

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Match the adaptation measure to its description:

- WATER RECYCLING (J) TRICKLE IRRIGATION () GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ()
SEA WALL () LEVEE () AMPHIBIOUS HOME () PRECISION AGRICULTURE ()
GREEN WALL / ROOF () ENERGY REFURBISHMENT OF BUILDINGS () CROP DIVERSIFICATION ()
URBAN FARMING () EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS () GREYWATER SYSTEMS ()

- A)** Home that is anchored to the land but designed to rise when the water rises, for example during floods.
- B)** Farming method based on observation, measurement and response to crop variability. Its goal is to optimise production while preserving resources.
- C)** Coastal defence mechanism to protect inhabited areas from the action of tides, waves, or tsunamis.
- D)** Type of micro-irrigation system that has the potential to save water and nutrients by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either from above the soil surface or buried below the surface.
- E)** Elongated natural ridge or artificial wall that regulates water levels. It is usually earthen and often parallel to the course of a river in its floodplain or along low-lying coastlines.
- F)** A partially or completely plant-covered section of a building that includes a growing medium, such as soil, water or a substrate.
- G)** Using the wastewater generated in households or office buildings, except that of toilets, to fill up toilet bowls.
- H)** Diversion of flood waters onto land that can absorb it, which can reduce the impact of later droughts by using the ground as a natural reservoir.
- I)** Improving the energy performance of buildings to reduce energy demand, and make them more resilient to periods of very cold or hot weather.
- J)** Reuse of wastewater to reduce overall water consumption and improve resilience to droughts.
- K)** Farming and gardening in urban environments to increase the presence of vegetation, provide shade, and attract wildlife such as bees.
- L)** Development used to enhance preparedness of decision-makers and citizens, providing alerts about risks and hazards such as floods and heat waves.
- M)** Farms changing the types of food they produce, growing several different crops to make them more resilient to weather events affecting the whole harvest.

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2. Many EU countries and local governments have already prepared adaptation strategies and ‘action plans’ to address the existing impacts of climate change. As different regions face different problems, these plans will have to be tailored to fit individual situations.

Think about your own region and try to come up with a mini-adaptation plan for it. Consider the following:

- What climate change impacts are your region facing?
- What needs to be protected from these impacts? For example, farming regions will need to protect their crops, and coastal regions will need to protect their low-lying areas. Every region will need to protect its residents and its biodiversity.
- Are there any interesting adaptation measures that you know of? Can they be applied in your region?
- Look at the map of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (<https://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/our-cities/>) and see if you can find what is going on near where you live!



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