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



[1]

Adelekan, I. et al. 2015. Disaster risk and its reduction: an agenda for urban Africa. International Development Planning Review. 37, 1 (Jan. 2015), 33–43. DOI:https://doi.org/10.3828/idpr.2015.4.

# [2]

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

## [3]

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

## [4]

Burton, I. 2015. The forensic investigation of root causes and the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction. 12, (Jun. 2015), 1–2. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2014.08.006.

## [5]

Cannon, T. 2008. Reducing People's Vulnerability to Natural Hazards: Communities and resilience. UNU-WIDER research paper. 34 (2008).

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

[7]

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. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247811415581.

[8]

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

[9]

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

[10]

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

[11]

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

[12]

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. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247810379937.

## [13]

Johnson, C. 2011. Creating an enabling environment for reducing disaster risk: Recent experience of regulatory frameworks for land, planning and building. 2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. (2011).

## [14]

Johnson, C. and Blackburn, S. 2014. Advocacy for urban resilience: UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign. Environment and Urbanization. 26, 1 (Apr. 2014), 29–52. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813518684.

## [15]

Kamal Kishore 2011. Literature Review for the Mid-Term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action. (2011).

## [16]

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

## [17]

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

## [18]

Satterthwaite, D. 2013. The political underpinnings of cities' accumulated resilience to climate change. Environment and Urbanization. 25, 2 (Oct. 2013), 381–391. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247813500902.

## [19]

THE TEN ESSENTIALS: An operational framework of Sendai Framework at local level:

http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/toolkitblkitem/?id=1.

# [20]

Watson, V. 2002. The Usefulness of Normative Planning Theories in the Context of Sub-Saharan Africa. Planning Theory. 1, 1 (Mar. 2002), 27–52. DOI:https://doi.org/10.1177/147309520200100103.

# [21]

Wisner, B. 2016. Vulnerability as Concept, Model, Metric, and Tool. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Natural Hazard Science. 1, (Aug. 2016). DOI:https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780199389407.013.25.

# [22]

2015. City Resilience Framework. Arup.

## [23]

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