2.8. Aboveground tree biomass

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

Author/s and affiliations: Gerardo Caroppi[1,2], Carlo Gerundo[2], Francesco Pugliese[2], Maurizio Giugni[2], Marialuce Stanganelli[2], Farrokh Nadim[3], Amy Oen[3]

[1] *Aalto University, Department of Built Environment, Espoo, Finland (gerardo.caroppi@aalto.fi)*
[2] *University of Naples Federico II (UNINA), Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, Naples, Italy*
[3] *Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), Oslo, Norway*

Aboveground Tree Biomass	Climate Resilience
Description and justification	Indicators of Aboveground *C* Cycle sub-criterion will assess the forest carbon storage and sequestration.
Definition	One of seven key agriculture, forestry, and land-use carbon pools. It includes trees defined as generally 5 cm or greater diameter at breast height (4.3 feet above ground). (Finance and Carbon Markets Lexicon prepared by the Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) Program and Tetra Tech ARD and reviewed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
Strengths and weaknesses	
Measurement procedure and tool	Survey/GIS
Scale of measurement	ton/ha
Data source	
Required data	
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	
Level of expertise required	High
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	13
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	

2.9. Human Comfort

2.9.1 Universal Thermal Climate Index (UTCI)

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

Author/s and affiliations: Laura Wendling[1], Ville Rinta-Hiiro[1], Maria Dubovik[1], Arto Laikari[1], Johannes Jermakka[1], Zarrin Fatima[1], Malin zu-Castell Rüdenhausen[1], Ana Ascenso[2], Silvia Coelho[2], Ana Isabel Miranda[2], Peter Roebeling[2], Ricardo Martins[2], Rita Mendonça[2]

[1] *VTT Technical Research Centre Ltd, P.O. Box 1000 FI-02044 VTT, Finland*

[2] *CESAM – Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal*

Universal Thermal Climate Index (UTCI)	Climate Resilience Natural and Climate Hazards Health and Wellbeing
Description and justification	UTCI index represents air temperature of the reference condition with the same physiological response as the actual condition. The UTCI provides a one-dimensional value that reflects the human physiological reaction to the multi-dimensional outdoor thermal environment (Bröde et al., 2012). It can predict both whole body thermal effects (hypothermia and hyperthermia; heat and cold discomfort), and local effects (facial, hands and feet cooling and frostbite). Applications of the UTCI include weather forecasts, bioclimatological assessments, bioclimatic mapping, urban design, engineering of outdoor spaces, outdoor recreation, epidemiology and climate impact research.
Definition	The UTCI is the air temperature that would produce under reference conditions the same thermal strain as the actual thermal environment. In other words, the UTCI is the reference environmental temperature causing strain.
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Mathematical expression of a person's thermal comfort in the outdoors + The output is expressed in easily understandable temperature units, e.g., °C - Less reliable in areas with low wind speed - Requires a great deal of data for evaluation