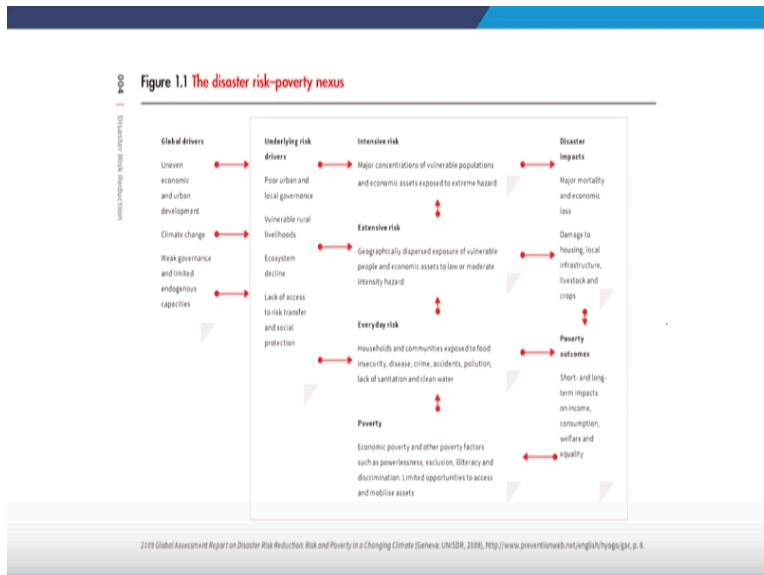


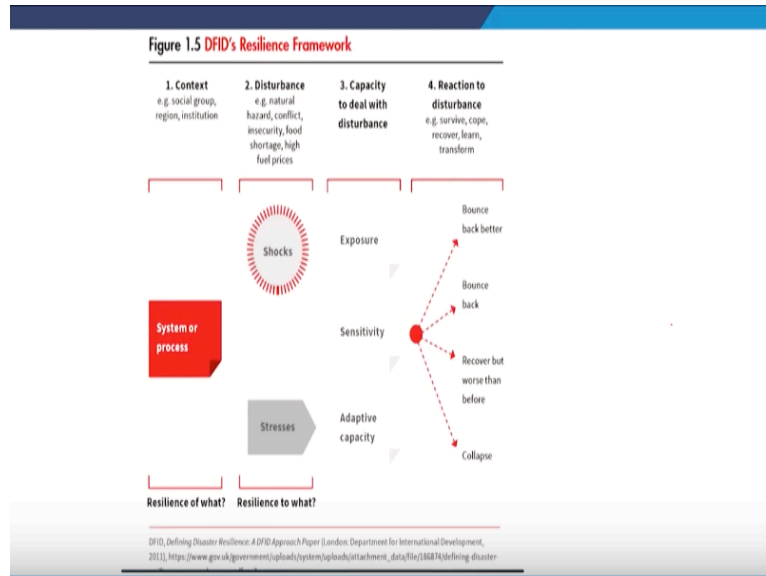
And I have referred with the good practice reviews work on John Twigg's work of disaster risk reduction and that is where he compiled everything all these frameworks into one segment. So, this is a very recent edition.

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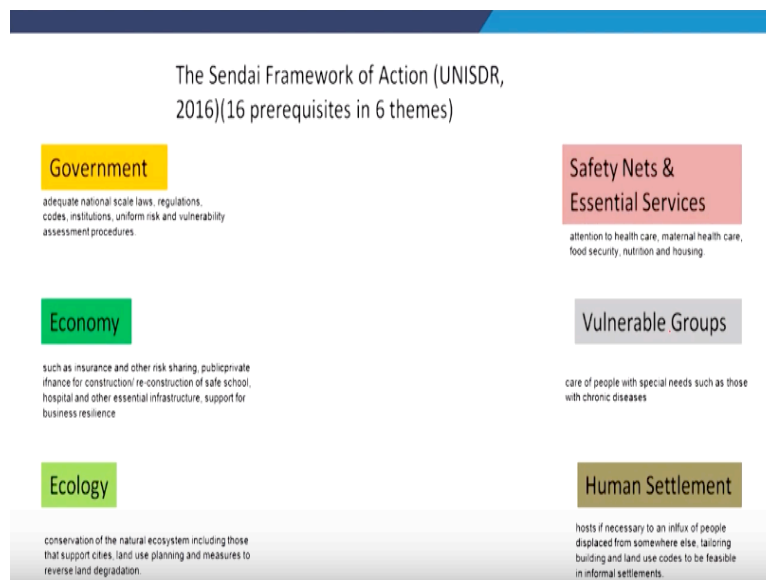
And where we talked about the disaster risk and poverty nexus.

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The similarly, we talked about the DFIDs resilience framework from the livelihood framework, how we moved on to the resilience frameworks. So, this is all have been discussed.


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So, when we talk about the resilience frameworks and that at a global level, how the Sundae framework, how the Hugo framework for action, what are these priorities for action. So all these things, we did discussed in different cases. In the institutional networks, how UN functions, what are the various bodies within which the UN is organized by its own setup.


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Social capital has an important role in CBDRM. The term 'social capital' refers to the social resources which people draw upon to pursue their objectives: these comprise networks and connections between individuals, membership of groups and relationships of trust and exchange.



And we did also discussed about the community-based networks. That is where the CAM and CBDRM. So this is where the community asset management and the community base disaster risk management. So, how different social capitals and its network play an important role in reducing the disaster risk.

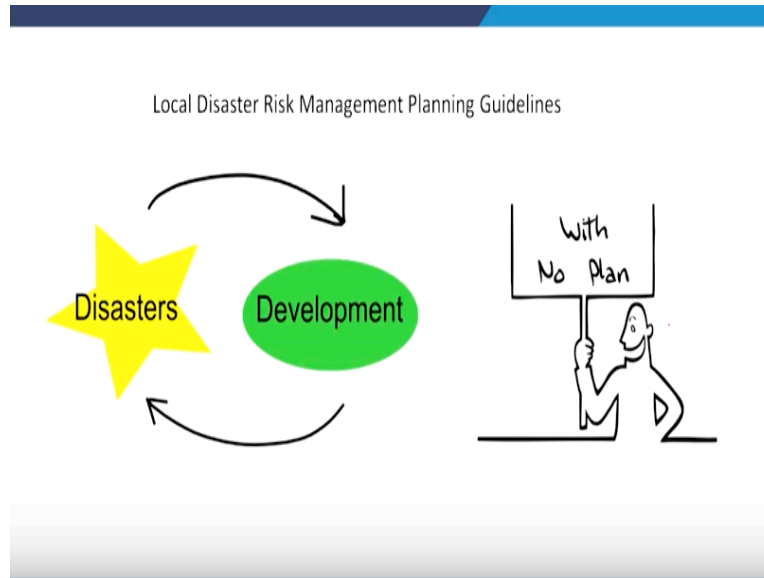
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The existing Natural Calamity Relief Act 1982 has a limited scope which only covers the Rescue and Relief management activities.

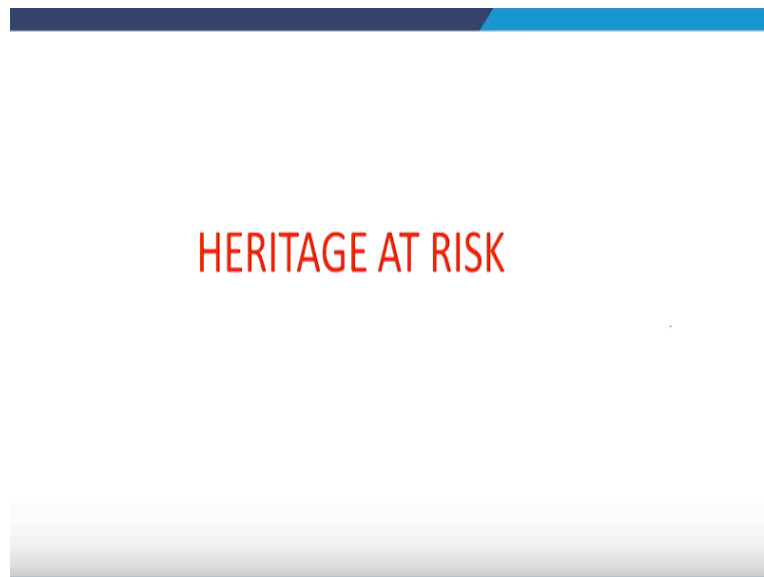
And in the case of Nepal, we also discussed about how legally that is certain things which have not been acknowledged so far. How the bills remained as a bill and how it has not been turned into an act.

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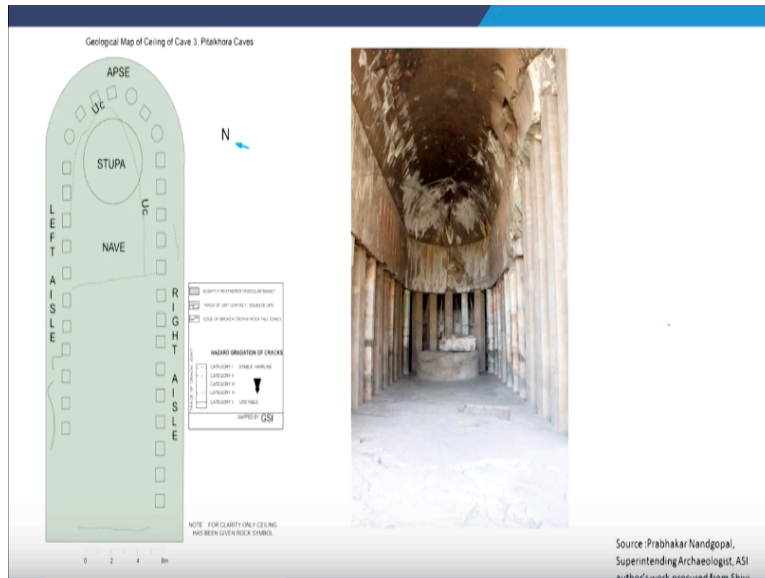
So that is where the local disaster risk management planning guidelines you know, how it is not properly able to connect the disasters and development. So, there should be an ideally some kind of planning process which has to go within it.

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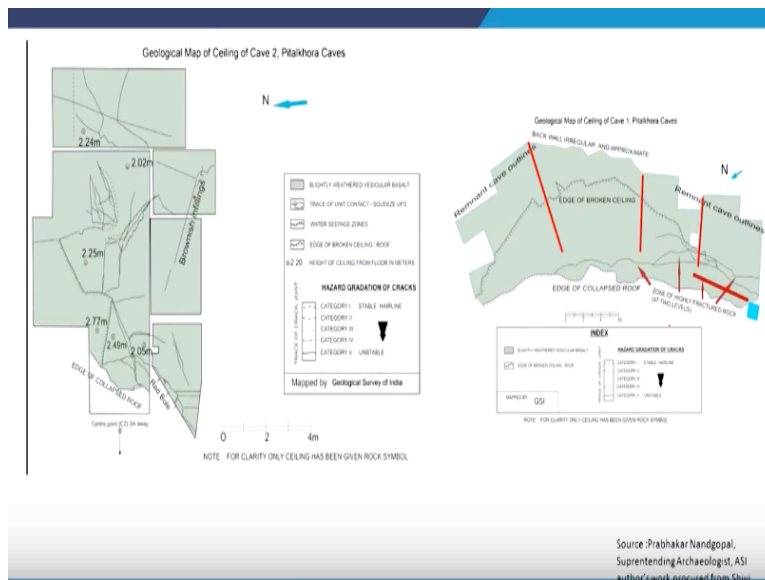


We did also discussed about various examples on heritage at risk.

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Like Pitalkhora caves, the rock shelters how they have been assessed with the GEO technological perspective and similarly, we also discussed about,
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How it has been rated.
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And how, what kind of interventions have been formed you know, to make a small pillar it might have taken this to make a small canal, what are the various strict instructions we have to follow, what to touch and what not to touch, what to remove and what not to add. So all these things, we are learnt in that exercise and there is one more we have also discussed about the city of Ayutthaya.

How it has been subjected to risk and we also discussed about Kiruna, their mining town. It is a scale of, so now starting from a cave we talk about a historic precinct and we talk about even a whole city of Kiruna, how it has been protected because of the mining issue.

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THE RECONSTRUCTION SPACE

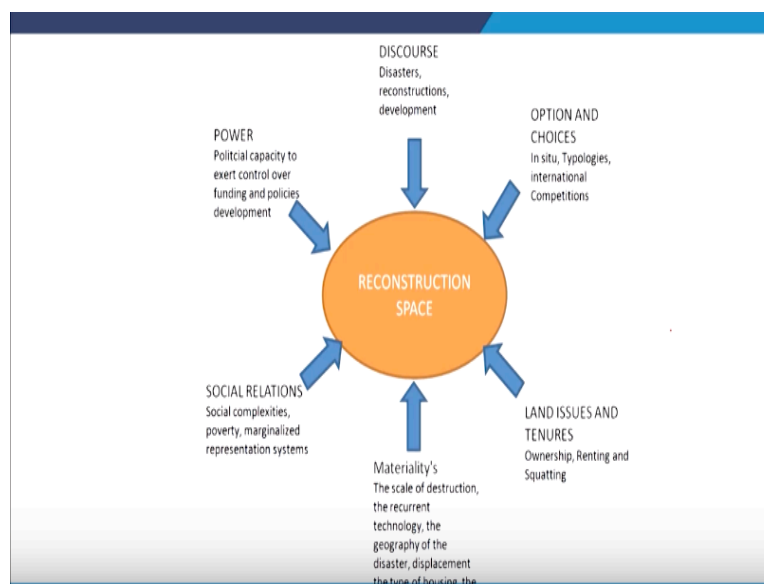
And after having the discussions of all these, we brought to the Camilo Boanos, the reconstruction space, how it can be theorized.

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Along with the Gibellina's case, what the lessons we have learned from Gibellina case and the Turkish case, Cappadocia case.

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And this is how the theoretical understanding of the reconstruction space about the how power, discourse, options and choices.

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