The Contribution of the City Planning in the Urban Resilience to the Hazards of Earthquakes and Floods: the Case of Morocco

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Key words: Risk management; Spatial planning; urban resilience; morocco

SUMMARY

The occurrence of natural disasters and the extent of the resulting damages has led societies throughout the history to set out the conditions of proactive "natural" risk management. Morocco as many countries in the world, has suffered from the devastating consequences of earthquakes and floods. Urban space is particularly vulnerable to these hazards due to the concentration of people and buildings and the expansion of built and impervious areas, which amplifies the effects induced by these causing damage phenomena. The risk management has become an imperative of the public policy; Morocco has invested in the implementation of structural and non-structural measures to deal with, among others, the aforementioned urban risks and to improve urban resilience.

The aim of this research is to show the methods in use to manage the urban hazard, the contribution of urban planning and land use and regulatory provisions in the prevention and resilience to such natural hazards. In other words, we will determine resilient changes arising from these disciplines that represent the collective processes of reflection, deliberation and learning and the capitalization of experience feedbacks. This report will make it possible to take stock of the regulatory practices and the construction of works that are likely to reduce the occurrence of risks, to mitigate their
effects if they occur and to manage the post disaster recovery.