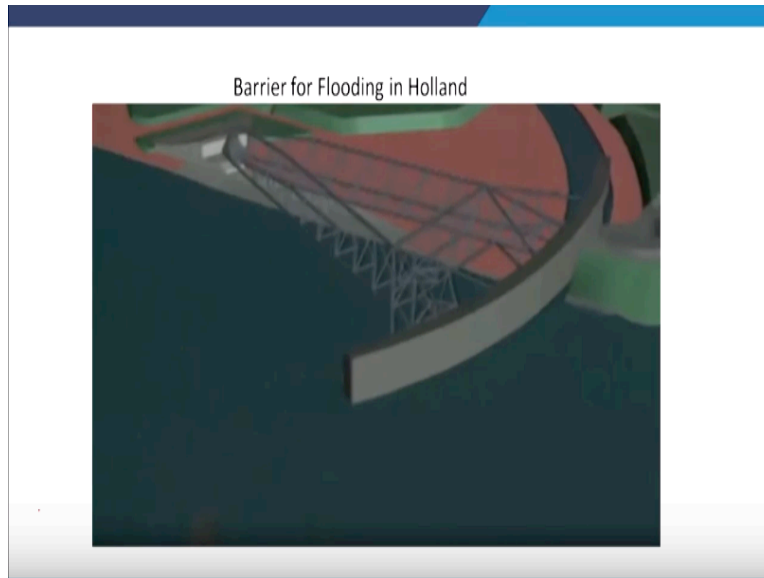


But it was also about the you know, the ways how it is communicated like he discussed about the hearing. And how the information is passed on, reading you know, so this whole networks how these NGOs and outsiders you know how, this social capital is social network of hearing is effectively used. So basically the NGOs, how the central persons of the NGOs and as well as you know, some community members how they are also linked with these networks.

If a similar networks, if we have that during the tsunami, 2004 tsunami it took 3 others to reach, the Indian Ocean tsunami to reach the Tamil Nadu, if this similar networks would have implemented we would have saved many lives, we would have saved many losses and we also have discussed about the climate change adaptation so you know, the scale of climate change and what are the challenges between.

Why we are unable to integrate, properly integrate the DRR and the climate change adaptation because there are scale mismatches. There are spatial scale challenges, there are knowledge mismatches and there also the temporary challenges and mismatches between norms so like that there are various contexts which we discussed and that is where how different cities are coping up with the climate change and how Amsterdam, how their barrier.

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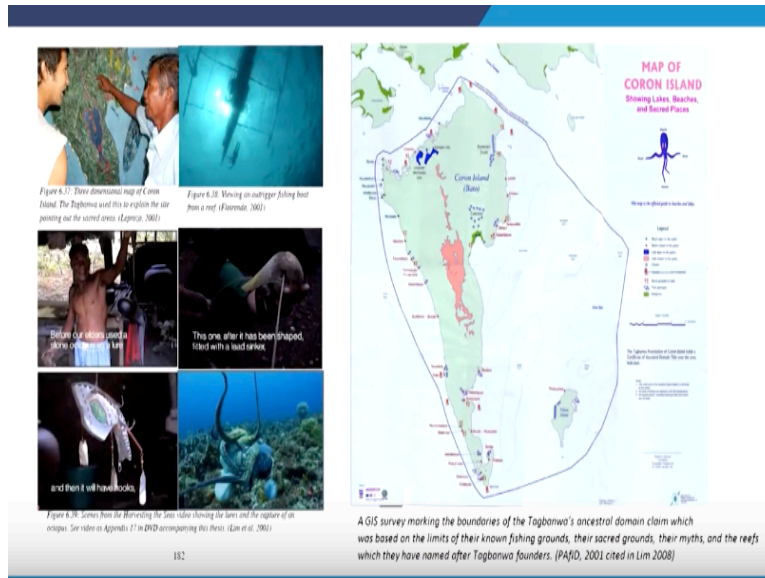
Once upon a time, they used to open only in 10 years but now they are opening almost every 1 or 2 years.

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And we also discussed about various adaptation process about floating houses but similarly, we also looked in a critical way of, is it worth? Spending billions of amount of, spending on floating houses or is there any better ways to do it?

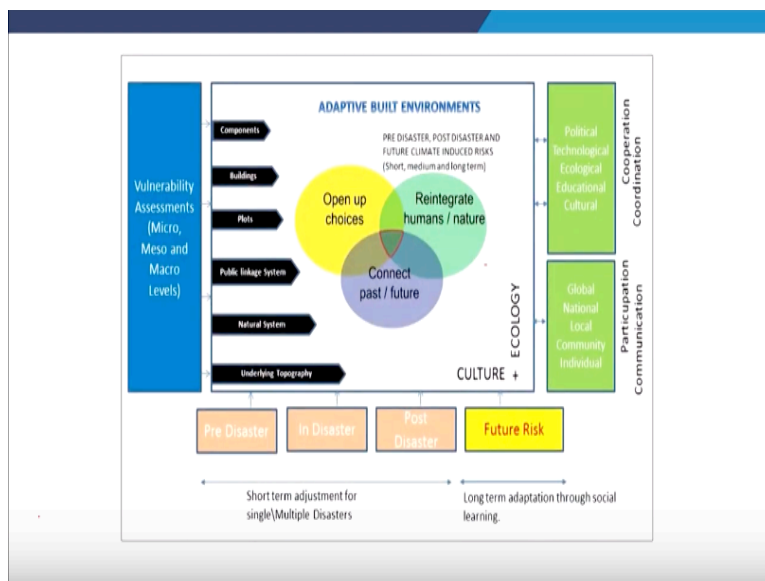
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And this is where we relate to the discussions of climate change and culture you know, in the Regina Lims work of Philippines so where, how the indigenous communities have the knowledge on their sea and their fishing grounds and the impact, what they are seeing and how the foreign fisherman, how they are able to not understand this indigenous knowledge and have not creating a lot of impact.

So this is all, we have learned how cultures, indigenous cultures do possess some knowledge on the risk.

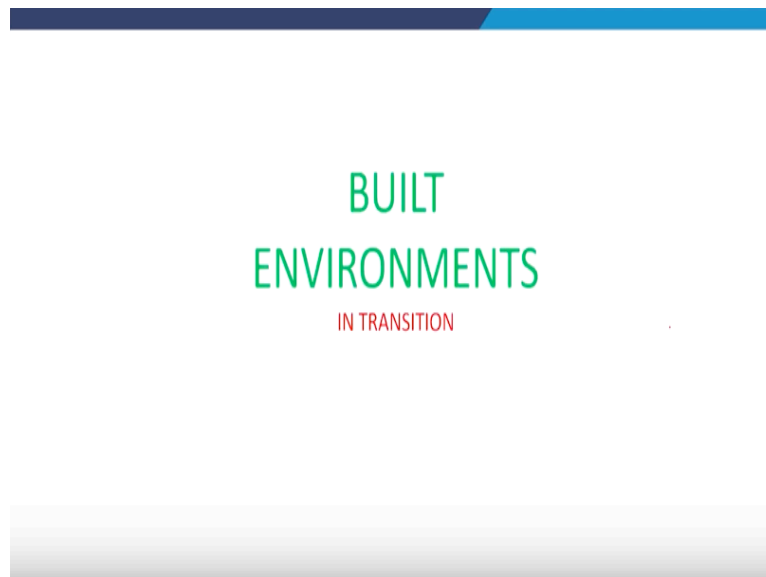
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And this is where, we discussed about the frameworks of adaptive built environment which my ongoing work about how to integrate different scales from a larger scale to a building scale and also different time phases, which is the pre-disaster to the future risk, the post-disaster and the future risk and how the vulnerability assessment, how it can be carried by macro, meso and the micro-levels.

And this is where we talk about different institutional bodies, how institutional cooperation, coordination and again at participation communication, the global and national and local levels. So, this is where how to bring nature and culture together and understand in the disaster risk reduction and the climate change adaptation.

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So overall, I mean that's the fundamental parts of the management philosophy of it, the theoretical philosophy of it, and some of the tools we have learnt about it but whole course is mainly focused on the built environment professions, how the nature of built environment, how it has an impact and how it has been dealt and how it has been responded. So that is where I call it as built environments in transition.

So, there are different cases we have come across like in Kenya, how the transition shelter has been personalized later on and how people have participated and this is where I talk about the personalization is a natural response to cultural deficiency and also to the economic

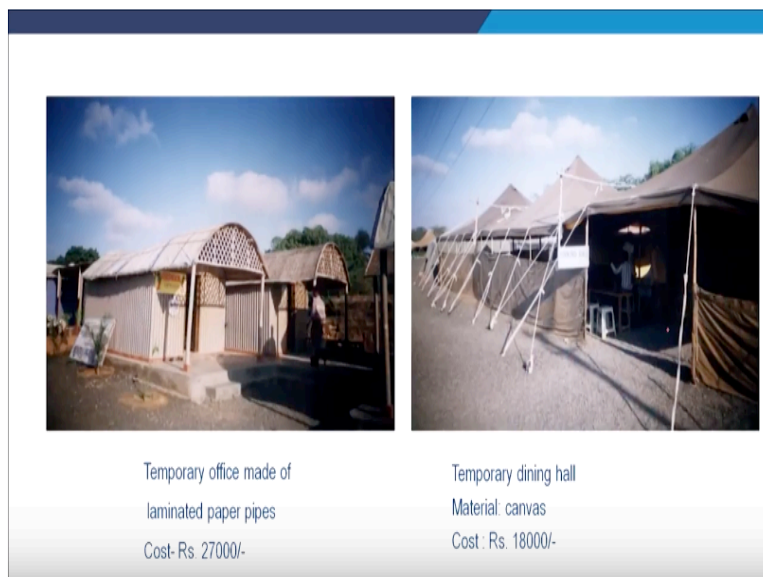
opportunities. So, when we talk about the transition shelters we did discussed about the Gujarat recovery, this is own, my own visits during that time.

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And how the schools were not there and how different NGOs come forward and how they supported the school educations.

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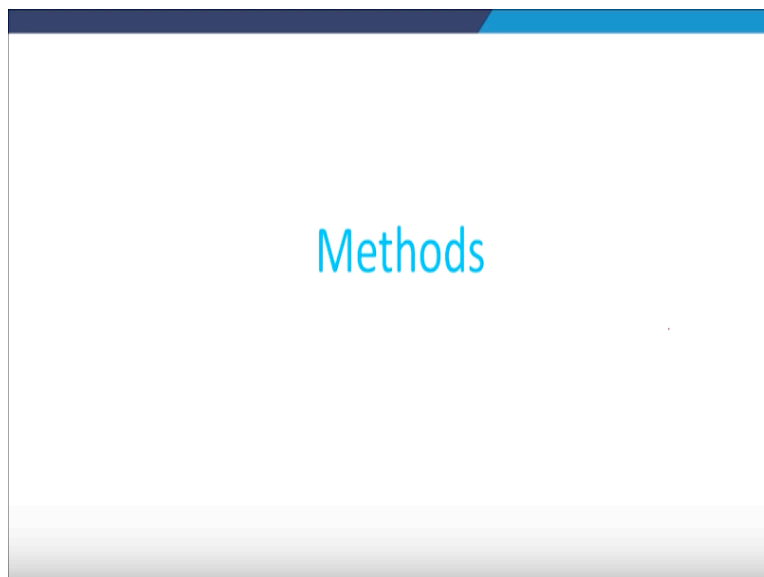
And different technological inputs, paper houses and tents, the cost of it.

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But what we are seeing is the, how the from the transition onwards, how it moves on to the permanency. So, that is where different NGOs have taken that very quickly with great participatory efforts. But here, you can see some notice that how the community has come back to building with the stone and the different professional bodies are giving some expertise, some guidance on how to build it safer.

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In the whole course, what we did is we also come across different methods you know, how to understand the risk, how to understand the adaptation, how to understand the communication process, the gaps. So this is where, we discussed about different methods of interviews and some