

VIIMSI  
VALLAVALITSUS

*Rannarahva kodu*

# Viimsi Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2021 – 2031



UrbanStorm 



Viimsi Road  
Network  
Development  
Plan  
(TEAK)

Viimsi  
Transportation  
and Mobility  
Management  
Development  
Plan  
(TRAK)

Viimsi Climate  
Change  
Adaptation Plan  
2021-2031  
(KLAKE)

Viimsi Street  
Light  
Development  
Plan  
(SVAK)

Viimsi Storm  
Water System  
Development  
Plan  
(TVAK)





Joonis: OÜ Sfäär  
Planeeringud  
(Haabneeme ÜP  
seletuskiri)

## Assessed areas of the Climate Change Adaptation Plan

- land use and spatial planning
- buildings
- transport and mobility
- energy management
- water management
- health
- natural environment and biodiversity
- tourism and recreation
- health
- emergency response
- waste



Overview of the climate, related challenges and various risks

Activities for Greenhouse gas reduction

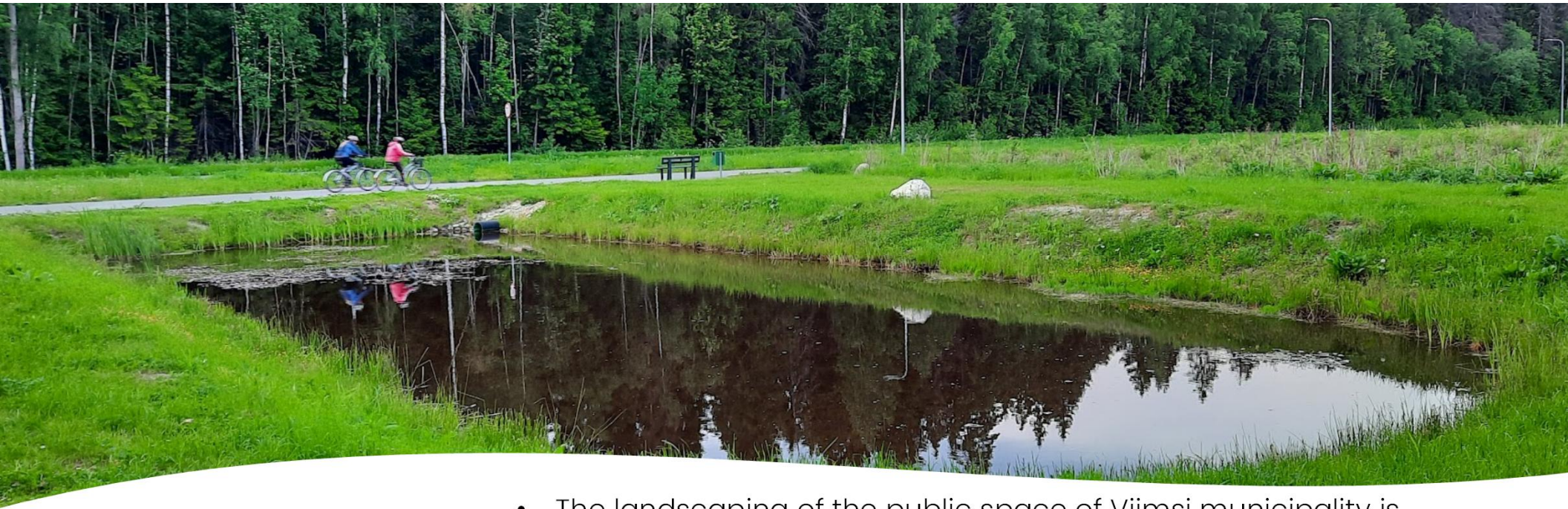
20 different measures that contribute to adapting to the effects of climate change and increasing climate resilience

Action plan for 2021-2025

impact analysis and the links between the measures and sectoral strategies.







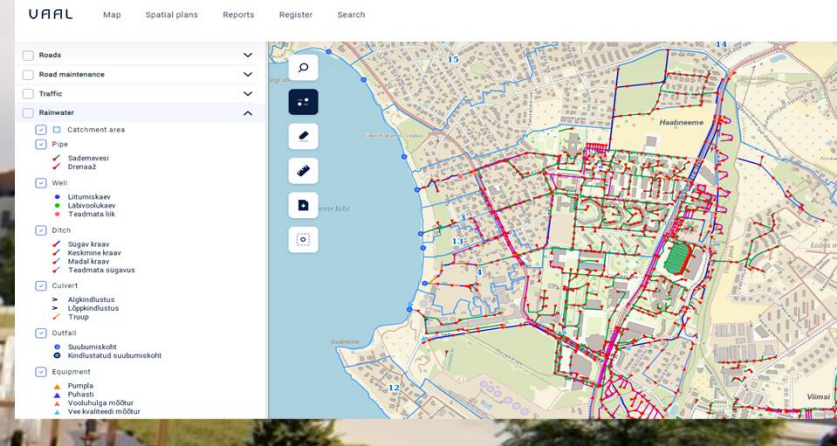
Development activities  
can be hidden in the  
daily work of the local  
government

- The landscaping of the public space of Viimsi municipality is irrigated with 100% of the rainwater that is collected in the reservoir
- The trees and bushes removed from the green areas of the theme lands are used as wood chips for health trails and sports fields
- Switching road lighting to LED lighting and reducing CO2 emissions – saving energy, saving money
- The use of benches made from garbage (plastic tables made from recycled consumer electronics) and asphalt mixed with plastic in public space – an all-round preference for the circular economy
- Sustainable solutions and materials in the construction of public space infrastructure



# Flooding risk management and prevention

- Coastal areas (low-lying areas)
- Mapping and clear overview of stormwater areas (digitization)
- GIS database and catchment-based approach
- Monitoring system and control
- Landscaping example areas and creating guidelines
- Building sustainable stormwater solutions
- Improving the effectiveness of dealing with emergency situations







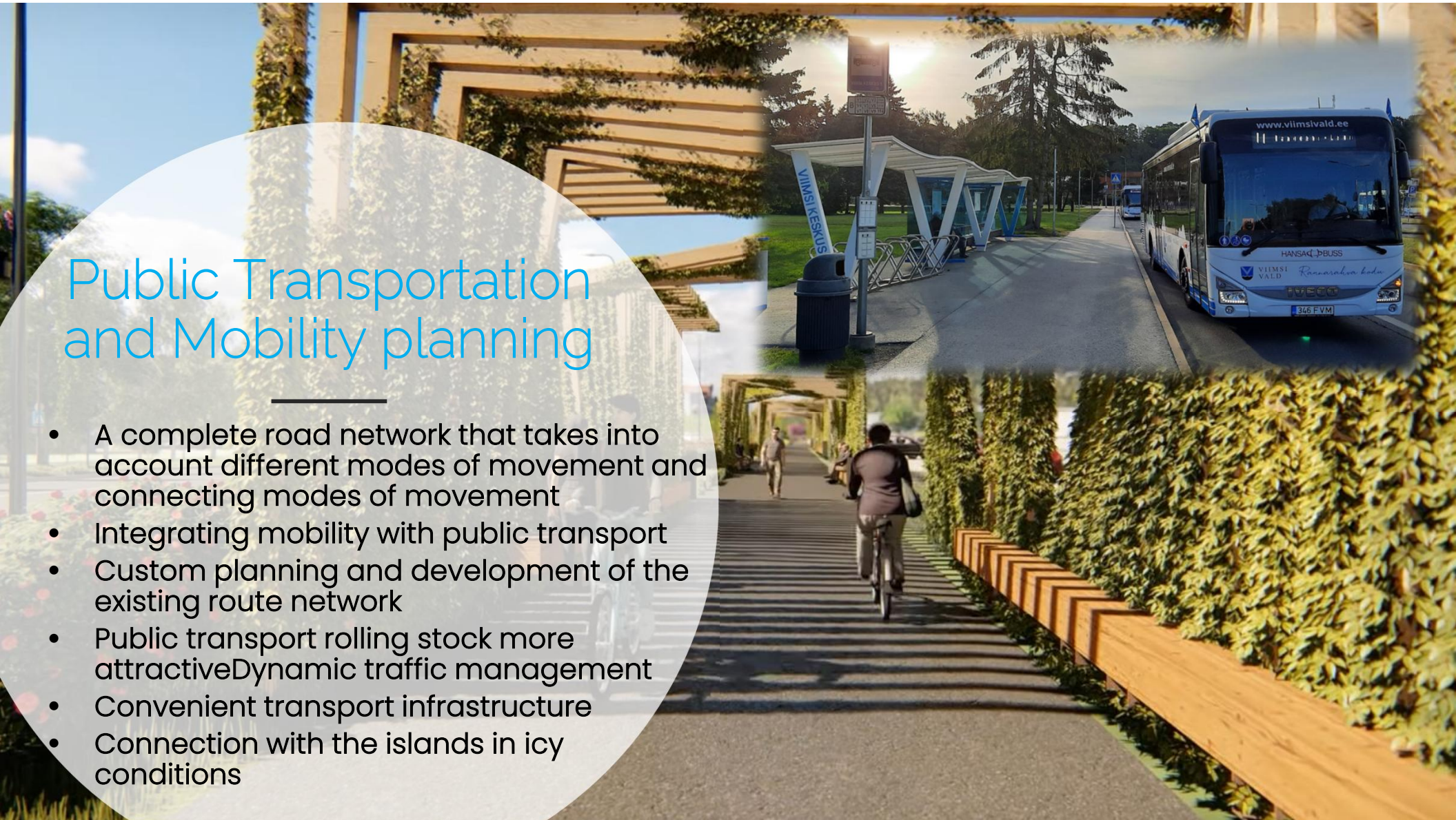
## Reducing traffic risks linked to weather conditions and improving the ease of use of bicycle traffic

- Monitoring system for the condition of streets affected by weather conditions, responsiveness
- The use of traffic signs with variable information and the flexibility of traffic management according to the weather
- Increasing the number of sidewalks subject to maintenance, increasing maintenance supervision on light roads
- Complete smart crossing, remote control and automation, reference systems
- Creation of bicycle parking lots



# Public Transportation and Mobility planning

- A complete road network that takes into account different modes of movement and connecting modes of movement
- Integrating mobility with public transport
- Custom planning and development of the existing route network
- Public transport rolling stock more attractive
- Dynamic traffic management
- Convenient transport infrastructure
- Connection with the islands in icy conditions





# Energy efficient streetlights

- Road lighting renovation projects
  - continuous work on lighting renovation and implementation of a new control system.

EXAMPLE: LED I-III projects reduce the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> by almost 550 tons per year (decrease in electricity consumption by 510 MW/h)

- Further development of the management system
- The use of smart systems (radar control) makes it possible to further reduce energy consumption when there is no movement.

The lighting works 60% of the time at 20% power.





## Ensuring a living environment that supports health and well-being

Improving the availability of drinking water

Limitation of invasive alien species

Assessing, maintaining and improving the coherence of the green network

Use of species resistant to climate change in landscaping, consideration of climate effects in maintenance of landscaping

Assessing the potential extent and impact of coastal erosion to determine the need for protective measures

Taking into account the impact of climate change when building / renewing tourism and recreation infrastructure

Energy efficient buildings



Joonis: EU, Staar  
Planeeringud  
(Häabneeme üP  
seletuskiri)



**Thank you!**



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