

# Cities and Climate Change Adaptation: Experiences from the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)

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# The Challenge: Cities, Climate Change, and Poverty

- More people live in **cities** than ever before, and within a decade
  - More than 500 cities will have populations exceeding one million
  - 7 cities in developing countries will have more than 20 million inhabitants.
  - South east Asia is where urbanisation is occurring most rapidly
- **Urban areas** are where the highest density of people and therefore where hazards have the highest impacts
- Most Asian cities are **coastal/ riverine** – exposed to sea level rise, typhoons, flooding, food and water security
- **Poor & vulnerable** people have the fewest resources to prepare and plan for the impacts, and the lowest capacity to respond.



# 10 Cities, 10 different urban climate challenges

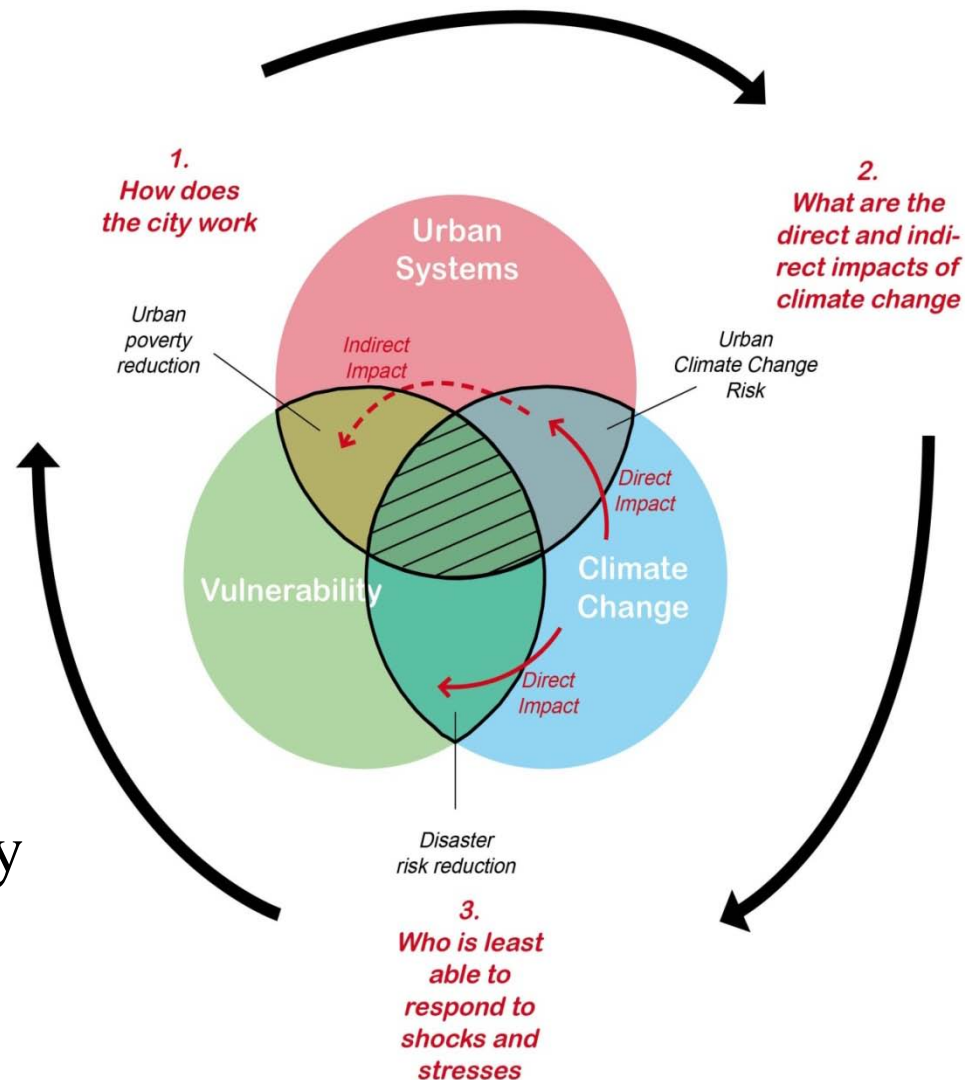


ACCCRN

# **TOOLS AND APPROACHES**

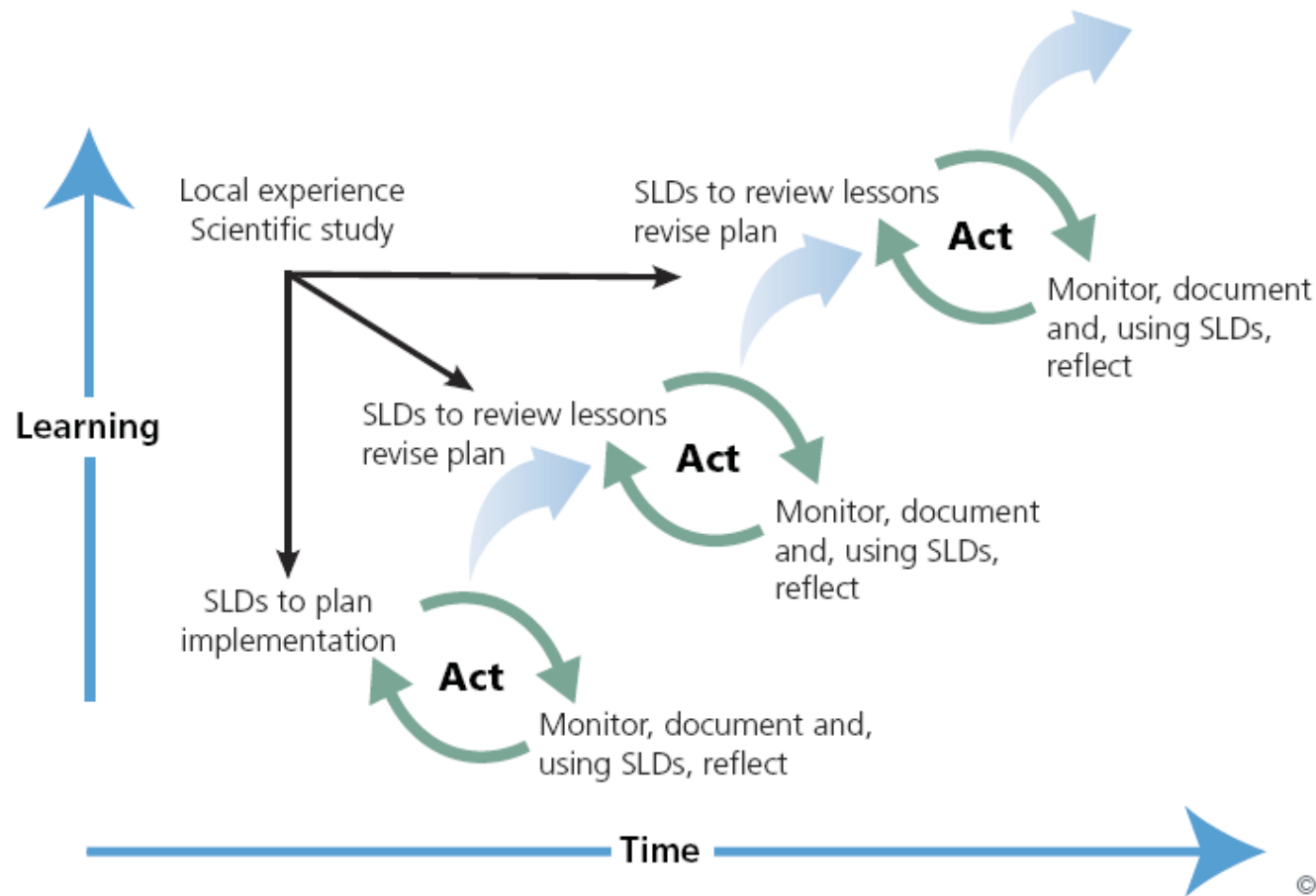
# Building urban climate change resilience

- What are the projected **Climate Change** trends?
- Who are the most **vulnerable**?
- How does the city **function**?
- Need to consider **all 3** components to effectively build urban resilience



# The Shared Learning Dialogue process

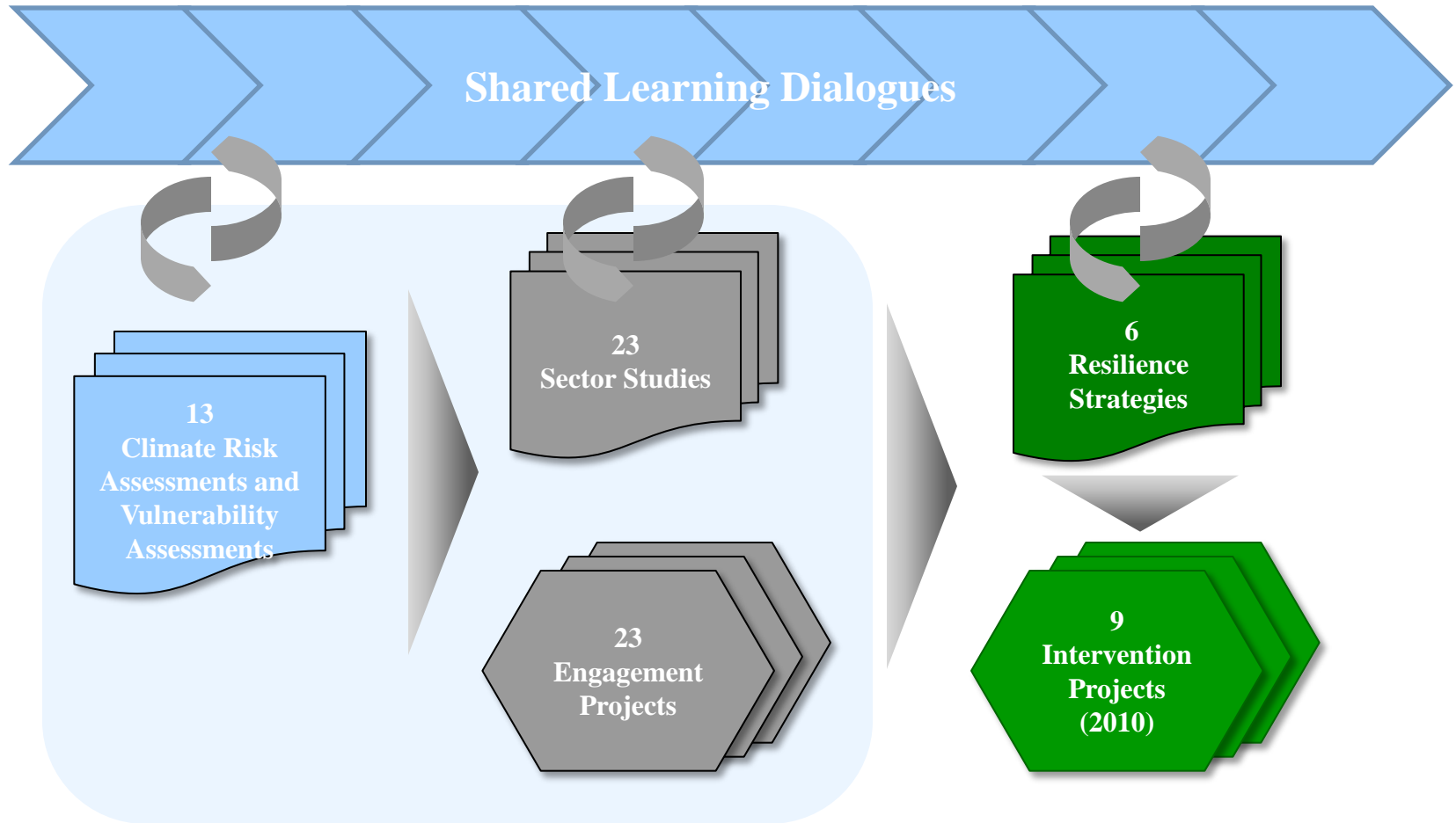
## The Shared Learning Dialogue Process



Adapted from Lewin 1946: "Action research and minority problems"

# Studies, Strategies and projects

## ACCCRN Phase 2 City-Level Processes (2009-2010)



ACCCRN  
**LESSONS**



# Lesson 1: Integrating climate and urban development planning is difficult but crucial

- Gorakhpur:
  - Ward Level Micro Resilience Planning
- Quy Nhon:
  - Assessing impacts of alternative flood and inundation scenarios on the urban development plan
- Da Nang
  - Hydrological Modeling for urban planning



# Lesson 2: Shared Learning breaks down barriers between sectors and types of stakeholders

- Hat Yai:
  - Working group consists of multi-sector stakeholders, Chaired by Director of Chamber of Commerce
- Chiang Rai:
  - Sector study on health impact of climate change led by research institute and social welfare department and NGO
  - Sector study on agricultural tourism



# Lesson 3: Resilience actions need to be contextualised in terms of ‘Now’ issues

- Indore projects:
  - Water supply source diversification and quality monitoring
- Indonesia projects:
  - Socio-economic case for Rainwater harvesting
  - Solid Waste Management Plan

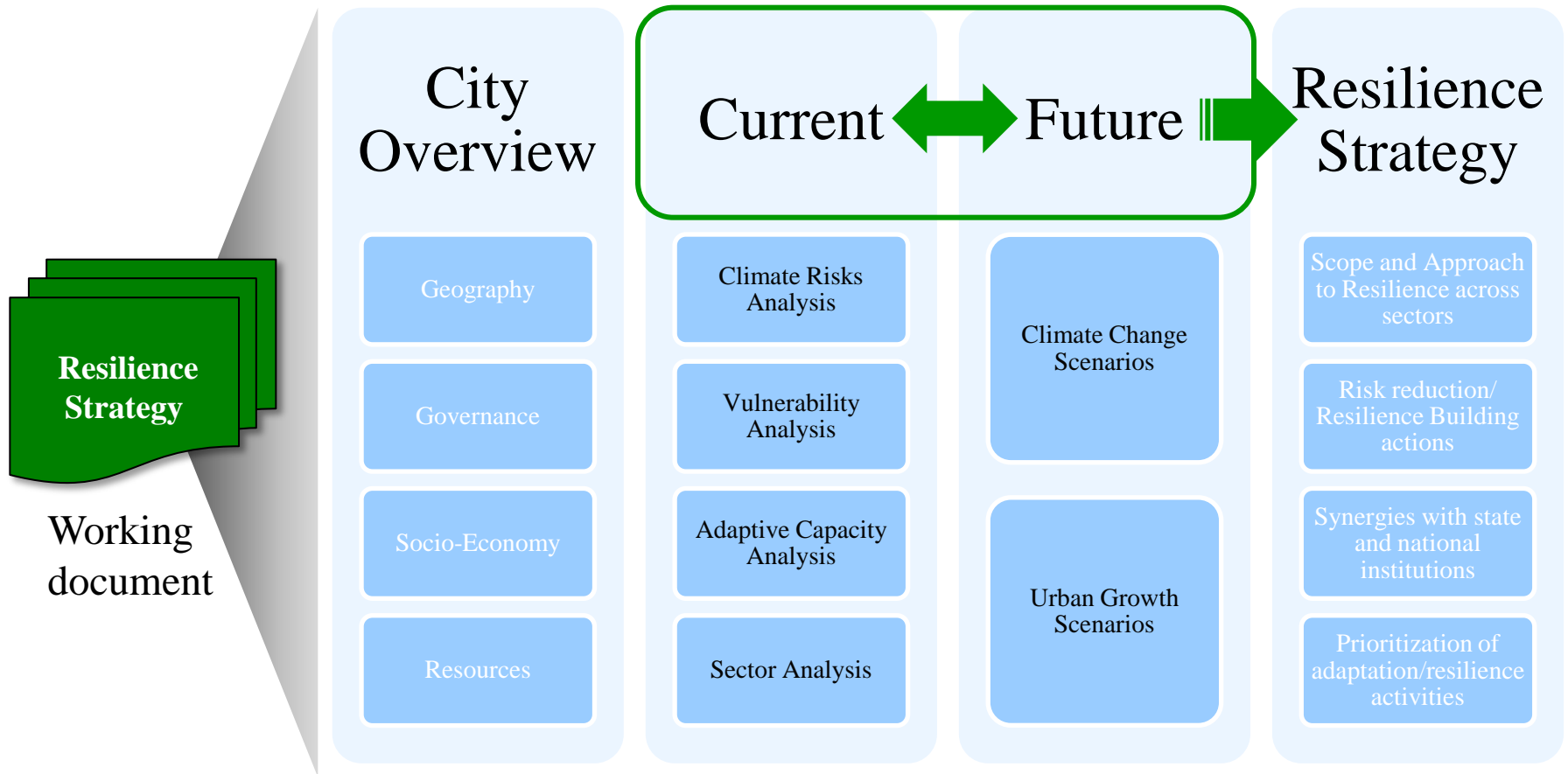


# Lesson 4: Capacity and Institutions are important foundations for infrastructure

- Vietnam Cities:
  - City Climate Resilience Coordination Offices
- Resilience Strategies:
  - Provide a strong basis for decision making



# Lesson 5: Resilience strategies integrate multi-dimension analyses and incorporate local decision making timeframe



# Lesson 6: Effective resilience planning requires more than just Government

- Indore and Gorakhpur
  - Strong NGO sector
- Surat and Hat Yai
  - Strong private sector



# Where to next?

- Over the next 3 years ACCCRN will:
  - Fund and implement projects in 10 cities
  - Continue resilience planning and building links to local planning, policy and infrastructure decisions
  - Work to introduce other donors to the projects and processes generated by ACCCRN
  - Synthesise practical lessons for the benefit of cities, practitioners and global policy

# Thank you...



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