

Annex 4 to the Call ACC01 Examples of Eligible Measures

Examples of Eligible Measures

It is up to the applicant to decide **how** to design the project, i.e. which areas the Action Plan will be focused on and, subsequently, **which** specific climate change mitigation and adaptation measures will be implemented within the project through the EEA Grants.

Below listed concrete examples of eligible measures are categorized in following groups according to:

- **nature of intervention:** technical (hard) measures and soft measures;
- **response to the climate change:** measures for climate change mitigation and measures for climate change adaptation;
- **common goal of measures** to be reached.

Below listed measures are examples, their incorporation into the project **will not be favoured** in the evaluation process. However, any proposed measure must be quantifiable by measurable indicators defined for the call.

To achieve the outcome and output of the Programme defined under this Call, the compilation of the Action Plan built on **two main pillars** is required: measures focused on climate change mitigation and measures on climate change adaptation.

Therefore, to achieve **synergic** or **complementary** effects to fight the negative climate change impacts on the city territory and its residents, a project should inevitably **link** or in appropriate manner **combine** measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation (hard, soft).

A. TECHNICAL (HARD) MEASURES

1. CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION		
Measures on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	<i>Installation of facilities with lower production of greenhouse gas emissions</i>	Installation or modernization of source of heat and associated heating network and/or hot-water distribution
	<i>Support of using renewable sources of energy</i>	Installation of facilities using solar, wind, water energy, biomass, photovoltaic roofs and facades etc.
	<i>Support of low-emission transport</i>	Building the infrastructure for alternative fuels e.g. charging stations for e-cars, e-bicycles etc.
	<i>Increasing energy effectiveness</i>	Modernisation of public buildings (thermal insulation of building walls and envelope, thermal insulation of roof/roof replacement, thermal insulation of the lowest/highest floor, replacement of fillings of building openings (windows, doors)

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	<i>Cooling public buildings with natural air conditioning</i>	Installation of green roofs and walls irrigated with rain harvested water and/or 'purified' grey water. Installation of fans which suck in air from natural cooled air
Measures on increasing energy savings	<i>Smart metering</i>	Installation of measurement and control systems, measurement and monitoring of energy consumption/emissions
	<i>Installation of energy saving elements / equipment, including the use of renewable energy sources</i>	Modernisation of heating systems, intelligent interior/exterior lighting
	<i>Minimizing energy consumption</i>	Reducing the need for use of air conditioners by appropriate adaptation measures to prevent buildings from overheating in times of heat, etc.
Measures to enhance carbon capture	<i>Spatially significant increase of green infrastructure share</i>	Planting trees, cycling alleys, pedestrian alleys, revitalizing urban public parks, city gardens, restoring and expanding forest parks and public spaces, residential greenery and greenery of central urban zones

2. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION		
<i>Change in air temperature</i>		
Measures against more frequent and intense heat waves	<i>Increasing the resistance of public buildings to overheating</i>	Thermal insulation of public buildings, shading with artificial elements (fixed shading from the outside of the building, movable interior and exterior shading elements), shading with alternative elements of green infrastructure (interior / exterior vertical green (walls / facades), bright and reflective surfaces on public buildings, extensive green roofs, intensive green roofs
	<i>Increasing the share of vegetation and water elements in settled areas and support of the formation of suitable</i>	Building the natural or artificial elements to reduce the air temperature by shielding, to increase air humidity, to cool public space (artificial outdoor shading elements,

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	<i>microclimate for pedestrians and cyclists</i>	area-wide planting of trees in settled area, creation of water elements with or without water circulation in residential environment (fountains, water fog systems, rainwater catchment ponds or other water bodies), green revitalisation of school yards and kindergarten yards
	<i>Reducing the share of heat island occurrence</i>	Replacement of non-permeable (asphalt, concrete etc.) surfaces by permeable or green surfaces, revitalization of uncovered degraded soils to green surfaces by creation of vegetation cover, revitalization of abandoned or underused areas (so-called brownfields) into green areas, alternatively linked to water elements including new water bodies in the context of the creation of a green urban environment
Changes in precipitation conditions		
Measures against more frequent droughts	<i>Rainwater management as close as possible to the place of origin</i>	Surface water storage container, underground retention-detention tanks including monitoring, control and irrigation system
	<i>Reducing water consumption by re-use of rainfall and waste "grey" water</i>	Effective use of water in public buildings, realisation of measures on water recycling or further water use e.g. for irrigation, flushing
	<i>Constructing technical elements to slow down/regulate rainwater runoff and keep it in the environment, outside the sewerage system</i>	Open water drains, water drainage gutters, polders, ponds, elements of green infrastructure
	<i>Reducing the vulnerability of vegetation or soils against long-term droughts</i>	Preference of planting drought-resistant greenery with lower demands on irrigation, rain gardens, prevention of soil drying e.g. by ground cover plants, mulching
Measures against more frequent intense rainfalls	<i>Increasing the infiltration capacity of territory</i>	Increasing the share of green areas in relation to non-permeable (asphalt, concrete etc.) surfaces or surfaces with damaged soil cover vulnerable to degradation/erosion, increasing the proportion of permeable surfaces in

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		areas that are suitable (except for areas exposed to road traffic), building up infiltration elements for infiltration of rainwater from paved areas taking into account potential rainwater pollution (e.g. petroleum substances) and requirements for rainwater decontamination
	<i>Increasing the retention capacity of territory</i>	Building hydrotechnical elements e.g. subsurface water retention equipment, retention tanks, etc.
	<i>Building natural or technical flood elements</i>	Construction of dams, maintenance of trough flow capacity, building of infiltration riggers, formation of polders, vegetation fortifications (e.g. faggots, fascine-gravel rollers and fascines, palisades)
Loss of biodiversity		
Measures on protection of biodiversity and support of natural ecosystem services	<i>Creating consistent resilient green areas</i>	Planting of original (non-invasive) green species, with suitable nature structure and variability
	<i>Preventing soil erosion and soil quality degradation</i>	Creation of suitable vegetation cover, measures against landslides and erosion
	<i>Supporting interconnection between green and blue infrastructure</i>	Construction of rain gardens, artificial wetlands, micro-wetlands, other water bodies as city-forming element in connection with urban greenery
	<i>Preventing water quality degrading in water streams</i>	Creation/maintenance of functional bank green cover

B. SOFT MEASURES

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION		
Measures supporting the systematic action planning	<i>Reducing production of greenhouse gas emissions from the sources located in the city</i>	Analysis of the current greenhouse gas balance from individual sectors: EU ETS – stationary energy sources and outside EU ETS – transport, households, small consumption energy, agriculture (data collection and evaluation, modelling)
	<i>Evaluating expected climate change impacts</i>	Analysis of climate conditions (collection and evaluation of data on

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		climate, creation of climatic models, predictions for future climate change)
		Risk analysis, analysis of territory vulnerability to climate change (data collection and evaluation, compilation of complex maps, creation of models)
		Monitoring of the territory with fast water runoff and extreme erosion or landslide threats and elaboration of proposal for measures
Social measures to reduce the vulnerability of population to negative climate change impacts	<i>Raising awareness on climate change among the local population</i>	Introduction of an early warning system for heat waves, floods, lack of drinking water during long periods of drought, etc., monitoring of seniors
	<i>Supporting environmental responsibility of residents</i>	raising awareness on causes and prevention to production of greenhouse gas emissions, on climate change impacts and way of adaptation through edification, creation of information channels for dissemination of examples of best practice in the field of sustainable land management