

The method that lies beneath the

No Regrets

Charter

Principles for Climate Change Adaptation in Cities



Paul James

www.CirclesofClimate.org

Considerations

- Climate change adaptation needs to be understood in a **generalized** way touches upon everything - though it is not everything.
- Principles that apply to climate change adaptation should be **translatable** into principles that apply to sustainability, or resilience, or ... anything.
- Practices that apply to climate change adaptation should not be in basic tension with practices directed towards other issues. They should be in some **aligned** with an integrated policy.
- Practice should be **principled**. It should have a reason for doing it.

Questions X Principles + Pragmatics
Framework

= (Charter) + Guide to Action

What do we need to know?

1. We need to know what should we do in practice?

Principles and guidelines for practice – a charter

Templates for action

2. We need to know how can we assess whether we are doing well?

Social Profiles

3. We need to know whether that practice is positive?

Social Capacities (namely, the considerations that lay behind the principles)

1. We need to know what should we do in practice?

NO REGRETS CHARTER

Climate adaptation needs to start here and now

- It should be built on long-term goals;
- It requires time; and
- It needs to be continually to be enhanced.

Climate adaptation needs a 'no regrets' or precautionary approach

- It overcomes the discrepancy between the necessity of pursuing long-term objectives and meeting short-term political purposes; and
- It counters uncertainty about how serious climate change will be, and heightens acceptance for the measures that need to be taken.

Climate adaptation needs an integrated and participatory approach

- It needs to impact on virtually all fields of urban life and environment;
- It requires close co-operation between differing disciplines and planning fields; and
- It requires an inclusive approach. Business and civil society need to be included.

Climate adaptation needs a holistic sustainability approach

- It considers action across all domains of social life
 1. *Ecology:*
 2. *Politics:*
 3. *Economics:*
 4. *Culture:*

2. We need to know how can we assess whether we are doing well?

In adapting actively to climate change, cities should consider action across all domains of social life based on a precautionary or 'no regrets' principle based on an ethics of care:

Ecology

- As well as choosing technical responses that enhance climate change adaptation, cities should seek to generate deeper and more integrated relationships with nature, both inside the city and beyond urban boundaries. This is to move to an understanding of our embeddedness within nature and away from dominion over it.

Economics

- Urban development should be based on an economy organised around negotiated social needs over and above conventional production-driven economics.

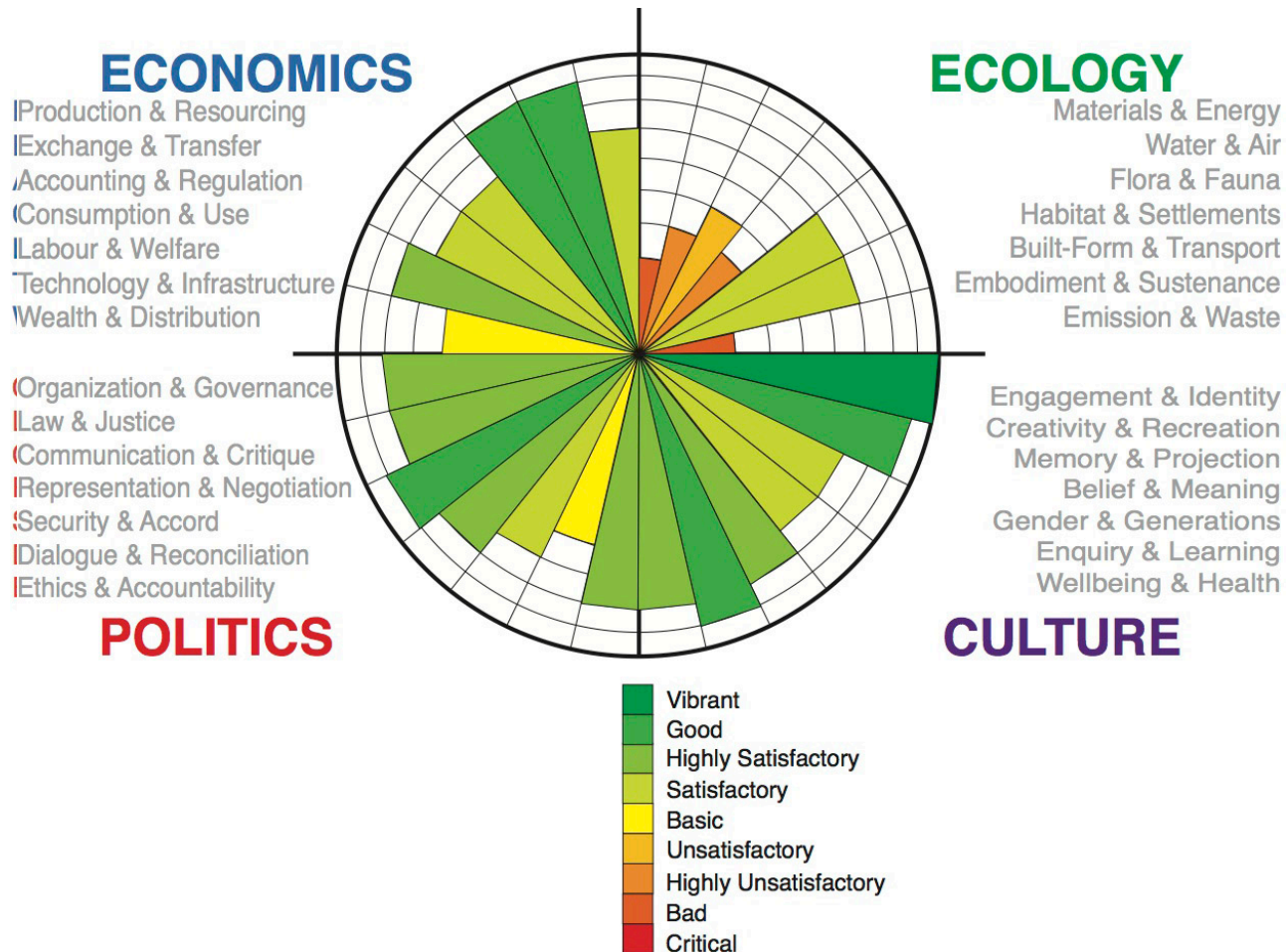
Politics

- In adapting to climate change, cities should begin now to develop a clear vision and an integrated adaptation plan through a dialogue between expert deliberation and committed municipal and civic involvement. The agreed adaptation strategy should be embedded in all policy-making.

Culture

- In developing climate adaptation responses, cities should treat the process as one of deep cultural engagement involving broad cultural issues of social learning, symbolism, visualisation, aesthetics, and well-being. This includes recognizing that urban citizens live in natural-cultural regions, not in 'built islands'.

Domains of the Social



CIRCLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

Ecology: Air and Water

General Question

- How sustainable are the levels of air quality and water quality in the urban environment?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Critical	Bad	Highly Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory [−]	Satisfactory	Satisfactory ⁺	Highly Satisfactory	Good	Vibrant

Particular Questions

Number
1–9

How sustainable are the following aspects of the urban area?

1. The bodies of water in the urban region.
2. The ready access of all to potable water distributed with minimum energy-use.
3. The continuous presence of good quality air in the urban region.
4. The liveability of the urban region's climate.
5. The carbon footprint of the urban area.
6. The development of climate-change adaptation strategies for the urban area.
7. The translation of air-and-water quality in the area monitoring into quality-improvement strategies.

- *Optional alternative question:*

Ecology

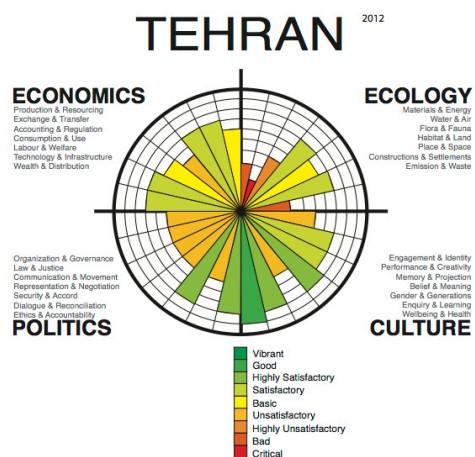
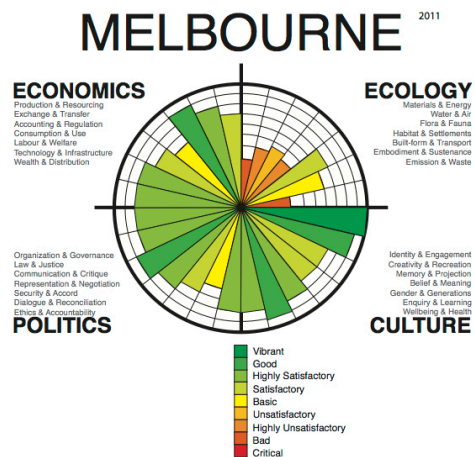
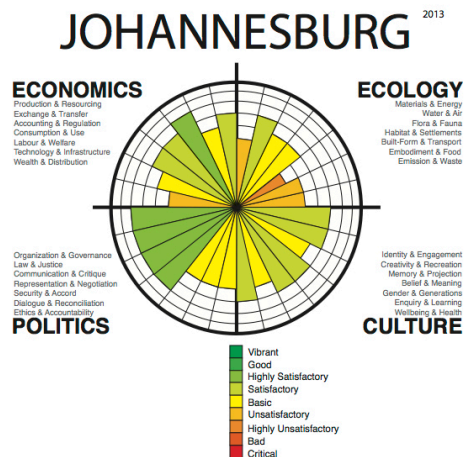
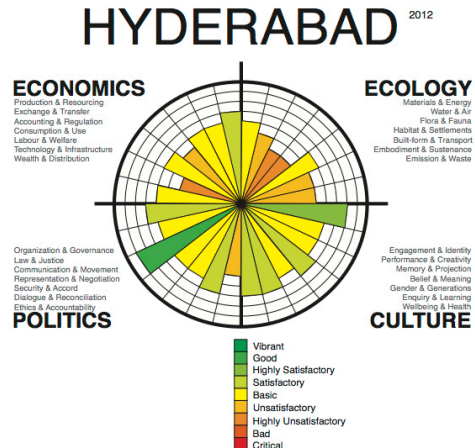
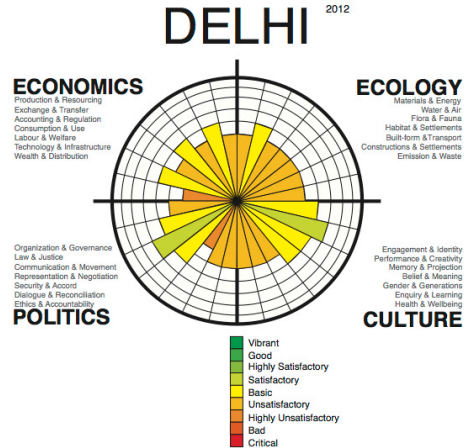
The ecological domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions that occur across the intersection between the social and the natural realms, focussing on the important dimension of human engagement with and within nature, ranging from the built-environment to the 'wilderness'.

1. Materials and Energy
2. Water and Air
3. Flora and Fauna
4. Habitat and Settlements
5. Built-Form and Transport
6. Embodiment and Sustenance
7. Emission and Waste



1. Availability and Abundance
2. Soil and Fertility
3. Minerals and Metals
4. Electricity and Gas
5. Petroleum and Biofuels
6. Renewables and Recyclables
7. Monitoring and Reflection

Circles of Sustainability



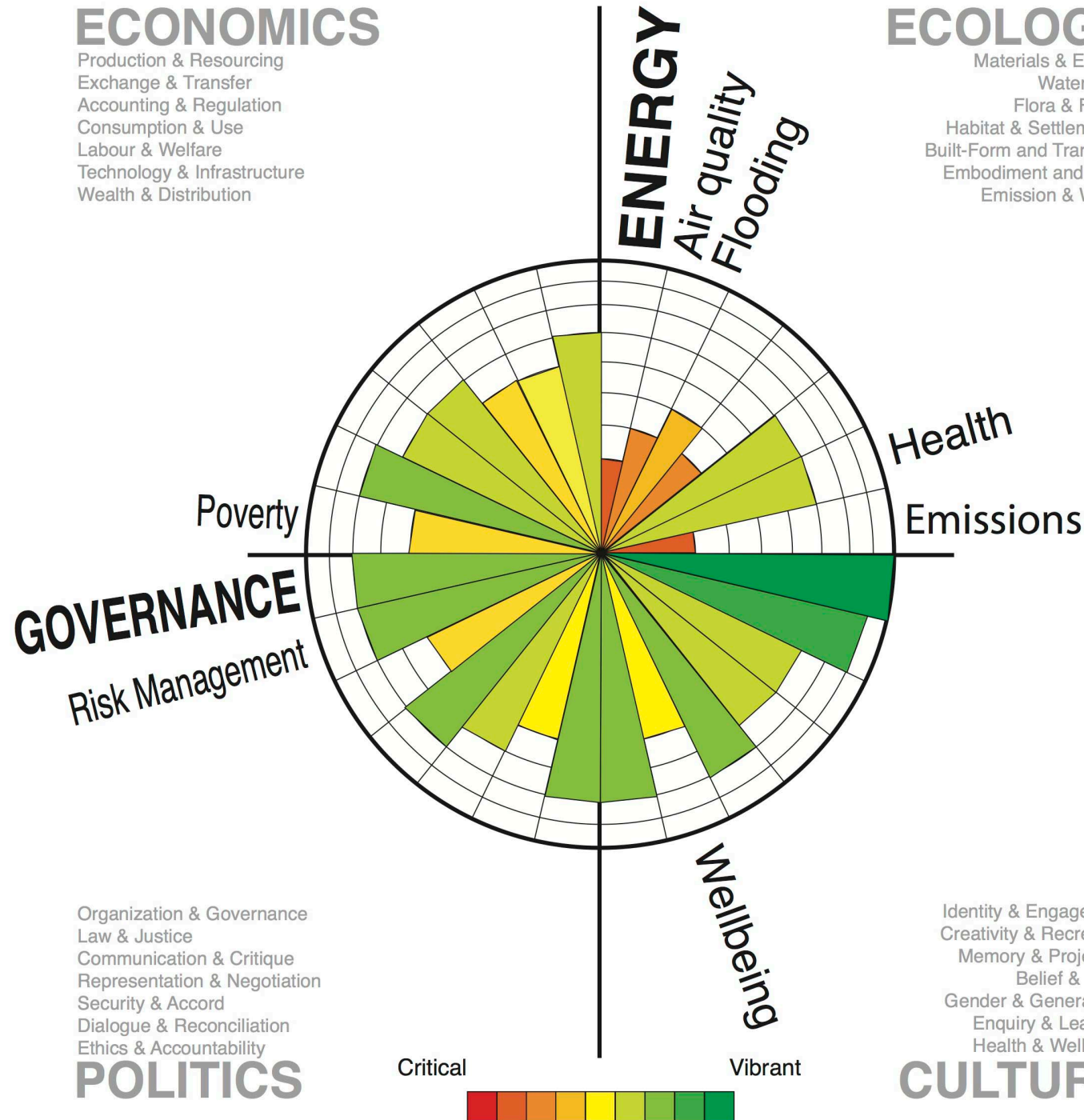
*Sao Paulo Macro Metropolitan Region, 2012

ECONOMICS

Production & Resourcing
Exchange & Transfer
Accounting & Regulation
Consumption & Use
Labour & Welfare
Technology & Infrastructure
Wealth & Distribution

ECOLOGY

Materials & Energy
Water & Air
Flora & Fauna
Habitat & Settlements
Built-Form and Transport
Embodiment and Food
Emission & Waste

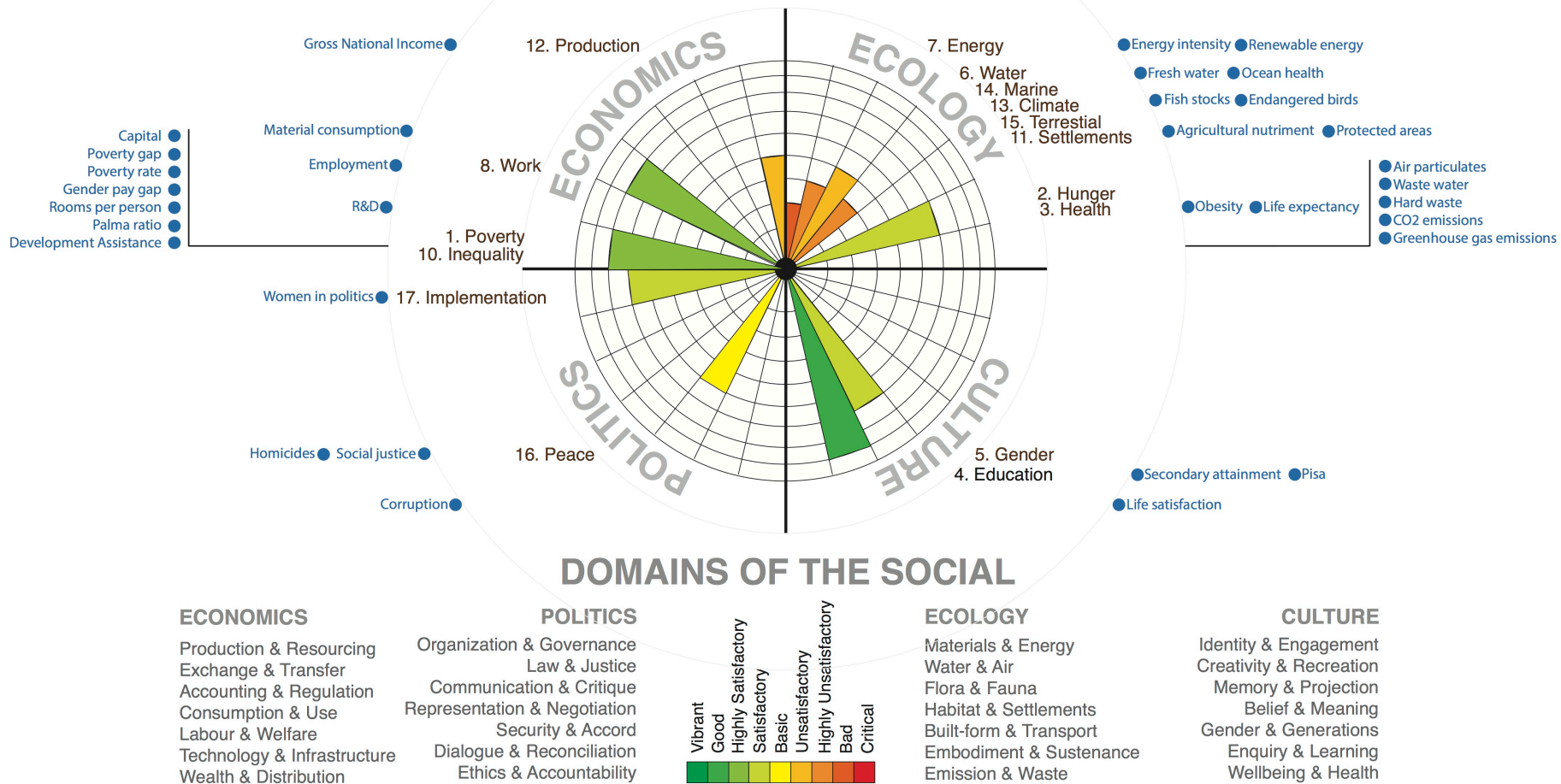


Sustainable Development Goals

-
- Ecology
- *The ecological domain is defined as the practices, discourses, and material expressions that occur across the intersection between the social and the natural realms, focussing on the important dimension of human engagement with and within nature, ranging from the built-environment to the 'wilderness'.*
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- Subdomains
-
- Targets for Sustainable Development Goals
-
- 1. Materials and Energy
-
- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- **7.2** By 2030, **increase** substantially the share of **renewable energy** in the global energy mix
- **7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of **improvement** in **energy efficiency**
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

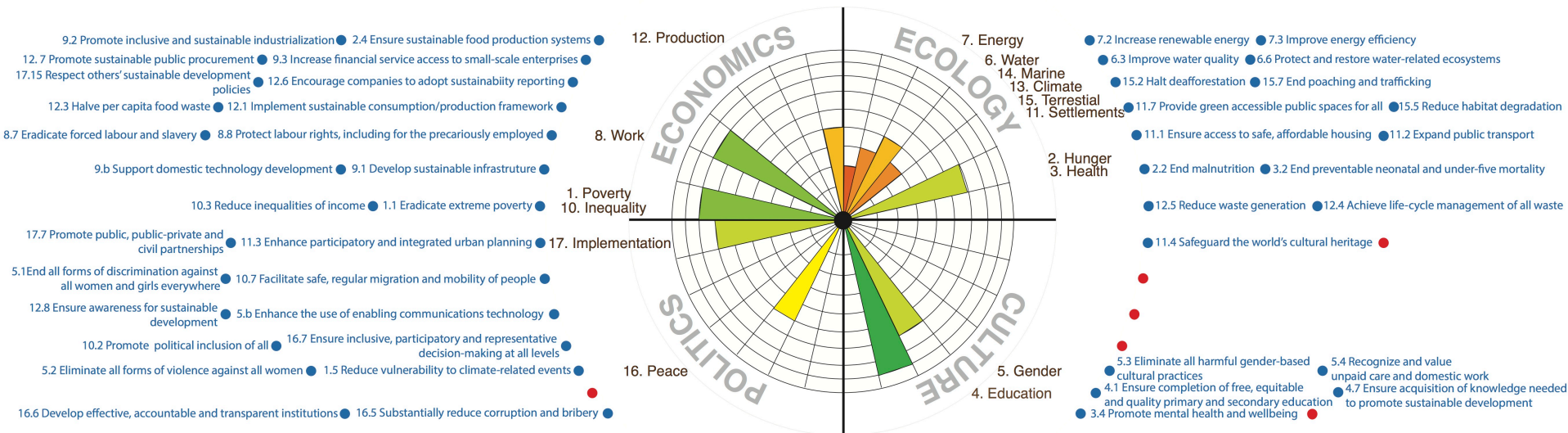
CIRCLES OF SOCIAL LIFE

MAPPING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & INDICATORS



CIRCLES OF SOCIAL LIFE

MAPPING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & TARGETS



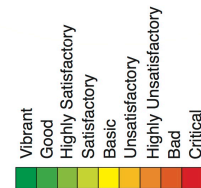
DOMAINS OF THE SOCIAL

ECONOMICS

Production & Resourcing
Exchange & Transfer
Accounting & Regulation
Consumption & Use
Labour & Welfare
Technology & Infrastructure
Wealth & Distribution

POLITICS

Organization & Governance
Law & Justice
Communication & Critique
Representation & Negotiation
Security & Accord
Dialogue & Reconciliation
Ethics & Accountability



ECOLOGY

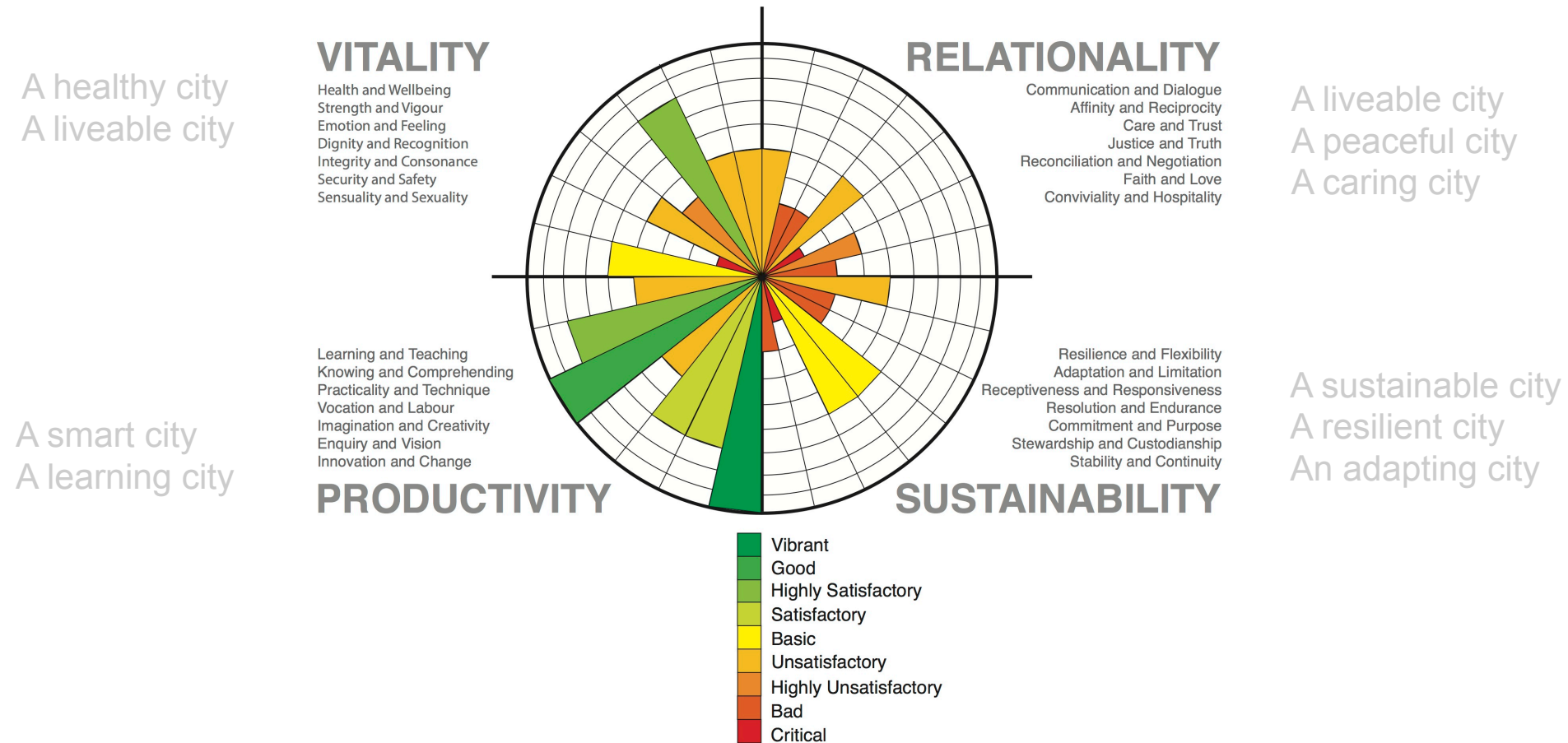
Materials & Energy
Water & Air
Flora & Fauna
Habitat & Settlements
Built-form & Transport
Embodiment & Sustenance
Emission & Waste

CULTURE

Identity & Engagement
Creativity & Recreation
Memory & Projection
Belief & Meaning
Gender & Generations
Enquiry & Learning
Wellbeing & Health

3. We need to know whether that practice is positive?

'Social Capabilities' for Making a Good City



CIRCLES OF SOCIAL CAPACITIES