

# Cross-sectoral Framework for Socio-Economic Resilience to Climate Change and Extreme Events in Europe (CROSSEU)

## Project Overview

**Coordinator: Sorin Cheval, National Meteorological Administration, Bucharest Romania**

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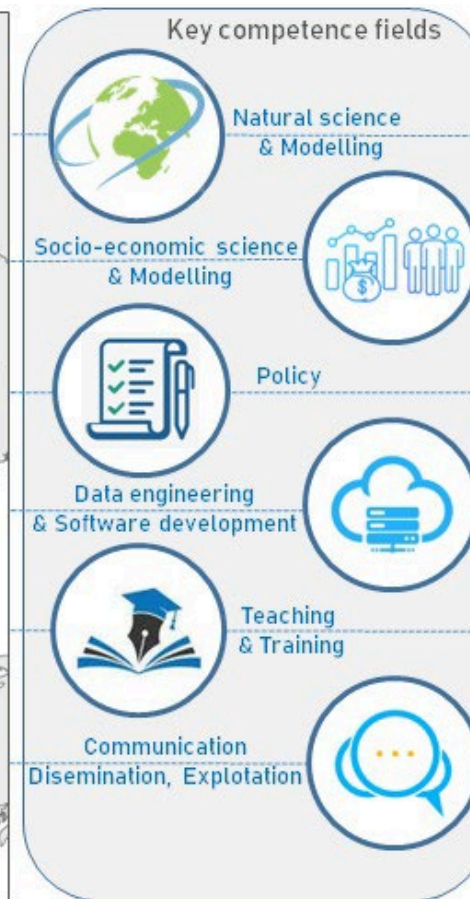
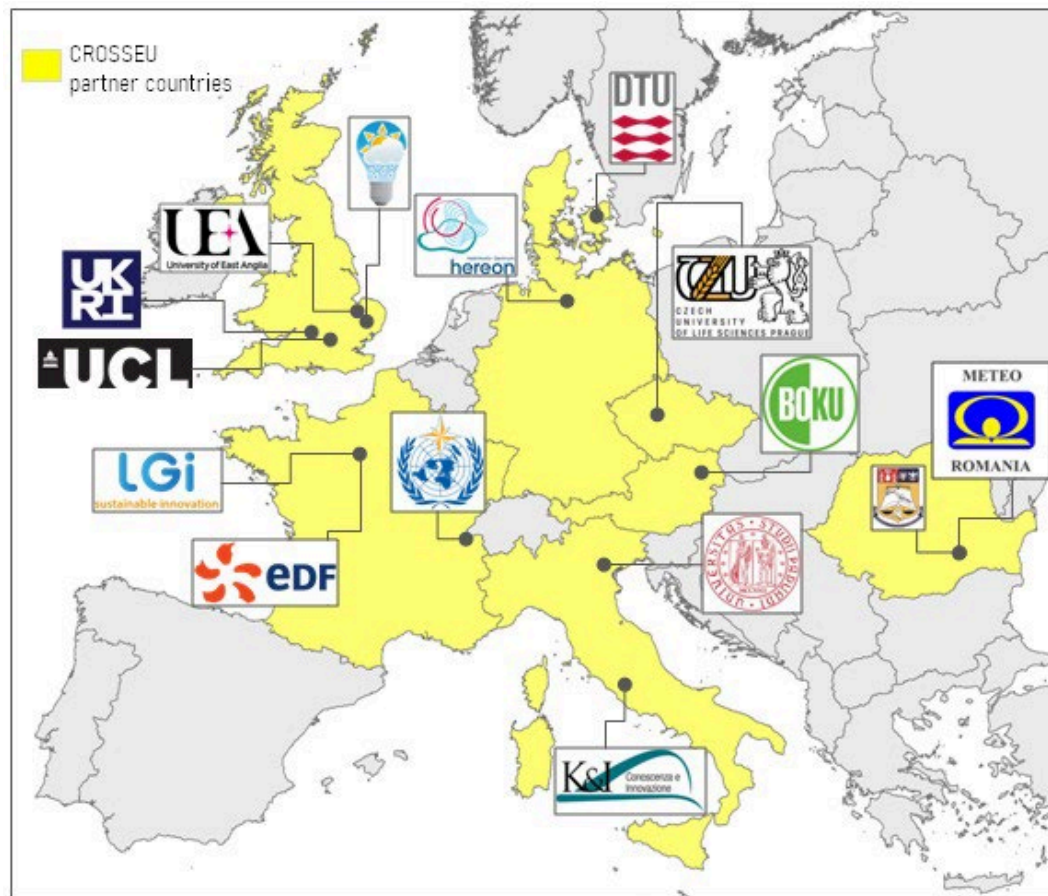


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the European Union

# Consortium

Socio-economic risks of climate change in Europe

HORIZON-CL5-2022-D1-01-02-two-stage



# CROSSEU Primary Goal

To provide a research-based framework for **improving climate resilience and policy response to socio-economic risks of climate change and extreme events in Europe**

# Ambition

To provide a **science-based ready-to-use DSS** built on enhanced understanding **of the Biogeophysical (BGP) risks from Climate Change (CC)** and their **Socioeconomic (SE) impacts in Europe**, fully co-produced and implemented **with practice stakeholders** to ensure its **uptake** and support effective coping with cross-sectoral climate risks.

# Concept

CROSSEU conducts a comprehensive analysis that **integrates interdisciplinary information:**

- i) climate (e.g., *in situ* data, model outputs, reanalysis, satellite images)
- ii) SE and BGP data collected during the project implementation (e.g., field surveys, national datasets or local archives)
- iii) model outputs of climate-sensitive SE pathways
- iv) **demand-driven interactions with stakeholder groups at different decision levels** (i.e., local, national, and EU), **public and private sectors** (e.g., research & academia, policy makers, industry, business investors and civil society), and
- v) evidence-based knowledge on BGP risks and SE impacts and cross-sectoral implications under different climate and SE scenarios co-produced with experts and practice users.

# METHODOLOGY

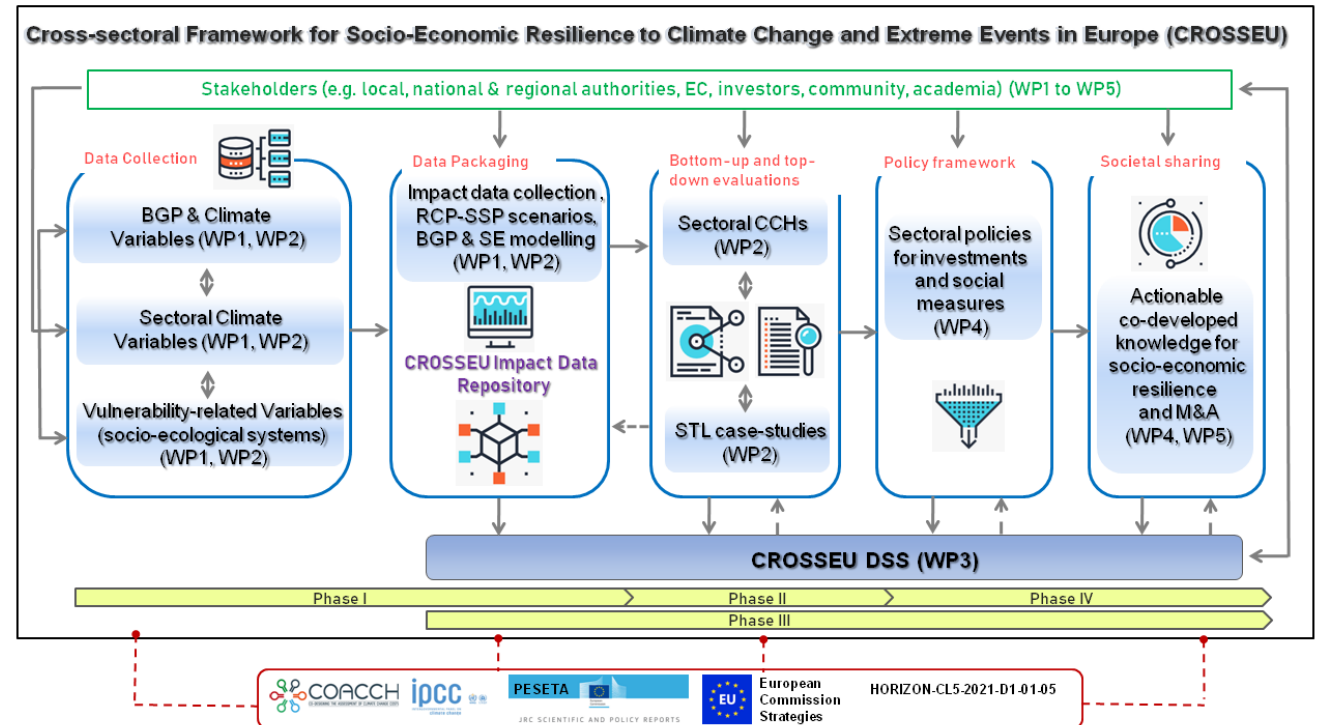
The **conceptual framework** is implemented in four phases:

**I. Scenarios and modelling**

**II. Case studies**

**III. Functional DSS implementation**

**IV. Policy framework for climate resilience and user adoption**



# CROSSEU Decision Support System

**Objective: To deliver a common online DSS platform, using an innovative and user-friendly User Interface (UI), and building on the existing visualisation tool, TEAL.**

The DSS will allow to select, launch model computations, and display project research outputs in an accessible format, to provide stakeholders with socio-economic indicators and evaluations of the future CC impacts and enhanced resilience to socio-economic risks across the EU and UK. The DSS will also compile and make available, as downloadable pdf files, policy briefs.

**The DSS will be co-produced with stakeholders, by**

- (i) collecting user requirements and co-design the specifics of the DSS within the available TEAL tool (T3.1)
- (ii) developing the visual interface that effectively delivers project outputs to public and private sector decision-makers (T3.2)
- (iii) integrating the DSS within the DAFNI infrastructure to allow for seamless data and model processing (T3.3)
- (iv) testing, co-evaluating and refining the DSS with stakeholders to ensure the SE risks and opportunities, including the M&A measures for different sectors, regions, timescales, are properly conveyed by and usable via the DSS (T3.4).

## 2. Developing the user interface - Teal

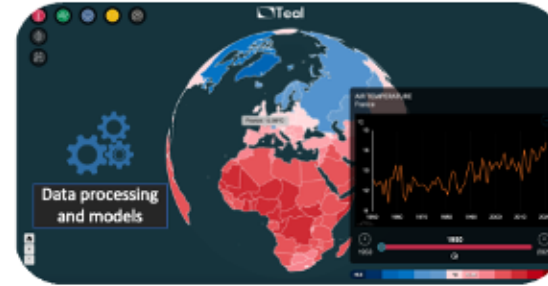
### Integrates:

- Graphical user interface
- Database
- Visualisation – maps
- Data analysis – charts
- Downloads
- Data
- Charts
- Chatbot
- **User selected parameters**
- **PDF generation**

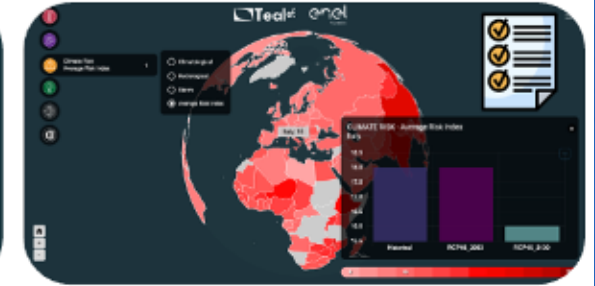
<https://tealtool.earth/>



1. Enter relevant info: e.g. storyline/sector, location, climate hazard/event, ...

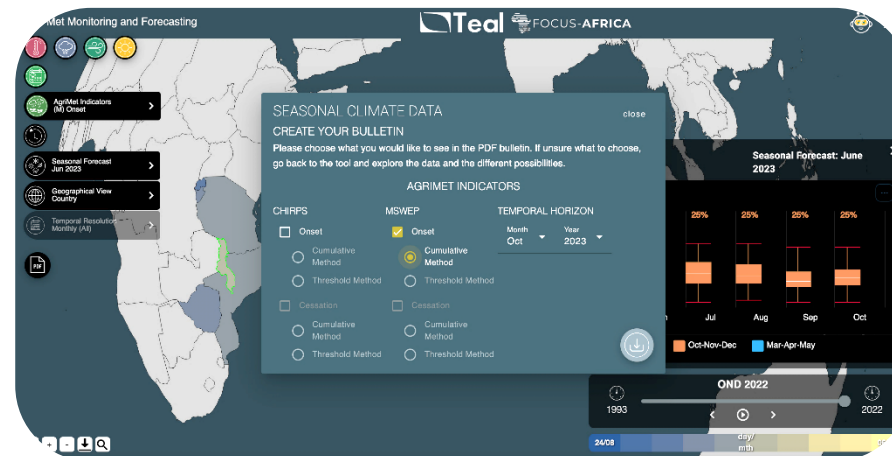


2. Combine biophysical data with integrate assessment models, to produce socio-economic indicators



3. Visualise socio-economic indicators, including data and briefs (pdf files) with mitigation and adaption options

*Wireframe of the CROSSEU DSS based on the Teal tool.*



*Teal dialogue box*



# STLs

STL case studies (**CS**).

**IS:** Main impacted sectors (**Migration, Social justice, Finance and Insurance** are relevant for all the case studies);

**C:** main CC Sensitive Systems; lead partners in **bold**;

**PP:** Project Partners

CS	IS	C	PP
#1 HEAT	Health	Urban, Rural	CZU, Hereon, ANM, WMO, DTU, K&I
#2 DROUGHT	Agriculture, Food security, Water Energy, Forestry, Biodiversity, Tourism	Rural	ANM, BOKU, UEA, WMO, Hereon, UNIPD
#3, #4 STORM	Agriculture, Transport, Health, Tourism, Biodiversity, Water, Energy	Urban, Coast, Mountain	DTU, UNIPD, K&I, BOKU, Hereon
#5 SNOW	Tourism, Forestry, Transport	Mountain, Rural	ANM, UB, K&I, BOKU, Hereon
#6 INDIRECT	Agriculture, Water, Biodiversity, Health, Energy	Urban, Rural, Mountain	UB, ANM, K&I, BOKU, CZU, DTU, Hereon
#7 INDIRECT	Energy	Urban, Rural	WEMC, DTU, EDF, K&I, Hereon
#8 SPILLOVER	Agriculture	Urban, Rural	UCL, ANM, K&I, Hereon, UNIPD, UB



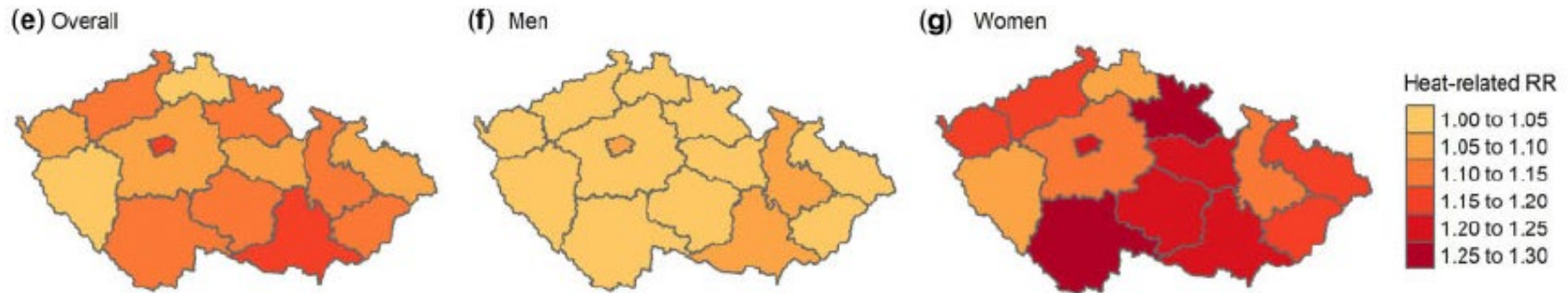
# **STORYLINE HEAT\_CZ**

**Falak Naz, Tugba Dogan,  
Aleš Urban**

**urbana@fzp.czu.cz**

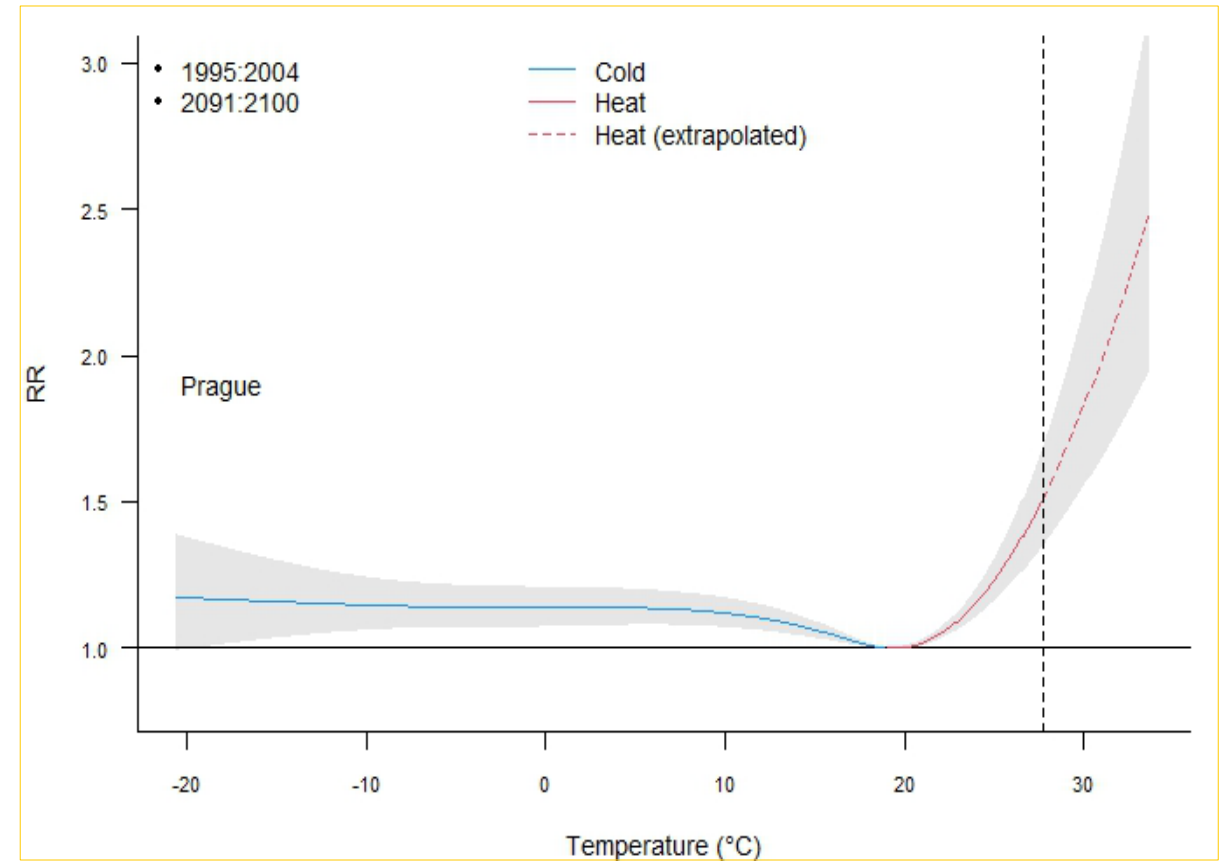
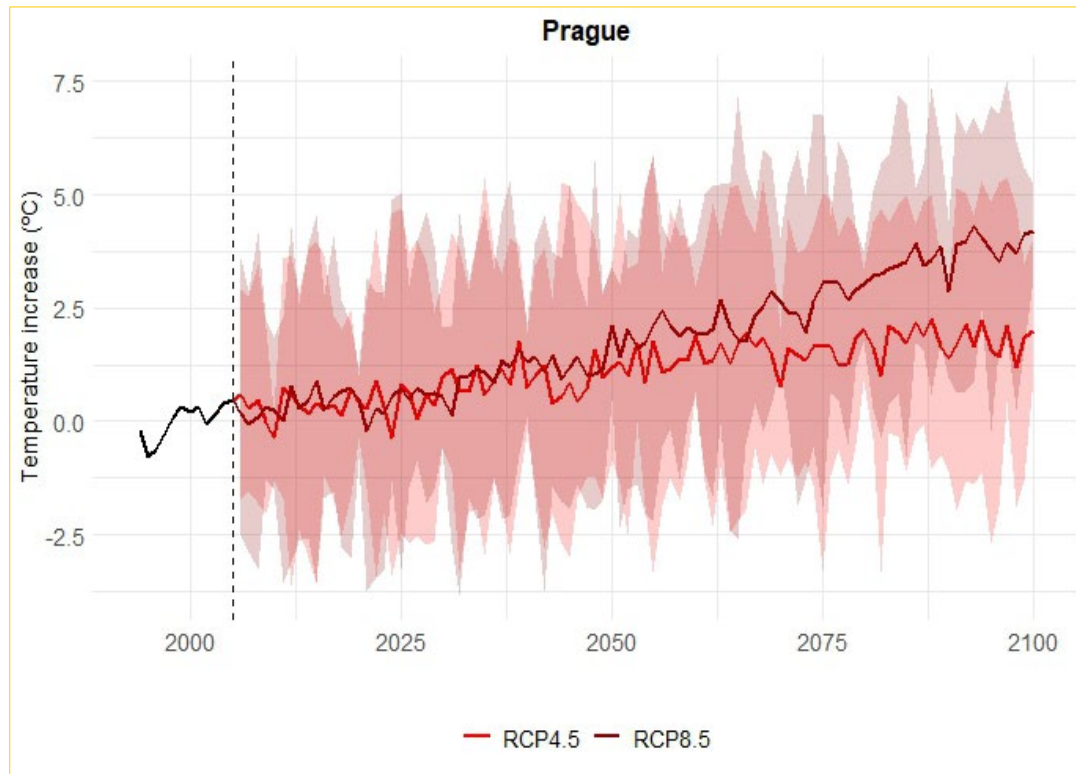
# STORYLINE HEAT\_CZ – Goals:

- Impact of climate change on heat-related mortality and morbidity in CZ on the regional level (NUTS3)
- The role of socioeconomic differences – age, gender, SES
- The role of demographic and SES changes in the future projections - SSP for Czech Republic?

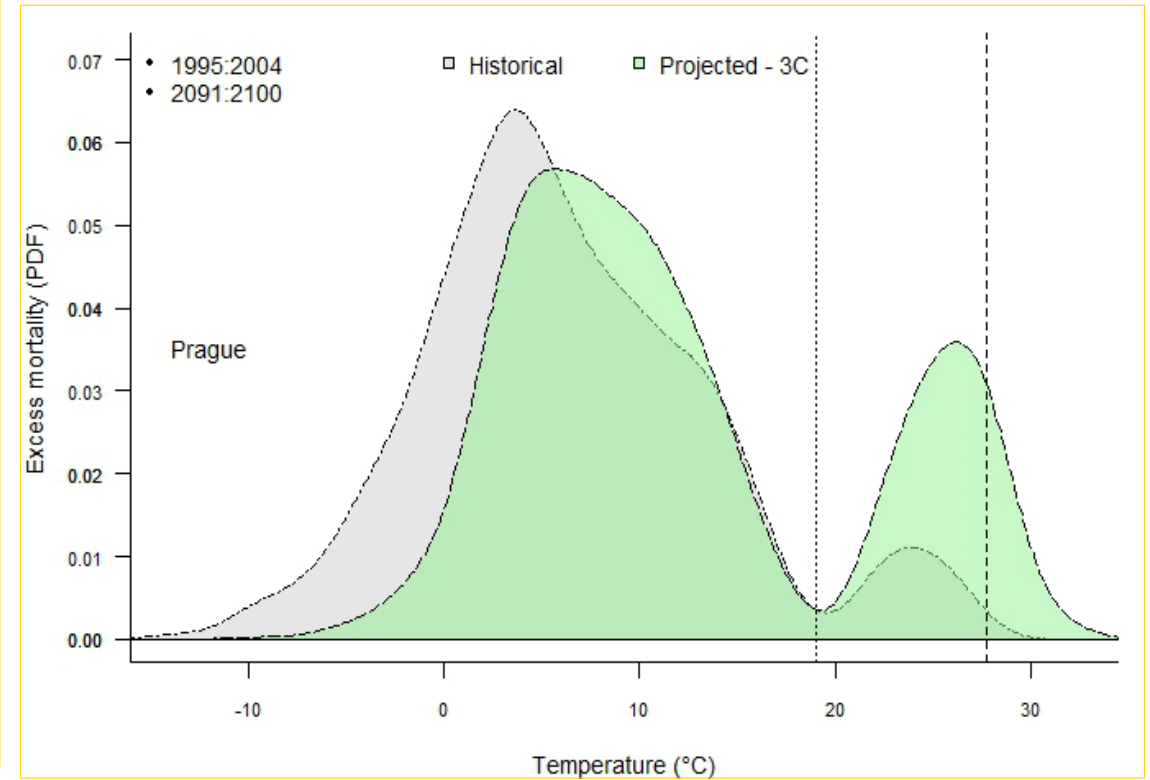
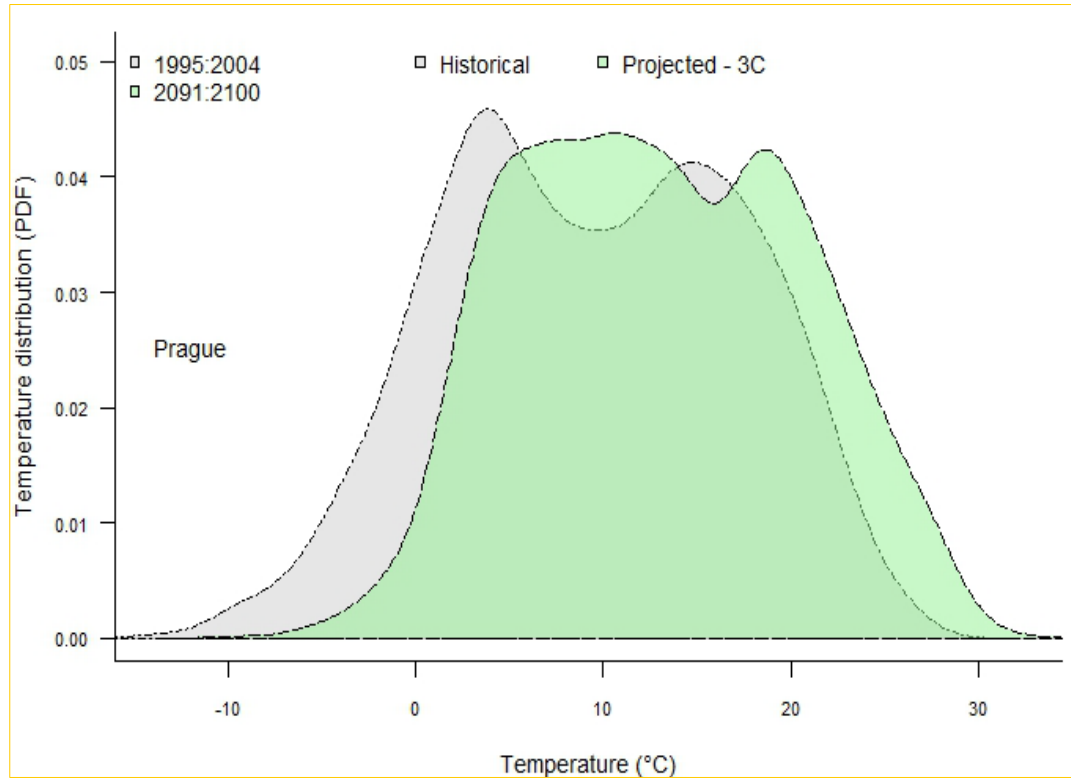


Jánoš, T., Ballester, J., Čupr, P., & Achebak, H. (2023). *International Journal of Epidemiology*.  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyad141>

## Projected Temperature Increase by Century's End



# Projected Temperature Distribution under 3 °C warming

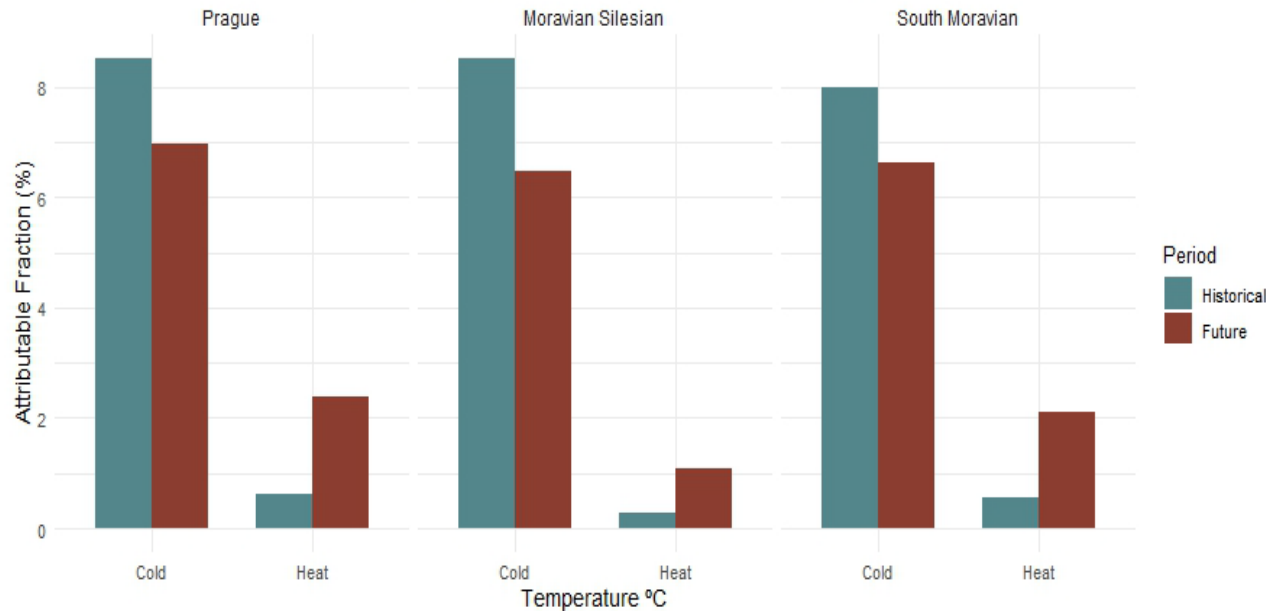


Falak Naz (in prep)

# Attributable Health Risks Across Regions Over the Years

## Attributable Fraction

Attributable Fraction Comparison: Historical (1995-2004) vs Future (2091-2100)



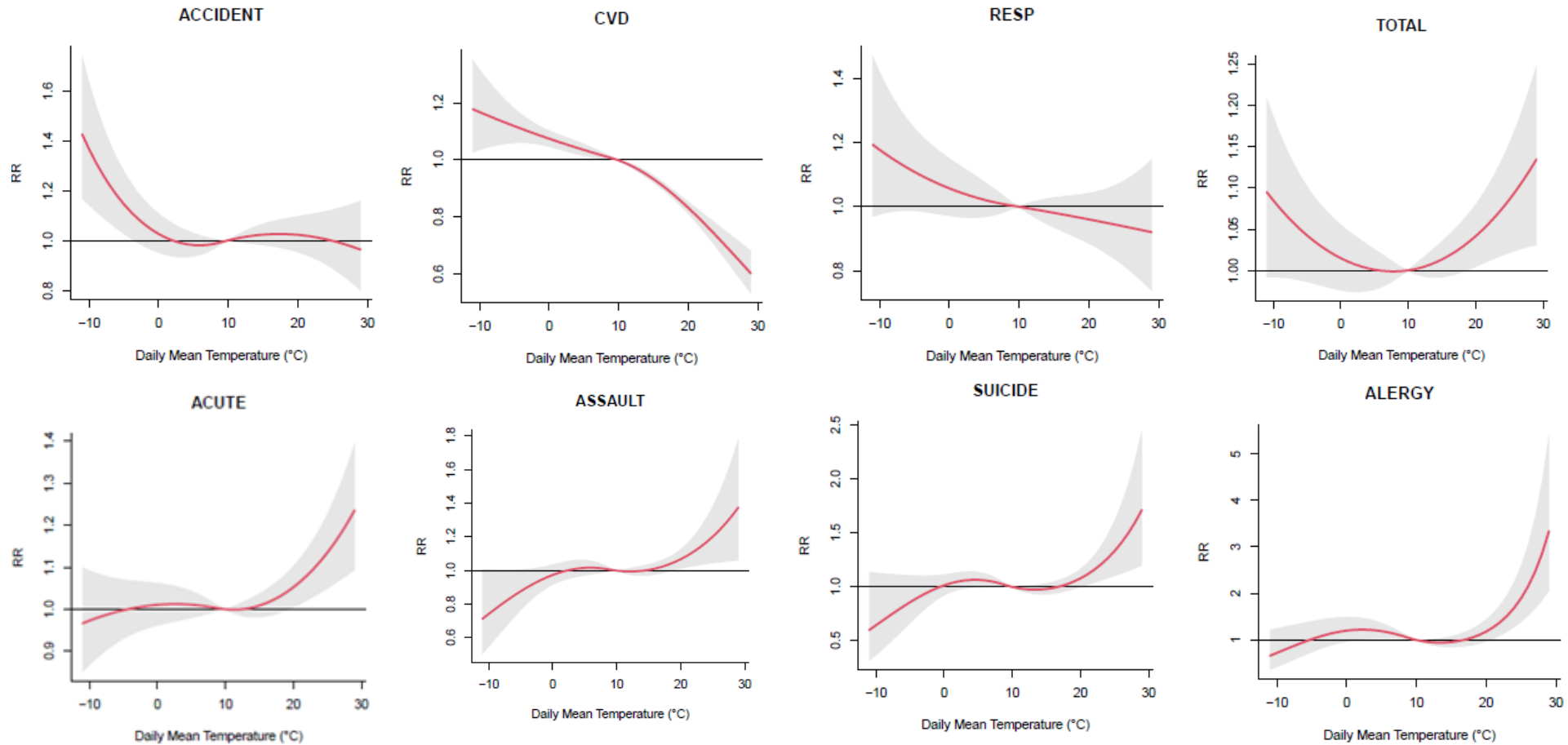
## Attributable Number

Region	Period	Cold	Heat
Prague	1995-2004	13,743	983
	2091-2100	<b>13,234</b>	<b>3853</b>
Moravian Silesian	1995-2004	14,395	497
	2091-2100	<b>12,118</b>	<b>1806</b>
South Moravian	1995-2004	12,132	844
	2091-2100	<b>11,731</b>	<b>3182</b>

+1300 temperature-related deaths per decade in Prague

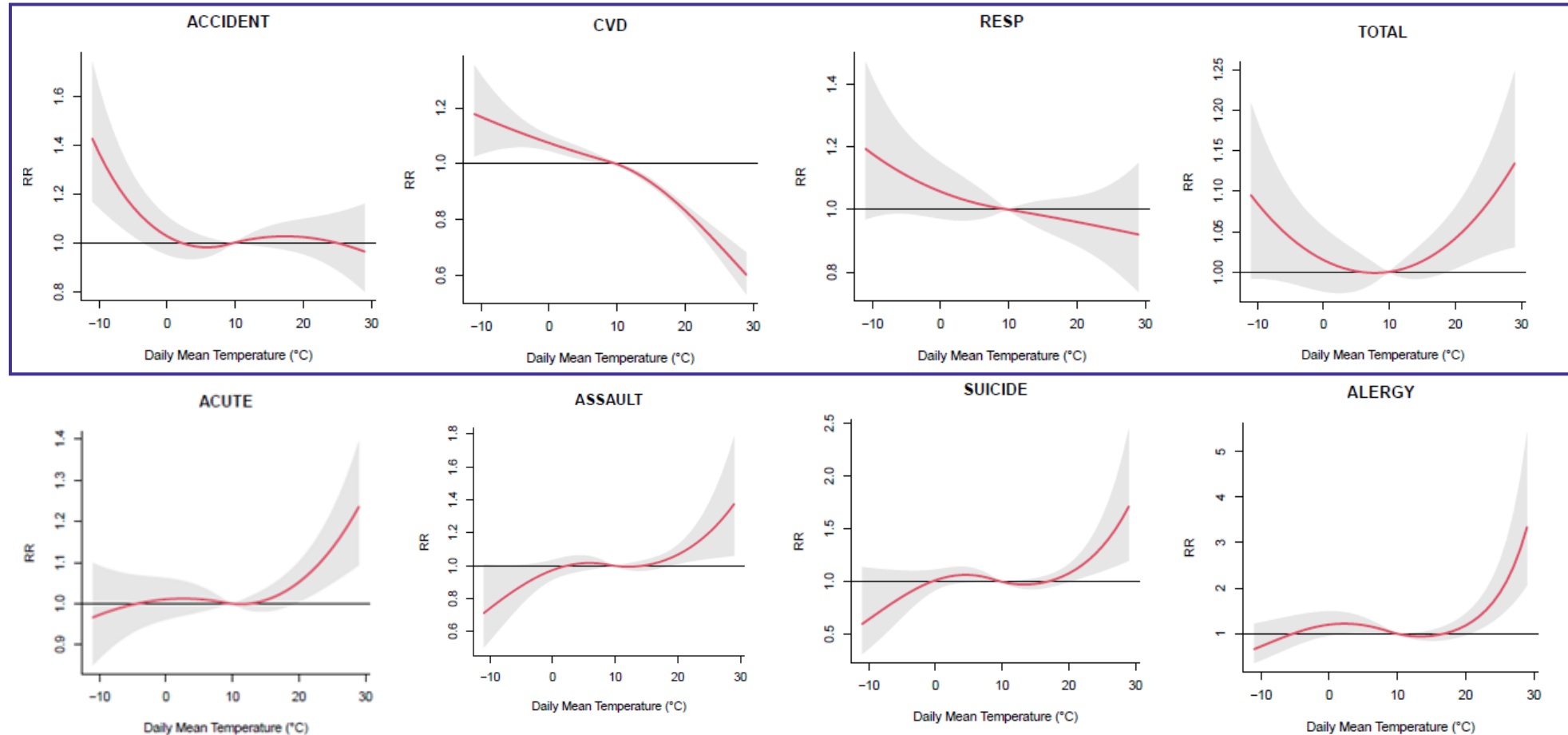
Falak Naz (in prep)

# Relative risks of ambulance outcall: Prague 2014–2020



Tugba Dogan(in prep)

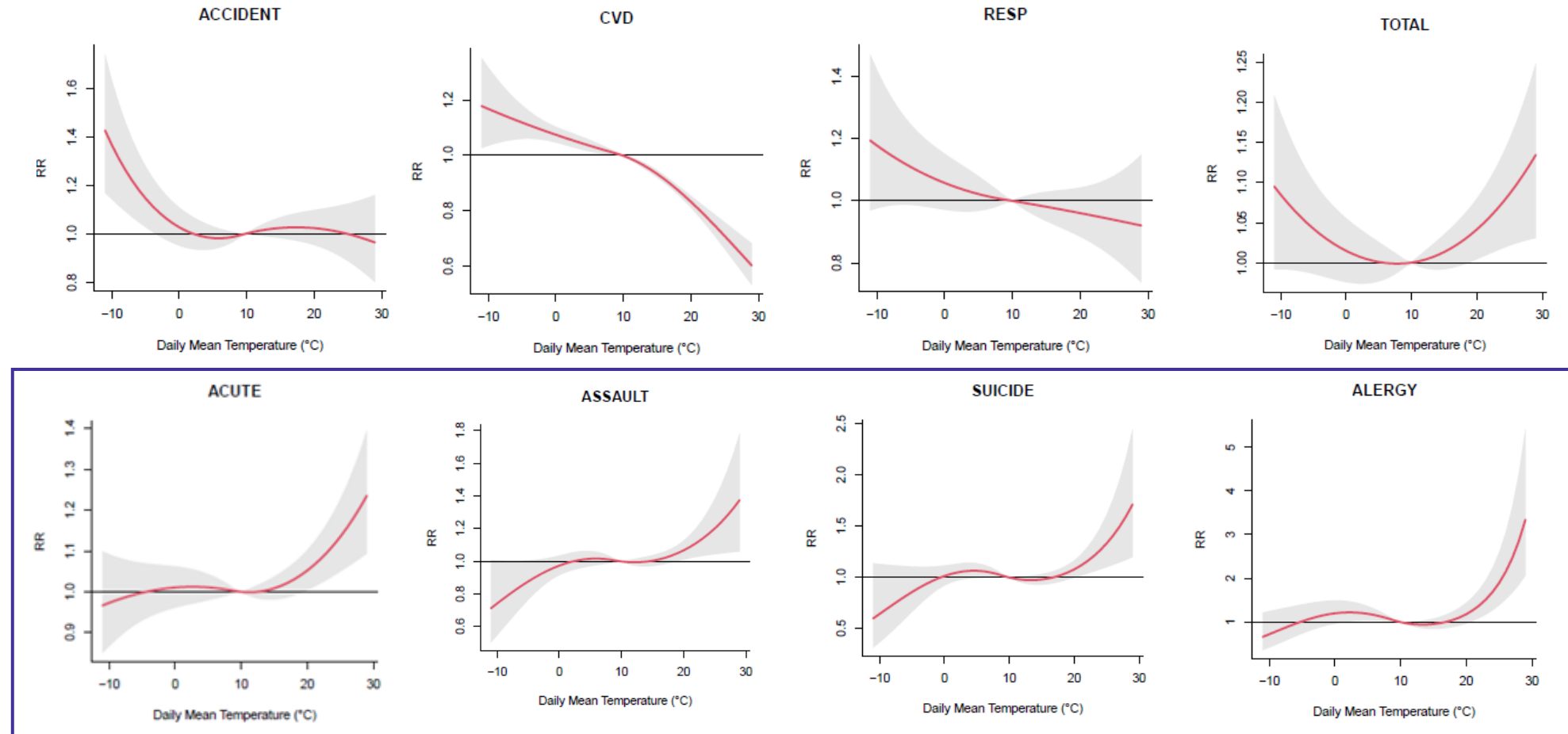
# Relative risks of ambulance outcall: Prague 2014–2020 - COLD



Tugba Dogan(in prep)



# Relative risks of ambulance outcall: Prague 2014–2020 - HEAT



Tugba Dogan(in prep)

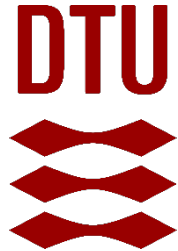
# Ongoing work

- Identify SES factors that affect the observed relationships
- Incorporation of population dynamics into future projections
- Consideration of **adaptation strategies/policies in climate projections**

# Partners



**Meteo  
Romania**



University of East Anglia

**NORWICH  
BUSINESS  
SCHOOL**

**Tyndall°Centre**  
for Climate Change Research



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Conoscenza e  
Innovazione



**WEMC**  
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Meteorology Council



WORLD  
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# Disclaimer

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UK participants in this project are co-funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI).



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UK Research  
and Innovation

## Aktivita I – Socioekonomické aspekty adaptace vůči vlnám veder

- <https://www.mentimeter.com/app/presentation/alj57c1eogzrch7cenwei8i6k8hrhzdb/edit?source=share-modal>

- **Menti.com**

**code: 2344 8804**

