RHEAT™ Report for Türkiye , and Adana

This assessment was prepared by Louise Foulkes of Build Change
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About RHEAT™

The Resilient Housing Ecosystem Assessment Tool (RHEAT™) has been developed by Build Change to help countries, states, territories, cities and others to identify key gaps and challenges as they work toward achieving resilient housing at scale.

RHEAT™ specifically tracks progress against the three areas of People/Policy, Money, and Technology. Users are guided by a series of benchmark indicators, and a score is assigned to each based on the current level of progress in that area.

Scoring Legend

1	Initial stages (Inexistent or not working)
2	Getting ready (Existent, needs fixing)
3	On the road (Working, needs improvement)
4	At destination (All good)

RHEAT™ Report for:

R1	Türkiye
R2	Adana

Overall Results Summary

	R1	R2
PEOPLE/POLICY	2.5	2.6
MONEY	2.3	2.3
TECHNOLOGY	2.7	2.7

Limitations

This RHEAT™ assessment was prepared by Louise Foulkes of Build Change utilizing the RHEAT™ application developed and made available by Build Change at www.buildchange.org/RHEAT. Build Change has provided this tool for public use and has not reviewed this specific report for accuracy or completeness, or in any way. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of Build Change, its staff or its Board of Directors. Build Change does not guarantee the accuracy of the contents of this report.

For questions on the RHEAT™ and the web application, contact info@buildchange.org. For more information on implementing successful resilient housing programs, refer to The Build Change Guide to Resilient Housing: An Essential Handbook for Government and Practitioners.

		R1	R2
	PEOPLE/POLICY	**2.5**	**2.6**
P1	**National Policy and Legal Framework for Risk and Resilience**	**2.9**	**2.9**
	1 Decent housing is a constitutional right	3	3
	2 Resilient housing is prioritized in national development plans	2	2
	3 Habitability issues are addressed	3	3
	4 Structural vulnerability is addressed	3	3
	5 Urban housing is addressed	4	4
	6 Climate change is addressed	2	2
	7 Land use and management is addressed	3	3
P2	**Understanding and Framing of Risk**	**1.8**	**2**
	1 Policymakers are aware of the risk posed by natural hazards to the national housing stock	2	2
	2 Public disaster risk awareness	2	2
	3 Improvement of existing buildings is prioritized	2	3
	4 Framing of the problem: shift from poverty to income and risk	2	2
	5 Gender and minorities needs are addressed	1	1
P3	**Enabling Environment for Effective Building Codes and Standards**	**3.6**	**3.6**
	1 Compliance with national building codes is required by law	4	4
	2 Code development and revision bodies	4	4
	3 Mechanism for code development and revisions	3	3
	4 National standards agency	4	4
	5 Openness to Incremental Strengthening	3	3
P4	**Local Level Implementation Framework: Building Permitting**	**1.8**	**1.8**
	1 Building permit process for formal construction	2	2
	2 Building permit process for informal home strengthening	1	1
	3 Fast track semi-automated permitting for vulnerable housing	1	1
	4 Strong, consistent enforcement of permitting process	2	2
	5 Process for land regularization	3	3
P5	**Local Level Implementation Framework: Construction Monitoring**	**2.3**	**2.3**
	1 Legal requirement for regulatory review of works during construction	3	3
	2 Capacity of local agency implementers	2	2
P6	**Enabling Environment for Construction Workforce**	**3.3**	**3.3**
	1 Professional associations	3	3
	2 Worker protection body and laws	3	3
	3 Clear legal definition of the roles and responsibilities of AEC professionals	4	4
P7	**Homeowner Perception and Participation**	**2**	**2**
	1 Coupling structural improvements with habitability improvements or building expansion	2	2
	2 Ease of building owner participation and navigation of programs	2	2
	3 Permitting adoption by population	2	2
	4 Programs for social housing	2	2

		R1	R2
MONEY		**2.3**	**2.3**
M1	**National Budget Allocations for Resilient Housing Policy and Technology Perception and Participation**	**2.4**	**1.9**
	1 Needed budget is allocated for informed understanding of risk	2	2
	2 Needed budget is allocated for local level implementation	2	2
	3 Needed budget is allocated for workforce development and training	3	2
	4 Needed budget is allocated for disaster risk awareness	3	2
M2	**Supply of Resilient Housing**	**2.8**	**2.8**
	1 Government investment in infrastructure service provision	2	2
	2 Government supply of housing	3	3
	3 Private sector supply of housing	4	4
	4 Blended funding instruments exist	2	2
	5 Rental market		
M3	**Government Finance for Resilient Housing**	**2.1**	**2.1**
	1 Funded programs for housing improvements - structural	2	2
	2 Funded programs for housing improvements - habitability	2	2
	3 Funded programs for new construction	3	3
	4 Provision of technical assistance included	2	2
	5 Homeowner driven	2	2
M4	**Private Sector Finance for Resilient Housing**	**2.2**	**2.2**
	1 Financing for new (resilient) construction	2	2
	2 Financing for structural home strengthening improvements	2	2
	3 Financing for home habitability improvements	2	2
	4 Provision of disaster risk insurance	3	3
	5 Provision of technical assistance included	2	2
M5	**Homeowner Participation and Demand for Resilient Housing**	**2.3**	**2.5**
	1 Access to finance	2	2
	2 Adoption of disaster risk insurance	3	3
	3 Homeowner willingness to contribute to home strengthening	2	3

		R1	R2
Technology		**2.7**	**2.7**
T1	**Technical Content and Quality of Building Codes and Standards**	**2.8**	**2.8**
	1 Building codes and standards for new construction	3	3
	2 Building codes and standards for habitability	3	3
	3 Building codes and standards for strengthening existing buildings	3	3
	4 Technical guidance to codes and standards is available for a variety of audiences	2	2
T2	**Risk Data and Mapping**	**2.3**	**2.3**
	1 Hazard data and mapping is available	3	3
	2 Exposure data is available	2	2
	3 Physical vulnerability data is available	2	2
	4 Social, economic and environmental vulnerability data is available	2	2
T3	**Technical Capacity of Construction Workforce**	**2.8**	**2.8**
	1 Skilled workforce for resilient new buildings	3	3
	2 Skilled workforce for resilient improvements to existing buildings	2	2
	3 Designers and builders adoption of available risk data and mapping	3	3
	4 Quality and availability of materials	3	3
T4	**Digital Technology**	**3**	**3**
	1 Permitting process is supported	3	3
	2 National databases for risk	3	3
	3 Technology for design and construction	3	3
T5	**Homeowner Perception and Participation**	**2.5**	**2.5**
	1 Level of awareness of population regarding hazards, exposure and vulnerability	3	3
	2 Technical assistance access by workforce and homeowners	2	2
	3 Code adoption and enforcement in general population		

About Build Change

Build Change saves lives in earthquakes and typhoons. Our mission is to greatly reduce deaths, injuries, and economic losses caused by housing and school collapses due to earthquakes and typhoons in emerging nations.

Our vision is that (1) all houses and schools built with inputs from Build Change in seismically active emerging nations are resistant to earthquakes and other natural disasters, and (2) building codes are enforced or construction practices are permanently changed so that houses and schools built in the absence of external funding and technical support are also earthquake-resistant.

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