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Cities of hope: creating a climate resilient future – climate waterfront building with nature with safety, biodiversity promotion and habitat restauration resilient land and sea – urban dranage plan



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Abstract

Climate change is a problem in aquaculture and for the entire marine habitat for global quality. Water scarcity, habitat destruction, the construction of poor-quality infrastructures, and the lack of information in societies intensify the entry of pollutants into the sea from wastewater and rainwater itself. According to the 'UN Atlas of the World', eight of the world's ten largest cities are located on the coast and 44% of the world's population lives in vulnerable coastal areas. The Resilience of coastal cities and their inhabitants to climate change is becoming increasingly important. The importance of adaptation measures is thereby implicitly important. Adaptive measures were taken in the most vulnerable coasts and coastal cities to increase the resilience and safety of the oceans (Sanders & Oliveira 2023). According to the six IPCC reports, from the first report from 1990 and including the most recent report from 2022, it is becoming clear that the initial focus on mitigation measures should be broadened to include adaptation measures, with the vulnerability of coastal cities logically receiving increasing attention. It has also become clear that cities on the coast are experiencing the most problems from climate change, with the largest cities in the world located on the coast, and that these cities are growing the fastest in terms of population, a development that seems to continue to strengthen. This situation of large cities, and with it the situation of most of our planet's growing population, makes the effects of climate change the main concern of coastal cities and their effect on oceans and the quality of the

water. Bioavailability and geochemical fractionation play a crucial role in determining the mobility and ecological impact of metals in marine environments. Sediment and water samples from various coastal regions produce important data to analyze the level of water quality. The results indicate that metals such as cadmium and lead are predominantly associated with reducible and oxidizable fractions, affecting their bioavailability to marine organisms. Furthermore, environmental factors such as pH, salinity, and organic matter content significantly influence metal partitioning and bioavailability. These findings highlight the importance of developing strategies for marine pollution mitigation and it is coming from the urban coast, can we promote better places to result in better water.

Keywords: Climate Change Resilience, Coastal Cities, Bioavailability, Adaptation Tools, Geochemical fractionation.

References

Sanders, FC. And Oliveira, AC. 2023, Identifying local climate change measures and blockades in a tested DBCA-Diagram to stimulate learning between cities, Open-research Europe.

Bio

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