

PLANNING FOR URBAN CLIMATE RESILIENCE-CASE STUDY FROM A CITY IN INDIA

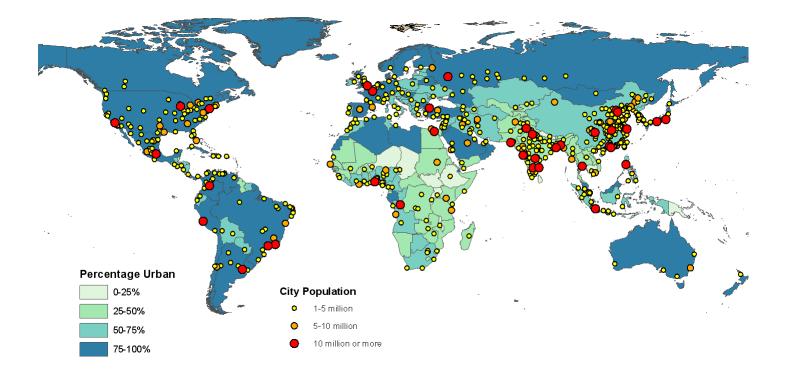
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More and more people would live in urban areas

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By 2030 nearly 60 percent of the global population is projected to be urban with the developing world housing nearly 80% of this population.



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York 2012

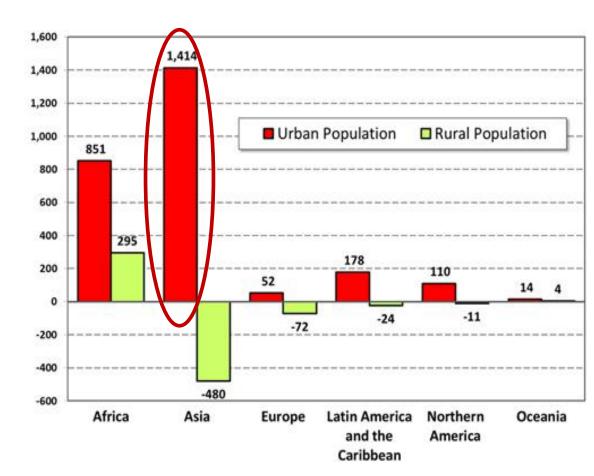


By 2030, more than 55% of the population of Asia will be urban.

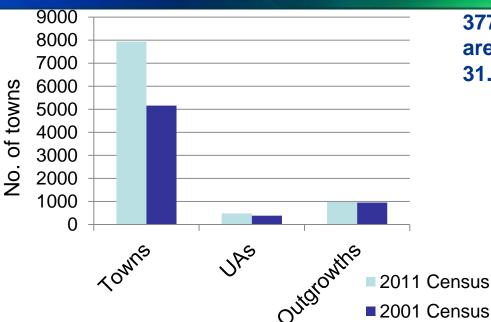
Source: ADB Competitive Cities in the 21st Century

Over 90 per cent of urban growth is occurring in developing countries, which add an estimated 70 million new urban residents each year.

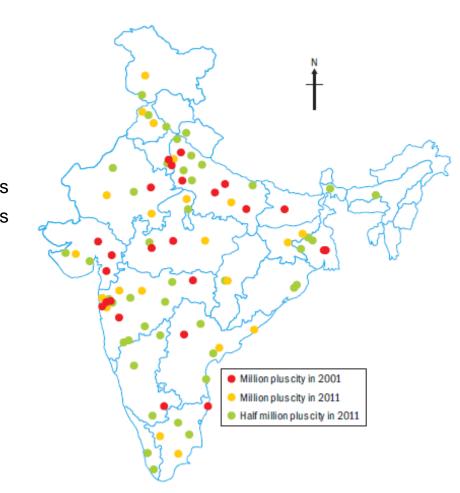
By 2030 all developing regions, including Asia and Africa, will have more people living in urban than rural areas.



Urbanization In India



377 million persons live in the urbanareas of the country, constituting31.16% of total population



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As per Census 2011,For the first time since independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas

53 Million Plus UAs/Cities housing cities(42.6% of the urban population of India)

Source: Census of India, 2011 UAs: Urban Agglomerations

Urbanization and climate change

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The effects of urbanization and climate change are converging in ways that seriously threaten the world's environmental, economic and social stability.

The dynamics of urban centers closely linked to geography, climate and location of the city

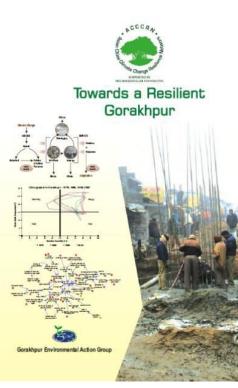
The poor would be disproportionately impacted by the impacts of climate change on urban areas. Plans in time of waterlogging



Resilience planning

London, New York, Cape Town, Gorakhpur, Surat and Indore.....

Need to scale up these interventions Learn from each other Mainstream policies



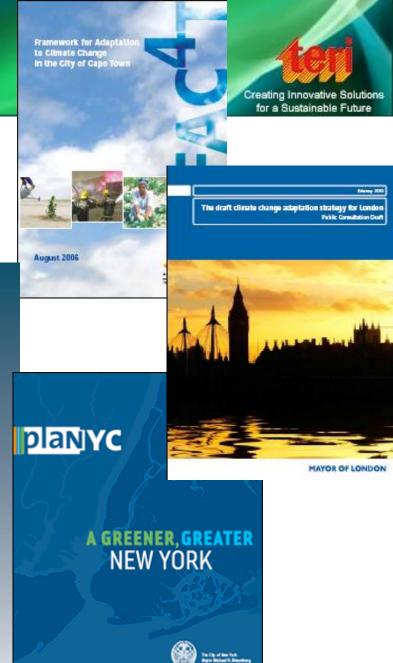
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Urban Areas A case of Gorakhpur City

> SYNTHESIS REPORT August 2012









Key steps





- 1. Understanding risks and vulnerabilities
- 2. Planning for resilience
- 3. Steering governance processes, regulations and institutions for long term benefits
- 4. Locating finance
- 5. Involving community throughout



Actions at all levels

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International community



National Governments



Local Governments

Access to information, finance and support for cities

Planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies Putting together mechanisms and processes/institutions and regulations to support Incentives for climate proofing and brining in energy efficiency and use of clean energy Encourage appropriate climate responses Develop partnerships with non government actors

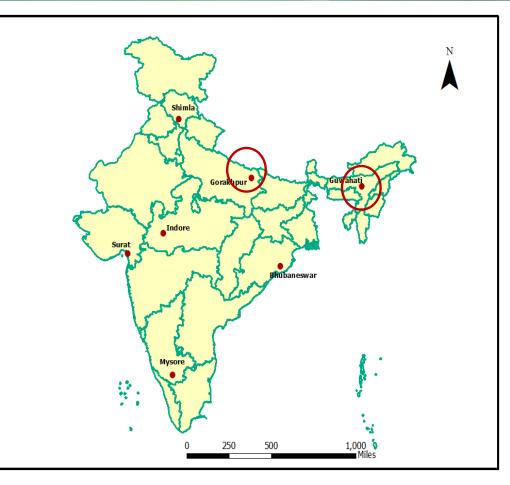
Understand and assess vulnerability of the city and its components to climate impacts Relate climate responses to the future vision of the city Community participation, inclusive participatory processes Engagement with non government actors at city level

About the Project

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Part of the Rockefeller Foundation's Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network(ACCCRN)



Study cities: Gorakhpur (UP) and Guwahati (Assam), INDIA

Broad Methodological Framework

Work in two cities ACCCRN city Gorakhpur Institutional analysis and Review Byelaws/Legislations/ Policies as against resilience plan

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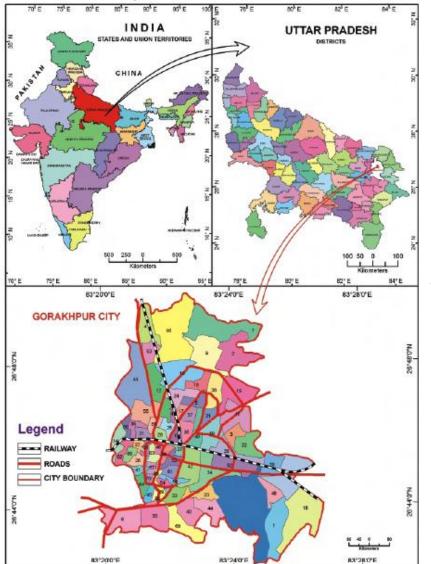
Detailed Recommendation to cities

- Changes in existing laws and policies
- New policies where required

Broad suggestions to State and National level

About Gorakhpur





Medium sized city in the State of Uttar Pradesh

Population -692,519 (UA area, 2011)

Location- 26° 45' N and 83° 24' E

Height- 80m above sea level

Set in the foothills of the Himalayas, in the 'terai' region at the convergence of Rapti and Rohin rivers

Gorakhpur





Gorakhpur: Encephalitis death toll rises

Shreya Dhoundial, CNN-IBN

Published on Oct 04, 2012 at 23:33

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Gorakhpur: The official toll of encephalitis deaths in Uttar Pradesh in 2012 has gone up to 400. However, if we factor in deaths that haven't been reported, the figure will touch around 1000. The National Child Rights panel has finally taken note after CNN-IBN highlighted encephalitis deaths. But why is the government a mute spectator as children continue to die?

CNN-IBN had met a five-year-old boy fighting for his life at the BRD Medical College in Gorakhpur who was admitted with symptoms of acute encephalitis. Later, CNN-IBN found out that the child, Ankit, succumbed to his illness.

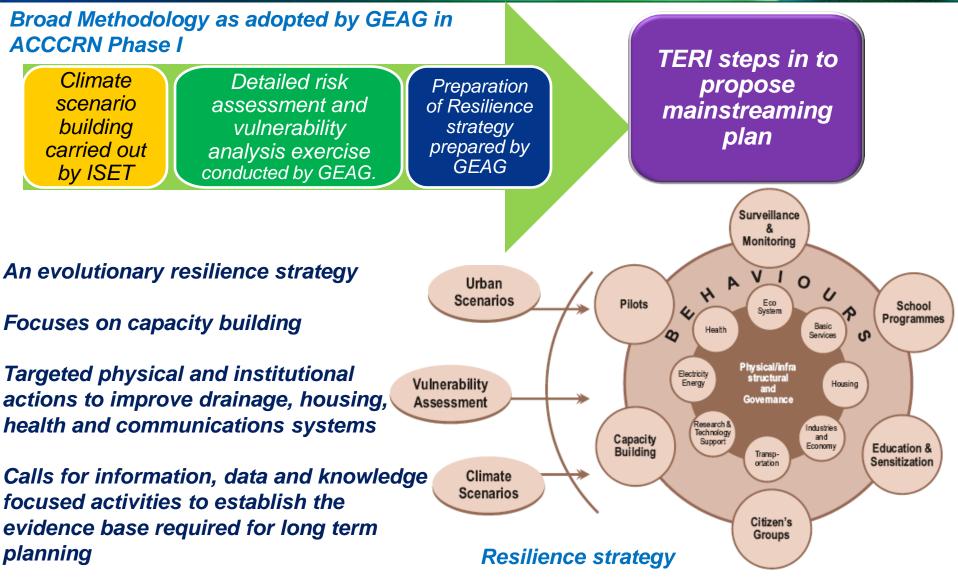






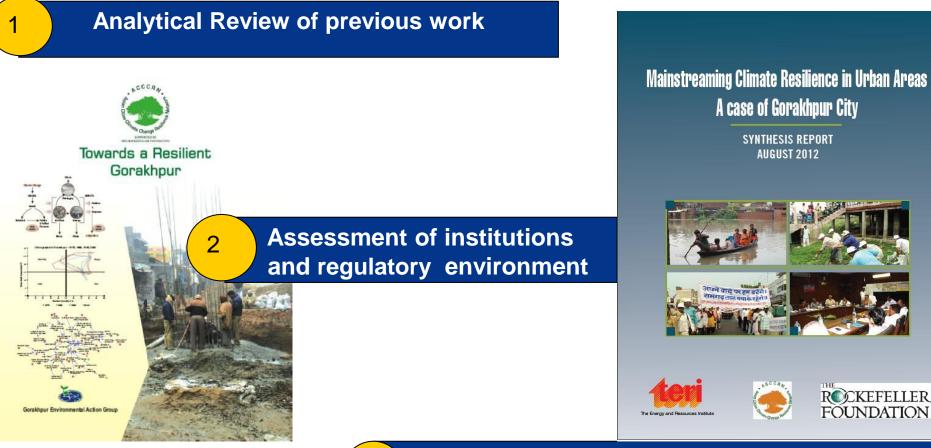
Gorakhpur Resilience Strategy

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TERI's Intervention-The Process-

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Suggested Action plan to help implement and mainstream resilience strategy

TERI's Intervention-Resilience Mainstreaming Plan



Sectoral mainstreaming actions-regulations & institutions

Housing and urban planning **Basic services** Eco system conservation Flood management Health

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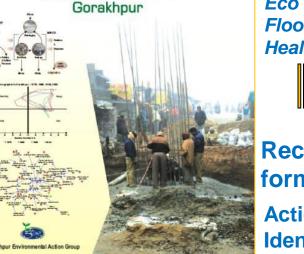
SYNTHESIS REPORT **AUGUST 2012**











Towards a Resilient

Recommendations in the form of

Action plans for implementation Identified institutions and regulations to mainstream Identification of gaps(institutional and regulatory) **Recommendations to address gaps Outlines of broader issues**

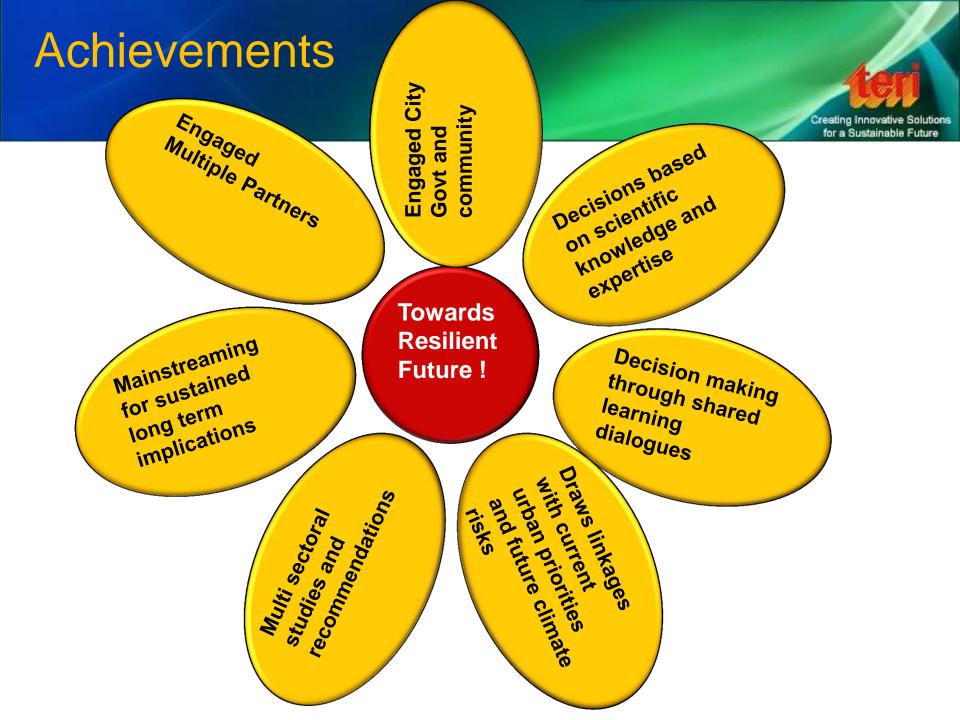
http://www.acccrn.org/sites/default/files/documents/Gorakhpur%20report_Synthesis.pdf

Final Outcomes



- The city has a climate resilience strategy
- On its way to mainstream resilience and adaptation options
- Is implementing pilot adaptation
 projects on ground
- Learning and sharing outcomes from the initiative







Thank You !!

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