

The high percentage of urban and built-up land cover in Bucuresti, at 85.63%, is a significant contributor to the urban heat island effect. To address this issue, several solutions can be considered, both for the administrative council and citizens:

1. Increase Green Spaces: The administrative council can focus on increasing the number of parks, green roofs, and urban forests within the city. This can help reduce the heat island effect by providing more natural cooling through evapotranspiration and shading. Additionally, citizens can be encouraged to plant more trees and greenery in their own properties to contribute to this effort.

2. Cool Roofs and Pavements: The administrative council can implement policies that promote the use of cool roofs and pavements, which have higher solar reflectance and lower heat absorption. This can help reduce surface temperatures and overall heat retention in urban areas. Citizens and businesses can be incentivized to adopt cool roofing and pavement practices through subsidies or tax benefits.

3. Sustainable Urban Design: The administrative council can promote sustainable urban design practices that prioritize natural ventilation, shade provision, and permeable surfaces. This can include incorporating more green infrastructure, such as green walls and vegetated swales, into urban planning and development projects. Citizens can also be educated about the benefits