

Measuring progress towards adaptation in Europe: Adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions



Aleksandra Kazmierczak / Enhancing adaptation action and support/ 31 August 2022



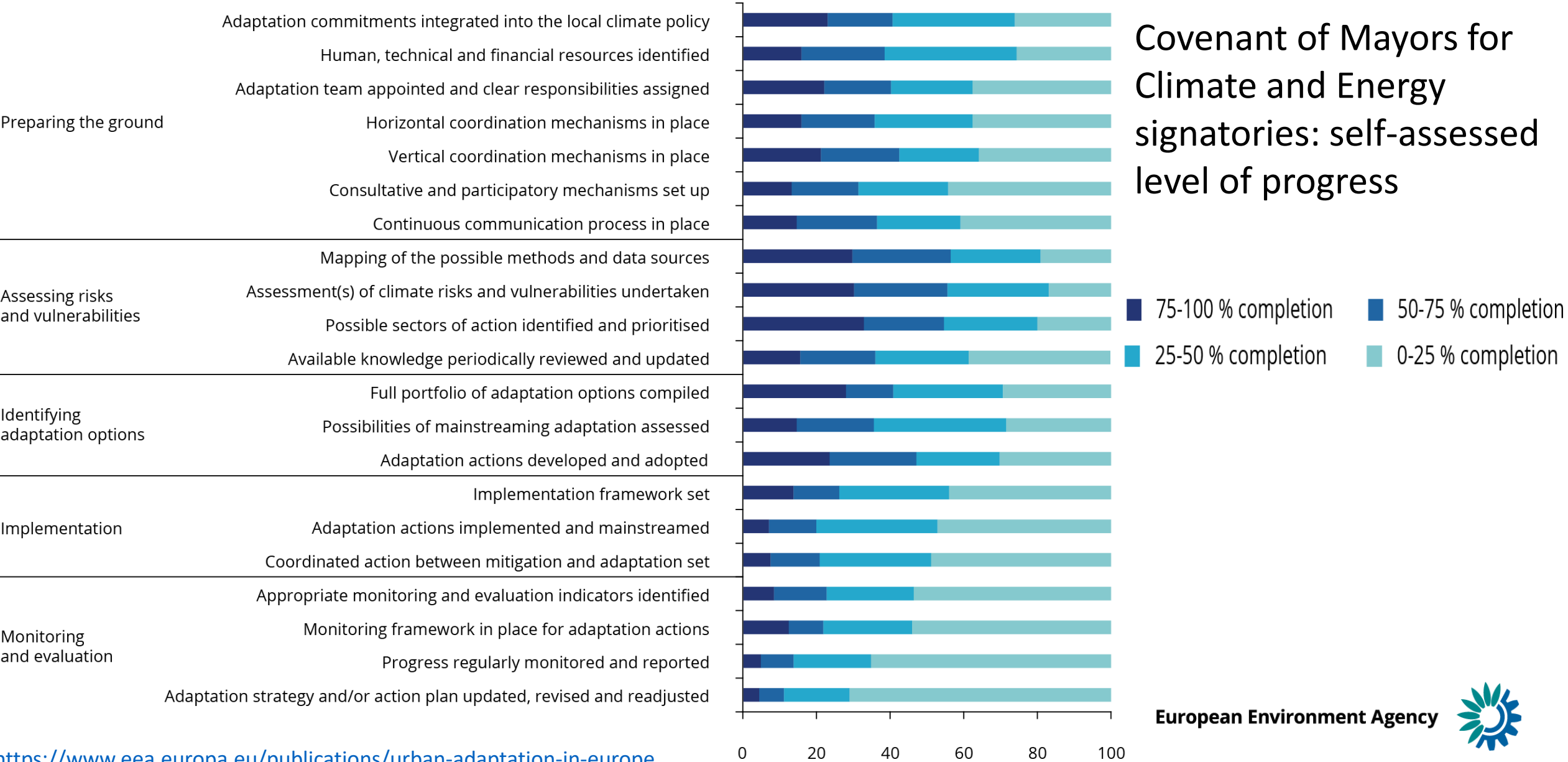
European Environment Agency (eea.europa.eu)

- Agency of the European Union
- 32 member + 6 collaborating countries
- EEA **gathers** data and information from across Europe and **translates** them into assessments and knowledge to **inform** policy and decision-making
- Need for adaptation indicators on:
 - *Social aspects* -> Vulnerability and exposure of population
 - *Natural ecosystems* -> Land use and land cover
 - *Economic aspects* -> Economic losses and damages
- [Climate-ADAPT](#): European adaptation platform



Process and outputs of adaptation policy planning cycle

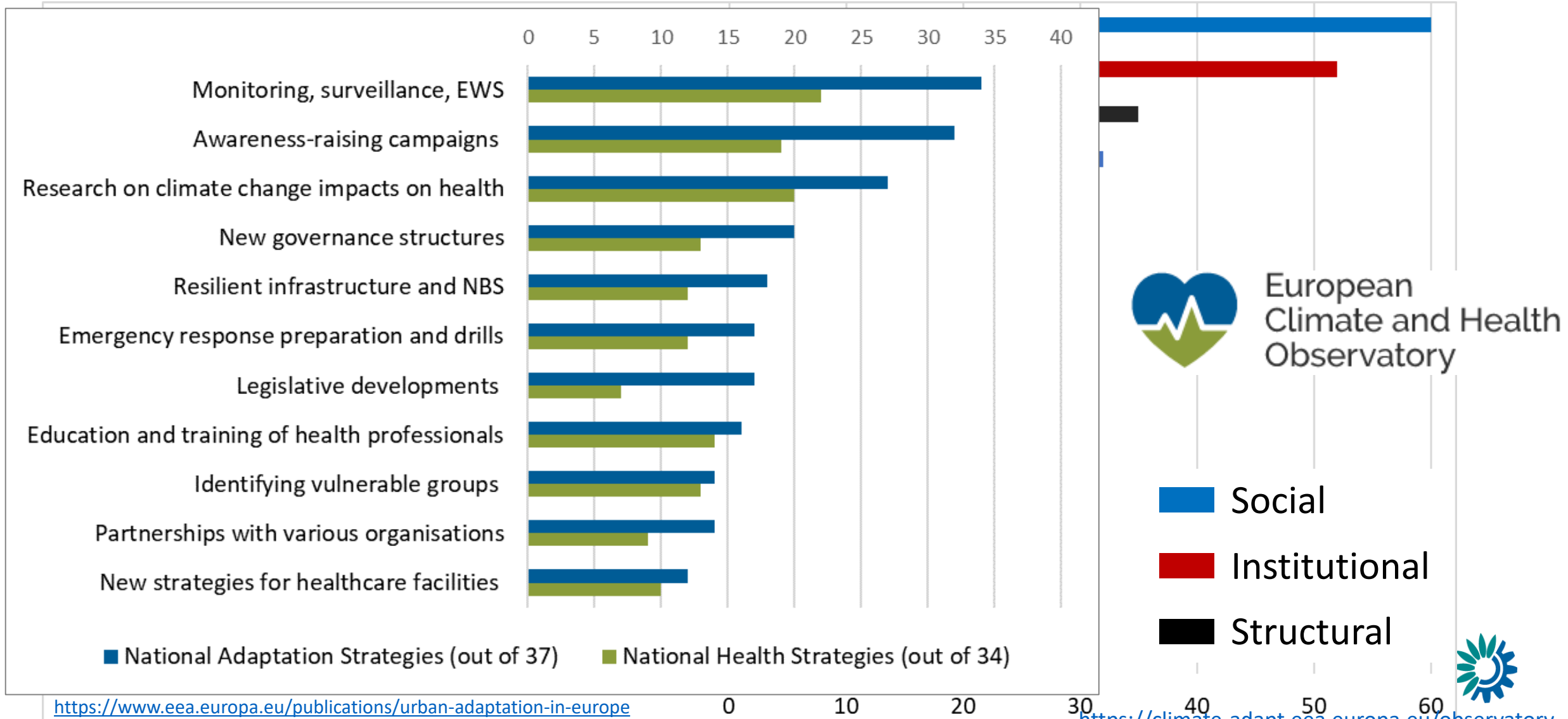
Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy signatories: self-assessed level of progress



Adaptation actions planned: mainly 'soft' actions

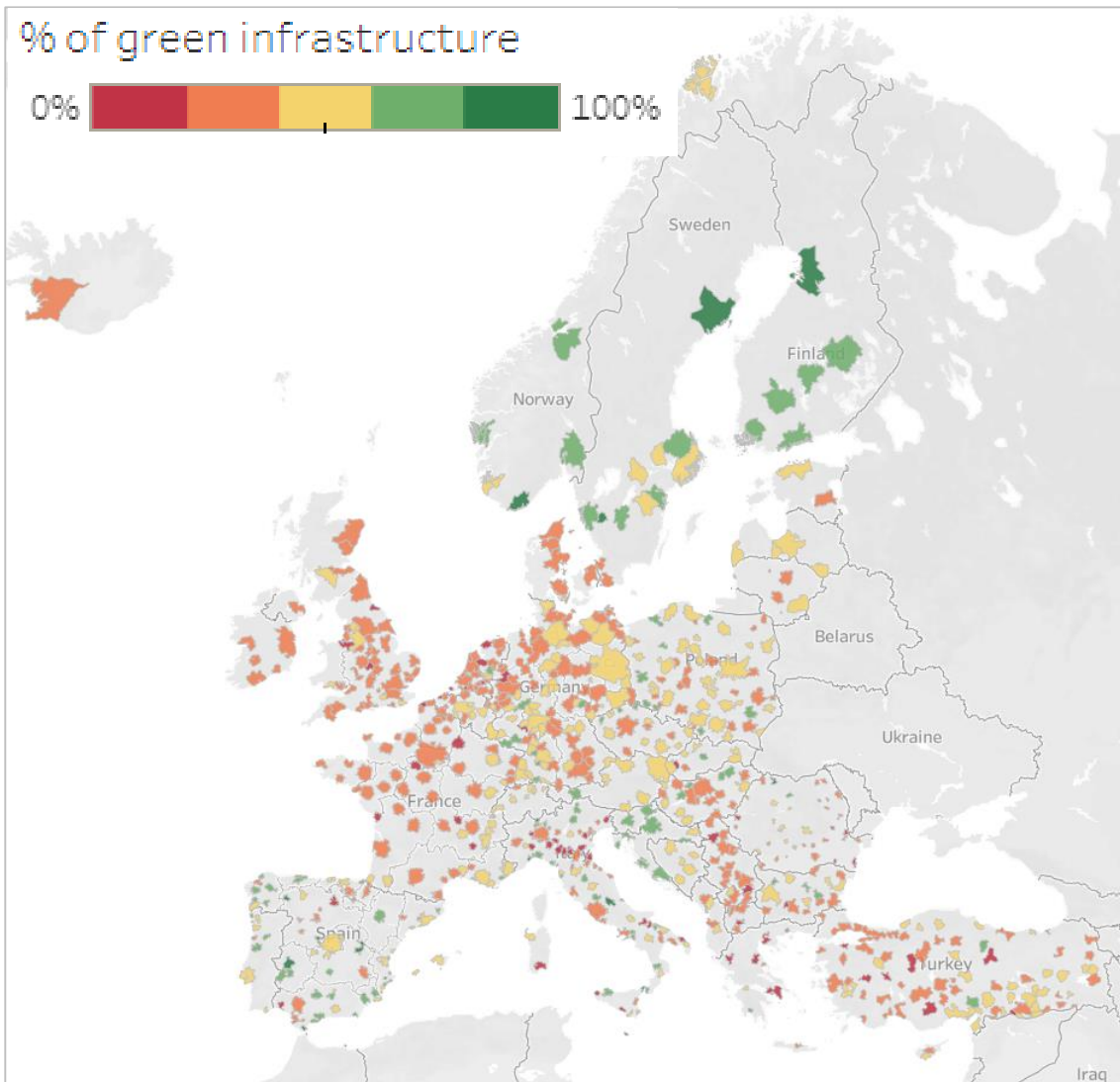
Types of adaptation actions most frequently planned by cities in Europe

Measures to address climate change impacts on health in national policies



Assessing provision and effectiveness of adaptation measures

Green infrastructure in European cities



<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/urban-green-infrastructure-2018>

EU Adaptation Strategy 2021

Implementing nature-based solutions on a larger scale would increase climate resilience

The effectiveness of NBS is assessed on a case-by case basis

The integrated system of Nature-based Solutions to mitigate floods and drought risks in the Serchio River Basin (Italy)



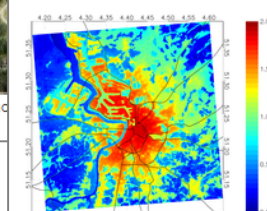
©Nicola Del Seppia

New North Zealand Hospital: A resilient acute care hospital for the future, Hillerød, Denmark



© Herzog

Adapting to heat stress in Antwerp (Belgium) based on detailed thermal mapping



© Dirk Lauwaet (VITO)

The city of Antwerp, in order to better understand the problem of heat stress, commissioned the research organization VITO to map the current and future temperatures and thermal comfort in the city. The research results indicate that the urban heat island of Antwerp exacerbates the impact of climate change on the urban population as the amount of heatwave days in the city raises twice as fast as in the rural surroundings. To tackle the problem of heat stress in the city, adaptation measures at three different scales (city-wide, local and the individual citizen) are put forth. At the city-wide scale, the installation of green roofs is made mandatory for new or renovated buildings with a suitable roof, as are permeable and green parking lots. The regulations also aim to increase albedo of public buildings. At the local scale, the thermal comfort is improved by installing fountains and ponds, planting trees and creating parks in public spaces that are

<https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/case-study-explorer>

European Environment Agency



Thank you



Aleksandra Kazmierczak / Enhancing adaptation action and support/ 31 August 2022