





Strengthening Urban Climate Governance Project (SUCCESS) Activity 1.1







This presentation – objectives

- To provide foundation for common understanding of the thinking, concept and approaches of SUCCESS
- Following on the exercise, this presentation is to fill in some key knowledge gaps around urbanisation and climate change issues





- 1. Urban / city & urbanisation
- 2. Climate change
- 3. Urbanisation and climate change





1. Urban / City & Urbanisation

- Why is 'urban' / 'city' important?
- What is 'urban' / 'city'?
- Why is urbanisation important?
- What are the implications of urbanisation?





2. Climate change

- What is climate change?
- Why is climate change important?





3. Urbanisation and climate change

- What are the linkages between urbanisation and climate change?
- Why are they important?





Why is 'urban' / 'city' important?









Why is urban / city important?

- Healthcare
- Education
- Employment





What is 'urban' / 'city'?











• But in Thailand











- Population size?
- Population density?

Hat Yai Municipality population 156,802 / density 7,583 persons per sqkm Khon Kaen District population 416,285 / density 437 persons per sqkm Kuming China population 3,895,000 / density 5,500 persons per sqkm Jaipur India population 3,037,350 / density 27,000 persons per sqkm







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• Administrative boundary = Tessaban Nakorn / Tessaban Muang?



• Urban Land Use Map?





What is 'urban' / 'city'?

- Urban / city in Thailand are difficult to define
- 'Urban' and 'rural' can be difficult to distinguish
- Urbanised areas cover more than 1 municipality
- Urban land use maps cover several sub-districts and local government bodies
- Urban / cities are more than geographical locations







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Why is urbanisation important?



Why is urbanisation important?

- Urbanisation is driven by many factors
- Economic development
- Infrastructure development
- Migration







Why is urbanisation important?

Transformation of land use, population, governance

- Rural to urban = changing ecological landscapes and hydrological patterns
- Increasing population = increasing demands in water, food, energy, transport, housing
- Increasing population = increaseing waste, pollution





What are the implications of urbanisation?

- Physical and land use changes
- Unregulated, uncontrolled, unplanned land use change = changes in ecological and hydrological landscapes
- Environmental degradation
- Floods increase, flood patterns change
- Natural water sources disappear and are contaminated





What are the implications of urbanisation?

- Social changes
- Increasing demands in water, food, energy, transport, housing
- Increasing water waste, solid waste, pollution





What are the implications of urbanisation?

Urban governance

- Local governments unable to keep up with infrastructure development and maintenance, water and solid waste management, demands in transportation
- Inequalities of access and provision to services





- Urban or city in Thailand difficult to define
- Urban or city is more than just a location
- We will focus on the process of urbanisation
- Understanding the implications of urbanisation is important







-90 -85 -80 -75 -85 -55

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วิจัยใหม่คาดภายในปี 2050 หลายเมืองใกล้ชายฝั่งในอาเซียนจะถูกทะเลกลืน จากระดับน้ำ ทะเลที่สูงขึ้นอันเป็นผลจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ

ชายทะเลพังงายังอ่วม ชาวบ้านเจอคลื่นแรงซัดฝั่ง สร้างความ เสียหายต่อเนื่อง

"ปาบึก"ปรากฎการณ์ที่ไม่เคยเกิดขึ้นมาก่อนหรือจะเป็น สัญญาณ"เกิดการเลื่อนของฤดูกาล?"

Climate change

- What is climate change?
- Seasonal shifts = dry season or summer is longer and hotter, winter is shorter and warmer, rainy season arrives later and is shorter
- Changes in frequency and intensity of extreme weather
- Changes in patterns, frequency and intensity of storm patterns
- Changes in rain patterns
- Sea level rise
- Changes in average temperature







Climate change

- Why is climate change important?
- The weather becomes more unpredictable shocks and surprises
- Extreme weather events will occur more often
- Preparation and decisions are more difficult to make

e.g. when to store for water, when to prepare for flood protection and how long for









• What are the linkages between urbanisation and climate change?



What are the linkages between urbanisation and climate change?

- The way cities are urbanising creates complex social and environmental problems
- Current urban development pathways increase vulnerabilities of local communities
- Existing water-related issues and disasters such as floods and droughts will be exacerbated and more difficult to deal with





- Understanding the linkages between urbanisation and climate change
- Understanding urban-social-ecological-technical change
- Understanding root causes of urban vulnerabilities





- Adaptive capacity
- Adaptation, disaster risk management
- Inclusive and equitable urban development planning and investment
- Access to critical urban systems and infrastructure of marginalised, urban poor, vulnerable groups
- Learning-oriented institutions and governance





SUCCESS Project For more information

• Please contact - <u>successprojectinfo@gmail.com</u>

For updates and resources, please see https://www.facebook.com/UrbanClimateResilienceThailand/

www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success.html



