

BENVGBU6: Disaster Risk Reduction in Cities: Dr. Cassidy Johnson

View Online



[1]

Adger, W.N. Vulnerability. *Global Environmental Change*. 16, 3, 268–281.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2006.02.006>.

[2]

Birkmann, J. 2006. Measuring vulnerability to promote disaster-resilient societies: conceptual frameworks and definitions. *Measuring vulnerability to natural hazards: towards disaster resilient societies*. United Nations University. 9–54.

[3]

Bosher, L. and Dainty, A. Disaster risk reduction and 'built-in' resilience: towards overarching principles for construction practice. *Disasters*. 35, 1, 1–18.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2010.01189.x>.

[4]

Brown, D. Making the linkages between climate change adaptation and spatial planning in Malawi. *Environmental Science & Policy*. 14, 8, 940–949.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2011.07.009>.

[5]

Brugmann, J. Financing the resilient city. *Environment and Urbanization*. 24, 1, 215–232.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247812437130>.

[6]

Cannon, T. Vulnerability analysis and disasters. *Floods (Hazards & Disasters)*. Routledge. 1-24.

[7]

Cannon, T. 2008. Vulnerability, "innocent" disasters and the imperative of cultural understanding. *Disaster Prevention and Management*. 17, 3 (2008), 350-357.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/09653560810887275>.

[8]

Carcellar, N. et al. Addressing disaster risk reduction through community-rooted interventions in the Philippines: experience of the Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines. *Environment and Urbanization*. 23, 2, 365-381.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247811415581>.

[9]

Cutter, S.L. et al. 2008. A place-based model for understanding community resilience to natural disasters. *Global Environmental Change*. 18, 4 (2008), 598-606.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.07.013>.

[10]

Dodman, D. et al. Understanding the nature and scale of urban risk in low- and middle-income countries and its implications for humanitarian preparedness, planning and response - IIED Publications Database. IIED.

[11]

Furedi, F. The changing meaning of disaster. *Area*. 39, 4, 482-489.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4762.2007.00764.x>.

[12]

Godschalk et al., D. 1998. Ch. 4: Integrating hazard mitigation and local land-use planning. *Cooperating with nature: confronting natural hazards with land-use planning for*

sustainable communities. Joseph Henry. 85–118.

[13]

Hamza, M. and Zetter, R. Structural adjustment, urban systems, and disaster vulnerability in developing countries. *Cities*. 15, 4, 291–299.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-2751\(98\)00020-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0264-2751(98)00020-1).

[14]

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 2010. Chapter 2: Urban Disaster Trends. *World Disasters Report 2010: Urban Risk*. D. McClean, ed. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 30–51.

[15]

Jabeen, H. et al. 2010. Built-in resilience: learning from grassroots coping strategies for climate variability. *Environment and Urbanization*. 22, 2 (Oct. 2010), 415–431.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247810379937>.

[16]

Johnson, C. Creating an enabling environment for reducing disaster risk: Recent experience of regulatory frameworks for land, planning and building. *UNISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2011: Revealing Risk, Redefining Development*. UNISDR. 4–39.

[17]

Johnson, C. and Blackburn, S. Advocacy for urban resilience: UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign. *Environment and Urbanization*. 26, 1, 29–52.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813518684>.

[18]

Ofori, G. 2008. Construction in developing nations. Towards increased resilience to disasters. *Hazards and the built environment: attaining built-in resilience*. Routledge. 39–60.

[19]

Oliver-Smith, A. 1998. Global changes and the definition of disaster. What is a disaster?: perspectives on the question. Routledge. 177–194.

[20]

Pelling, M. Learning from others: the scope and challenges for participatory disaster risk assessment. *Disasters*. 31, 4, 373–385. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7717.2007.01014.x>.

[21]

Satterthwaite, D. The political underpinnings of cities' accumulated resilience to climate change. *Environment and Urbanization*. 25, 2, 381–391. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813500902>.

[22]

da Silva, J. and Morera, B. 2014. City Resilience Index: City Resilience Framework. ARUP. Ove Arup & Partners International Limited.

[23]

Twigg, J. 2009. Characteristics of a disaster-resilient community: a guidance note (version 2). DFID Disaster Risk Reduction NGO Interagency Group.

[24]

Wamsler, C. Bridging the gaps: stakeholder-based strategies for risk reduction and financing for the urban poor. *Environment and Urbanization*. 19, 1, 115–142. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247807077029>.

[25]

Watson, V. The Usefulness of Normative Planning Theories in the Context of Sub-Saharan Africa. *Planning Theory*. 1, 1, 27–52. <https://doi.org/10.1177/147309520200100103>.

[26]

Wisner, B. 2004. Chapter 9: Towards a safer environment. At risk: natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters. Routledge. 321-376.

[27]

2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.