CP501
CITY PLANNING STUDIO

FINAL JURY

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Venue: Kubbealtı,
Faculty of Architecture, METU

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

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ODTÜ

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

City Planning Master Studio

METU Master of City Planning
CP 501 Planning Studio I

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2024-2025

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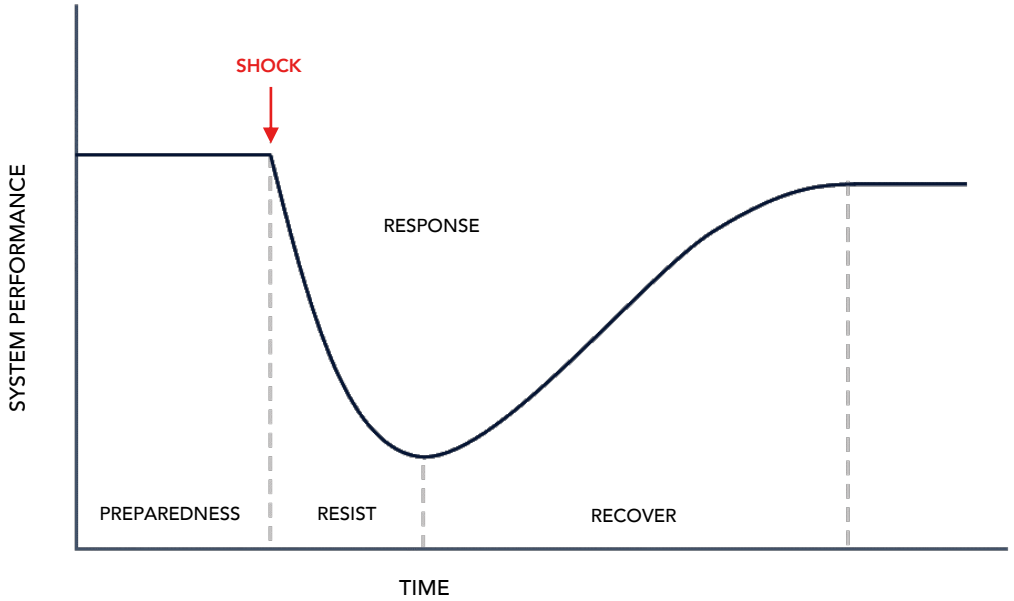
Introduction

In the fall semester of 2024-2025 academic year METU City Planning Master Studio worked on community resilience in the neighborhood scale.
With a comprehensive literature review, five dimensions of community resilience were set according to the collective work of studio members.
With respect to these five dimensions, research topics were decided to work on further.

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Resilience



A sustainable network of physical systems and human communities, capable of managing extreme events: during disasters, both must be able to survive & function under extreme stress (Godschalk, 2003).

The ability of a system, individual society, or city to recover from a shock, crisis, or disaster and return to its original state, or even improve to a better state.

REFERENCE: Robinson, K. (2020, May 27). *Understanding resilience in systems.* Shoal Group. https://shoalgroup.com/news/understanding-resilience-in-systems/

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Community resilience is a process linking a network of adaptive capacities (resources with dynamic attributes) to adaptation after a disturbance or adversity (Norris et al., 2008).

Community resilience is the ability of a community to prepare for, respond to, and recover from adverse events while maintaining its essential functions and structures (Cutter et al., 2008).

Community's ability to utilize its current resources in order to adapt to an adversity or sudden disturbance, and eventually to be able to absorb the disturbance, get back to routine, and even perform better in comparison with the pre-disturbance situation (Rapaport et al., 2018).

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Community Resilience **Background**

Hyogo Framework for Action (2005–2015)

The main aim is to built resilient communities and nations against disasters. The importance of disaster risks reduction being a national and local priority, using sustainable practices for the reduction of underlying risk factor, and to take effective response, strengthening disaster preparedness were stressed. It encouraged local capacity building and community-based approaches.

Paris Agreement (2015)

The main aim is to deal with climate change and adapt to its impacts. The relevance with community resilience is that this agreement includes principles like strengthening the capacity of communities to adapt to climate-related impacts and providing financial and technical support to vulnerable communities.

REFERENCE: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (n.d.). *The Paris Agreement*. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Retrieved from https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement. Varol, N., & Kırıkkaya, E. B. (2017). Afetler karşısında toplum dirençliliği. *Resilience*, *1*(1), 1-9.

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Community Resilience **Background**

New Urban Agenda (Habitat III, 2016)

The main aim is to support sustainable urban development. Promoting compact, connected and resilient cities, encouraging participation in urban planning and governance, and stressing the protection of urban ecosystems and the integration of disaster risk reduction are main principles of this agenda. It supports community resilience by addressing the resilience of urban areas against disasters and environmental changes and promoting community-driven solutions for sustainable development.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030)

The main aim is to reduce disaster risk, loss of lives, livelihoods and health. The importance of this framework are to strengthen governing disaster risk for managing resilience initiatives, enhance disaster preparedness and recovery processes, understand disaster risk by data collection, and invest in disaster risk reduction. With this framework, promoting early warning systems and community education, and encouraging local community participation to engage in risk management were introduced.

REFERENCE: The New Urban Agenda. In *The United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador*. Varol, N., & Kırıkkaya, E. B. (2017). Afetler karşısında toplum dirençliliği. *Resilience*, *1*(1), 1-9. Agenda, N. U. (2016).

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Community Resilience **Background**

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The main aim is to achieve sustainable development goals for a better future. The related goals with community resilience are

- SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, **resilient**, and sustainable.
- SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

REFERENCE: United Nations. (2015, September 15). *Sustainable Development Goals*. United Nations. Retrieved from https://sdgs.un.org/goals

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Neighbourhood

A neighborhood is a geographical and social unit within a city, serving as the basic building block of urban life, where residents share a common identity and interact as part of a community (Mumford, 1954).

A neighborhood is a recognizable and cohesive physical and social area within an urban environment, characterized by distinct boundaries, landmarks, and shared activities (Lynch, 1964).

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

Key Concepts

Vulnerability: Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of hazards. Communities that are more socially and economically marginalized tend to be more vulnerable and less resilient (Cutter et. al., 2003).

Transformability: The capacity to create fundamentally new configurations of social-ecological systems in response to challenges, by changing the rules of the game, the institutions, and behaviors that govern a system (Folke et. al., 2010).

Adaptive Capacity: Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system (or community) to adjust to damage, capitalize on new opportunities, and effectively respond to the consequences of hazards (Cutter et. al., 2008).

Neighbourhood Based Community Resilience

World Examples

New Orleans, USA: Post-Hurricane Katrina, community-led efforts emphasized rebuilding through inclusive planning and resilient infrastructure.

Sendai, Japan: Adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction after the 2011 earthquake and tsunami.

Valparaíso, Chile: Community and government initiatives after the 2014 fire focused on urban planning and social support networks.

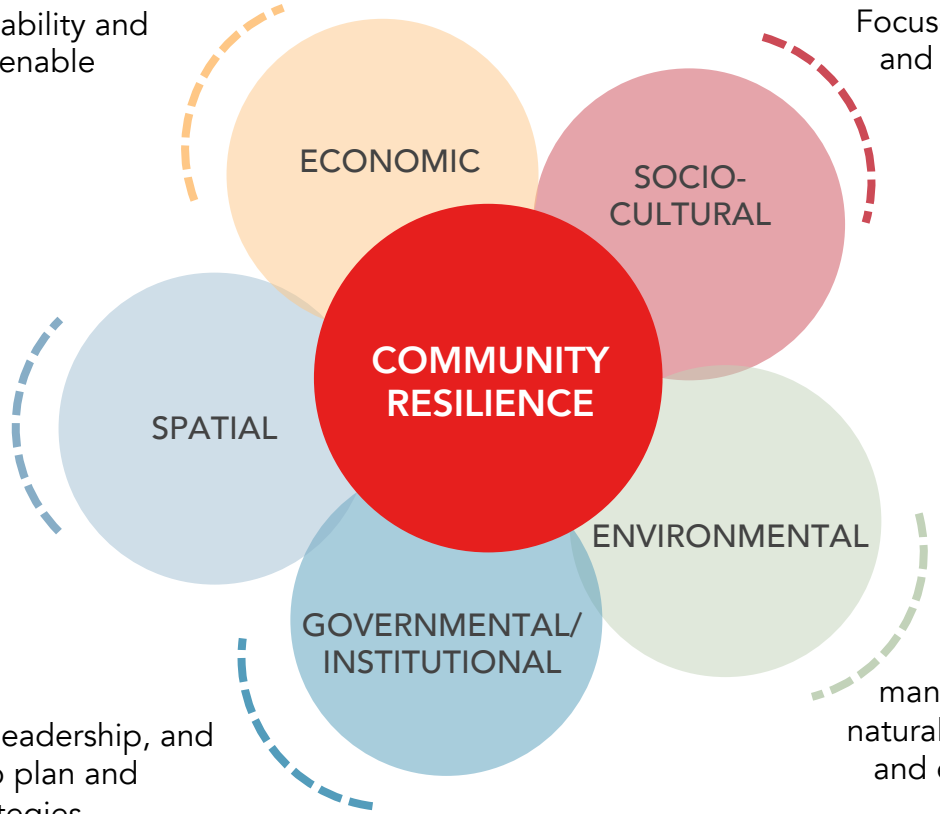
REFERENCE: Kates, R. W., Colten, C. E., Laska, S., & Leatherman, S. P. (2006). Reconstruction of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina: a research perspective. *Proceedings of the national Academy of Sciences*, *103*(40), 14653-14660. Co-production after an urban forest fire: post-disaster reconstruction of an informal settlement in Chile, 2018.

Dimensions of Community Resilience

Dimensions of Community Resilience

Addresses the financial stability and economic strategies that enable recovery and growth.

Focuses on the social structures and relationships that support community cohesion and collective action.



Relates to the physical systems and facilities that support community functioning and safety.

Focuses on the sustainable management and protection of natural resources to mitigate risks and enhance adaptive capacity.

Focuses on governance, leadership, and organizational capacity to plan and implement resilience strategies.

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