

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462887903321
Titolo	Building urban resilience : principles, tools, and practice / / Abhas K. Jha, Todd W. Miner, and Zuzana Stanton-Geddes, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, DC : , : World Bank, , 2013
ISBN	0-8213-9826-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (209 p.)
Collana	Directions in development : environment and sustainable development
Altri autori (Persone)	JhaAbhas Kumar <1966-> MinerTodd W Stanton-GeddesZuzana
Disciplina	333.7098
Soggetti	City planning Disasters - Economic aspects Emergency management Infrastructure (Economics) - Planning Regional planning Urban policy Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	C1; C2; Contents; Foreword; Preface; Acknowledgments; Editors and Contributors; Abbreviations; Executive Summary; Focus on Cities; Risk and Uncertainty; Building Urban Resilience: Principles, Tools, and Practice; Looking Forward; References; Chapter 1 Principles of Urban Resilience; Key Points; Key Resources; Urban Disaster Resilience; Risk, Uncertainty, and Complexity; Boxes; Box 1.1 Enhancing Resilience in an Urban Region: Examples; Disaster Risk Management and Opportunities for Resilience; Box 1.2 Increasing Accountability in the Philippines; Figures Figure 1.1 The Six Phases of the Disaster CycleBox 1.3 The Great California Shake-Out; Box 1.4 The Queensland Reconstruction Authority; Figure 1.2 Open Data for Resilience Cycle; Figure 1.3 Elements of Risk Calculation; Figure 1.4 Elements of Risk Reduction; Figure 1.5 Tsunami Early Warning System; Social Resilience; Tables; Table 1.1 Challenges in Integrating Social Resilience; Box 1.5

Combining Resources to Reduce Flood Impacts; Land Use Planning; Box 1.6 Urbanization and Flood Risk; Urban Ecosystems; Figure 1.6 The Human Ecosystem

Box 1.7 Using Vegetation to Limit Landslide Hazards in Seattle; Urban Upgrading; Figure 1.7 Competing Interests in Land Use; Table 1.2 Urban Poverty, Everyday Hazards, and Disaster Risks; Incorporating Resilience into the Project Cycle; Figure 1.8 World Bank Project Cycle; Table 1.3 World Bank Project Cycle: Opportunities for Enhancing Resilience; Box 1.8 Country Assistance Strategy in the Philippines; Further Reading; Table 1.4 Disaster Resilience Indicators; Table 1.5 Resilience Components in World Bank Projects: Examples; Notes; References; Chapter 2 Tools for Building Urban Resilience

Key Points; Key Resources; Risk Assessment; Figure 2.1 Dynamic Decision-Making Process; Box 2.1 City-Wide Mapping in Uganda; Figure 2.2 Risk Assessment Model; Table 2.1 Types of Disaster Impact; Box 2.2 CAPRA: A Probabilistic Risk Assessment Initiative; Table 2.2 Summary of Socioeconomic Cost-Benefit Analysis; Box 2.3 Flood Risk Assessment for Mitigation Planning in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Risk-Based Land Use Planning; Table 2.3 Risk-Based Land Use Planning in Urban Infrastructure Projects; Box 2.4 Checklist for Feasibility Assessment and Definition of Scope

Box 2.5 Istanbul Earthquake Risk Reduction Plan; Box 2.6 Checklist for a Successful Relocation; Box 2.7 Hazard Zoning Initiatives; Box 2.8 Spatial Development Framework for Risk Reduction in Kaduna, Nigeria; Box 2.9 Master Plan for Risk Reduction in Constitucion, Chile; Box 2.10 Checklist for Land Use Risk Management Strategy; Box 2.11 Institutional Capacity for Risk Reduction; Table 2.4 The Risk-Based Planning Process: Actors and Roles; Urban Ecosystem Management; Box 2.12 Rehabilitation of the Maasin Watershed Reserve in the Philippines; Table 2.5 Incorporating Ecosystem Management into Land Use Planning

Sommario/riassunto

Resilience is the ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner. Resilience in the context of cities translates into a new paradigm for urbanization, and forms base for a new understanding how to manage hazards and urban development. In the next decades, the major driver of the increasing damages and losses from disasters will be the growth of people and assets in harm's way, especially in urban areas. Often lacking resources, infrastructure, services and the capacity to
