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6th GRIHA Regional Conference on Accelerating Sustainability in Built Environment

Built Environment in Response to Climate Vulnerabilities 3 February 2015



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Does it need to adapt?



Photo: Ian Teh http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2012/12/24/recall-of-the-wild



Photo: Tobias Karlhuber http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_universe.jpg





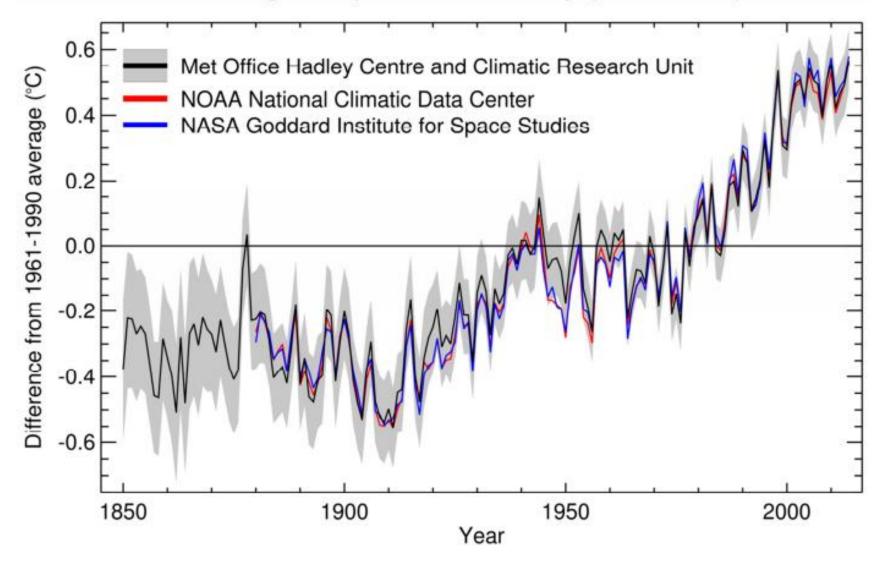


Photo: Olaf Oehlsen http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Audienzhalle.jpg

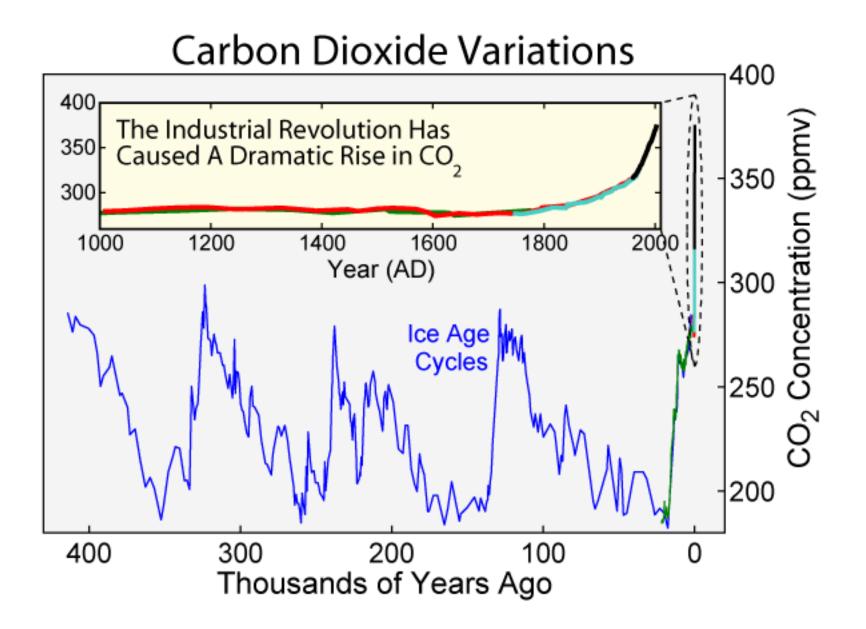
Is the climate changing?

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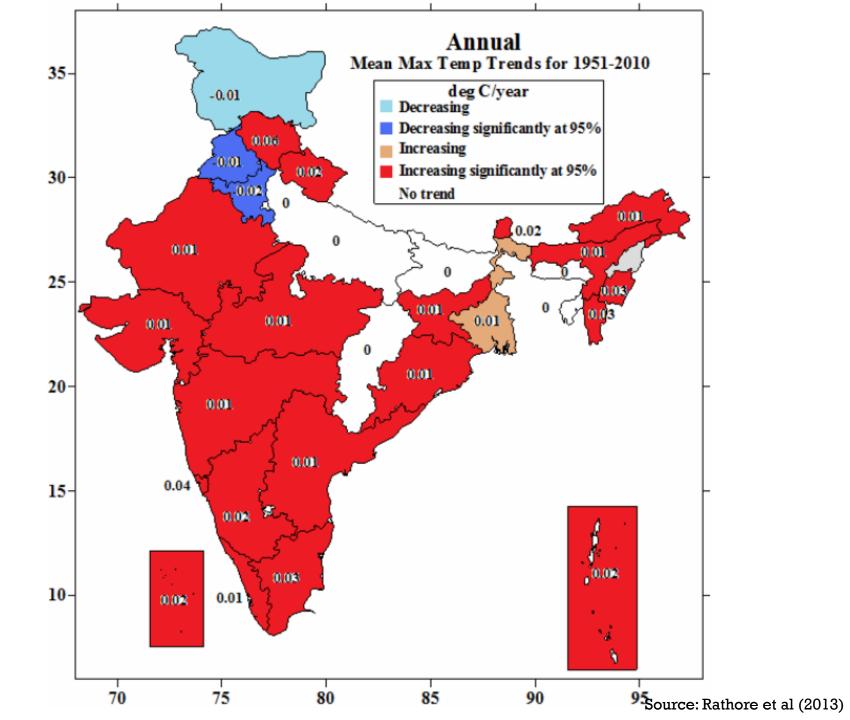
Global average temperature anomaly (1850-2014)

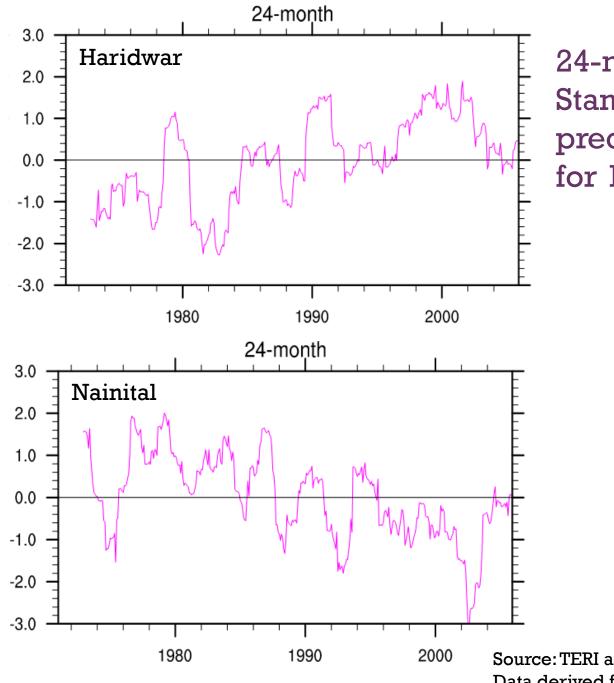


Source: WMO (2014)



Source: http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1c/Carbon_Dioxide_400kyr.png

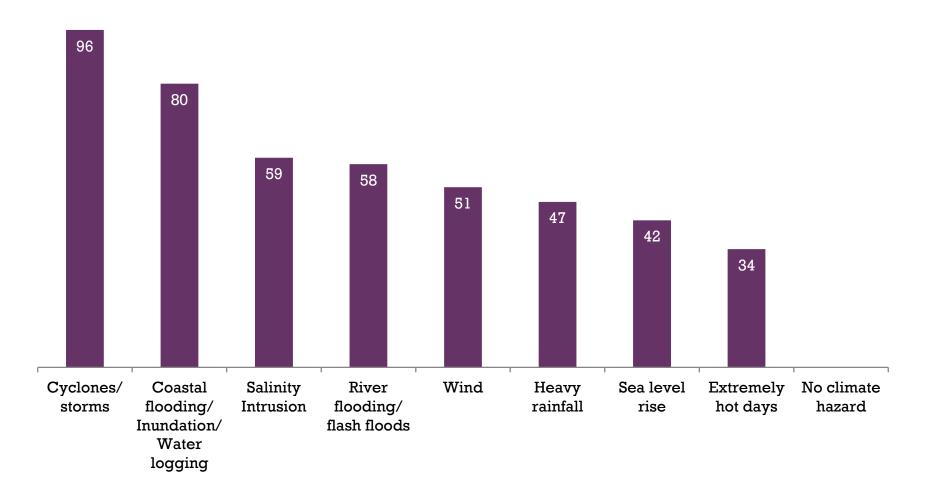




24-month Standardized precipitation index for 1997-2005

Source: TERI analysis (2014) Data derived from IMD gridded area average

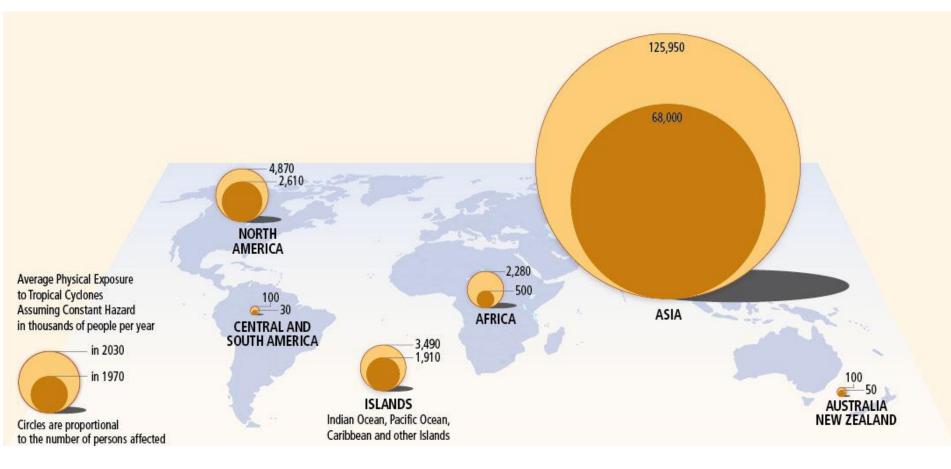
% households reporting climate hazards faced in coastal Bangladesh



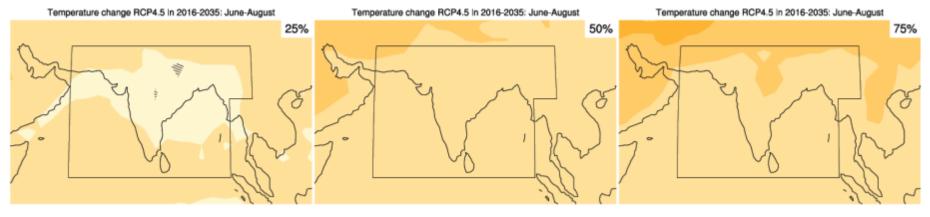
Source: IFC-BCAS-TERI survey of 500 households in 8 coastal districts of Bangladesh (August 2014)

Average exposure to cyclones in 1970 & 2030

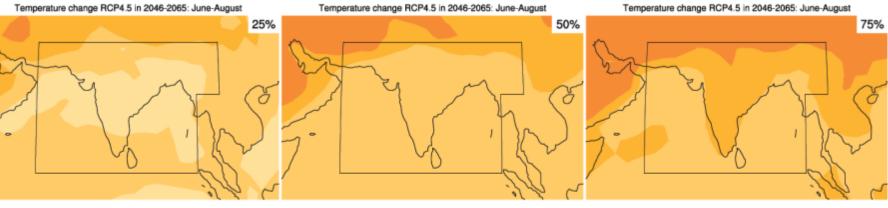
in thousands of people per year; assuming constant hazard



How will climate change over the next few decades?



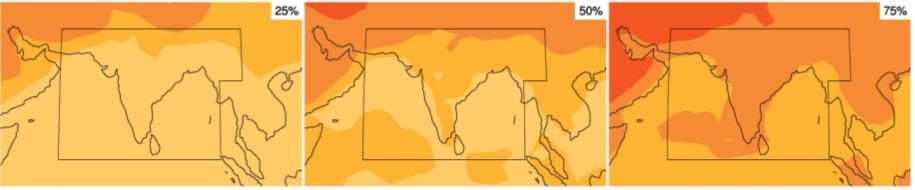
Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: June-August

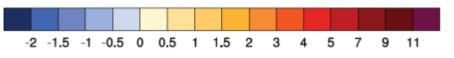


Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2081-2100: June-August

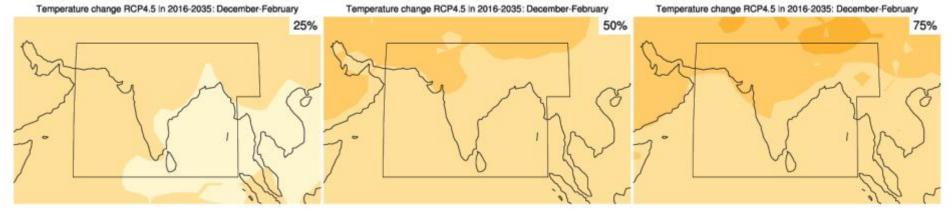
Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2081-2100: June-August

Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2081-2100: June-August

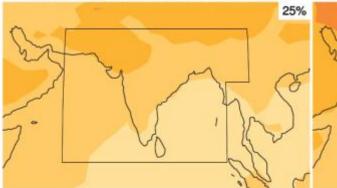




[°C] Source: IPCC AR5 WG1 Annex 1

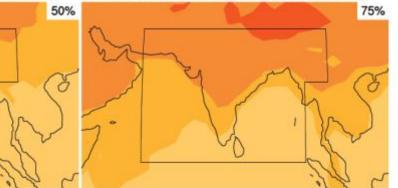


Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: December-February



Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: December-February

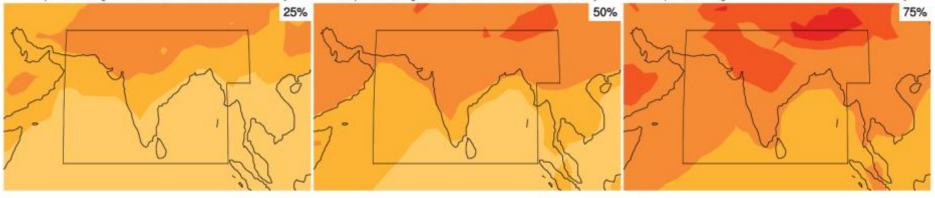
Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2046-2065: December-February



Temperature change RCP4.5 in 2081-2100: December-February

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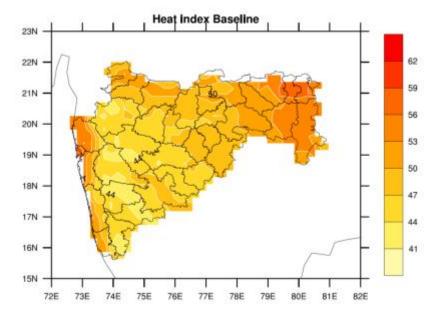


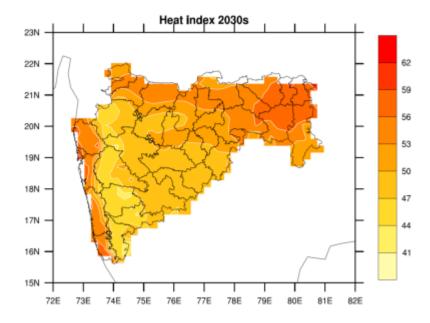


[°C] Source: IPCC AR5 WG1 Annex 1

Heat Index – "how hot it feels"

Combines air temperature and relative humidity to determine the perceived or apparent temperature related to human comfort

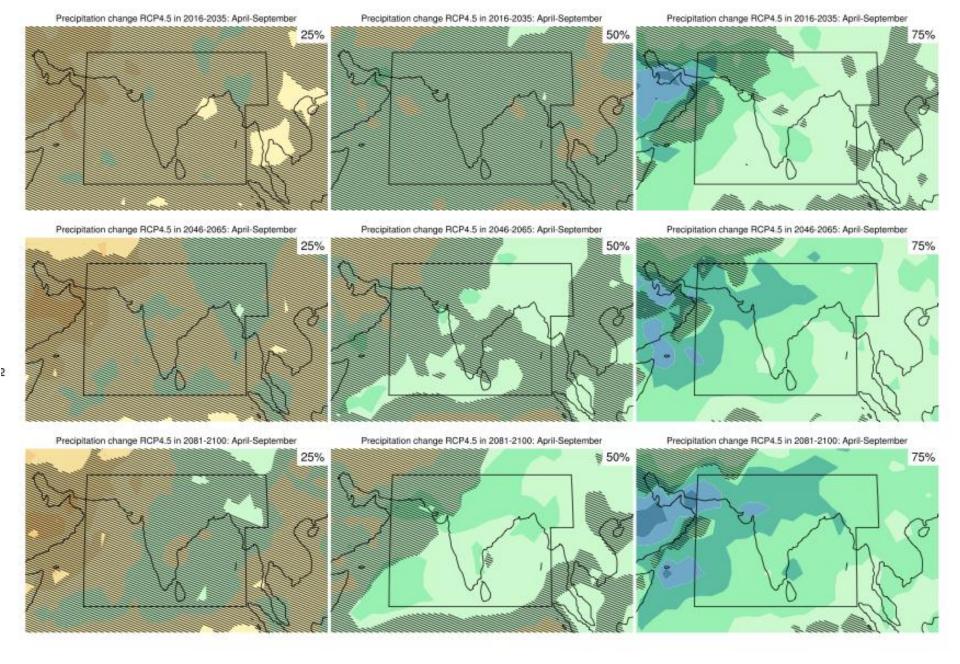


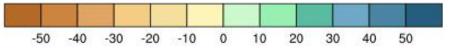


Source: TERI analysis for Government of Maharashtra (2014)

								1en	ipe	rañu	re (*C)						
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Relative Humidity (%)	40	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	37	39	41	43	46	48	51	54	57
	45	27	28	29	30	32	33	35	37	39	41	43	46	49	51	54	57	
	50	27	28	30	31	33	34	36	38	41	43	46	49	52	55	58		
	55	28	29	30	32	34	36	38	40	43	46	48	52	55	59			
	60	28	29	31	33	35	37	40	42	45	48	51	55	59				
	65	28	30	32	34	36	39	41	44	48	51	55	59					
	70	29	31	33	35	38	40	43	47	50	54	58						
	75	29	31	34	36	39	42	46	49	53	58							
	80	30	32	35	38	41	44	48	52	57								
	85	30	33	36	39	43	47	51	56									
	90	31	34	37	41	45	49	54										
	95	31	35	38	42	47	51	57										
	100	32	36	40	44	49	54											

27–32 °C	Caution: fatigue is possible with prolonged exposure and activity.
	Continuing activity could result in heat cramps.
32–41 °C	Extreme caution: heat cramps and heat exhaustion are possible.
	Continuing activity could result in heat stroke.
41–54 °C	Danger: heat cramps and heat exhaustion are likely;
	heat stroke is probable with continued activity.
over 54 °C	Extreme danger: heat stroke is imminent.

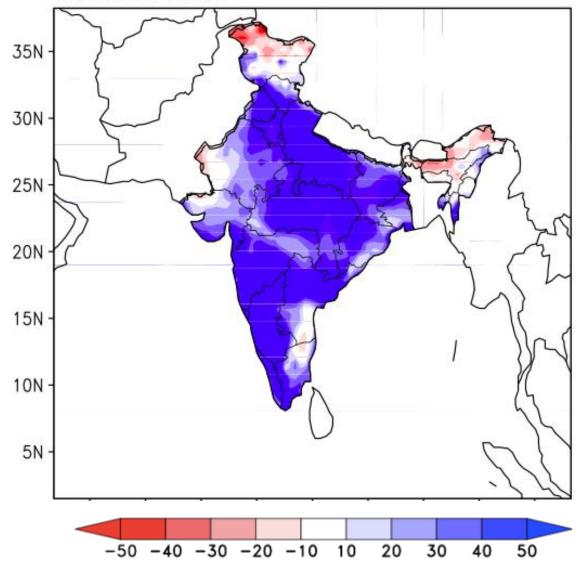




[%] Source: IPCC AR5 WG1 Annex 1

Projected % change in rainfall on very wet days (in 2080s compared with 1961-1990)

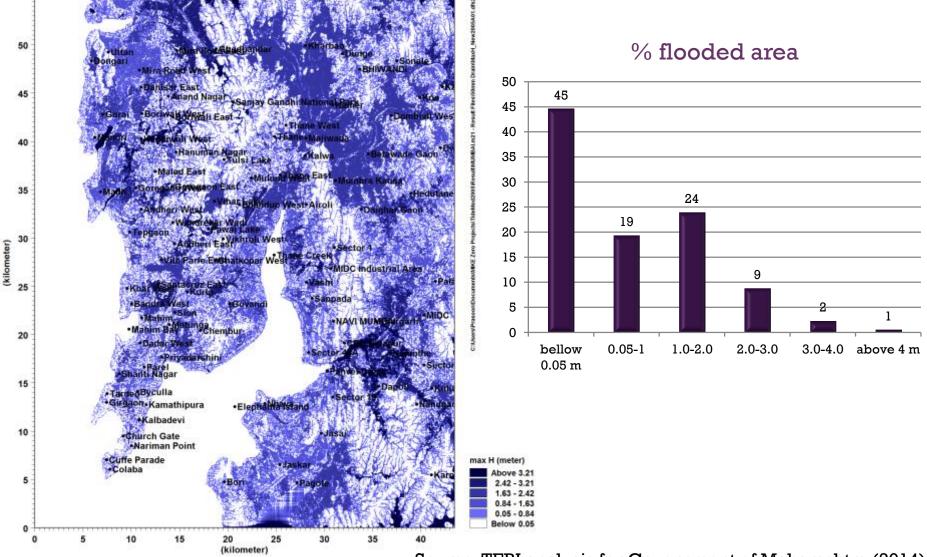
Ensemble Mean



Source: Rao et al (2014)

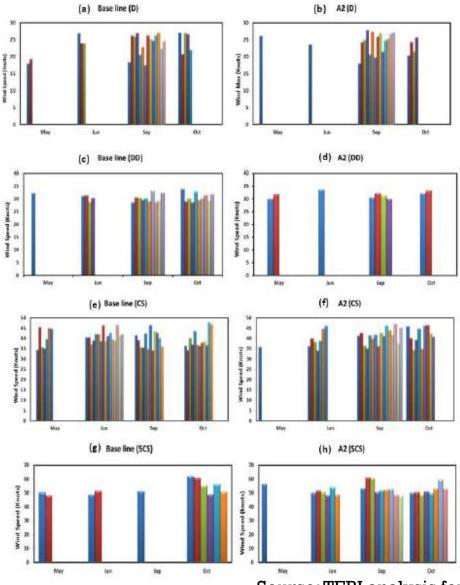
Water depth map for flooding in Mumbai

Extreme rainfall event of 2005 with tidal variation and augmented drainage capacity of 50 mm/hour rainfall



Source: TERI analysis for Government of Maharashtra (2014)

Change in cyclone occurrence over Bay of Bengal (in 2080s compared with 1961-1990)



Source: TERI analysis for Government of West Bengal (2014)

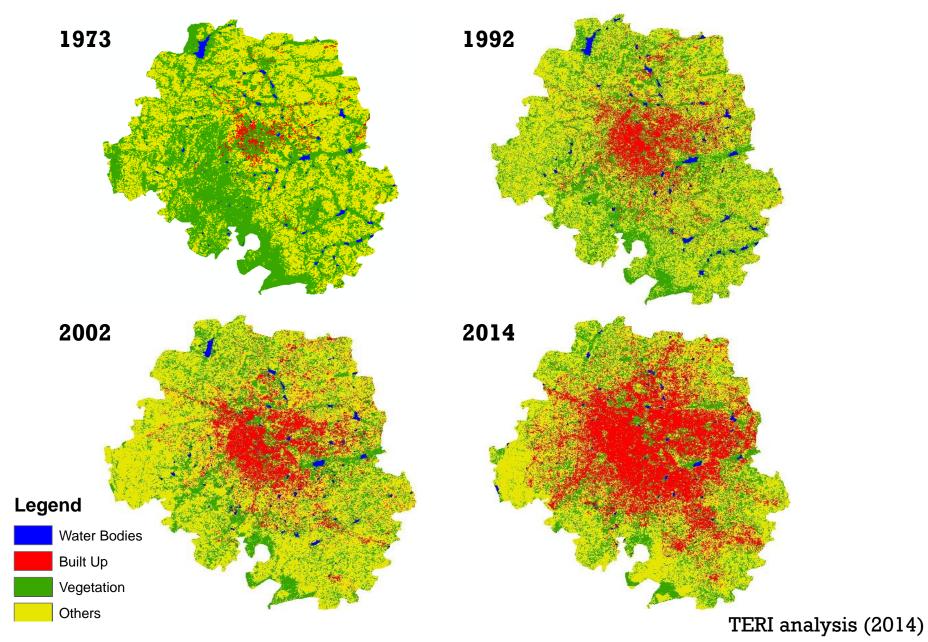
Do we need to do anything differently in building long-lived assets?

Need for adaptation to climate change in built environment in India

- Exposure to climate hazards
 - Intense rainfall and flooding
 - Increase in heat stress
 - Rainfall variability, uncertainty, and water stress
 - Rising demand for energy
 - Coastal vulnerability to storms

- Projected need for urban infrastructure by 2030 (MGI 2010)
 - \$1.2 trillion additional capital investment
 - 700-900 million sq m of commercial and residential space each year
 - 38 million affordable homes
- Increase in population and assets exposed to climate hazards
- Competition over scarce resources like green spaces and water
- Opportunities for adaptation in new built assets and urban form

Land use land cover change in Bangalore city





http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/pesit-campus-flooded/article6321886.ece



http://sulabhenvis.nic.in/LatestNewsArchieve.aspx?Id=4955&Year=2013

What do we need to do differently?

- Build climate resilient houses and neighbourhoods
 - Informed decisions
 - Material supply
 - Norms and incentives
 - Finance
 - Insurance

Do not ignore ecological considerations in urban planning Flexible Inter-disciplinary Participatory

Public data