



1st UN-Habitat Assembly
SIDE EVENT
27th May 2019 13:15-14:45
Classroom 2
Nairobi, KENYA

PLANNERS 4 CLIMATE ACTION

UN  **HABITAT**
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Christine Auclair, Climate Change Planning Unit
Urban Planning and Design Branch

1. Opening

Shipra Narang-Suri (*Coordinator, Urban Planning & Design Branch, UN-Habitat*)

2. Planners for Climate Action: a global positioning of planners towards climate action

Didier Vancutsem (*Secretary General, ISOCARP*)

3. Research and planning education for climate action

Bruce Stiftel (*Professor Emeritus, GPEAN*), Elizabeth Hamin (*Professor of Regional Planning, University of Massachusetts Amherst*)

4. Urban and Regional Planning Practice: Local needs for a Global Response

Xavier Crepin (*Secretary General, Association de Professionels Villes en Developpement*), Azime Tezer (*Professor of Urban & Regional Planning, Association of Planning Schools of Turkey*), Jeffrey Soule (*APA, Director of Outreach and International*)

5. Debate

6. Conclusion

Christine Auclair (*Climate Change Planning Officer, Urban Planning & Design Branch, UN-Habitat*)

1. OPENING

Shipra Narang-Suri

(Coordinator, Urban Planning & Design Branch, UN-Habitat)

2. Planners for Climate Action

Didier Vancutsem

(Secretary General, ISOCARP)

About

- Planners for Climate Action is a cooperative initiative born at the 23rd Conference of Parties (COP-23, Bonn 2017) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- P4CA is placed under the UNFCCC's Marrakesh Partnership of non-State actors for Global Climate Action. It is registered under the NAZCA (Non-State Actors Zone for Climate Action) Platform.



Catalyze and accelerate climate action through responsible and transformative urban and regional planning practice, education and research.

- 1. PRACTICE:** Integrate climate change in the professional practices of all planners and their institutions through integrated approaches that reduce emissions, and prepare human settlements to adapt to climate change.

2. CAPACITY-BUILDING: Build the capacity of all planners by ensuring that all graduate-level urban/regional planning curricula prepare planners to be effective climate change professionals.

- 3. RESEARCH:** Support and commission research that can strengthen knowledge at the intersection of planning practices and climate change.

P4CA Timeline

P4CA



Website Launch – 25th February 2019



Head to
www.planners4climate.org



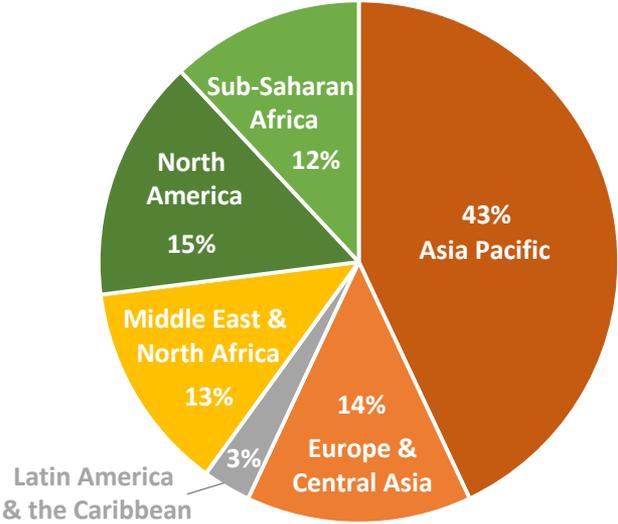
Our Member Organizations

16 Members

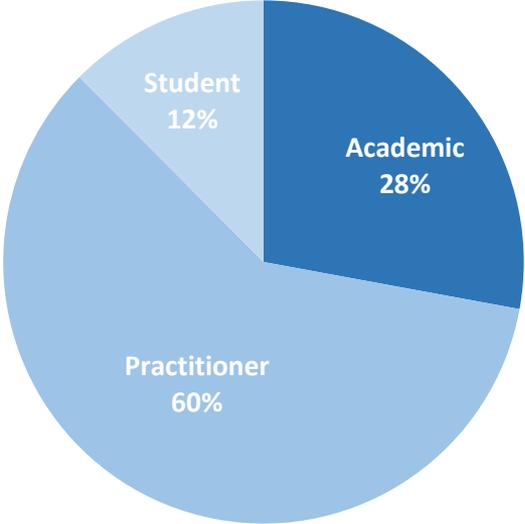
- 9 original members
- 7 have joined since the website launch



106 affiliates joined in the last 3 months!



AFFILIATES BY REGION



AFFILIATES BY STATUS

Our Activities

P4CA



**GLOBAL CALL
TO URBAN PLANNERS**

Are you engaged in urban and regional planning for climate action through education, practice or research?

...
Share with us your projects or initiatives and 'best practice'

go to
[www.planners4climate.org/
state-of-the-profession](http://www.planners4climate.org/state-of-the-profession)
to find out more

 •  

INITIATIVE MAPPING



**GLOBAL CALL
TO UNIVERSITIES**

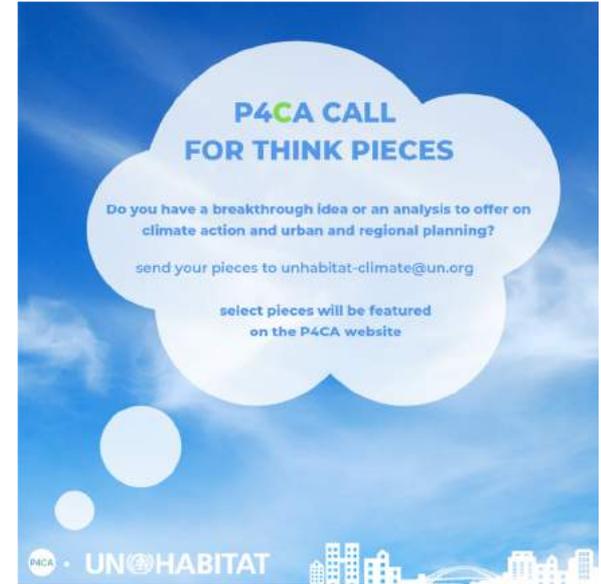
How do you address climate change in urban planning?
...
Preparing future planners to the challenges of climate change, all urban planning curricula should become climate-proof.

Share your course manuals through the UN-Habitat UNI Partnership and Planners for Climate Action.

DEADLINE 30th APRIL

 •  •  

SYLLABI REPOSITORY



**P4CA CALL
FOR THINK PIECES**

Do you have a breakthrough idea or an analysis to offer on climate action and urban and regional planning?

send your pieces to unhabitat-climate@un.org

select pieces will be featured on the P4CA website

 •  

THINK PIECES



INITIATIVE MAPPING

34 entries in 2 months – Some examples:

- **Our Coast - Creating a Resilient Coastal Community in Nelson, New Zealand, Nelson City Council**

Aim: To identify and manage risks arising from climate change and coastal hazards in Nelson together with the community.

- **Atkins City Simulator Tool for Measuring Resilience, Atkins North America**

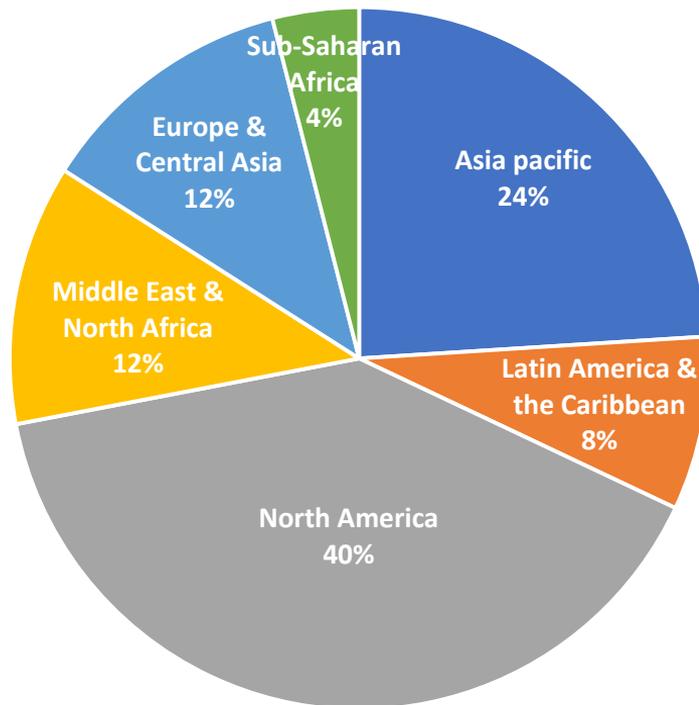
Aim: To use a discipline integration tool with open source data to downscale climate forecasts along with growth information and transportation assets to identify vulnerabilities from future climate risk like flooding and extreme heat. This information will inform the transportation planning process.

Syllabi Repository – First Call Results

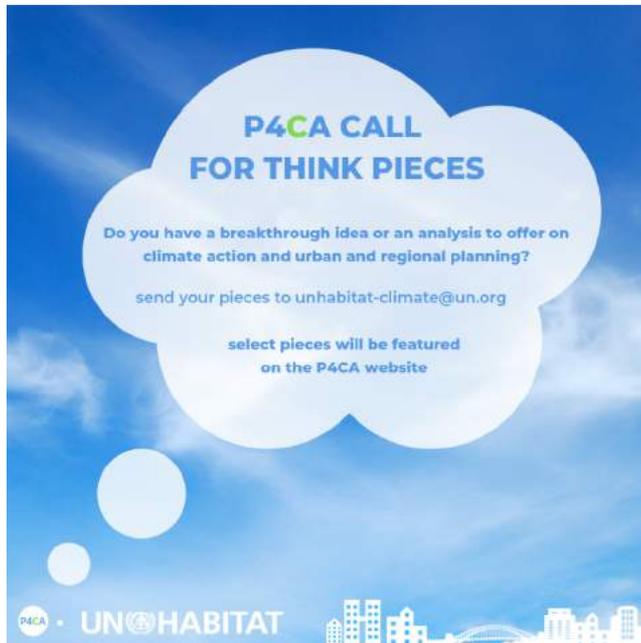


SYLLABI REPOSITORY

The first call collected 26 Courses!



Current total of 5 Think-Pieces:



1. Urbanization and Sustainable Development: Proposal for a Strategy for the Development and Sustainable Development of the Yaounde vii Borough Community, *Jieutsa Nkuidje Leandry Junior*
2. Our Home IS burning: Extinguish the flames or add oil to it, it's completely our choice!, *Mahak Agrawal*
3. Analyzing of Community Resilience to Flash Flood Hazards, *Noha Roshdy*
4. Living and Sustainable Egyptian Shorelines: A tool to mitigate natural hazards and sea-level rise, *Rasha Sayed*
5. A New Human Settlement Theory, *Steven Liaros*

**WE ARE:
PLANNERS FOR
CLIMATE ACTION**



P4CA

JOIN US!

**To accelerate climate action
together through responsible
and transformative urban and
regional planning practice,
education and research.**

www.planners4climate.org

3. Research & Planning Education

Bruce Stiftel

(Professor Emeritus, Global Planning Education Association Network)



Planning Education for Climate Action



AAPS **ALEUP**



ACUPP

Education for Planning Climate Action

- Degree education and in-service training
 - Undergraduate and Post-Graduate
- Planners and Other Professions
- Professional, Stakeholders, and Elected Officials
- Mitigation and Adaptation
- Theory, Methods, Applications



Climate
Action
Planning

=

Good
City
Planning

To meet these goals, we are
taking action across sectors:



**NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT**



WATER



ENERGY



**TRANSPORTATION
& LAND USE**



**WASTE &
CONSUMPTION**



**PUBLIC HEALTH
& SAFETY**



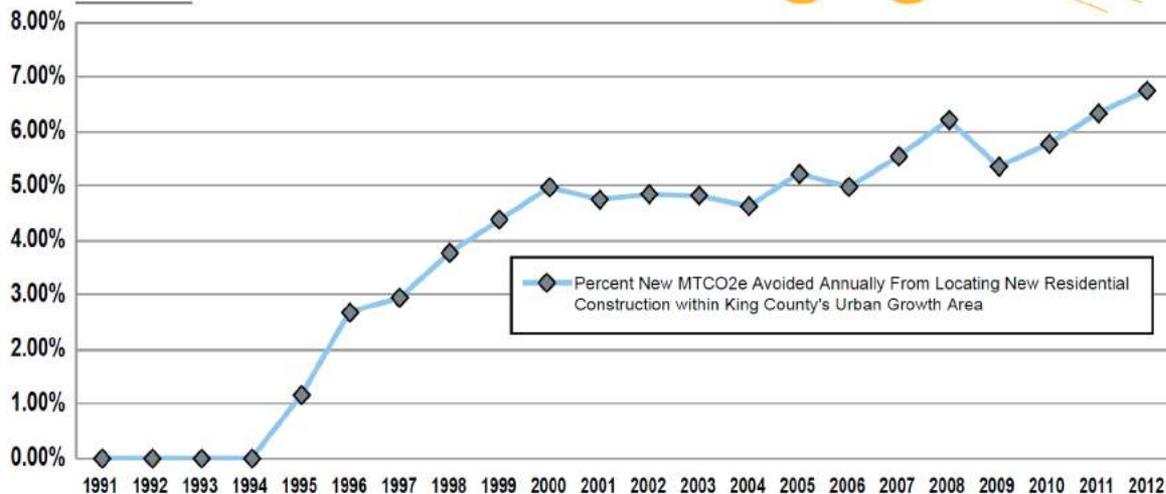
**PROSPERITY &
RECREATION**

NEW GHG EMISSIONS AVOIDED ASSOCIATED WITH THE GMA

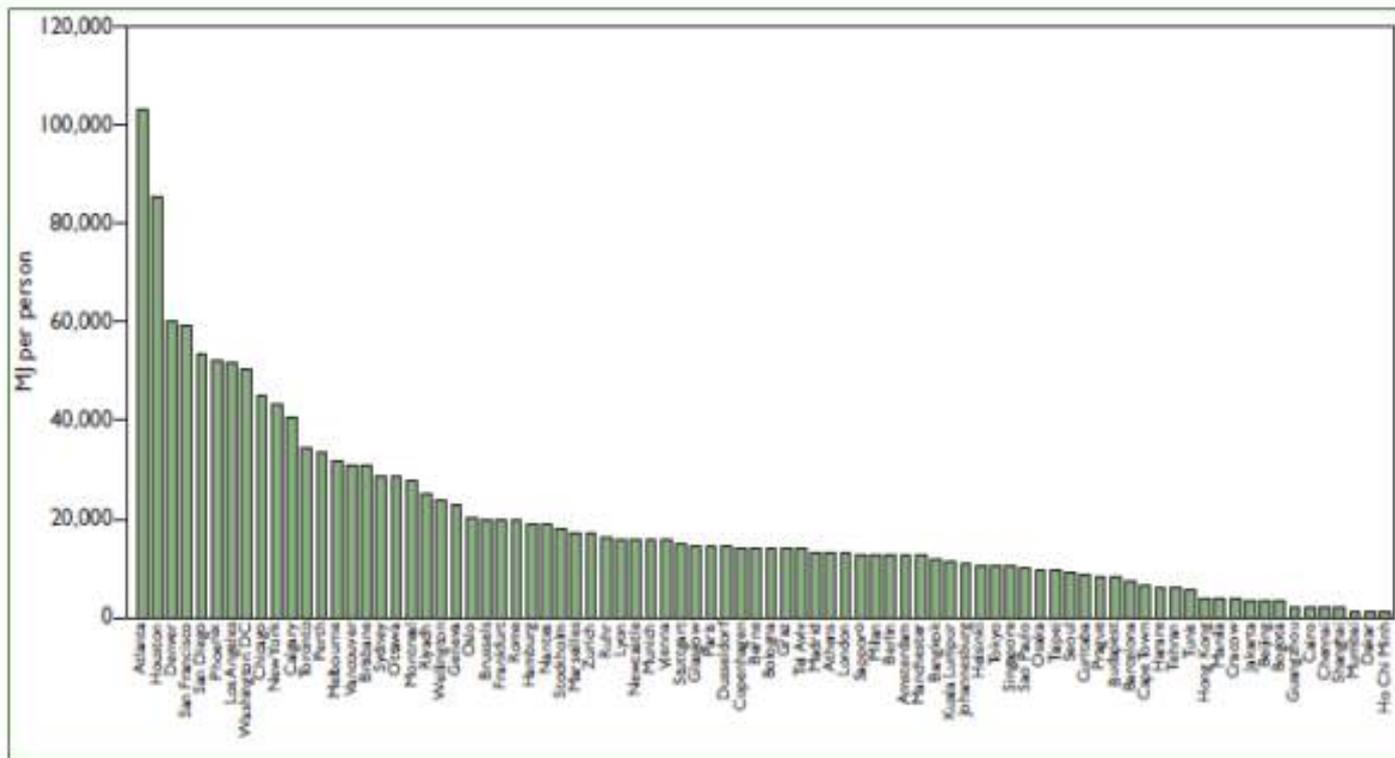


Annual percentage reduction in GHG emissions attributed to King County's urban growth area boundaries

County SERVICES



Since 1994, when King County's Growth Management Act (GMA) boundaries were established, new residential construction has been focused within defined urban growth areas. This shift has helped decrease total vehicle miles traveled and associated GHG emissions in King County.



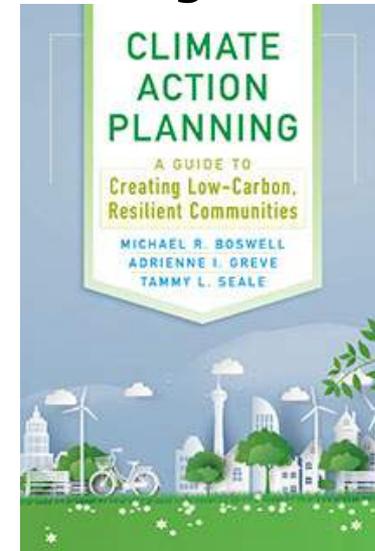
Private passenger transport energy use in selected cities: 1995
(Kensworthy and Laube 2001)

Climate Action Planning: CRP440

California Polytechnic State Uni (USA)

“Provides an introduction to the role of planning in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.”

- Climate Science
- GHG emission inventories
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Climate Adaptation
- Government Policy
- Local Climate Action Plans

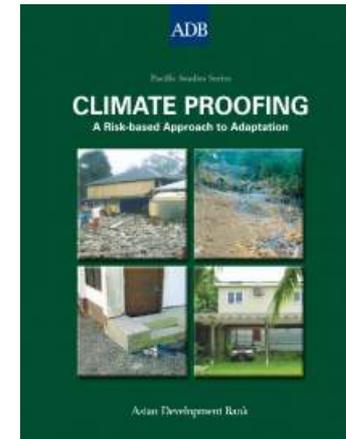


Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: GEO7113

Makerere University (Uganda)

“This course will introduce students to key issues in the subject of climate change mitigation and adaptation.”

- Anthropogenic drivers of global warming
- Mitigation options
- Adaptation options
- Focus on developing countries

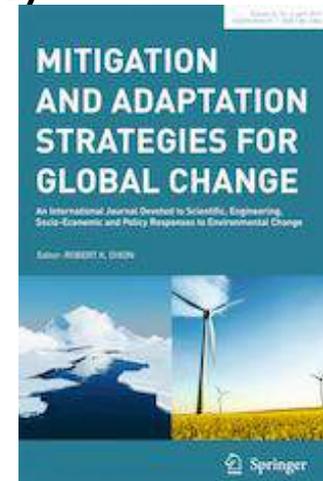


Planning for Resilient Cities and Regions: PLAN500

University of Alberta (Canada)

“Practical study of local and regional scale environmental impacts and the planning actions authorities take to reduce vulnerability and increase community resilience.”

- Sea-level rise
- Earthquake resilience
- Riverine flooding
- Infrastructure responses
- Managed retreat



Living with Water: HUD616

Cairo University

“Our class focus is the northern Nile delta area and more specifically an area near Rosetta/Rasheed. The numerous challenges facing this area call for an immediate response. One where imagination lies at its core.”

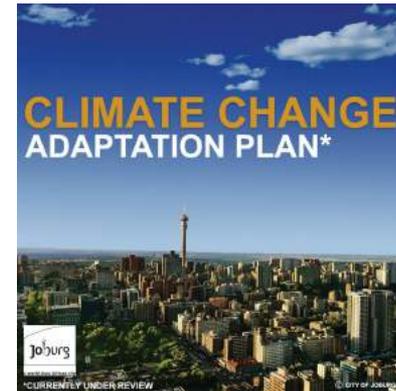
- Assess environmental costs and benefits of development proposal
- Water, energy, food and mobility
- Writings, maps, physical models and sketches.



Planning for Climate Change in African Cities: IHS (Netherlands)

“provides the foundation for understanding cities’ exposure and sensitivity to climate change, and how cities can manage these impacts in the face of growing uncertainty...using illustrative case studies in different African cities.”

- Impacts and drivers of CC
- Risk and vulnerability
- Approaches of adaptation
- Climate change planning
- Decision support and assessment





COURSE MANUALS

P4CA

SYLLABUS REPOSITORY ON URBAN
AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING FOR
CLIMATE CHANGE

<https://www.planners4climate.org/courses-repository>

Elizabeth Hamin

(Professor of Regional Planning, University of Massachusetts Amherst)



City/Town/Regional Planning Research on
Climate Change: Measurable Solutions



New Urban Agenda

- “Cities can be the source of solutions to, rather than the cause of, the challenges that our world is facing today.”



City/Town/Regional Planning Research on Climate Change

- Identifies new approaches, tests them, and/or helps generalize solutions and implementation techniques to the urban climate crisis.

Focus on: Extreme Heat

- How do we address a 2° C average change in temperatures? Temperatures above 35°C (95°F)?
 - Cool/white roofs, temp reduction of 1.9 to 6.1°C ^{1,2}
 - Vegetation cools 2 to 5°C ** (**degrees are unsettled, as is spatial distance cooled, what kind of trees, lay out, etc) ^{3,4}
 - Urban design and block lay out (**estimates are not well established, but see vernacular architecture) ⁵

But for Whom? And How?

- More than 70 million Kenyans and Ugandans currently experience **20 to 25 days** of dangerous heat (>39° apparent temperature) per year
- By 2090, **125 days** per year with many more urbanites⁶



Kibera, Kenya. Photo: E Hamin Infield

Urgent need to imagine innovation, verify results and monitor implementation (including governance, systems interactions, built form, and so much more)

Elisabeth Hamin Infield,

emhamin@umass.edu



1. Li, D., Bou-Zeid, E., & Oppenheimer, M. (2014). The effectiveness of cool and green roofs as urban heat island mitigation strategies. *Environmental Research Letters*, 9(5), 055002.
2. Mackey, C. W., Lee, X., & Smith, R. B. (2012). Remotely sensing the cooling effects of city scale efforts to reduce urban heat island. *Building and Environment*, 49, 348–358.
3. Koc, C. B., Osmond, P., & Peters, A. (2018). Evaluating the cooling effects of green infrastructure: A systematic review of methods, indicators and data sources. *Solar Energy*, 166, 486–508.
4. Bowler, D. E., Buyung-Ali, L., Knight, T. M., & Pullin, A. S. (2010). Urban greening to cool towns and cities: A systematic review of the empirical evidence. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 97(3), 147–155.
5. Taleghani, M., Kleerekoper, L., Tenpierik, M., & van den Dobbelsteen, A. (2015). Outdoor thermal comfort within five different urban forms in the Netherlands. *Building and Environment*, 83, 65–78.
6. Asefi-Najafabady, S. & Vandecar, K. & Seimon, A., Lawrence, P., & Lawrence, D. (2018). Climate change, population, and poverty: vulnerability and exposure to heat stress in countries bordering the Great Lakes of Africa. *Climatic Change*. 148.

4. Urban & Regional Planning Practice

Xavier Crepin

*(Secretary General,
Association de Professionels Villes en Developpement)*

P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Cities adaptation and citizen's mitigation for contributing to climate change improvement, How can urban planning help?



Xavier Crépin
Architect & Urban planner
Secretary General AdP

Nairobi, the 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

How to address the challenge of climate change in the new urban agenda, based on an holistic approach including natural conditions and ressources, existing urban areas and extensions, and citizens ?



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

1./ The first task is to improve knowledge of impacts, facts and key data, and adequate solutions with dedicated researches and academics programs at global and local level



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Facts and key Data

Globaly, Urban areas represent on average between 53 and 87% of global CO2 emissions (Source IPCC, 2014)

Localy, WHO reports that in 2012 around 7 million people died - one in eight of total global deaths – as a result of air pollution exposure.



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Identify what urban measures contribute efficiently to better breath with less local pollution and low-carbon urban development



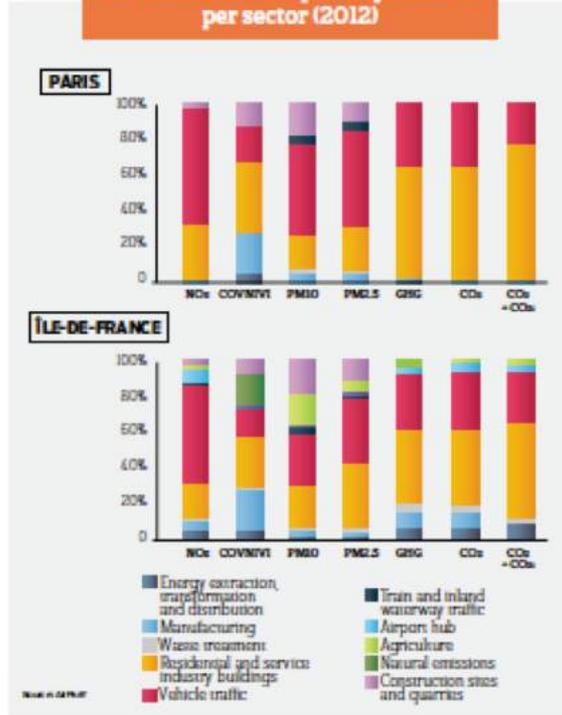
Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating

Emissions of atmospheric pollutants per sector (2012)



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th

P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

2./ Urban climate change planning based on a long term strategic vision, a strong political involvement, and a large participation of citizens



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Cleaning air in cities depends on a clear political objectives of national and local authorities and a strong willingness to implement measures when adopted

Complementarity between measures for structuring urban space and measures for changing individual behavior in regard with urban activities, and consumption (mainly for energy, transportation, water and waste management, local production, food and housing)

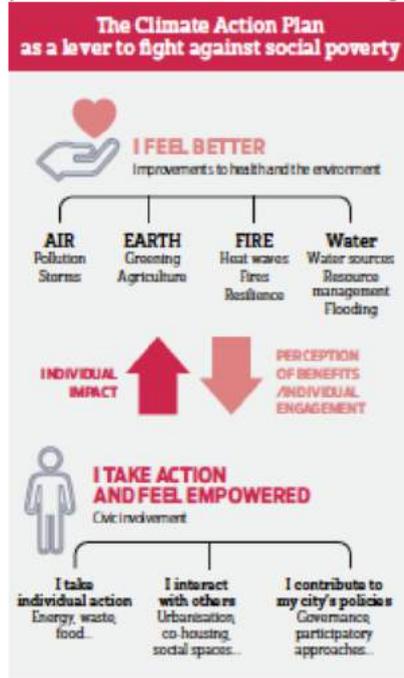


Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

3./ What can urban planning change ?



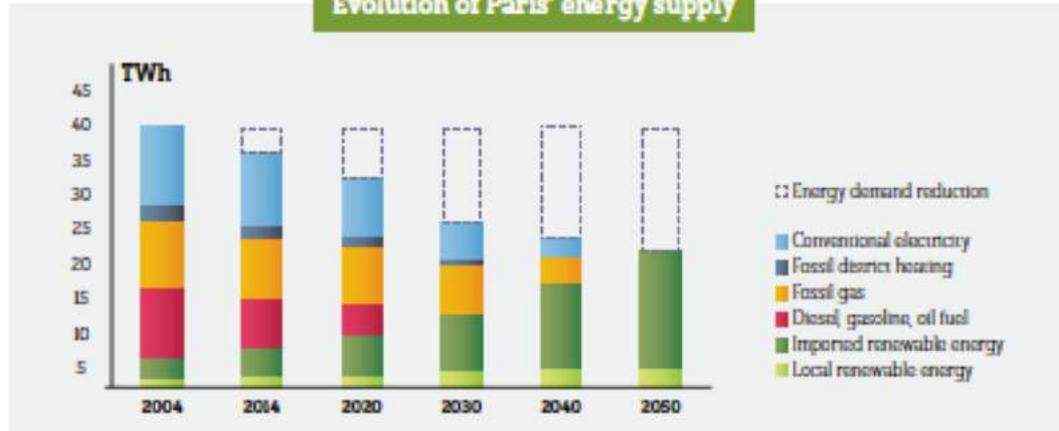
Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Evolution of Paris' energy supply

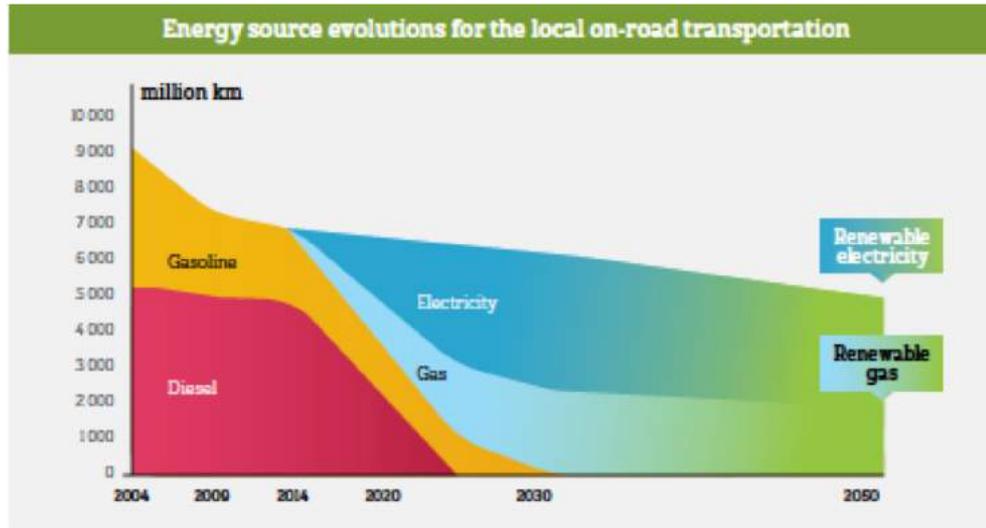


Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda



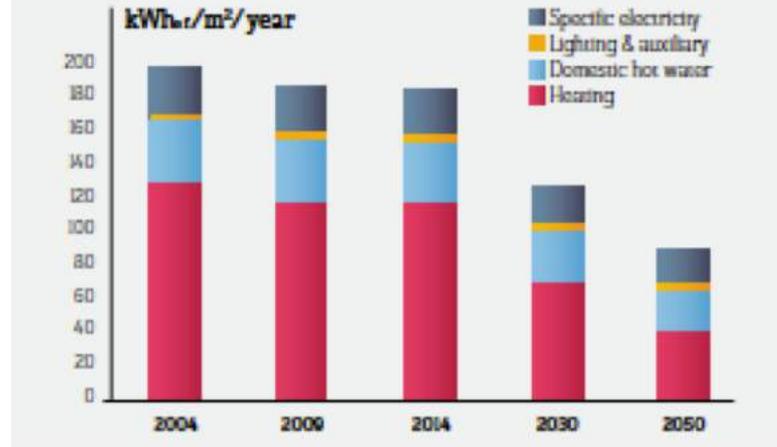
Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Changes in energy consumption in housing by 2050



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

4./ Implementation of direct and indirect measures



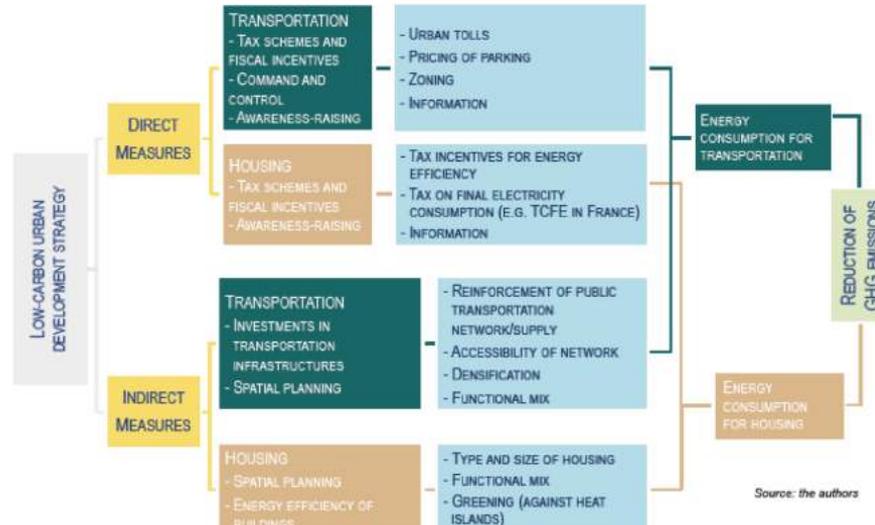
Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

THE IMPACT MECHANISMS OF URBAN MEASURES FOR REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th

P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

URBAN PLANNING: INDIRECT LEVER OF ACTION FOR CONTROLLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Some principles

- integrated approach to urban planning is relevant as a local solution to the overall climate challenge.
- pursuing principles of compactness, density, and functional variety,
- integrated approach to urban planning that seeks to optimize the impact of sectorial measures
- promote sustainable urban development would provide every citizen with all the functions needed for their daily life (housing, employment, shops, administrative facilities, leisure) in a single space.



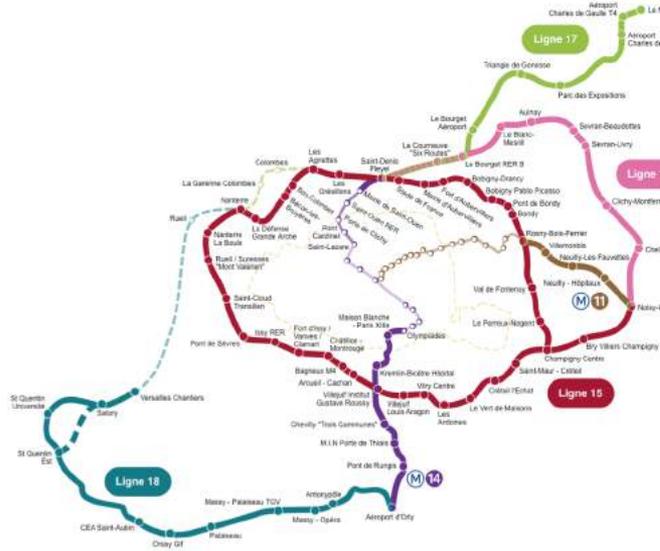
Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Strategic projects are key issues
Paris and it's region Grand Paris Express Project



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda



The Olympic and Paralympic Village will be a model of sustainable development

- 100% bio-based materials
- 100% green energy during the Games
- 100% sustainable and certified food sources
- 100% of the Olympic family and spectators using clean transportation

Over 26 hectares of biodiversity created on the Olympic sites in Seine-Saint-Denis thanks to the Games



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



P4CA SIDE EVENT

Planning for Climate Action: Practice and Innovation towards accelerating the implementation of the New Urban Agenda



<https://www.ville-developpement.org/bulletins-villes-en-developpement/presentation-du-bulletin>



<https://www.ville-developpement.org>



<https://www.facebook.com/AdPVilles>



[@adp_villesendev](https://twitter.com/adp_villesendev)



<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8234177/>



Nairobi, 2019 May 27th



Azime Tezer

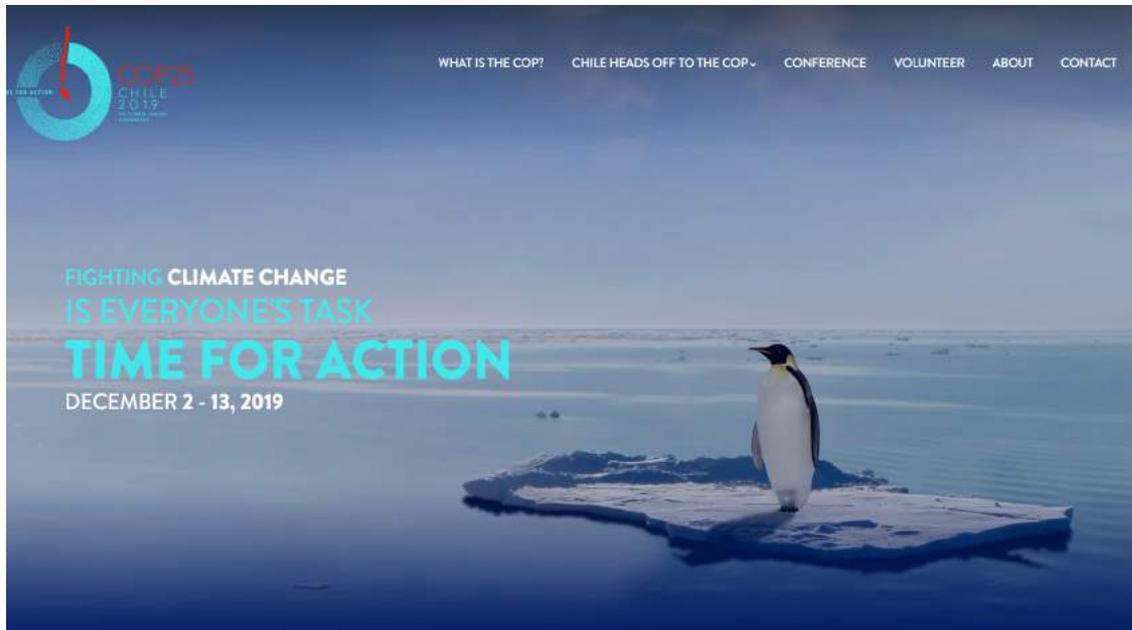
*(Professor of Urban & Regional Planning,
Association of Planning Schools of Turkey)*

Integration of Climate Change in Planning Education and Practice - Turkey

Azime TEZER

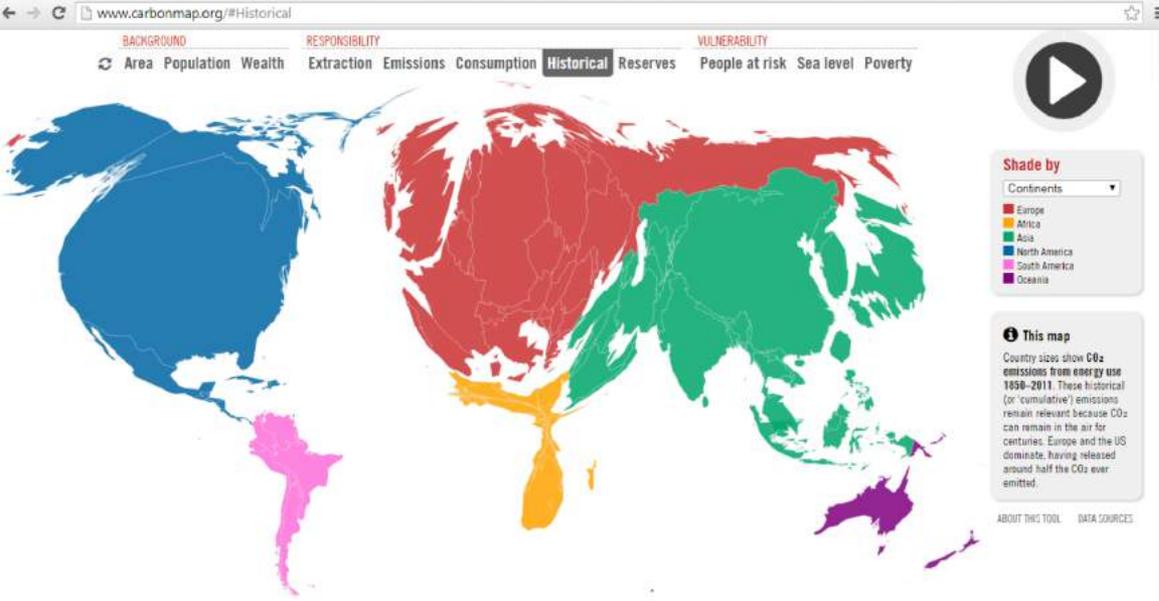
tezera@itu.edu.tr

Climate change, whose problem?

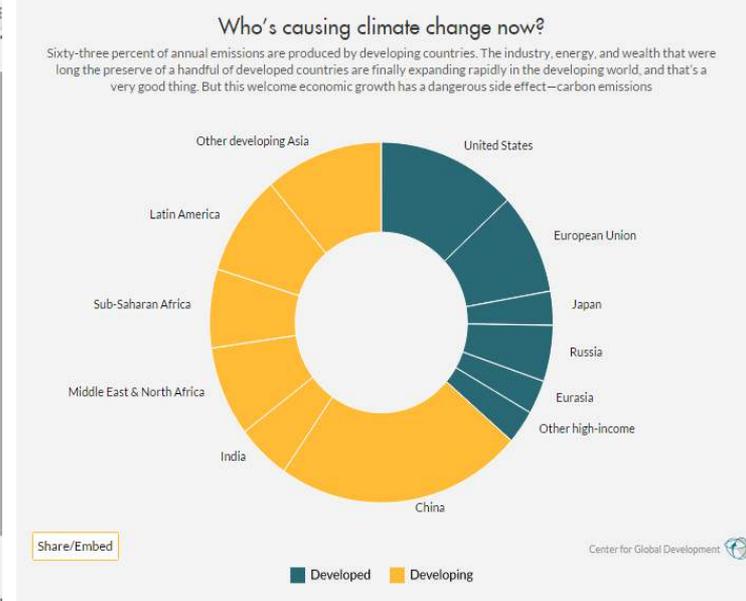


<https://www.cop25.cl/en/index.html>

Who caused?



Source: www.carbonmap.org/#Historical



Source: Center for Global Development

Global context

Cities today occupy approximately **only 2%** of the total land, however:



Source: <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>

Antonio Guterres: Healthy Ecosystems are 37% of the Climate Solution



“We need healthy ecosystems to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to address climate change: they can provide 37 % of the mitigation needed to limit global temperature rise.”

Source: <https://unfccc.int/news/antonio-guterres-healthy-ecosystems-are-37-of-the-climate-solution>

SDGs and interrelation with Spatial Planning

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Could have more emphasized identification of «how cities' existing urban pattern (which is the major cause of the real problem) will be transformed».

However (11a, 11b, 11c) (13.1, 13.2) and (15.1-15.5, 15.9,) can more clearly be linked with CC related integration of spatial planning.

There is a need to emphasize the transformation of **existing urban patterns** with the components of related SDGs.

The Fact: 1999 Kocaeli Earthquake's impact on the education & practice of spatial planning in Turkey

- Multi-hazard perspective
- Multi-scale approach
- Multi-stakeholder involvement
- Multi disciplinary collaboration
- Significance of capacity building in education and practice

Triggered the integration of CC related natural hazards to be part of the decision making in spatial planning more concretely.

Research on CC related Spatial Planning education, 2014

- Only planning related schools
- The content of the course covers CC related issues visibly
- 31 courses directly related to CC and SP discipline

TUPOB members	20
AESOP members	140
ACSP Members	136
Syllabuses Reviewed in detailed	31
Schools reviewed in detailed	23

Geographical distribution of the courses (2014)

- There was any course related to CC coverage in spatial planning schools in Turkey then and now.
- Language
- Relevance/similarity of the programs
- Spatial planning education has been developed through US example (undergraduate level)

Origin of Countries of selected courses	#
USA	17
United Kingdom	6
Australia	4
Malta	2
France	1
Holland	1

Schools of the courses reviewed

- Courses part of SP (planning, geography and architecture) are either compulsory or elective
- In/shared with other programs' curriculum
- 2- CC issues at the national level
- 7- cover at the national and global level
- 22 – at the global level

Schools of the Courses Reviewed	#
Planning	13
Planning and Architecture	4
Planing and Environmental Engineering	4
Planning and Engineering	3
Planning and Geography	2
Policy Science and Public Administration	2
Art and Science	2
Law	1

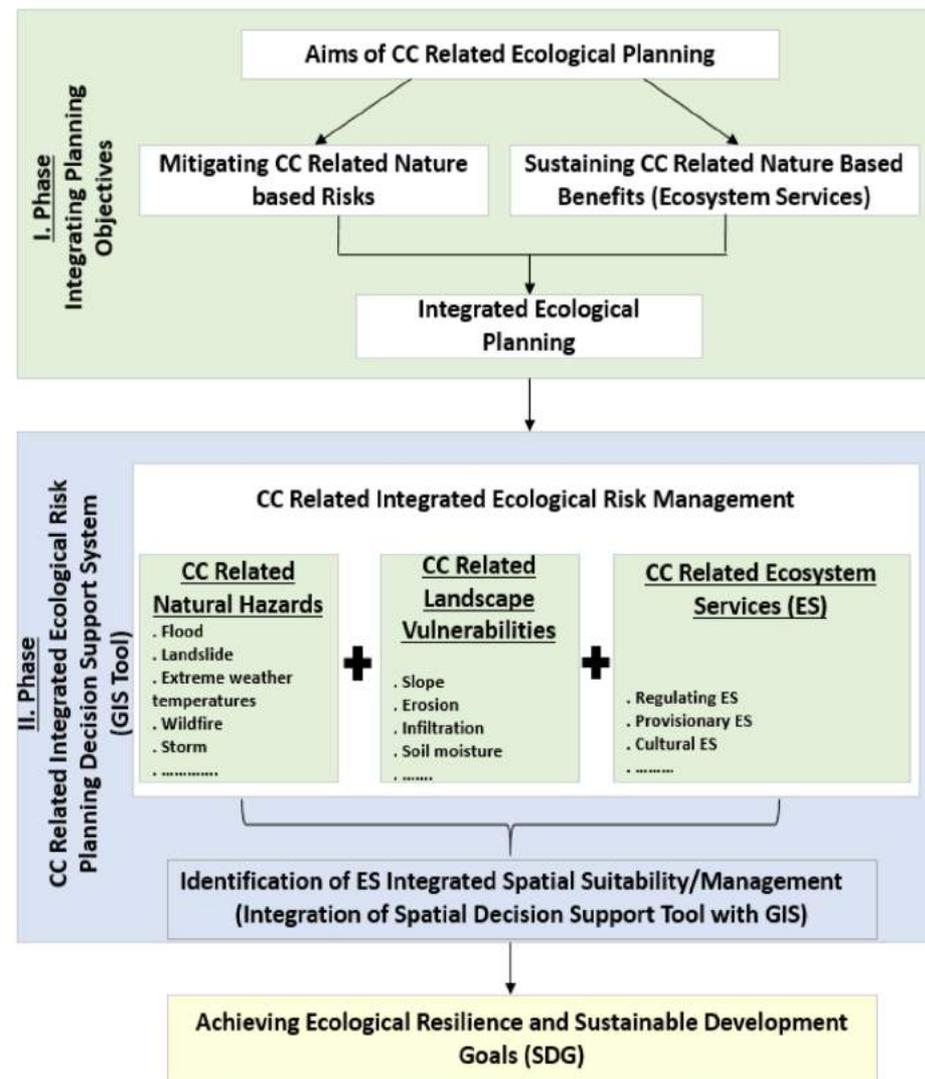
Reviewed courses cover CC related issues under **spatial, social, scientific and political** dimensions.

Disaster mitigation with spatial planning course

WEEK	DATE	CONTENT
1	4 Feb. 2019	Context, definition and content of mitigation planning in urban areas
2	11 Feb. 2019	Ecological Planning Concept, Sustainable development and resilience thinking for the integration of spatial planning with hazard mitigation strategies with Istanbul Case (Discussion on Term assignment)
3	18 Feb. 2019	Mitigation strategies in respect to different natural hazards I (Flood and CC Interaction)
4	25 Feb. 2019	Class exercise (Short Discussion on Term Papers)
5	4 Mar. 2019	Mitigation strategies in respect to different natural hazards II (Earthquake)
6	11 Mar. 2019	Mitigation strategies in respect to different natural hazards III (Landslide and CC Interaction)
7	18 Mar. 2019	CC and interaction with urban planning
8	25 Mar. 2019	Mid-Term Break
9	1 Apr. 2019	Mitigation strategies in respect to constructional level / Suggestions on disaster regulations
10	8 Apr. 2019	Class exercise (Short Discussion on Term Papers)
11	15 Apr. 2019	Regulatory Directives of EU and integration with spatial planning
12	22 Apr. 2019	Mid Term Exam
13	29 Apr. 2019	Presentation of term assignment
14	6 May 2019	Presentation of term assignment
15	13 May 2019	Presentation of term assignment General Evaluation of the course

Integrated Approach for different spatial plans

- National Spatial Strategic Plan,
- Watershed Management Special Regulation Plan and
- Spatial Strategic Planning Studio



NSSP of Turkey may influence regional and local level spatial plans to mainstream CC related adaptation and mitigation policies.

- With the content of the NSSP
- Communicating with TUPOB
- Communicating with planning professionals
- Multi disciplinary content of planning process
- Innovative approaches for public co-operation to aim for awareness, role of local participation etc.

SSP Studio Experience



ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
2018-2019 FALL
PROJECT V - EILMALI | Antalya
PROF. DR. AZIME TEZER
R. A. GOKHAN N. KARABULUT

ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONS



COUNTRY	LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION	ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE	DEMOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE	CLIMATE CHANGE
<p>Country: Turkey</p> <p>Area: 783,562 km²</p> <p>Population: 78,356,200 (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>Location and Transportation: Turkey is a country with a strategic location. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Transportation: Turkey has a well-developed transportation network. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Environmental Structure: Turkey is a country with a diverse environment. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Environment: Turkey has a well-developed environment. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Demographical Structure: Turkey is a country with a diverse population. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Demography: Turkey has a well-developed demography. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Structure: Turkey is a country with a diverse socio-economic structure. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Socio-Economy: Turkey has a well-developed socio-economy. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Climate Change: Turkey is a country with a diverse climate. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Climate: Turkey has a well-developed climate. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>
<p>Region: Eilmalı</p> <p>Area: 100 km²</p> <p>Population: 10,000 (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>Location and Transportation: Eilmalı is a region with a strategic location. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Transportation: Eilmalı has a well-developed transportation network. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Environmental Structure: Eilmalı is a region with a diverse environment. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Environment: Eilmalı has a well-developed environment. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Demographical Structure: Eilmalı is a region with a diverse population. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Demography: Eilmalı has a well-developed demography. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Structure: Eilmalı is a region with a diverse socio-economic structure. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Socio-Economy: Eilmalı has a well-developed socio-economy. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Climate Change: Eilmalı is a region with a diverse climate. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Climate: Eilmalı has a well-developed climate. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>
<p>Province: Antalya</p> <p>Area: 10,000 km²</p> <p>Population: 1,000,000 (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>Location and Transportation: Antalya is a province with a strategic location. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Transportation: Antalya has a well-developed transportation network. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Environmental Structure: Antalya is a province with a diverse environment. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Environment: Antalya has a well-developed environment. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Demographical Structure: Antalya is a province with a diverse population. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Demography: Antalya has a well-developed demography. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Structure: Antalya is a province with a diverse socio-economic structure. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Socio-Economy: Antalya has a well-developed socio-economy. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Climate Change: Antalya is a province with a diverse climate. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Climate: Antalya has a well-developed climate. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>
<p>District: Eilmalı</p> <p>Area: 100 km²</p> <p>Population: 10,000 (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>Location and Transportation: Eilmalı is a district with a strategic location. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Transportation: Eilmalı has a well-developed transportation network. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Environmental Structure: Eilmalı is a district with a diverse environment. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Environment: Eilmalı has a well-developed environment. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Demographical Structure: Eilmalı is a district with a diverse population. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Demography: Eilmalı has a well-developed demography. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Structure: Eilmalı is a district with a diverse socio-economic structure. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Socio-Economy: Eilmalı has a well-developed socio-economy. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Climate Change: Eilmalı is a district with a diverse climate. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Climate: Eilmalı has a well-developed climate. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>
<p>Neighborhood: Eilmalı</p> <p>Area: 100 km²</p> <p>Population: 10,000 (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>Location and Transportation: Eilmalı is a neighborhood with a strategic location. It is a bridge between Europe and Asia. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Transportation: Eilmalı has a well-developed transportation network. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Environmental Structure: Eilmalı is a neighborhood with a diverse environment. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Environment: Eilmalı has a well-developed environment. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Demographical Structure: Eilmalı is a neighborhood with a diverse population. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Demography: Eilmalı has a well-developed demography. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Socio-Economic Structure: Eilmalı is a neighborhood with a diverse socio-economic structure. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Socio-Economy: Eilmalı has a well-developed socio-economy. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>	<p>Climate Change: Eilmalı is a neighborhood with a diverse climate. It has a long coastline and a rich cultural heritage. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p> <p>Climate: Eilmalı has a well-developed climate. It has a long history of trade and commerce. It is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).</p>



ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
2018-2019 FALL
PROJECT V - EILMALI | Antalya
PROF. DR. AZIME TEZER
R. A. GOKHAN N. KARABULUT

Concept and Scenario



CONCEPT	Features of Eilmalı	General Economic Problems	The Most Important Problems
<p>Stable Nature</p> <p>Ecological Values (2) Industry (1)</p> <p>Ecology: Ecological values are increased. The amount of agricultural products and the productivity of lands has increased. Natural protected areas and forests are preserved. Outward migration rates have increased. Unemployment has decreased.</p>	<p>Population: 38,545 persons (2018)</p> <p>Population Density: 100/km²</p> <p>Population Growth Rate: 1.2% (2018)</p> <p>Life Expectancy: 74.6 years</p> <p>Urbanization Rate: 74.6%</p>	<p>General Economic Problems: The most important economic problems are: 1) Lack of infrastructure, 2) Lack of transportation, 3) Lack of production activity.</p>	<p>The Most Important Problems: The most important economic problems are: 1) Lack of infrastructure, 2) Lack of transportation, 3) Lack of production activity.</p>
<p>Balanced District</p> <p>Ecological Values (2) Industry (1)</p> <p>Ecology: Ecological values are increased. The amount of agricultural products and the productivity of lands has increased. Natural protected areas and forests are preserved. Outward migration rates have increased. Unemployment has decreased.</p>	<p>Climate Change: The biggest reason for climate change is the carbon dioxide gases that are generated when generating energy. Considering that agriculture is the most important source of food in the center of Eilmalı, the temperature increase due to climate change will cause drought. Drought will affect the agricultural sector badly. At the same time, people complain of natural disasters like flood.</p>	<p>Based Agriculture-Industry: Netherlands. Thanks to innovative agricultural technology, the Netherlands is one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural and food products. The Dutch agricultural sector aims to produce healthy and safe foods that are respectful to nature and the environment.</p>	<p>Problem 1: Drought Solution 1: Rainwater Harvesting</p> <p>Problem 2: Waste and Energy Solution 2: Biomass Energy</p>
<p>Exhausted District</p> <p>Ecological Values (1) Industry (2)</p> <p>Ecology: Ecological values are decreased. The amount of agricultural products and the productivity of lands has decreased. Natural protected areas and forests have been damaged. Outward migration rates have increased.</p>	<p>Sustainable City: A city that is sustainable in terms of environment, economy, and society. It is a city that is resilient to climate change and natural disasters. It is a city that is inclusive and equitable. It is a city that is just and non-violent. It is a city that is peaceful and free from fear. It is a city that is clean and beautiful. It is a city that is healthy and safe. It is a city that is happy and prosperous. It is a city that is strong and resilient. It is a city that is wise and knowledgeable. It is a city that is brave and courageous. It is a city that is kind and compassionate. It is a city that is honest and trustworthy. It is a city that is fair and just. It is a city that is open and transparent. It is a city that is accountable and responsible. It is a city that is inclusive and equitable. It is a city that is just and non-violent. It is a city that is peaceful and free from fear. It is a city that is clean and beautiful. It is a city that is healthy and safe. It is a city that is happy and prosperous. It is a city that is strong and resilient. It is a city that is wise and knowledgeable. It is a city that is brave and courageous. It is a city that is kind and compassionate. It is a city that is honest and trustworthy. It is a city that is fair and just. It is a city that is open and transparent. It is a city that is accountable and responsible.</p>	<p>Aggressive Industrialization</p> <p>Ecological Values (1) Industry (4)</p> <p>Ecology: Ecological values are decreased. The amount of agricultural products and the productivity of lands has decreased. Natural protected areas and forests have been damaged. Outward migration rates have increased.</p>	<p>Aggressive Industrialization</p> <p>Ecological Values (1) Industry (4)</p> <p>Ecology: Ecological values are decreased. The amount of agricultural products and the productivity of lands has decreased. Natural protected areas and forests have been damaged. Outward migration rates have increased.</p>

Conclusions

Spatial Planning education is a need for

- Disseminating the aim of public benefit on spatial dimension
- Equity
- Sustainable development
- Accountability of spatial decision making
- Monitoring long term change on the spatial dimension

However;

This does not mean that plans will be implemented, followed exactly.

Existence of planning may not guarantee the decisions taken to be followed.

Therefore continuous monitoring, collaborative co-evolutionary education and practice experiences have to be nurtured with participatory, innovative networking of institutions and community

Istanbul Climate Change Action Plan

After the selection as a chair on the UCLG-MEWA Committee on Environment, IMM attempted to prepare ICCAP and completed in 2018.

Istanbul Climate Change Action Plan aims to:

Enhance resilience of the city's ecosystem, social structure and economy against climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while supporting IMM's vision and objectives, taking into consideration the historical heritage and current megacity dynamics, and improving the city's attractiveness and living conditions.

Strategies focused on resilience, adaptation and mitigation policies.



Significance of **international and/or local level networking** on CC related actions. (IMM, 2018)

Recommendations

- Strong and clear messages for the integration of SP and CC is still necessary to be emphasized for planning education and practice
- SDGs and NUA related integration, existing urban pattern should have clearly identified and emphasized integration in planning education and practice
- Strengthening collaborative, participatory and communicative components of spatial planning is critical to create a transformative change in the planning education
- Facilitating knowledge transfer and learning process via collaborations and co-productions among universities, practitioners, NGOs and the society is necessary.
- Improving real experiences and perceptions in regards to CC related spatial planning via collaborative and co-evolutionary learning and practice experiences.

(Compiled/developed from Tezer et al.2018, Gunay et al. 2017, Gedikli 2017)

References

1. Tezer, A. Tanık, A., Karaguzel, R. 2019. Ecology, environment and special protection areas Section in NSSP Preparation Report.
2. Tezer A. Turkey, Z., Uzun O., Koylu, G. P., Karacor, E. L., Terzi, F., Okay, N., Kaya, M. (2018). Ecosystem services-based multi-criteria assessment for ecologically sensitive watershed management. Environment, Development and Sustainability, Doi: 10.1007/s10668-018-00300-5
3. Günay, Z., Sezgin, E., Beyazıt, E., Argın, G. (2017) How smart is my planning education? Experiential reflections from Istanbul Technical University. 53rd ISoCaRP Congress: Smart Communities, 631-641, Portland Oregon.
4. Gedikli, B. (2017), Approaches to climate change in spatial planning and design, METU JFA 2018/1
5. IMM, 2018, Istanbul Climate Change Action Plan, Final Report.
6. Center for Global Development.
7. <https://unfccc.int/news/antonio-guterres-healthy-ecosystems-are-37-of-the-climate-solution>
8. <http://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>
9. www.carbonmap.org/#Historical
10. <https://www.cop25.cl/en/index.html>

Jeffrey Soule

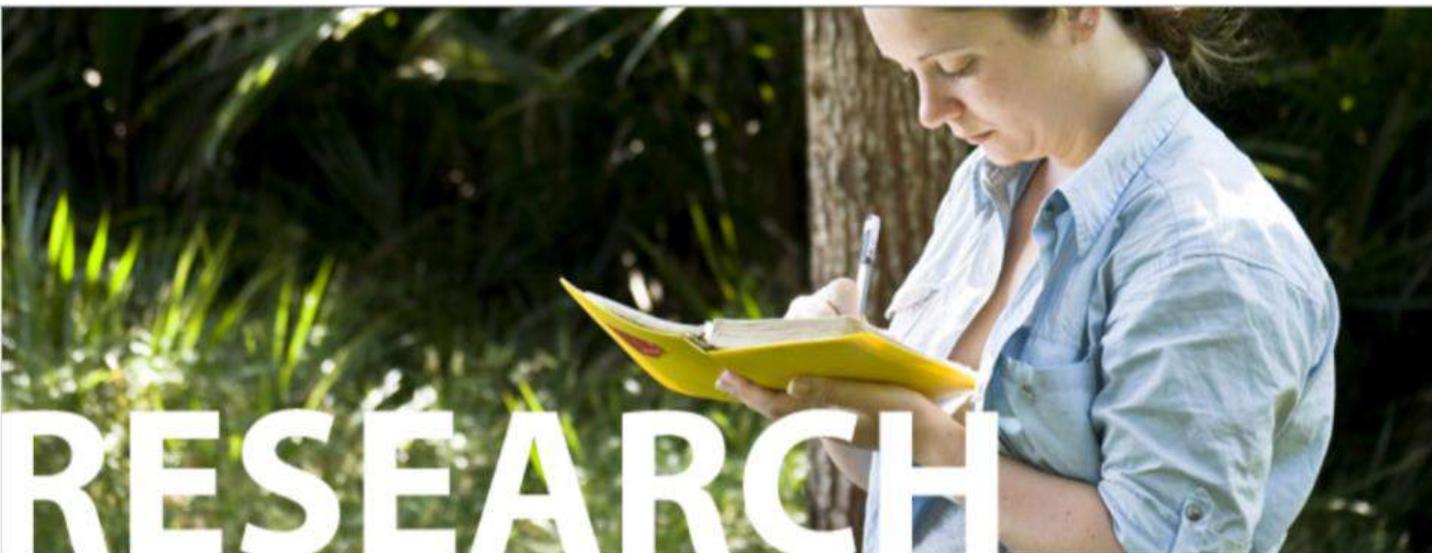
*(American Planning Association,
Director of Outreach and International)*

American Planning Association Overview of Resilient Community Planning



Jeffrey Soule, FAICP
APA Director of International Programs

Applied Research Programs



Since 1949, APA's program of applied research has resulted in practical, up-to-date information about best practices in urban and regional planning in the U.S.

Planning for Today,
Developing for the
Future

Applied Research Programs

- Identify, evaluate, develop, disseminate best practices addressing critical issues for the planning profession
- Bridge the gap between planning theory, academic inquiry, and planning practice
- Influence policy and decision-making at the federal, state, and local levels

National Centers for Planning

Green Communities Research Center

Hazards Planning Research Center

Planning and Community Health Research Center

About the Centers

Planning and University Research Registry (PURR)



National Centers for Planning

APA's National Centers for Planning engage in policy-relevant research and education involving community health, natural and man-made hazards, and green communities.

THE CENTERS

- Green Communities Research Center
- Hazards Planning Research Center
- Planning and Community Health Research Center



My APA

ID or E-mail

Password

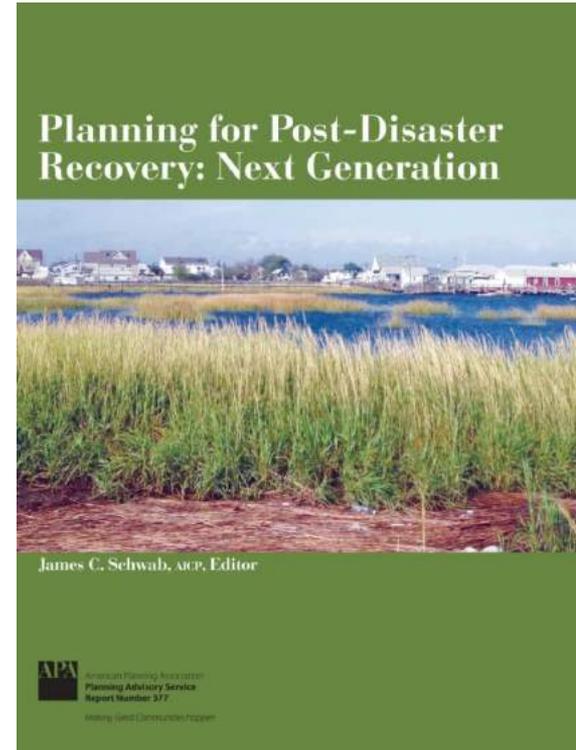
Remember me

Login

PAS Report 576

Replaces 1998 “Green Book,” key themes include:

- Resilient communities
- Green infrastructure and climate change
- Pre- and post-disaster plan typologies
- Recovery planning
 - Goals and policies
 - Planning process
 - Implementation

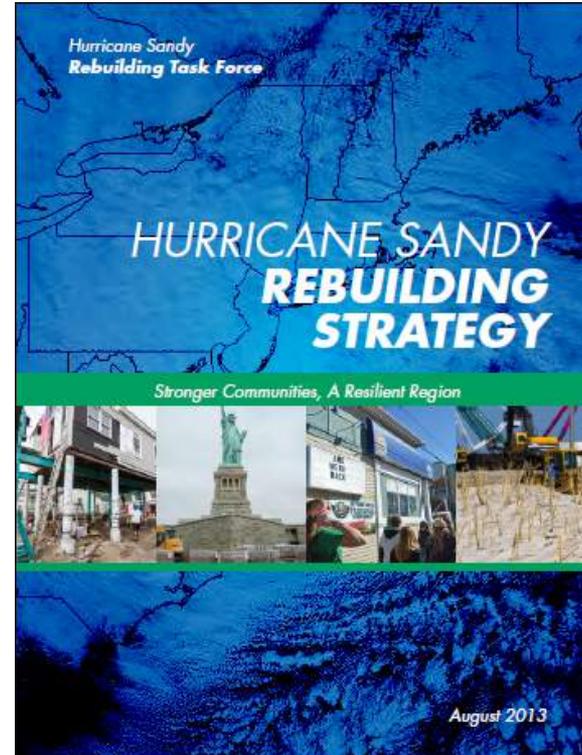


The Vision of a Resilient Community

- Resilience is the ability to prepare and plan for, absorb, recover from, and successfully adapt to adverse events (National Academy of Sciences, 2012)
- Building community resilience encompasses the entire community, including its **physical** infrastructure, its **economic** and **social** capital, its **natural** environment, and its systems providing essential **services** (ICMA, 2011).

The Role of Green Infrastructure

- Natural habitats significantly reduce damage from storm surge and flooding.
- Distributed green infrastructure reduces damage in urban areas.
- Green infrastructure provides multiple co-benefits that increase community resilience.



US has made many mistakes in our urbanization.....



Sustainability



China

Global scope

Allow next generation
choices

Measurable (MOST
IMPORTANT)

Planning is the only way to
achieve

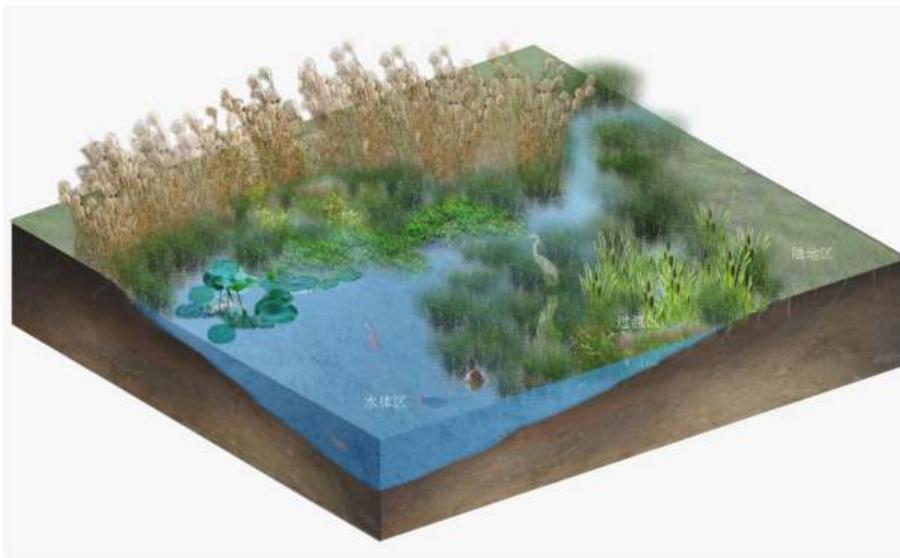
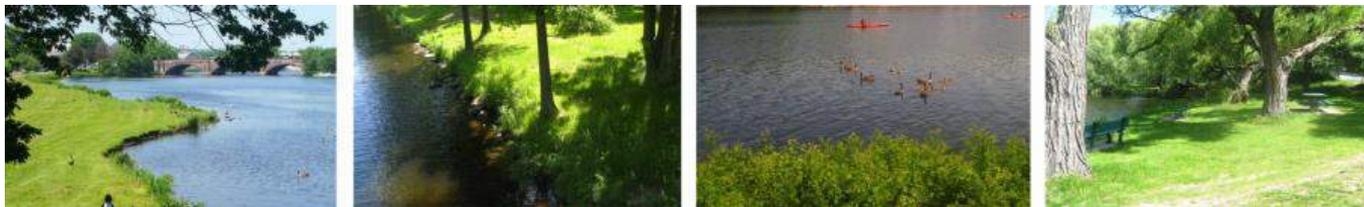
Settlement Patterns are
critical

Cultural Identity = Sustainability



Preservation is often seen as technical
Focused on object conservation
Individual buildings or small groups
Need a comprehensive approach--Including context, economic and social
Telling the story of the whole area
Avoiding fake themes and developments—focus on authenticity
Tangible and intangible create the place

Watershed protection



Green Infrastructure

Cost effective
 rainwater and
 runoff management



生态雨水渠



雨水收集



生态雨水渠



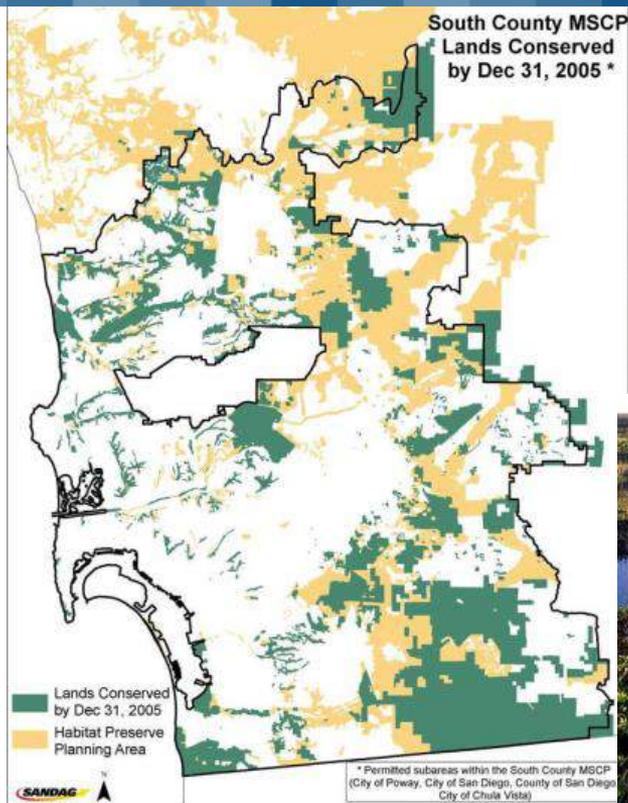
雨水径流管理



雨水塘



增加透水地面



Regional Green Space Conservation

SUSTAINING PLACES: BEST PRACTICES FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Values driven: The plan addresses the issues and manifests the values expressed by the community.

- **Collaborative:** The planning process meaningfully engages citizens, organizations, businesses, and other community stakeholders.
- **Thematic based:** The plan is organized into cross-cutting themes rather than discrete elements.
- **Linking process and outcome:** The plan connects community values to a clearly defined action agenda.
- **Regional in focus:** The plan addresses issues that are regional in



Disaster Recovery Plan Typologies

- Pre-Disaster: Operations
 - Focuses on short-term recovery, driven by emergency management concerns
- Pre-Disaster: Goals and Policies
 - Identifies managerial framework, priority issues for long-term community recovery
- Post-Disaster (Design-oriented)
 - Based on assessment of known damages
 - Focuses on physical rebuilding and community redevelopment

Long-Term Recovery Planning: Goals and Policies

- Whole community planning
 - Land use
 - Infrastructure
 - Housing
 - Economic redevelopment
 - Environmental restoration
 - Health and social recovery



- Making it all work together

Health and Social Recovery

- Short-term recovery issues
 - Infrastructure restoration
 - Continuity plans for critical health-care facilities
 - Provision of mental health support services
- Longer-term recovery issues
 - Housing conditions
 - Restoration of health and safety standards
 - Environmental justice

Long-Term Recovery Planning: Process

- Planning before or after disaster strikes
- Leadership and collaboration
- Broadening public involvement



Long-Term Recovery Planning: Implementation

- Organization, roles, and responsibilities
- Establishing action schedule with milestones
- Financing recovery actions
- Implementation as a community enterprise
- Managing post-disaster uncertainties
- Legal issues
- Metrics of recovery: measuring success

Next Steps in Creating Resilient Communities

- Adaptive, systems-based thinking
- Fostering public understanding of environmental change
- Green community recovery
- Seizing opportunities and anticipating the unexpected



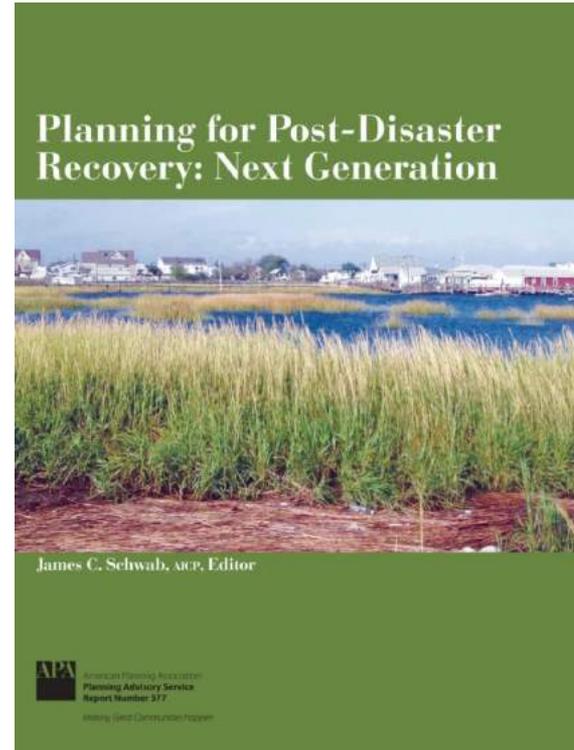
Contact Information

Jeffrey Soule, FAICP
APA Director of Outreach and
International Programs

jsoule@planning.org
202.349.1012

Jim Schwab, AICP
Manager, APA Hazards
Planning

Center
jschwab@planning.org
312.786.6364



5. Debate

Christine Auclair

(Climate Change Planning Unit Officer,
Urban Planning & Design Branch, UN-Habitat)

6. Conclusion



Follow P4CA



- Share climate planning **news**
- Share **key messages**
- Foster active **conversation**

@P4CAction



LinkedIn Group

- **Enroll** professionals and students
- Share climate planning **news**
- **Promote** the role of planners in climate action
- Foster active **conversation**

Planners for Climate Action