

Prerequisite status: -	Unit Type: Theoretical	The number of units: 2	Name of the lesson: Risk management and resilience of rural areas
Type of additional practical training: Has it <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> does not have <input type="checkbox"/> science travel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop <input type="checkbox"/> , Seminar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		The number of hours: 32	Expert professor to teach: Geography and rural planning
Goals: Acquaintance of students with the field of common crisis management concepts, methods, and models, strengthening rural development with a preventive perspective in reducing the vulnerability of rural areas			
Headlines 1- Definitions and concepts of hazards, risk, crisis, vulnerability, and resilience 2- Types of hazards (natural, human, social, technological) 3- The necessity of risk management of environmental hazards in rural development 4- Common crises in rural areas 5- Crisis and risk management process, prevention, preparedness, response, reconstruction 6- Tasks of crisis management 7- Risk and crisis management planning in rural areas 8- Types of vulnerability in rural areas (economic, social, physical, and environmental) 9- Crisis management approaches, perspectives, and models 10- Resilience approach - types of resilience (psychological, economic, social, physical, environmental) - Resilience of rural areas against environmental, epidemic, economic-social, cultural and political-security crises - Resilience of rural areas against economic, social, and environmental inequalities - Resilience of rural areas against the crises of dry, coastal, riverine and humid, mountainous, and plain areas 11- Resilience indicators for measuring and analyzing risks in rural areas 12- Measuring and evaluating the resilience of rural areas against risks 13- The role of physical plans in reducing the vulnerability of rural areas 14- The role of local management and villagers in risk management and local crises 15- The role of legislation and government policies in reducing risk and managing rural crises 16- Community-oriented or participatory crisis management approach, a new approach in crisis			

management

17- Familiarity with the management of common crises in Iran (flood, earthquake, and drought crisis management process)

18- Strategic assessment of rural areas' resilience

Reference

1- Thomas, E. and others, 2004, Crisis Management, Principles and Practical Guide for Local Governments, translated by Reza Pourkheradmand, Tehran: Tehran City Planning Studies Center

2- Smith, Keith, 2012, Environmental Hazards, translated by Shapour Guderzinejad, Samt Publications

3- John G. McPeak, Peter D. Little, Cheryl R. Doss, 2016, Risk and Social Change in an African Rural Economy: Livelihoods in Pastoralist Communities, Routledge

4- Paul Hebinck, Sergio Schneider, Jan Douwe van der Ploeg, 2014, Rural Development and the Construction of New Markets, Routledge

5- Deborah Sick, 2014, Rural Livelihoods, Regional Economies, and Processes of Change, Routledge