

Acronym – Ero-STOP

Title – Ero-STOP - Sustainable Land and Coastal erosion prevention

Scientific coordinator – Giulia Lucertini

Department – Department of Architecture and Arts

Iuav role – Project Partner

Lead partner – Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia - Institute of Agriculture and Forestry Nova Gorica

Duration – 24 months

Start – 15/04/2024

Closure – 14/04/2026

Project budget – € 983 410.00

Iuav budget – € 193 970.00

Funding to Iuav – € 193 970.00

Source of funding – Interreg VI-A Italia-Slovenia 2021-2027 – Standard Call No. 02/2023

Description – The overall challenge addressed by the Ero-STOP project is climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account ecosystem approaches. The project specifically addresses erosion in non-urban areas, which has not been a prominent issue so far, but is becoming a more pressing problem due to climate change. The overall objective of the project is to set up an expert advisory group and prepare a cross-border action plan for the implementation of preventive and remedial measures in non-urban areas threatened or already affected by erosion. This reduces the risks for local populations and strengthens resilience to the effects of climate change. The innovation of the project is demonstrated by the establishment of a cross-border expert advisory group on erosion, the first such initiative in the programme area. The solutions for prevention and rehabilitation of eroded areas that will be developed in the framework of the partnership will also be innovative.

Objectives – The main immediate impact is the preparation of a cross-border joint action plan with a set of measures and recommendations to prevent or mitigate the effects of erosion, and the formal establishment of a cross-border expert group which will operate regularly in the programme area and will act as a consulting body to tackle more complex cases of erosion and to promote preventive measures. The main benefits of the project will be manifold - local population will be less exposed to the effects of erosion, local administrations will better plan appropriate measures, research institutions will gain new knowledge and particularly farmers will gain more crucial knowledge on how to cultivate the land in a way that does not increase the risk of erosion. The approach of tackling common challenges will focus on building capacity for institutional cooperation through the development of joint action plans and pilot actions. The need for transboundary cooperation stems from the fact that erosion is an increasingly pressing natural problem, which as such knows no borders, and the best solutions can only be found through the in-depth work of a broad professional team, transcending local, regional and national contexts.

Interreg
Italia-Slovenija



Cofinanziato
dall'Unione europea
Sofinancira
Evropska unija