# Article information:

(PDF) From sustainable urbanism to climate urbanism
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325914645_From_sustainable_urbanism_to_climate_urbanism>

# Article summary:

1. 城市是应对气候变化的最佳场所，因为城市是经济增长的主要引擎，而经济增长受气候变化影响。因此，城市需要采取行动来保护其物理和数字基础设施免受气候变化带来的危害。

2. “气候城市主义”是一种新的发展范式，它强调城市作为应对气候变化的最佳场所，并优先考虑保护城市经济基础设施免受气候变化带来的危害。然而，在当前新自由主义背景下，从政策言论到实际行动的转变可能会导致不平等和不公正。

3. 气候城市主义可能会产生潜在的社会正义影响，这些影响尚未得到充分审查。因此，需要对气候城市主义进行批判性评估，并审视其潜在结果。

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "From sustainable urbanism to climate urbanism" by Joshua Long and Jennifer L. Rice presents an interesting perspective on the shift from sustainable urbanism to climate urbanism in response to the increasing threats of climate change. However, the authors fail to fully interrogate the potential social justice impacts of this new development paradigm.

The article suggests that cities are appropriate sites for addressing climate change, but in the current neoliberal context, the transition from policy rhetoric to climate action presents a potentially problematic landscape of inequality and injustice. The authors argue that the potential social justice impacts of climate urbanism have not been fully interrogated, but they do not provide any evidence or examples to support this claim.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges that cities must be protected from climate hazards in order to ensure the reproduction of the global economic system, it fails to explore how this may exacerbate existing inequalities and injustices. For example, investments in climate resilient infrastructure may disproportionately benefit wealthier neighborhoods and businesses, leaving marginalized communities vulnerable to climate hazards.

The article also overlooks the potential displacement and gentrification that may result from efforts to protect physical and digital infrastructures of urban economies from climate change hazards. This is particularly concerning given that low-income communities and communities of color are often more vulnerable to displacement and gentrification.

Overall, while "From sustainable urbanism to climate urbanism" offers a critical lens to evaluate the merits of climate urbanism, it falls short in fully exploring its potential social justice impacts. The authors should have provided more evidence and examples to support their claims and should have considered how efforts to protect cities from climate hazards may exacerbate existing inequalities and injustices.

# Topics for further research:

* Social justice impacts of climate urbanism
* Neoliberal context and inequality
* Disproportionate benefits for wealthier neighborhoods
* Vulnerability of marginalized communities
* Displacement and gentrification
* Need for a more comprehensive analysis of social justice impacts

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/5f70796909a2856cf19ef69f51dc4cd7>