

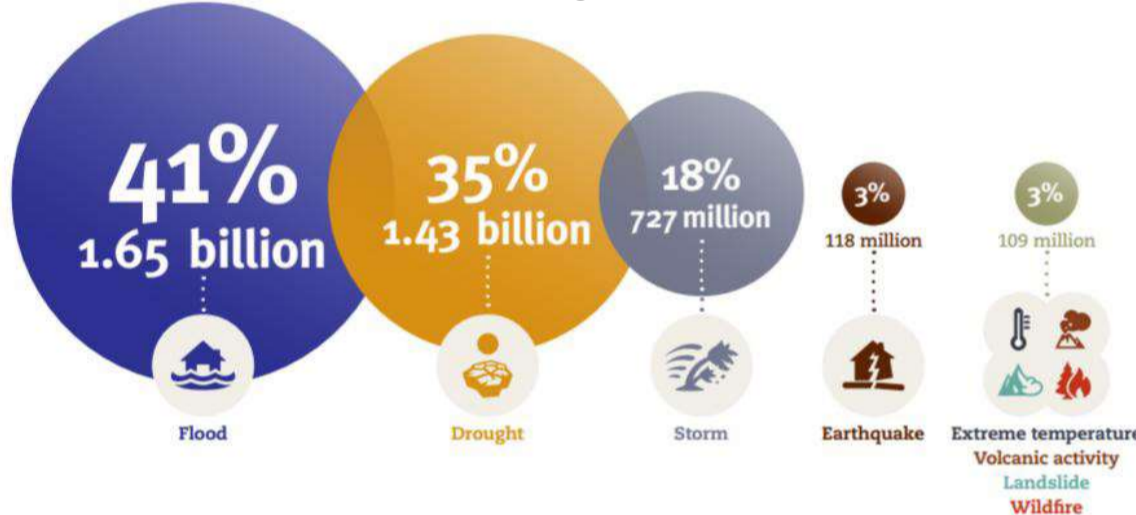
Background

The urgency to build urban climatic resilience

83% From 2000 to 2019, extreme weather events increased 83% than 1980-1999

- killed 1.23 million people
- resulted in \$2.97 trillion in global economic losses.

Total number of people affected by disaster type (2000-2019)

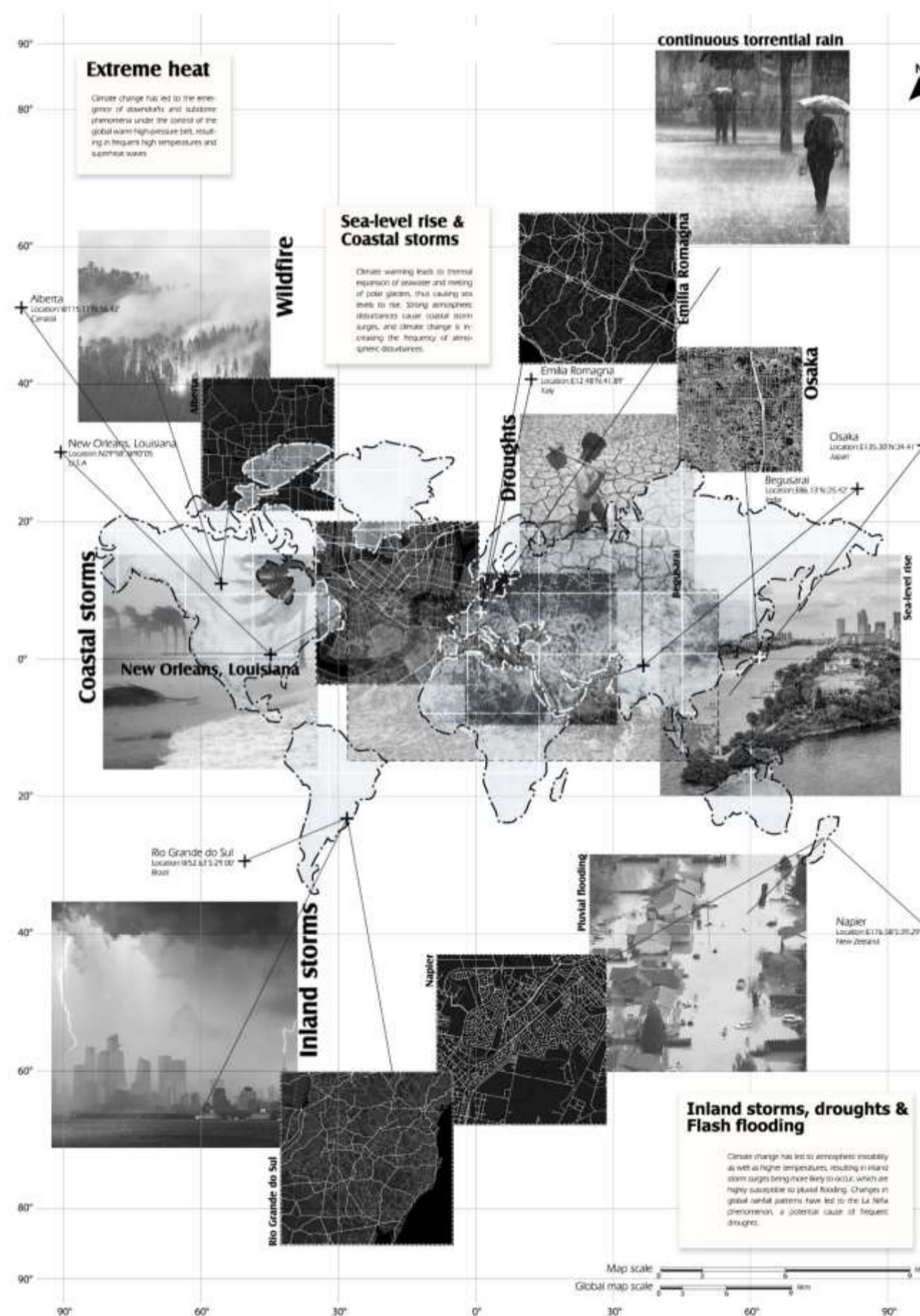


United Nations (2020)

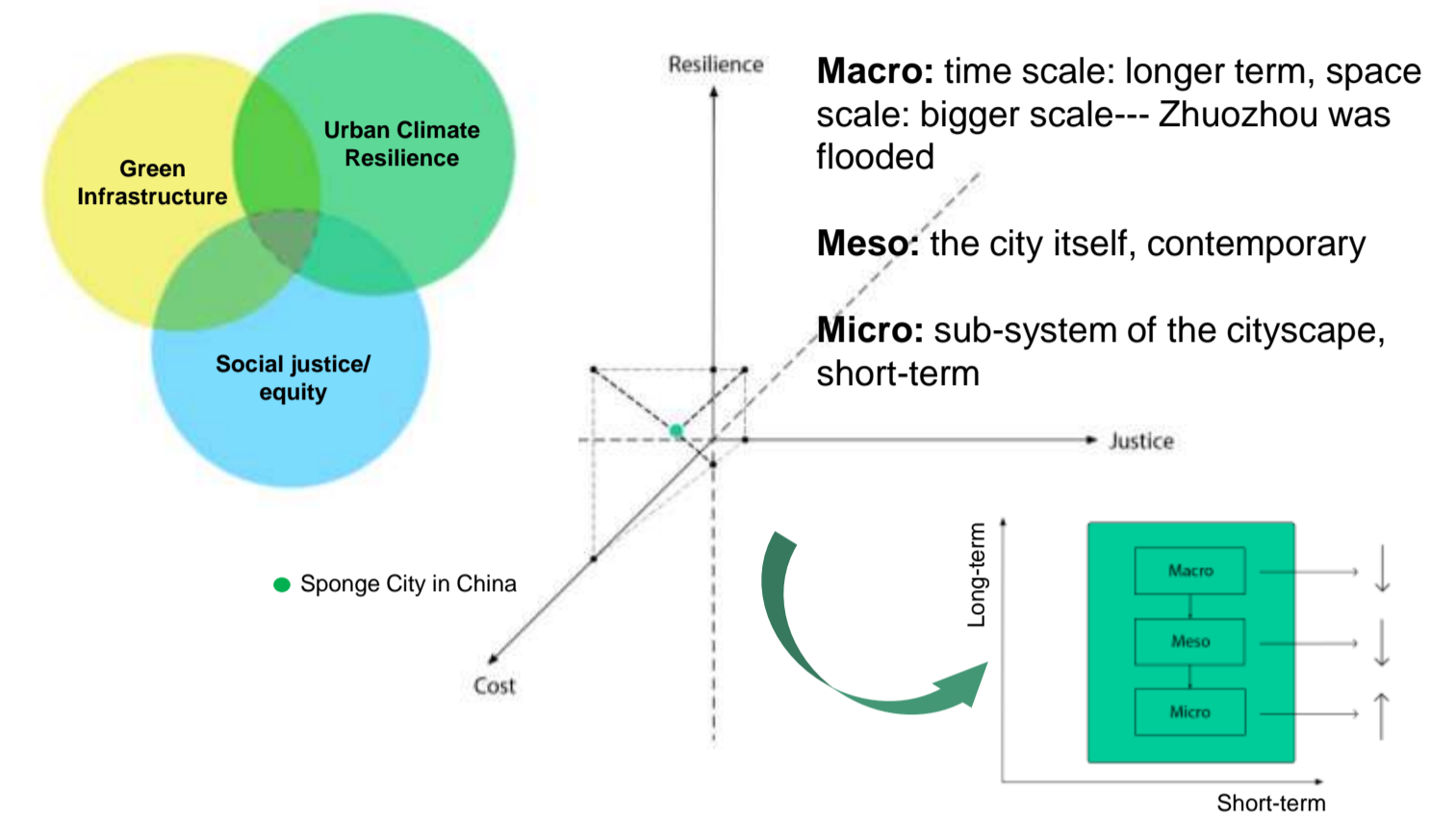
Increasing urban climatic resilience with nature-based solutions -green infrastructure-

1. Reduce the growing risks of coastal flooding and erosion from higher storm surges accompanying sea-level rise.
2. Reduce the urban heat islands effects and provide relief from climate-change-induced heat waves.
3. Reduce runoff volumes and flow rates during heavy storms.

Extreme events under global climate change

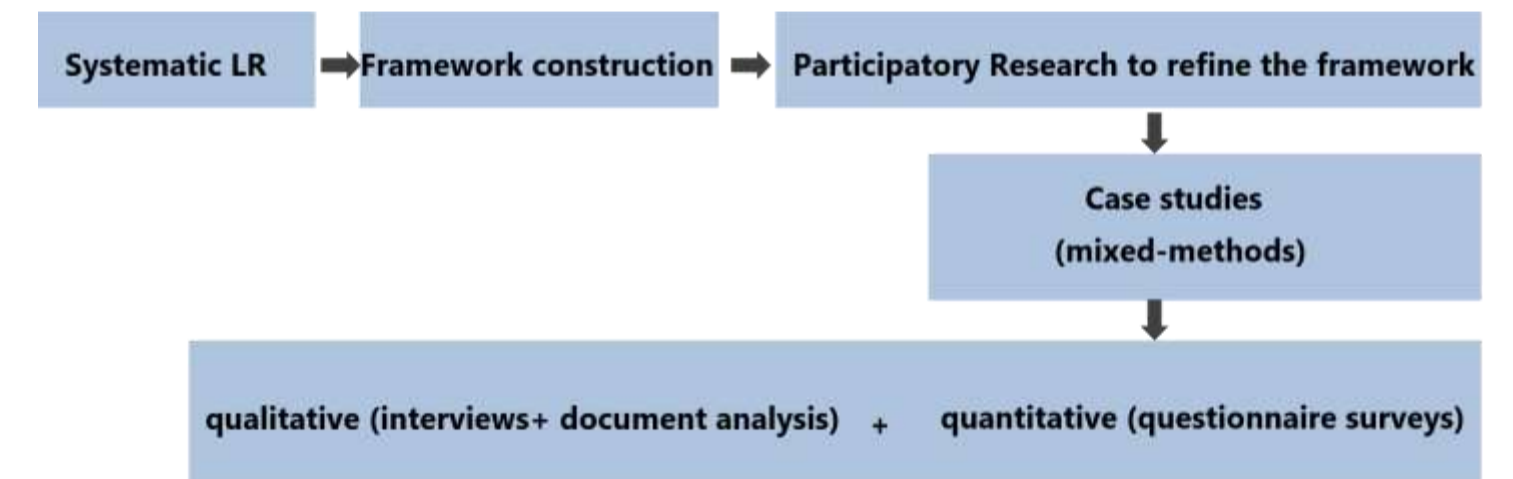


Research Gaps/Problems remained



Methodology

Epistemology: Deconstruction



Project Implications

- Justice/Equity
- Increase participation
- Policy reforms

References

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2. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters CRED. (2020). Risks to the health of Russian population from floods and droughts in 2010–2020: a scoping review. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 30.
3. Li, F., & Zhang, J. (2022). A review of the progress in chinese sponge city programme: challenges and opportunities for urban stormwater management. *Water supply*, 22(2): 1638-1651.
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