

Priorities for Action (cont'd)			
	and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk	health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation	for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to 'Build Back Better' through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

Guiding Principles						
Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and	'Build Back Better' for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified
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And that is how they sort of establish some kind of guiding principles you know how this whole the society could be engaged, how the build back better has to be, the build back better for preventing the creation and reducing existing disaster risk. So it is not just only taking them to the back but how we can improve things better. That is how the whole understanding talks about the empowerment you know. So DFID defines resilience.

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The UK Department for International Development (DFID) defines disaster resilience as:

the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses – such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospects.

RESILIENCE

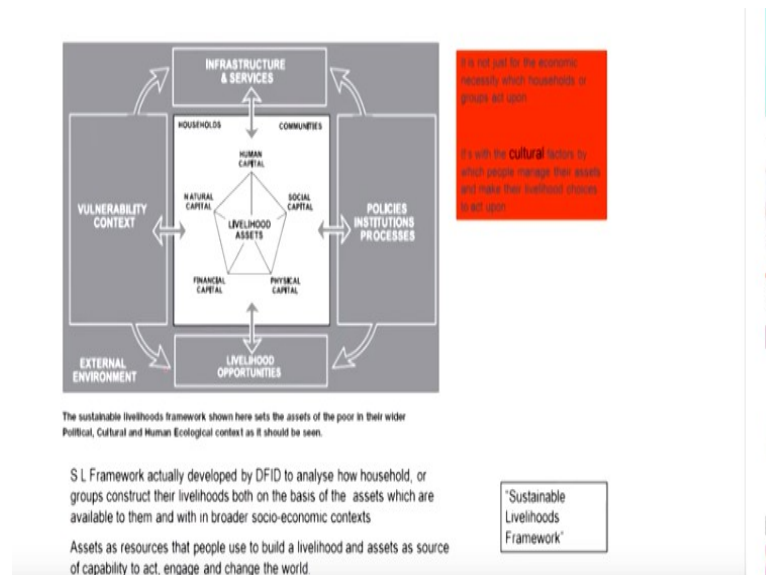
So the word resilience has become an important dimension of the DRR and this is what the DFID defines as the department for international development of UK. It says the ability of countries, communities, and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming

living standards in the face of shocks or stresses such as earthquakes, droughts or violent conflict without compromising their long-term prospects.

So you do not compromise their long-term prospect, but still they are able to manage you know what kind of change, what kind of stress or a shock which has come to that particular society or a country or a community and how they could able to look at that without compromising their long-term prospects. There are few more frameworks which I let us go through; one is the sustainable livelihoods framework.

This has been developed again by the DFID in 1999.

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And you can see that it talks about the capital because they are referred as an asset framework as well and how the individual or a community, how they use, they, I would say like how they construct their livelihoods you know how they improved, enhance their capacities and because sometimes let us say the human capital is more accessible for them sometimes the natural capital. So in that way communities tend to access these resources in whatever the capacities they have.

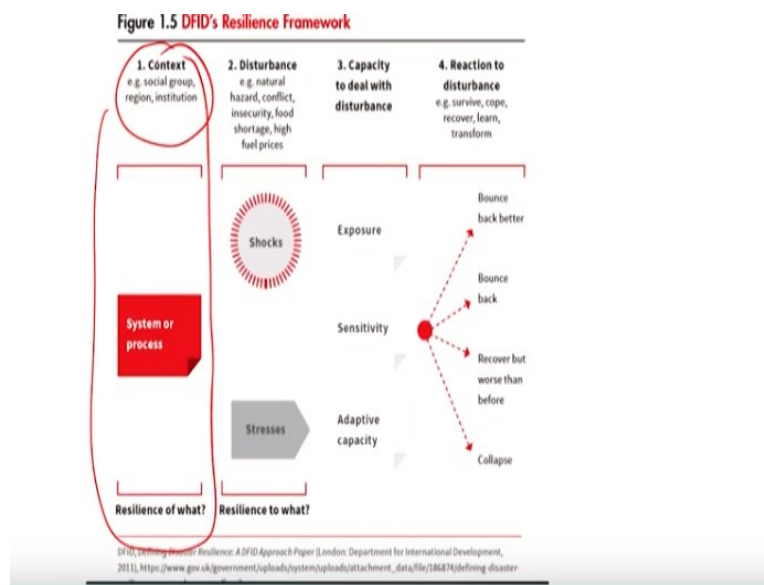
And that is how they sustain they livelihood opportunities. Like for instance in Ghana, which has much of gold resource, but is it a rich country? So which means that is where it is talking about

where there is certain limitations and even having natural resources, how the country is still lacking with some abilities you know how the capacities.

So then as we discussed in the vulnerability context, how it also have a give and take aspect of this influencing these abilities you know because these are the how he manages, I mean the community manages to access these resources. So vulnerability context itself or the poverty context itself acts as an underlying phenomenon on to making these access work and do not work. Infrastructure and services and how it have a direct implication of these access.

And then the governance situation, the policies, institutions and the processes how they actually work. So it is not just only because of this natural, human, social and physical and financial capital. Sometimes we also have to understand it is also true the cultural factors which people manage their assets and make their livelihood choices to act upon.

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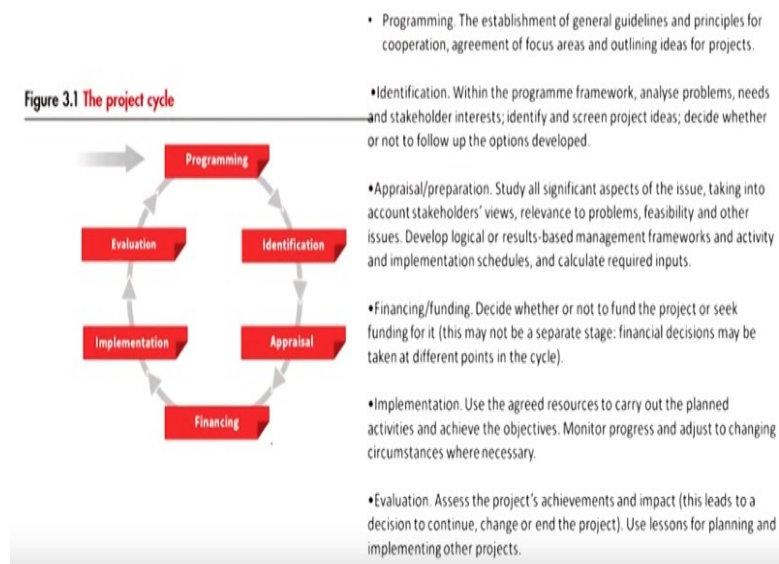


Here we call about DFIDs resilience framework, so one is the first part which talks about the context and where the context talks about the whole system and the processes and that is where when the context where the vulnerability context, where the political context, where the demographic context, where the social context whether how it geographically positioned, what kind of political institution.

These frames as a part of a system or a processes and then how the disturbance comes as a stress and the shocks and how the capacities to deal with these disturbance like how they are exposed, how they are sensitive you know it talks about exposure, sensitivity and the adaptive capacity, how they can adapt to this. And this is where the reaction to these disturbance you know so bounce back better, bounce back, recover but worse than before, collapse.

So these are the ways how the whole capacity we will talk about how they are able to respond to these stresses and shocks. So when we talk about resilience, first of all resilience to what? resilience by whom? resilience when? these all the time factor, the context factor and the position factor is very important.

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When we talk about the project cycle in the disaster context, these are the 6 aspects which we need to look at the programming, identification, appraisal, financing, implementation and evolution. This is the most important which many of them does not look into it. Because in the programming it actually sets up the general guidelines and principles for cooperation, agreement of focus areas so it will also define the project lay.

Identification so here we will identity what are the real problems you know analyse the problems, what are the needs in the stakeholder interest, how they project ideas, how to decide on, and this is where the appraisal you know it talks about how it can consider the accounts of

stakeholder views and relevances and it talks about the finance part of it. At the end of the day, we need to look at the funding aspect.

Who is going to promote, how much we have, how to bring, how to pull out funding from the crowdsourcing or the community sources or an NGOs or an external so this whole thing has to be looked at and mainly the financial decisions may be taken at different points in the cycle, so one has to keep reviewing intermediately?

And implementation so when we say about the agreed resources and how we going to implement these planned activities. So this is where we need to see the monitor progress and adjust to changing circumstances. Imagine you have started some program and imagine some calamity have occurred again. So how we have to adjust with that? how is the whole project management schedule. After finishing it, one has to look at what kinds of projects, achievements and the impacts and what kind of learnings it has. So that it can take out to other projects you know. So these are the lessons one has to take it.

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Box 4.2 Government roles in DRR

Governments play a number of roles in DRR:

- As providers of DRR goods and services (e.g. maintaining early warning systems, emergency response services, evacuation shelters, hospitals).
- As risk avoiders (e.g. ensuring investments in public infrastructure and facilities, such as roads or schools, are protected against environmental hazards).
- As regulators of private sector activity (e.g. creating and enforcing building codes and land use regulation).
- As promoters of collective action and private sector activity (e.g. public education about preparedness and business continuity).
- As coordinators of multi-stakeholder activities and DRR partnerships.

E. Wilkinson, *Transforming Disaster Risk Management: A Political Economy Approach* (London: ODI, 2012), <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-asset/publications-opinion-files/7555.pdf>.

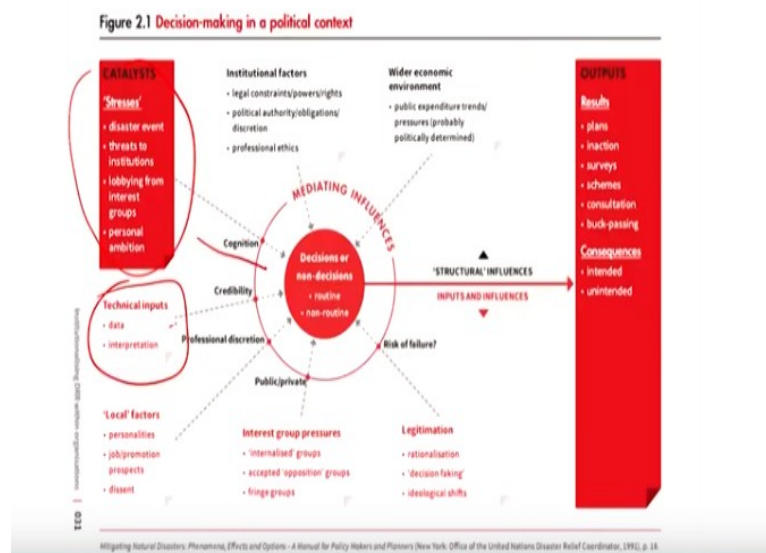
And they also list out the government roles in DRR. So it plays a number of roles, one is as a providers of DRR goods and services for instance, maintaining early warning systems, emergency response, evacuation shelters and the healthcare sector. As risk avoiders, ensuring

investments in public infrastructure are protected in environmental hazards. So all this public infrastructure, how they are able to protect against these hazards.

As a regulators for the control dimension of it where of private sector activity because many agencies come forward for disaster maybe it becomes a business, but a government has to look at how to monitor, how to control this. As a promoters of the collective action and private sector activity that is where the public education and preparedness and business continuity. As coordinators, so they are coordinators of multi-stakeholder activities and DRR partnerships.

So it is both not only the public sector but also the public-private, local and national and international coordination. So how government plays an important role. So when we talk about the decision making in a political context, how this whole cycle comes. Like for instance, you have the stresses which talks from an event, and there is a technical inputs which the data different sets of data come into forms the credible.

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So this is where the cognition part of it, this is where the credible sources credible information on the professional discretion. The local factors viz, personalities, job prospects, descent so these all the professional discretion and the interest, public and private because there is an internalised groups, accepted opposition groups, fringe groups so if you want to implement something it is always in a democratic environment, different oppositions have a different word, different stake

in it and there is lot of pressures on the process you know and the institutional factors where the legal constraints, political authority and also the professional ethics so how also they have contributed in the decision making process.

And the economic context, the financial aspect, the expenditure trends, the politically which are politically determined because sometimes this whole business process will works in a different priorities. So that is where in a democratic situations like this financial aspect has to be more transparent.

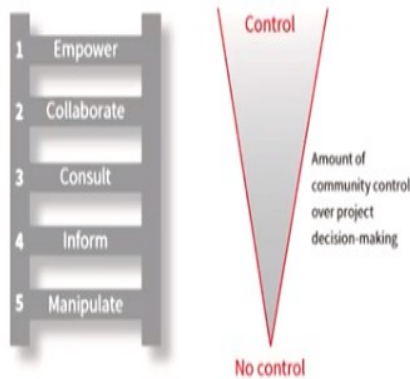
And legitimation that is where we talk about rationalisation, decision faking, and ideological shifts you know this is where, so that is how it talks about the risk of failure as well. And these, these all different factors actually mediate and influence the decision making process, decisions or non-decisions, routine or non-routine.

And then how they influence outcomes whether these outcomes in the form of plans, in the form of inaction, it could be in the form of a surveys like the technical data could work on the surveys and certain institutional or the political aspects they talk about the schemes, gender development schemes you know they taken, and the consultation business continuity and the buck-passing as well as consequences which are intended and unintended.

So this is how there is a variety of inputs come into the decision process, and this is very huge management structure.

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Figure 6.1 Levels of community engagement and participation



C. H. Davidson et al., 'Truths and Myths about Community Participation in Post-disaster Housing Projects', *Habitat*

And when we talk about the community engagement and the participation. First of all, one has to look at there are two, one is guided, and the other one is a kind of participation oriented. But now if you see if you when it is guided completely you know when you do not have, if you look at the manipulation because when you do not have a control, obviously there is an external agency which have an efficiency to control you and that is where it becomes a guided.

And whereas, when you talk about when you increase at control, when you widen that funnel, and that is where it goes from manipulate, inform, consult, collaborate and empower. So that is how the amount of community control over a project decision-making you know that is how empowerment still that is where you will have this the control becomes a wide aspect into it. I think these are a few frameworks I just tried to introduce and in the coming class we will also talk about a few tools and DRR.

Thank you very much.