

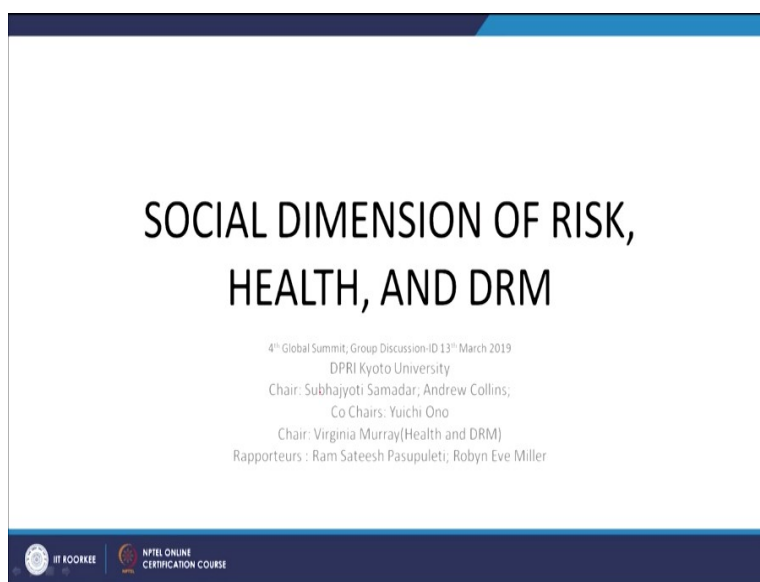
Disaster Recovery and Build Back Better
Prof. Ram Sateesh Pasupuleti
Department of Architecture and Planning
Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee

Lecture - 12
GADRI Discussions – Social Dimension of Risk, Health and DRM

Welcome to the course disaster recovery and build back better. Today, we are going to discuss about some of the summary of the discussions which happened in the GADRI, Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes, the fourth summit which just recently happened in Kyoto University in Japan. So, I am one of the rapporteuring member of one of the group. Social dimension of risk health and DRM which I will just briefly discuss about how different perceptions have summarized this particular aspect and also little bit about GADRI and in fact Dr. Subhajyoti already mentioned about the Gadri and its initiatives in one of the lecture.

So, I am going to discuss about the recent GADRI summit which just happened on from 13 to 15 of March and where I was rapporteuring this particular group.

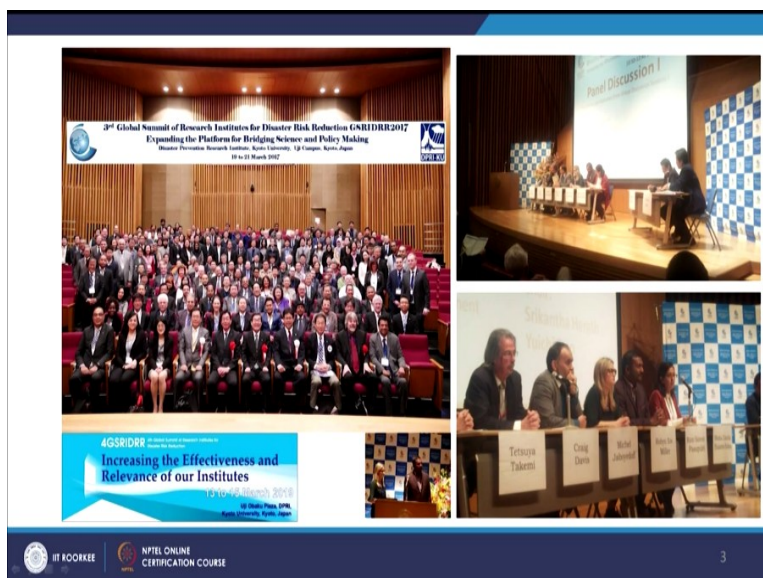
(Refer Slide Time: 01:27)



On social dimension of risk and health and DRM, here there are 2 topics, one is social dimension of risk and also the health and this was actually discussed in the Fourth Global Summit which is a Group Discussion of 1D on 13th March in DPRI Disaster Prevention Research Institute in Kyoto University. On the chairs of Subhajyoti Samadar and Andrew

Collins, Co-Chairs are Yuichi Ono and for health Virginia Murray and rapporteurs myself from Sateesh Pasupuleti and Robyn Eve Miller.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:03)



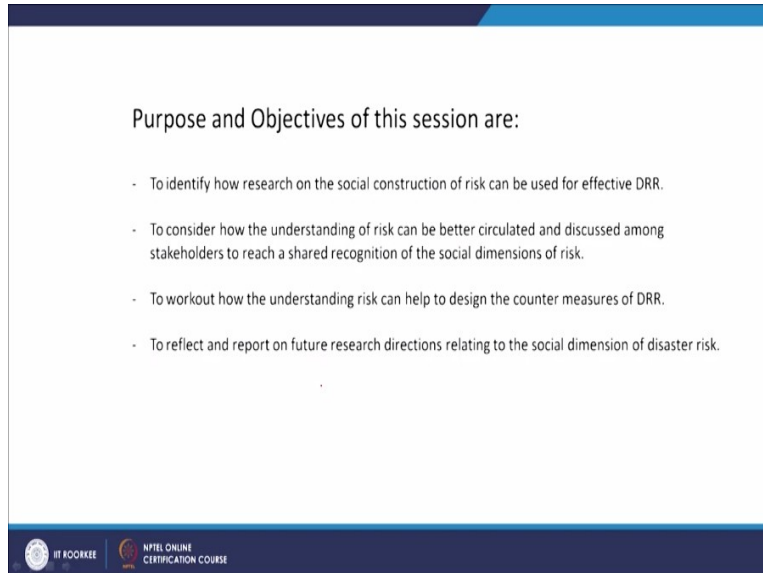
In fact, when we talk about the GADRI, first of all this has become a platform for all the academic institutes who are doing the research and disaster recovery and disaster related research, so it is a platform for all these institutes to come together and share the knowledge and inform the policy practice and also the theory. So, in that way this is one of the important platform.

Now, the DPRI is taking an intense effort to bring all these researchers together so that how we can advocate the DRR practices in a much better way. So, in fact the Third Global Summit of research institutes of disaster risk reduction where we call it GSRIDRR and this is where they talk about the expanding the platform for bridging science and policy make. And this was similar time last year 19 to 21st of March whereas also part of this program.

And I was also participated in number of discussions there with various different stakeholders coming into the discussion, people from different backgrounds and we did discussed on certain themes, and finally we also present our findings to the community present over there and how to take it forward. Now, in the recent the fourth summit, global summit of research institutes for disaster risk reduction, the theme is about the increasing the effectiveness and relevance of our institutes how we can increase.

And I was in one of the discussion where the social dimension of risk and health and DRM. So, myself and Robyn were the part of the rapporteuring group, and we were actually presented in the panel discussions where Shrikant and they were chairing this session.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:07)



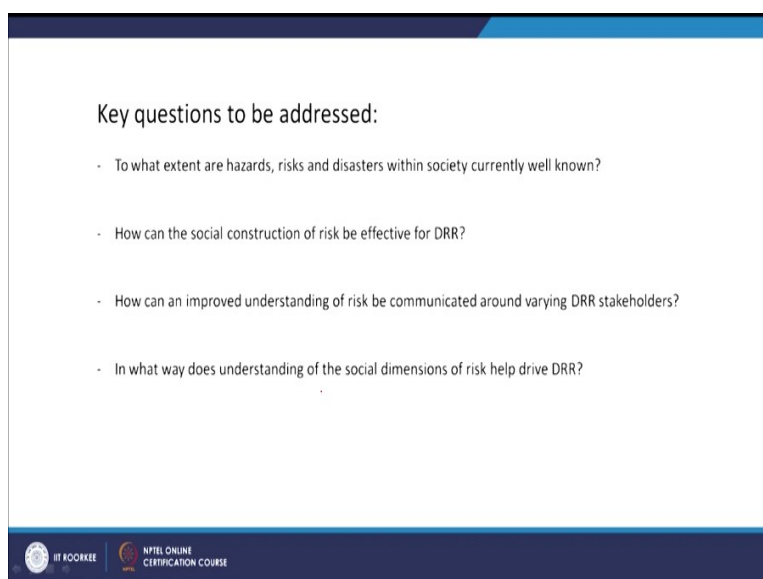
Purpose and Objectives of this session are:

- To identify how research on the social construction of risk can be used for effective DRR.
- To consider how the understanding of risk can be better circulated and discussed among stakeholders to reach a shared recognition of the social dimensions of risk.
- To workout how the understanding risk can help to design the counter measures of DRR.
- To reflect and report on future research directions relating to the social dimension of disaster risk.

IIT Koorkee NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

So, the purpose and objectives of this session were to identify how research on social construction of risks can be used for effective DRR. To consider how the understanding of risk can be better circulated and discussed among stakeholders to reach a shared recognition of the social dimension of risk. To work out how the understanding risk can help to design the countermeasures of DRR. To reflect and report on future research directions relating to the social dimension of disaster risk.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:42)



Key questions to be addressed:

- To what extent are hazards, risks and disasters within society currently well known?
- How can the social construction of risk be effective for DRR?
- How can an improved understanding of risk be communicated around varying DRR stakeholders?
- In what way does understanding of the social dimensions of risk help drive DRR?

IIT Koorkee NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

So, we also got key questions that are to be addressed. To what extent are hazards, risks, and disasters within society currently well known? How can the social construction of risks be effective for DRR? And how can an improved understanding of risk be communicated around varying DRR stakeholders? In what way does understanding of the social dimensions of the risk help drive DRR?

So this was our main important questions and after that is the thorough discussions happen within each groups, and we are collecting different viewpoints from different stakeholders, and then we try to compile in this one simple diagram a conceptual understanding. Number one context of risk, when we say context of risk itself has a different meaning especially the people living on the edge.

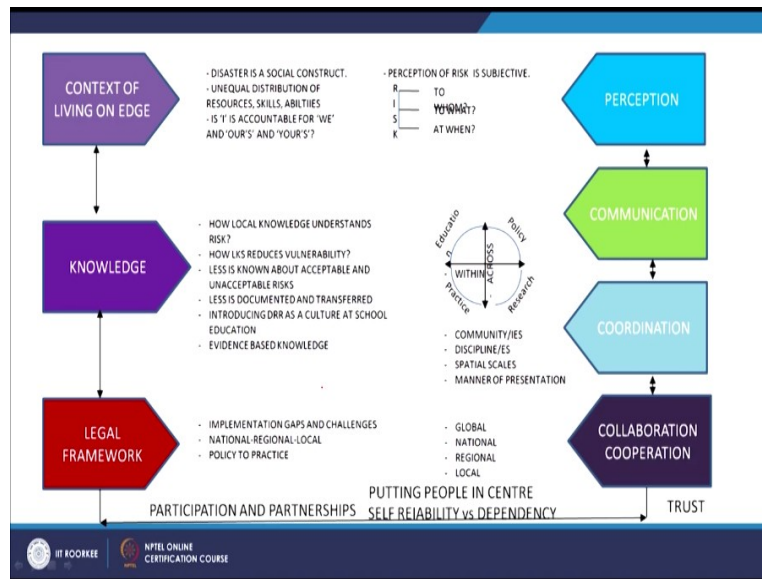
Edge here I am not responding that people living on the mountainous edge but I am talking about the more vulnerable conditions who are prone to these disaster risk. Disaster is not just a natural context, but it is the social vulnerability, how it puts them into the risk, how hazard makes them into a disaster and that is where the $H \times V = R$. So, disaster is a social construct because there has been an unequal distribution of resources, skills, abilities.

Because someone who is in South America and someone who is in Japan, if both of them are hit by the similar magnitude of earthquake, how they are prepared, how they are prepared, so what kind of impact here, what kind of impact here. So, that all tells about how each community has responded with their abilities to skills to face you know the challenges given by the hazard.

And this is the third point which I am going to discuss is more often we talk about the social dimension, this is more of a very philosophical aspect, how I is accountable for we and others and yours. So, when we talk about the risk, when we talk about the society, it starts with I, and it is I and how we relate to the we as a community and how we relate to our with a larger group and how we are relating to your you know.

So, how we can actually look a global community in a different perspective know, how we are actually able to consider and contribute to the risk factor.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:41)



The knowledge: when we talk about knowledge, how local knowledge understand risk because the scientific knowledge understands in a different way but how the local knowledge have perceived the risk, how they understand the risk. You know this is very important because the scientific community always undermines the local knowledge. They always believe that you are not I mean many of the cases when NGOs involving, they always try to undermine what people already lived for many years, they said you are not in a good way, so let us impose other way of it.

How the local knowledge systems reduce the vulnerability, you know how this local knowledge have been reducing the vulnerability and how one can tap this knowledge. Also, very less is known between the acceptable and unacceptable risks because what is acceptable to me may not be acceptable to the other person who come from a different cultural or a development background.

So, one has to really look into what is acceptable, to whom, by what, from what and what is an unacceptable risk, maybe different cultures perceive that in a different way, and less is very documented and transferred. Introducing DRR as a culture at school education, so in order to bring the DRR into our society, it cannot just happen in only one day, but by introducing these concepts at a school level, this has been advocated by different experts Rohit Jigyasu.