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Urban Design As A Tool In Disaster Resilience And Urban Hazard Mitigation: Case Of Cochin

The growing population of the world has resulted in the inflow and use of resources, creating a pressure on the various natural systems and inequity in the distribution of resources. This makes cities vulnerable to multiple attacks by both natural and man-made disasters. Disasters caused by natural & man-made hazards and climate change are occurring more frequently, and are becoming more costly than ever. Disaster resilience broadly describes the ability of an individual or community to “bounce back” from disaster impacts, through improved mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Therefore, there is a need to explore the role of post-disaster public policies, including urban planning in shaping the opportunities of households and individuals for achieving recovery and also examine governance strategies that can better support the integration of disaster risk reduction and management to build the resilience of nations and communities.