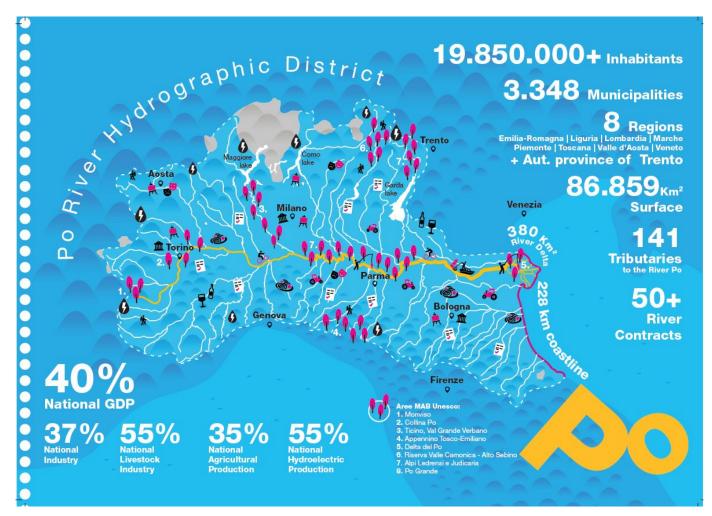


# Manage planning in the Po basin to tackle climate change

Alessandro Bratti General Secretary (Bordeaux 8 October, 2024)

# Po River Basin District and Climate Change



# Strategically important area in terms of:









Area extremely vulnerable to Climate Change

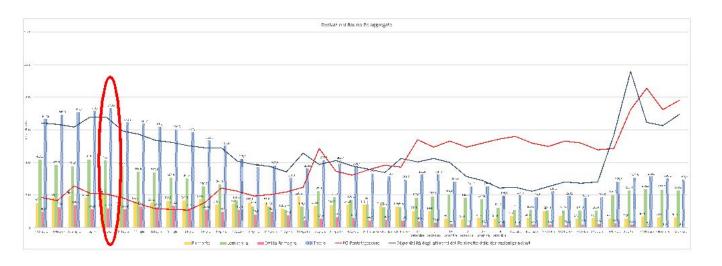
Based on global and **regional climate forecasting models**, the District is located in the climatic transition zone between the Mediterranean and Northern Europe, in which **uncertainty** about the **future climate** is **higher** than in other European areas.



# Drought in Po Basin 2022

#### Water withdrawals

During the 2022 irrigation season, in spite of the overt drought, the cumulative volume of derivations was always higher than the Po flow rate at Pontelagoscuro until 22 August, with a delta that exceeded 500 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> on 7 July when, against a total derivative flow rate of just over 730 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>, the flow rate measured in the riverbed was just under 200 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>.





#### Salt intrusion

The most critical condition of salt intrusion occurred during the month of July, when the flow rate in the Po at the Pontelagoscuro section was around 114 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>, reaching maximum values of salt intrusion estimated up to about 40~km from the mouth with high tide phenomena.



# Flooding in South East Po Basin in 2023/2024



The rainfall events of 1-3 May and 16-17 May together accounted for **50% of the average annual rainfall** in the Emilia-Romagna region.

The rainfall event affected the entire river network, both natural and artificial, causing the **flooding of 23 rivers**.

Widespread flooding has occurred in the area between Bologna and Rimini, with **levee breaches** and widespread **slope instability** throughout the hilly and mountainous area (>80,000 landslides).

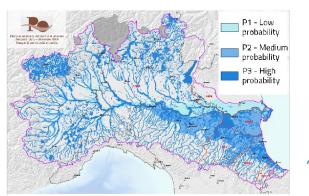






The main river network consists of the Po river and its main tributaries that flow in the plains and the main mountain valleys. The main river network has a length of about 6000 km.

#### FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN - FRMP



#### Some flood risk numbers

34% D

District area potentially subject to flooding

> 3 million

District inhabitants living in areas with medium flood hazard level (P2)

~ 4000 km

Total length of district rivers levees

Flood hazard map





# Special Plan for mitigation of the hydrological risk in the Po Valley Contents and Items

Delimitation of the area involved in flooding Analysis of the event Main contents of Special Plan Hydro-geological critical conditions Intervention Guidelines on the hydrographic grid and consolidation of hill-sides **Measures Framework**  Priorities • Additional measures Rules and guidelines on specific items (i.e. urbanistic guidlines)

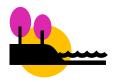


# FRMP – Plan measures typologies

### Measures to adapt to climate change and win-win



Sediments management (General Sediment Management Programme)



Vegetation management in the riverbed and floodplain areas



Return of naturalness to watercourses to improve the natural lamination of floods



Relocations
Adjustment of bridges

#### **Grey measures**



Adjustment and completion of levee systems and expansion tanks



Monitoring and control of levee vulnerability



Assessment of residual risk in fascia C, flood forecasting, warning and emergency management



Levee relocation



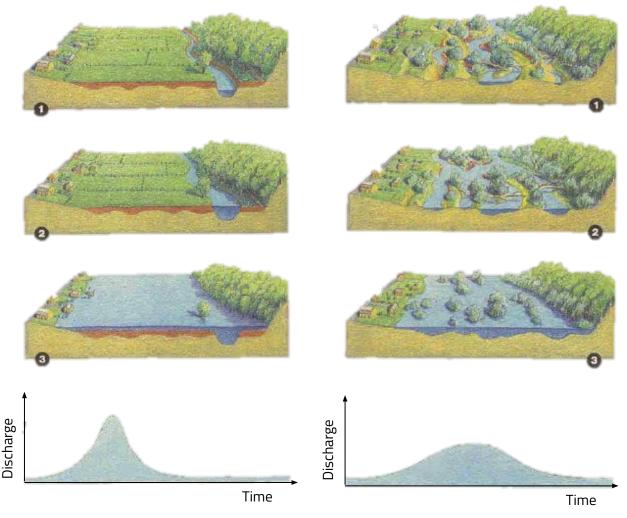
Improvement of the outflow capacity and flood plains by lowering the flood plains



**Controlled flooding** 



## Effective strategies: the Win-Win measures



**Integrated measures** capable of ensuring both **flood risk reduction** and the improvement of the **ecological status** of rivers and the **protection of ecosystems** and **biodiversity**.



**Restoring rivers** to improve the natural flood lamination and the hydromorphological processes



**Sediments** management and solid transport balance.



Levee **relocation** 

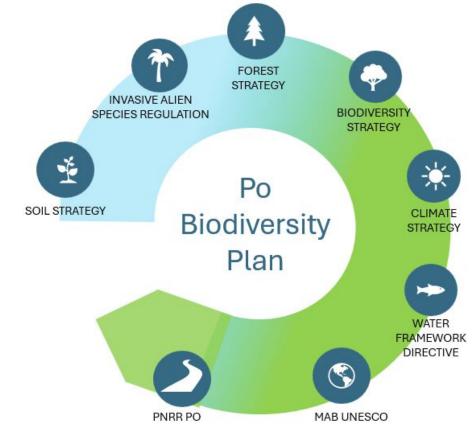


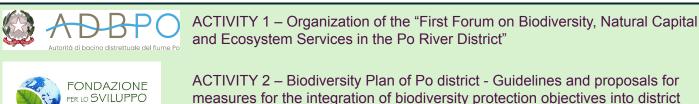
### Research and development for the biodiversity of the Po River District

Concrete actions for WORKING WITH NATURE to increase natural capital through the protection, management and restoration of the functions of complex aquatic ecosystems









Working groups

planning

ACTIVITY 3 – Creation of the Nature Positive Solutions Network, with the economic world

