

**CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION – POTENTIAL DIRECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
PER SECTOR URBAN ENVIRONMENT**

Urban Environment	Risks/Opportunities	Vulnerability
Higher temperature (incl. heat spells and heat waves)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problems, safety • Higher electricity demands for cooling • Lower electricity demands in winter • Deterioration of microclimatic conditions and worse climate comfort in POS • Pressure on parks and water sports facilities • Wild and forest fires, urban fires • Street network – deformations, traffic hindering • Pressure on water supply systems • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly and sick, small children, poor, outdoor workers • Bigger cities with higher density, in plain areas • Housing with no isolation • • Big and medium cities • Cities with poor developed green system • Areas close to forests and agriculture land • Urban areas with heavy traffic • Cities in water stress • •
Lower temperatures (incl. cold spells and cold waves)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problems, safety • Higher electricity demands for heating • Damaged electricity lines due to ice buildup and energy cuts • Traffic and mobility issues due to icing • POS misused due to climate discomfort • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly, poor, homeless, outside workers • Mainly in bigger cities • All over the country • • All over the country, worse in open fields • •
More precipitation and humidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of private and public buildings • • Pressure on sewerage systems, potential pollution of water reservoirs • Flooding of streets, traffic and mobility violation • Damages on archeological sites and listed buildings • Human life losses • Better irrigated green areas, parks and gardens • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities located along Danube and in the mountains, close to rivers plain areas. Lower parts of cities and buildings • Cities with old infrastructure • • Badly planned and design network • Unprotected sites and poorly maintain assets • • Housing close to river beds and flood prone areas • •
Droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water stress • Reduced water in reservoirs for regular urban water supply • Endangered food production and supply • Insufficient water for irrigation • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities with water shortages and supply regime • Cities with water shortages and supply regime • • Mainly medium cities • Urban parks and gardens • •
Increase of winds and storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidents from falling trees and objects • Damaged trees and flowers • Better ventilation and less pollution • Confused public transport system schedule • Damage to electricity supply infrastructure, power disruption and increased costs for repair • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrians in POS • Urban parks and gardens and POS • Big cities with inversion • Bigger and medium cities • All over country • •
Hail storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage on public, residential buildings and cars • Possible confused public transport schedule • Damaged trees and flowers • Pressure on surface waters sewerage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All over the country • Bigger and medium cities • Parks and gardens and green areas • Cities with lower capacity sewerage system

Urban Environment	Risks/ Opportunities	Vulnerability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential ICT air facilities damages • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger and medium cities • •
Heavy snowfalls and storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited accessibility, mobility, services and food supply, especially in remote small towns • Limited mobility and increased number of accidents and injuries • Confused public transport system schedule • Damage or disruption of electricity supply system • Damage and/or disruption of ICT air facilities • Financial burden on municipalities for winter maintenance of the urban road network system • Increased pressure on emergency aid facilities and staff during and after heavy snowfalls • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased options for children outdoor play after a snow fall in the winter season • Cities with less capacity for snow cleaning and collection • Bigger and medium cities • All over the country • All over the country • Cities in mountain areas • All over the country • •
Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degradation and destruction of residential and public/commercial buildings and facilities • Better motivation for local authorities to remove illegal constructions in landslide risk zones • Degradation and destruction of transport infrastructure and underground water supply and sewerage network • Loss of recreational facilities in coastal areas (e.g. damaged beaches, clogged bays from abrasion with no access for swimming) • Endangered gas supply system • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All over the country • • All over the country • All over the country • District centres with gas supply • •
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher mortality among elderly and sick, health issues of small children • Reduced use of POS due to possible activation of respiratory diseases and allergic reactions • Potential contamination of soils and green areas • Contamination of facades' materials (either glass or stone lined) and deterioration of city image • Better and more efficient use of parks and gardens • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big and medium cities with recorded high level air pollution • Big cities with air pollution records • Areas along or close to pollution sources and urban motorways • All over the country • • •