

Governance

Adaptation strategy refers to the process of adjusting to the current or expected impacts of climate change, with the goal of moderating harm or exploiting benefits. Adaptation strategies can be implemented at various levels, from individual households to national governments. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, adaptation strategies may involve measures such as green infrastructure, climate-resilient design, and early warning systems for extreme weather events.

Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system, community, or individual to adapt to climate change. It encompasses the physical, financial, and social resources that enable adaptation, as well as the institutional and governance frameworks that support it. Adaptive capacity can be enhanced through measures such as capacity building, training, and awareness raising.

Adaptive management is an approach to managing complex systems that emphasizes flexibility, learning, and continuous improvement. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, adaptive management involves monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of adaptation measures, and adjusting them as needed in response to changing circumstances and new information.

Anthropogenic climate change refers to the impact of human activities on the climate system, including the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and the resulting global warming. Anthropogenic climate change is a major driver of climate-related hazards and vulnerabilities in urban areas.

Asset management refers to the process of managing and maintaining infrastructure, buildings, and other assets in a way that takes into account the impacts of climate change. In urban areas, asset management may involve measures such as condition assessments, priority setting, and investment planning.

Biodiversity conservation refers to the protection and preservation of ecosystems and species. In urban areas, biodiversity conservation may involve measures such as habitat restoration, species protection, and ecosystem management.

Carbon footprint refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with a particular activity, product, or organization. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, carbon footprint may involve measures such as emission reduction, offsetting, and carbon pricing.

Climate change refers to the long-term warming of the planet due to an increase in average global temperatures. Climate change has significant implications for urban areas, including increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, sea level rise, and changes in precipitation patterns.

Climate modeling refers to the use of computer models to simulate the behavior of the climate system and

predict future climate change. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, climate modeling may involve measures such as downscaling, scenario development, and uncertainty analysis.

Climate resilience refers to the ability of a system, community, or individual to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change. Climate resilience can be enhanced through measures such as infrastructure design, emergency planning, and social protection.

Community engagement refers to the process of involving local communities in the planning and decision-making process for urban climate adaptation. Community engagement may involve measures such as participation, consultation, and awareness raising.

Disaster risk reduction refers to the process of reducing the risk of disasters, including those related to climate change. In urban areas, disaster risk reduction may involve measures such as hazard mapping, vulnerability assessments, and emergency planning.

Early warning systems refer to the use of technologies and systems to provide timely warnings of impending extreme weather events. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, early warning systems may involve measures such as monitoring, forecasting, and communication protocols.

Ecosystem services refer to the benefits that humans derive from functioning ecosystems, including air and water filtration, soil formation, and climate regulation. In urban areas, ecosystem services may involve measures such as green infrastructure, wetland restoration, and biodiversity conservation.

Energy efficiency refers to the use of technologies and practices to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. In urban areas, energy efficiency may involve measures such as building insulation, lighting retrofits, and renewable energy systems.

Environmental impact assessment refers to the process of evaluating the potential environmental impacts of a project or policy. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, environmental impact assessment may involve measures such as screening, scoping, and mitigation planning.

Flood control refers to the use of structural and non-structural measures to prevent or mitigate the impacts of flooding. In urban areas, flood control may involve measures such as levees, dams, and wetland restoration.

Governance framework refers to the system of rules, institutions, and processes that govern decision-making and action in a particular context. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, governance frameworks may involve measures such as policy development, regulation, and institutional reform.

Green infrastructure refers to! The use of natural or semi-natural systems to manage urban environmental challenges, including stormwater management, air quality improvement, and climate regulation. In urban areas, green infrastructure may involve measures such as park creation, green roofs, and wetland restoration.

Heat island refers to the phenomenon of urban areas experiencing higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas due to the absorption and retention of heat by built surfaces. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, heat island mitigation may involve measures such as green roofs, cool pavements, and urban forestry.

Infrastructure resilience refers to the ability of physical systems, such as roads, bridges, and buildings, to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change. Infrastructure resilience can be enhanced through measures such as design standards, material selection, and maintenance planning.

Insurance mechanisms refer to the use of financial instruments to manage and transfer climate-related risks. In urban areas, insurance mechanisms may involve measures such as premium setting, policy development, and claims management.

Land use planning refers to the process of managing the use of land in a way that takes into account the impacts of climate change. In urban areas, land use planning may involve measures such as zoning, density regulation, and transportation planning.

Loss and damage refers to the negative impacts of climate change, including damage to infrastructure, ecosystems, and human health. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, loss and damage may involve measures such as damage assessment, loss estimation, and compensation planning.

Mitigation strategies refer to the measures taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and slow the rate of climate change. In urban areas, mitigation strategies may involve measures such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and transportation planning.

Natural hazards refer to the potential sources of harm or damage to people, property, and the environment, including floods, droughts, and storms. In urban areas, natural hazards may involve measures such as hazard mapping, vulnerability assessments, and emergency planning.

Participatory governance refers to the involvement of stakeholders, including citizens, businesses, and civil society organizations, in the decision-making process for urban climate adaptation. Participatory governance may involve measures such as participation, consultation, and engagement.

Planning instruments refer to the tools and techniques used to guide decision-making and action in urban climate adaptation planning. Planning instruments may involve measures such as zoning, land use regulations, and transportation plans.

Policy framework refers to the set of laws, regulations, and policies that govern decision-making and action in a particular context. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, policy frameworks may involve measures such as legislation, regulation, and guidelines.

Public health refers to the health and well-being of individuals and communities, including the impacts of climate change on human health. In urban areas, public health may involve measures such as heat wave

planning, air quality management, and disease surveillance.

Regulatory framework refers to the set of laws, regulations, and policies that govern decision-making and action in a particular context. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, regulatory frameworks may involve measures such as zoning, building codes, and environmental regulations.

Resilience building refers to the process of enhancing the ability of individuals, communities, and systems to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change. Resilience building may involve measures such as capacity building, training, and awareness raising.

Risk assessment refers to the process of identifying and evaluating the potential risks and impacts of climate change. In urban areas, risk assessment may involve measures such as hazard mapping, vulnerability assessments, and exposure analysis.

Sea level rise refers to the increase in the average level of the ocean due to climate change, resulting in more frequent and severe coastal flooding and erosion. In urban areas, sea level rise may involve measures such as coastal protection, wetland restoration, and retreat planning.

Social vulnerability refers to the susceptibility of individuals and communities to the impacts of climate change, including factors such as poverty, age, and disability. In urban areas, social vulnerability may involve measures such as social protection, livelihood support, and community engagement.

Sustainable development refers to the process of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, sustainable development may involve measures such as green infrastructure, renewable energy, and sustainable transportation.

Transportation planning refers to the process of managing the movement of people and goods in a way that takes into account the impacts of climate change. In urban areas, transportation planning may involve measures such as public transportation, non-motorized transportation, and transportation demand management.

Urban forestry refers to the management of trees and other vegetation in urban areas, including the provision of ecosystem services such as air quality improvement and climate regulation. In urban areas, urban forestry may involve measures such as tree planting, pruning, and forest management.

Urban planning refers to the process of managing the use of land and resources in urban areas, including the provision of infrastructure, services, and amenities. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, urban planning may involve measures such as zoning, land use regulations, and transportation planning.

Vulnerability assessment refers to the process of identifying and evaluating the potential vulnerabilities of individuals, communities, and systems to the impacts of climate change. In urban areas, vulnerability assessment may involve measures such as social vulnerability, economic vulnerability, and environmental

vulnerability.

Water management refers to the process of managing the use of water resources in a way that takes into account the impacts of climate change. In urban areas, water management may involve measures such as water conservation, wastewater treatment, and flood control.

Wetland restoration refers to the process of restoring degraded or damaged wetlands, including the provision of ecosystem services such as water filtration and climate regulation. In urban areas, wetland restoration may involve measures such as habitat restoration, species reintroduction, and ecosystem management.

Zoning regulations refer to the laws and policies that govern the use of land in urban areas, including the provision of infrastructure, services, and amenities. In the context of urban climate adaptation planning, zoning regulations may involve measures such as land use planning, density regulation, and building codes.