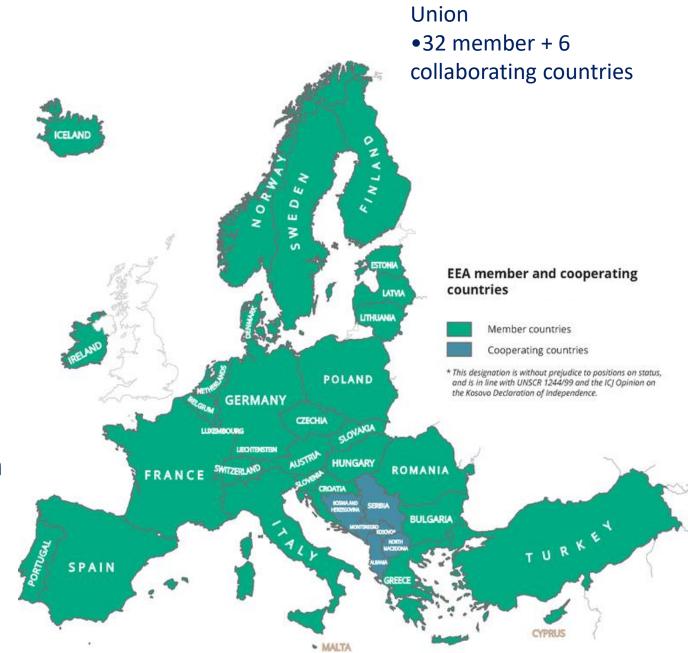


## **European Environment Agency**

- EEA gathers data and information from across Europe and translates them into assessments and knowledge to inform policy and decision-making
- Support key EU policies and initiatives

### **EEA Climate Change Impacts & Adaptation**

- ➤ Provide actionable knowledge on climate change hazards and impacts to policymakers in Europe
- ➤ Support development and implementation of (sub-)national adaptation strategies

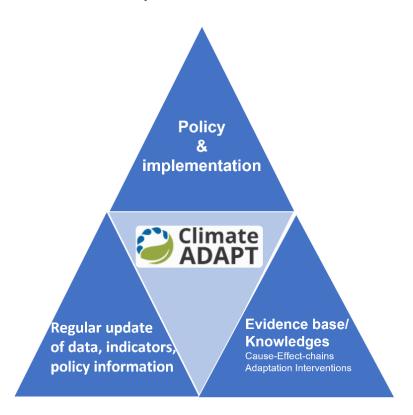


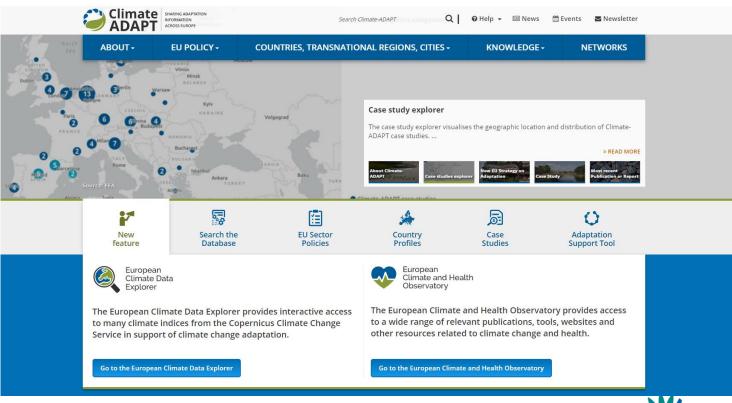
Agency of the European

### The role of EEA on Climate Change Adaptation

- Need for Climate Change Indicators and Adaptation Indicators:
- Hazards, impacts
- Social aspects -> Vulnerability and exposure of population
- Natural ecosystems -> Land use and land cover
- *Economic aspects* -> Economic losses and damages

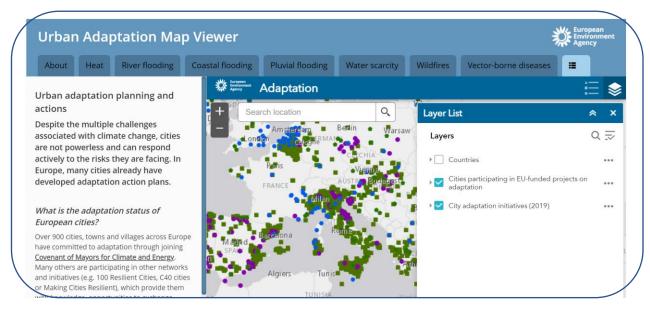
### <u>Climate-ADAPT</u>: European adaptation platform

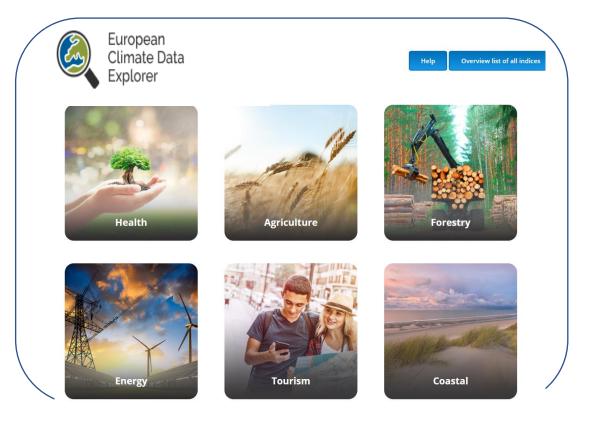


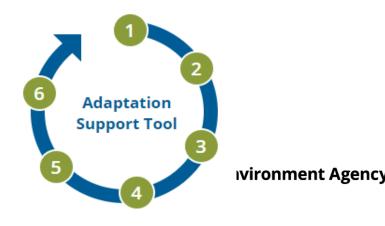


### Climate-ADAPT key tools: health observatory, climate data explorer, urban tools









## EEA interactive report on Europe's changing hazards

#### Chapters of the **Europe's changing climate hazards** report

- What will the future bring when it comes to climate hazards? Overview
- Europe's changing climate hazards about the report
- Explore the hazards and the indices related to the six categories:
  - 1. Heat and cold
- 2. Wet and dry
- 3. Wind
- 4. Snow and ice
- 5. Coastal
- 6. Open ocean
- National and transnational climate atlases in Europe

Consult an overview of Europe's **16 hazards with their 32 indices** grouped into **six hazard types** as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Sixth Assessment Report, by clicking on the image:



# EEA interactive report on Europe's changing hazards

Projected changes in climate-related hazards across Europe during the 21st century

Category	Hazard	Index name	Northern	Central	Southern
		Manadamanahan	Europe	Europe	Europe
	Mean air temperature	Mean temperature Growing degree days	7	7	7
		Heating degree days	У.	У.	У.
			7	7	7
		Cooling degree days			
	Extreme heat	Tropical nights	7	7	7
		Hot days	7	7	7
Heat and cold		Warmest three-day period	7	7	7
		Heatwave days based on apparent temperature	7	7	7
		Climatological heatwave days	7	7	7
		Days with Universal Thermal Climate Index (UTCI) above a threshold	This index has increased in recent decades in central and southern Europe whereas no robust trend was detected for northern Europe. Projections are not currently available.		
	Frost	Frost days	И	И	И
	Mean precipitation	Total precipitation	Annual: 🗷 Summer: 🔏	Annual: 🔏	Annual: צו Summer: צו
	Heavy precipitation and pluvial flood	Maximum consecutive 5-day precipitation	7	7	×
		Extreme precipitation total	7	7	<b>→</b>
		Frequency of extreme precipitation	7	7	<b>→</b>
	River flood	River flood index using runoff	×3	7	×3
	Aridity	Aridity actual	7	×	7
Wet and dry		Consecutive dry days	<b>→</b>	7	7
Vectoria di y	Drought *	Duration of meteorological droughts	И	×3	71
		Magnitude of meteorological droughts	И	71	7
		Duration of soil moisture droughts	Increasing soil moisture droughts are projected for southern Europe. Constant or increasing droughts are projected for central Europe, and constant or decreasing droughts are projected for northern Europe.		
	Fire weather	Days with fire danger exceeding a threshold	<b>→</b>	71	7
	Mean wind speed	Mean wind speed	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>	<b>→</b>
Wind	Severe wind storm	Extreme wind speed days	Increasing frequency and intensity of storms is projected for northern and central Europe; decreasing storm frequency but increasing intensity is projected for southern Europe.		

Snow and ice	Snow, glacier and ice sheet	Snowfall amount	×3	R	K	
		Period with snow water equivalent above threshold	И	И	И	
Coastal	Relative sea level	Relative sea level rise	71 **	7	7	
	Coastal flood	Extreme sea level	71 **	7	7	
Open ocean	Mean ocean temperature	Sea surface temperature	7	7	71	
	Marine heatwave	Duration of marine heatwaves	Projected increase in all European regional seas			
	Dissolved oxygen	Dissolved oxygen level	Most stations exhibit no robust trends in recent decades, but some stations in the Baltic Sea and the Greater North Sea show decreasing oxygen levels. Projections are not available.			
	Ocean acidity	Ocean pH level	Surface ocean pH levels are projected to decline (i.e., the water becomes more acidic) both in the open ocean and in enclosed seas.			

#### Legend:

7	Increase throughout most of a region / Europe
<b>V</b>	Decrease throughout most of a region / Europe
X	Increases as well as decreases in a region / Europe
<b>→</b>	No significant changes from the current situation
	Direction of change deviates from a high confidence projection in IPCC AR6 Table 12.7 ***
	Direction of change deviates from a medium or low confidence projection in IPCC AR6 Table 12.7  ***
	Index computed and visualized based on a consistent climate projection dataset from the ETC/CCA
	Index computed and visualized based on projections from the Copernicus Climate Change Service
	Index visualized based on regularly updated EEA indicators
	Index without quantitative projections; summary assessment based on the IPCC AR6, the European Climate Data Explorer or an EEA indicator

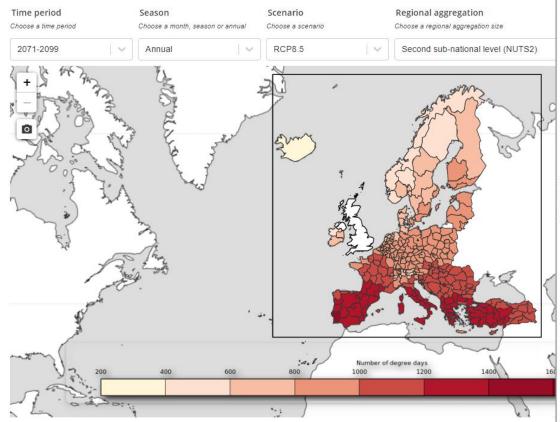


# European Climate Data Explorer

**Collaboration** between the Copernicus Climate Change Service & EEA.

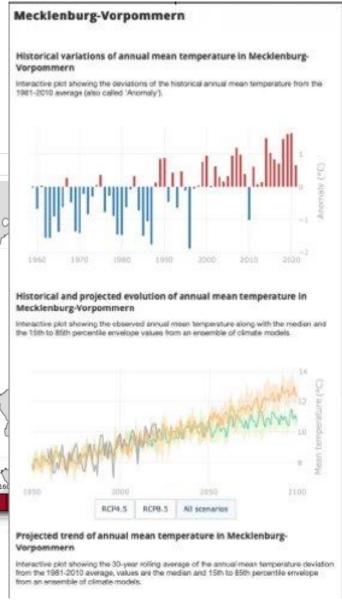
Interactive access to many (quality assured) C3S climate information

#### Projected change in biologically effective degree days - Explore index



### An important tool that supports activities for:

- EU Adaptation Strategy: Smarter and Faster adaptation
- Integration with EEA web report <u>Europe's changing climate hazards</u>
- Support adaptation efforts at different levels
- Increasingly replace 'static' EEA indicators







### Social aspects: Vulnerability and exposure of population and facilities

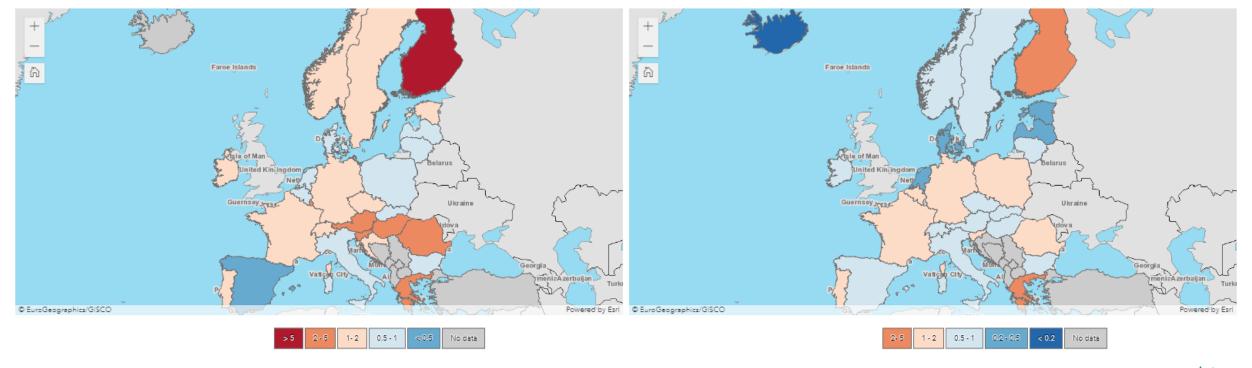
#### Exposure of vulnerable groups to risk of flooding

In some European countries, the administrative units with higher proportion of people over 65 years old in the population or higher unemployment rates, tend to have larger share of the unit that is a <u>potential flood-prone area</u>. For example, within Greece and Finland, the units with the highest proportion of the elderly contained on average double the percentage of the potential flood-risk areas compared to the units with the lowest proportion of elderly people. In Finland, Luxembourg and Slovenia, the proportion of area potentially at flood risk was 3 to 5 times larger for units with the highest unemployment rate compared to the areas with the lowest unemployment rate.

Ratio of percentage area at flood risk between administrative units in Q5 (top 20%) and Q1 (bottom 20%)

Ratio of percentage area at flood risk between administrative units in Q5 (top 20%) and Q1 (bottom 20%)

of unemployment rate



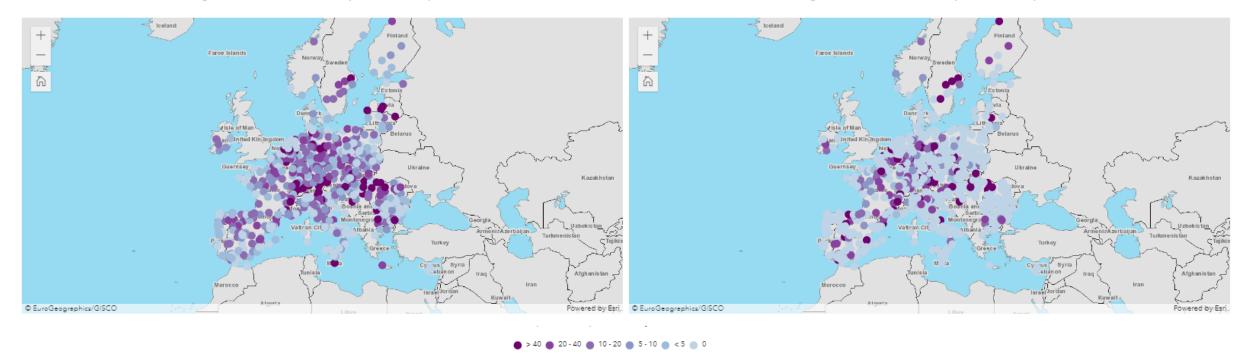
### Social aspects: Vulnerability and exposure of population and facilities

#### Exposure of schools and hospitals to the risk of flooding (cities)

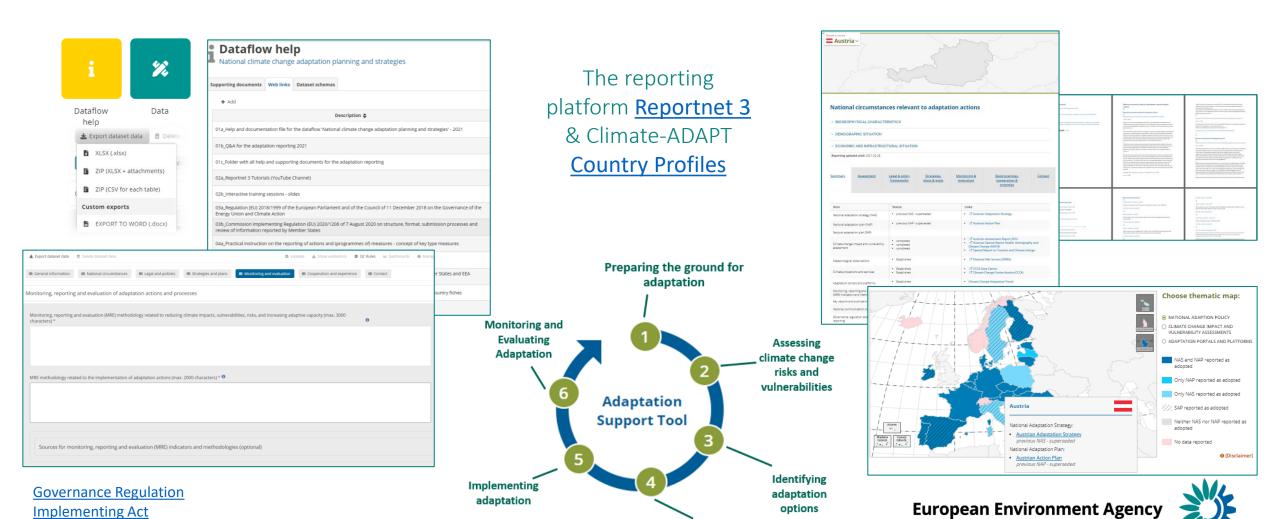
Within European cities, 13% of urban educational facilities and 8% of healthcare facilities are located in potential flood-prone areas.

#### Percentage of educational facilities in potential flood-prone areas

#### Percentage of healthcare facilities in potential flood-prone areas



# Reporting on national adaptation actions under Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action



Assessing adaptation options

**European Climate Law** 

