The 15th Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements and Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements

Will Healthy and Anti-Fragile Cities Emerge from the Crisis?
16 October 2020

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Member of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Scientific Committee
Co-Chair of WHO Thematic Platform Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Research Network
Member of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions TReNDS Network
Globally, as of 3:53pm CEST, 15 October 2020, there have been 38,394,169 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,089,047 deaths, reported to WHO.
# Coronavirus alert levels in UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of outbreak</th>
<th>Measures in place</th>
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UK coronavirus hotspots
Tap or click to see how many cases per 100,000 in the latest week
## Key differences in England alert system

### TIER 1: MEDIUM
- Follow the rule of six if meeting indoors or outdoors
- Pubs and restaurants to shut at 10pm

### TIER 2: HIGH
- No household mixing indoors
- Rule of six will apply outdoors
- Pubs and restaurants to shut at 10pm

### TIER 3: VERY HIGH
Further measures may be agreed locally
- No household mixing indoors or outdoors in hospitality venues or private gardens
- Rule of six applies in outdoor public spaces like parks
- Pubs and bars not serving meals will be closed
- Guidance against travelling in and out of the area
Coronavirus in London
Cases per 100,000 people, 5-11 October

- Scotland
  - Edinburgh
  - Newcastle
  - York
  - Leeds
  - Leicester
  - Essex
- England
  - London
- Wales
  - Cardiff
- Northern Ireland
  - Glasgow

Legend:
- 1-30
- 31-60
- 61-90
- 91-119
- 120+
More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying disaster risk drivers, such as the consequences of poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, ….. limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics. (Para 6)
1. Organise for Disaster Resilience
2. Identify, Understand and Use Current and Future Risk Scenarios
3. Strengthen Financial Capacity for Resilience
4. Pursue Resilient Urban Development and Design
5. Safeguard Natural Buffers to Enhance Ecosystems’ Protective Functions
6. Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Resilience
7. Understand and Strengthen Societal Capacity for Resilience
8. Increase Infrastructure Resilience
9. Ensure Effective Disaster Response
10. Expedite Recovery and Build Back Better
• To strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards; (paragraph 24 j)
Recommendation 6: Address cascading and complex hazards and risks.

• There is an urgent need to investigate further the direct and indirect linkages and effects of natural, biological, technological and other human-induced hazards to identify better and understand cascading and complex hazards and risks in a systematic way.
WHO Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework

• is fully consistent with and helps to align policies and actions for health security, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action, climate change and sustainable development, and capacity development.
1: Introduction
2: Identifying and understanding the problem
3: Determining the scope of your study
4: Study design
5. Special topics to demonstrate research processes and benefits
6. How to become a researcher

Implementation:
From 2018 to 2022

Implementing partners:
- Editors: Ryoma Kayano (WHO WKC), Virginia Murray (Public Health England), Mike Clarke (Queens University Belfast), Emily Y.Y. Chan (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)
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Health emergency and disaster risk management framework

Guidance on Research Methods for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management

HAZARD DEFINITION & CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

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Sustainable Development Goals