

Urban Planning for Climate Change

FIG Working Group 8.1

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Rome
May 9, 2012

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 - 3.3 Urban Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
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INTRODUCTION

'Cities are part of the climate change problem, but they are also a key part of the solution'

(Kamal-Chaui and Robert 2009:3)

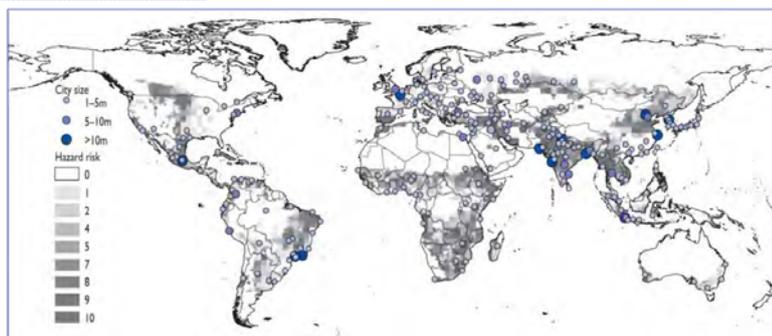


Figure: Cities in relation to current climate-related hazards (UN-HABITAT 2011: 24)

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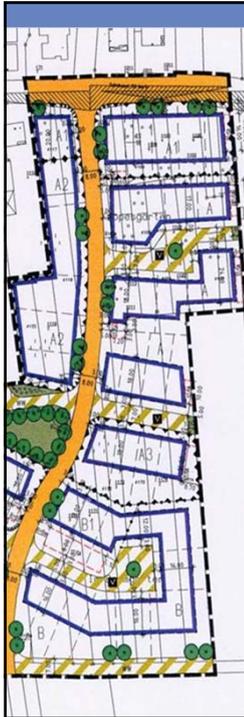
URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Urban population will rise from 52% (2011) to 67% in 2050
- Increasing number of megacities (mainly in Asia and Africa)
- According to high population densities in megacities, concentration of (weak) urban infrastructure and industries will rise
- Urban areas are likely to suffer from unpredictable weather events like hurricanes or heavy rainstorms as impacts of climate change

Increase of cities' vulnerability to severe impacts of climate change

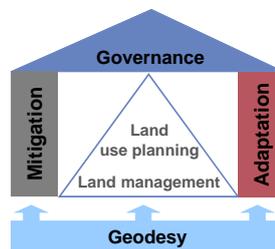


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CONTRIBUTION OF THE SURVEYING PROFESSION

- Need for cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary cooperation to develop safe and secure urban environments
- Surveying profession as bridge builder in managing and fighting climate change
- Interdisciplinary tasks of land management and land use planning as basis for climate change strategies



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MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation: Action to decrease the potential effects of climate change.

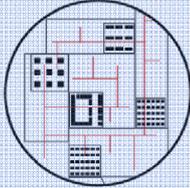
- Four types of mitigation tasks in urban planning (German Institute of Urban Affairs)
- Analysis exemplified on the two fields *Energy* and *Settlement development* as game changers for sustainable urban planning:



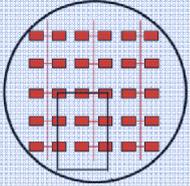
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MITIGATION STRATEGIES

City



District



1. Extent and allocation of settlement development

Complex, concerted actions and strategies are needed despite of single measures.

- Compact, energy-efficient and mixed use settlement structure
- Reduced demands for traffic and structure

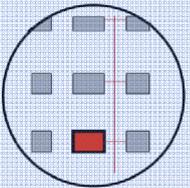
2. New housing areas

Measures for mitigation offered in terms of construction, e.g. distance between and orientation of buildings etc.

→ **Compact settlement to reduce land and energy consumption**

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Building



3. Renovation of energy systems

Existing housing stocks as an important elements of climate proof urban planning, e.g.

- Isolation of walls, roofs, ceilings
- Construction of ventilations systems
- ...

4. Planning of renewable energy systems

Need for respective planning and legal conditions for supply and effective use of energy systems.



ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

■ Definition: Adaptation (IPCC, 2007):

'all actions to reduce the vulnerability of a system, population group or an individual household to the adverse impact of anticipated climate change'

Examples for possible adaptation measures:



Bob McKerron

Making constructions more resistant against climate impacts



Canadian Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources 2011

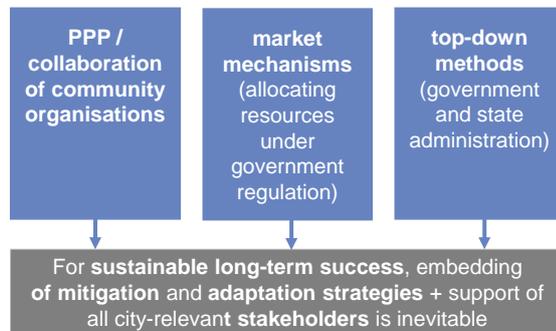
Developing climate change adaptation maps at the national, regional and local level



CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

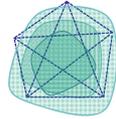
■ Generally governance is defined as *'the exercise of political authority and the use of institutional resources to manage societies problems and affairs'*

→ translated into effective and sustainable mitigation and adaptation governance :



CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

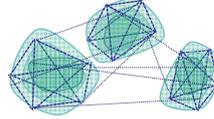
Inner City Networks



Networks for involving stakeholders from the private, public and commercial sector into climate policy governance

- Multi-directional communication and information exchange
- Coordination among stakeholders

Inter-Municipal Networks



Climate change impacts don't follow administrative boundaries:

Networks for coordinating action:

- Coordination among municipalities
- Inter-municipal collaborative frameworks
- Technical infrastructure cross boundaries

Cooperation between different administrative levels, types of organisations and disciplines as critical factor in fighting climate change.

CHALLENGES FOR URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES

- Measures often developed outside integrated urban planning framework
- Some key challenges (e.g. urban sprawl) are still not addressed
- Lack of appropriate institutions/authorities
- Lack of funding or central support of regional government
- Insufficient expertise among parties in charge

Systematical evaluation of urban climate policy is indispensable !



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- In connection with climate change strategies, sustainable long-term urban planning is needed!

Essential measures for further action:

Identification of climate-proof areas and alternative sites, more suitable for urban development

Controlling the type of land use

Renovation of urban energy and transportation systems

Engineering measures and construction of climate-proof infrastructure



CALL FOR CASE STUDIES

Surveyor's response to climate change:

- Supporting to build climate-proof infrastructure
- Increasing political relations both at national and international level
- Facilitating economic, social and environmental sustainability

FIG and especially Commission 8 invites critical research papers and best practice projects that investigate the relationship between urbanisation and climate change:

How can urban planning and land management respond to the challenge of urbanisation and climate change?



Thank you very much for your attention!

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