

REACT!- RESPECT ENVIRONMENT AND CHERISH THYSELF

2020-1-PL01-KA229-082014



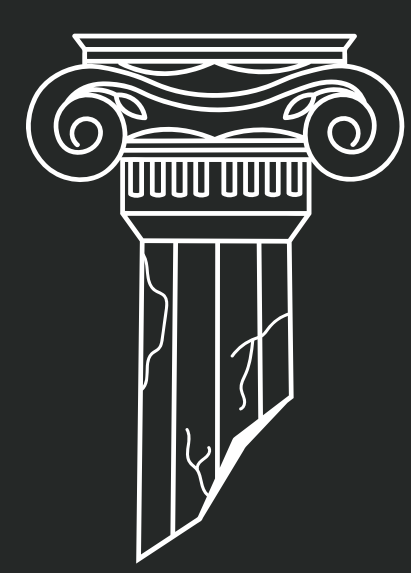
Results of climate change



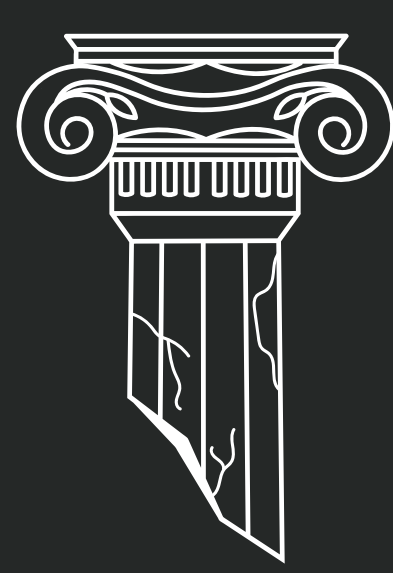
across the
Europe







Greece



The phenomenon known as 'Urban Heat Islands' refers to the fact that urban areas experience higher temperatures than outlying areas and is determined by urban density, the availability of natural ventilation, the type of human activities pursued in the area as well as the total surface of available green spaces. Within the wider Athens area, the resulting difference in temperature is estimated at 8 or 10 degrees.



Portugal



Portugal has faced an increase in average temperature, a decrease in precipitation and an increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, such as droughts, forest fires and floods.

This phenomenon has negatively affected several sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, fishing and tourism. In addition, climate change has a direct impact on biodiversity, with the extinction of several animal and plant species.

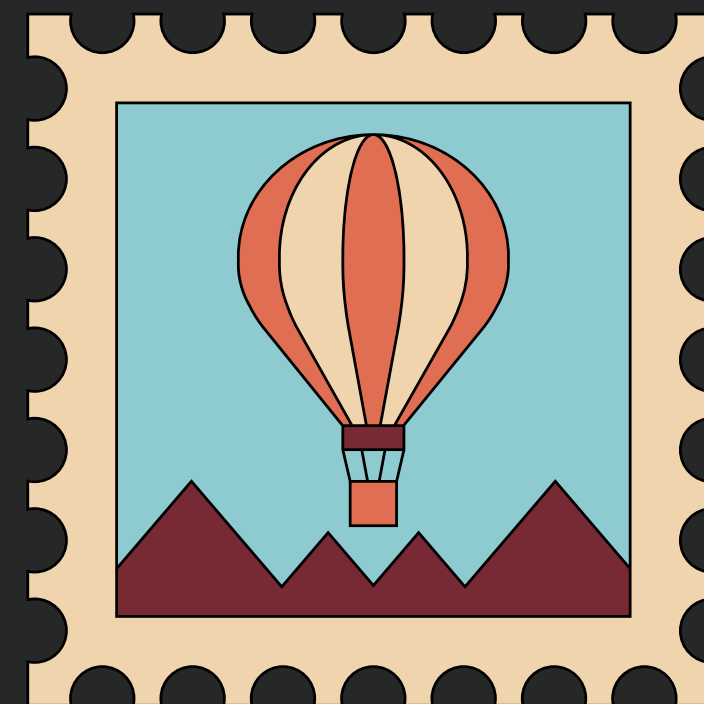


To deal with this situation, Portugal has implemented mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change, such as the promotion of renewable energy and the encouragement of sustainable mobility.

Turkey

Turkey's annual and maximum temperatures are rising, and 2020 was the third hottest year on record. Turkey will be greatly affected by climate change, and is already experiencing more extreme weather, with droughts and heatwaves being the main hazards.

Current greenhouse gas emissions by Turkey are about 1% of the global total, and energy policy includes heavily subsidizing coal in Turkey. The Environment Ministry co-ordinates adaptation to climate change, which has been planned for water resources by river basin, and for agriculture. Turkey ratified the Paris Agreement in 2021.





Poland

Poland is experiencing longer-lasting droughts, sudden heavy rainfall and storms. These changing weather patterns, worsened by climate change, are also increasing the risk of wildfires, crop failures and also affect water quality.



Romania



Global warming has in recent years become more and more visible in Romania just like in any other country. 2022 was the third warmest year in recorded history, with an average temperature of 11.7 degrees Celsius and a 1.55-degree difference against the average temperature measured between 1981 and 2010, a survey of the National Meteorological Administration shows. The warmest five years between 1900 and 2022 were: 2019, 2020, 2022, 2015 and 2007, and the period between 2012 and 2022 proved to be the warmest 11 years in a row, which confirms the tendency of weather warming in Romania as well.



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The environment must be maintained in order to protect the survival of life in the future.