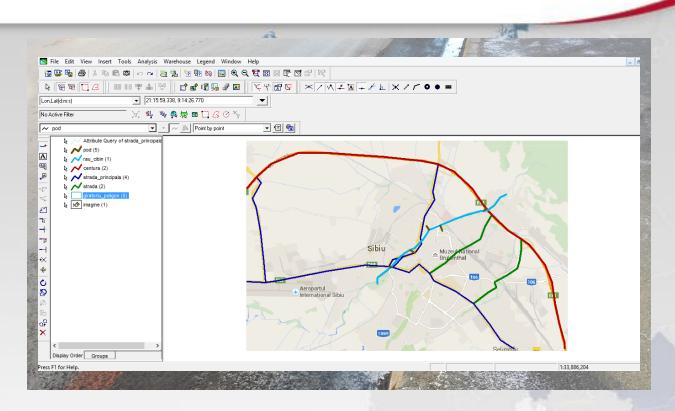
Foto: Piste obligatorii de biciclete impracticabile din punct de vedere legal datorită întreținerii necorespunzătoare (3)





Foto: Reducerea capacității de serviciu a pistelor de biciclete Scurgere defectuoasă a apei de pe carosabil. Pista de biciclete nu are drenaj corespunzător / (propunere: Rigolă drenantă cu substrat filtrant pentru Epurarea și drenarea apelor pluviale poluate D-Rainclean®)

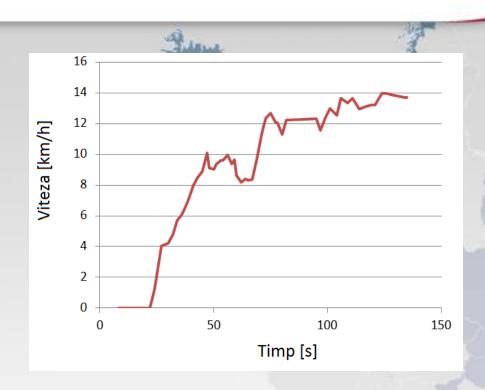




Traseul de ocolire utilizând Centura Sibiu (parte din autostrada)







Grafic viteza/timp: Exemplu din municipiul Sibiu, circulație cu autovehicul în regim aglomerat, nivel de serviciu redus. Culegere de date cu GPS - Zona Mihai Viteazu; Viteza maxima 14 km/h

Plan de mobilitate urbană DURABILĂ



Rezultate ale anchetei pe bază de chestionar

Ca urmare a analizării răspunsurilor anchetei pe bază de chestionar s-au obținut rapoarte utile pentru autoritățile responsabile dar și informații utile pentru a fi distribuite cetățenilor.

Un rezumat al opiniilor este prezentat în continuare:

- Mersul pe jos și ciclismul:
- Pistele de biciclete trebuie realizate și marcate corespunzător ca să permită deplasarea în siguranță. Este necesară delimitarea clara noțiunilor de pista/banda pentru biciclete. În municipiu sunt în construcție locuri de parcare pentru biciclete
- Rezolvarea problemei staționărilor și opririlor pe pistele de biciclete astfel încât autoturismele staționate incorect să nu mai obstrucționeze deplasarea bicicliștilor sau sa-i expună pe aceștia la accidente, ceea ce reduce apetitul cetățenilor pentru acest mod de transport sustenabil.
- Este necesară considerarea separată a modurilor de transport (pietonal, biciclete, etc.) după necesitățile și problemele fiecăruia

Plan de mobilitate urbană DURABILĂ



- Transportul public:



- Aglomerația din orele de vârf din vehiculele de transport public face ca mulți călători să rămână în stații sau sa renunțe la mijloacele de transport în comun. Deși cursele sunt dese, vehiculele sunt foarte pline în orele de vârf mai ales în zona centrala.
- Zone intermodale inexistente/insuficiente: park & ride; gări, autogări
- Realizarea infrastructurii rutiere nu permite prioritizarea transportului public prin asigurarea unor benzi de circulație dedicate. În timpul orelor de vârf sensurile giratorii nu mai asigură serviciul corespunzător fluxurilor de trafic pentru care au fost proiectate îngreunând deplasarea mijloacelor de transport în comun și conducând la întârzieri ale acestora față de programul afișat în stații.
- Liniile ar putea fi extinse pentru a deservi și zonele nou construite în cartiere, atât în aria municipiului cât și al localităților adiacente.

Plan de mobilitate urbană DURABILĂ



- Circulația cu autoturismul individual:
- configurații neadecvate ale profilelor stradale, zone riscante pentru pietoni îndeosebi trecerile de pietoni din zona sensurilor giratorii care sunt situate la distanță mică de acestea;
- circulația îngreunată în general, îndeosebi la orele de vârf, intersecții cu disfuncțiuni la nivel de infrastructură și organizare a traficului
- creșterea duratelor de transport datorită blocajelor în trafic și trecerilor de pietoni, situații frecvente de staționare în trafic;
- deficit de locuri de parcare, mai ales in zonele de locuințe colective. Organizare ineficienta a parcajelor, în detrimentul spatiilor verzi. Probleme datorită insuficienței parcărilor și parcării ilegale pe carosabil.
- număr ridicat de traversări la nivel ale caii ferate, zone izolate, greu accesibile;
- număr redus de traversări ale Cibinului, poduri insuficient dimensionate și aflate parțial în stare tehnica necorespunzătoare;

Amenajări moderne de circulație pentru creșterea fluentei traficului



Când operează în capacitatea lor, sensurile giratorii au de obicei întârziere totală mai mică decât intersecțiile la care oprirea vehiculelor este controlata prin semafoare.

În municipiul Sibiu o parte din sensurile giratorii sunt aglomerate peste capacitatea lor, mai ales în orele de vârf (M Viteazu/Iorga, Piața A. Vlaicu, Centrul de afaceri, C. Cisnădiei).

Beneficii planificate ale amenajărilor

Situația reala



Proiect "Calea Verde spre Dezvoltare Durabilă"

VĂ MULŢUMESC PENTRU ATENŢIE!

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