

Disaster Recovery and Build Back Better
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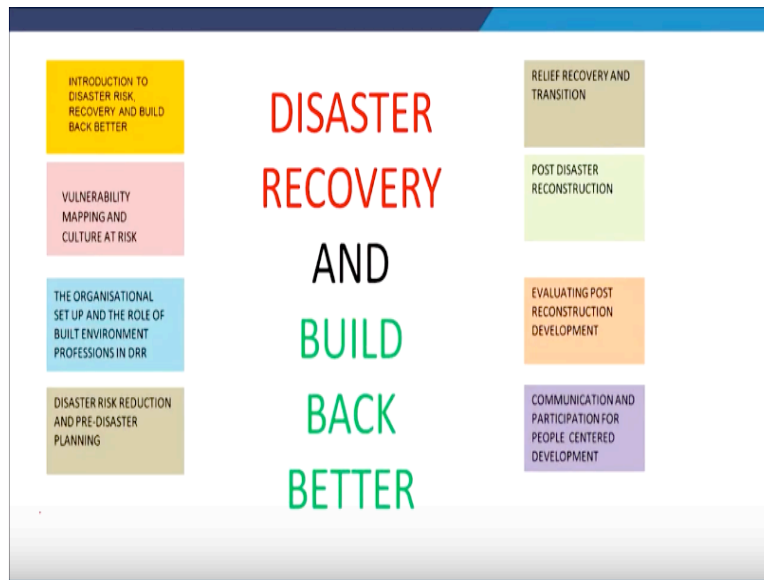
Lecture – 40
Summary and Conclusion

Welcome to the course disaster recovery and build back better. So today, this is going to be our last lecture for this whole course and I am going to summarize everything the whole journey from the starting to the ending. So, what we have given to you and what is the summary of it? what is the gist of this particular each modules and what we are taking home? You know, so that is you know the kind of conclusion.

So, this is going to be the last lecture and first of all, I really thank all the participants who have taken this course patiently and giving all the assignments and listening to all our lectures and there are obviously coping with different dialects and different terminology and you know learning new things and also interacting with us in between. So, I really have taken this opportunity and myself and Subhajyoti Samaddar.

Who have really cooperated with us in making this course a very fruitful course, with his all very interesting illustrations, explanations, the theoretical grinding on it so you know, that's this course without all this support it has not been very fruitful. But I am going to give you a kind of summary what all we have covered. First of all, this course, the way we planned disaster recovery and build back better, so it has 8 modules.

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The first module was about introduction to disaster risk recovery and the build back better. So, it actually gives the theoretical understanding of what is a risk, what is a hazard you know and what is vulnerability and what is actually a build back better, what is the perspectives, different perspectives of build back better. So this gives the very, the first module the way we designed was it has to aspirate them because different student participants.

Whether there will be many people who are faculty, there are many people who are students, there are many people from bachelors, masters or from non-architectural backgrounds as well. But then, the first basic module gives you the very fundamental understandings of the terminology, risk, vulnerability, hazards, disaster, development and the build back better. The second module, what we did was the, how one can understand the vulnerability.

And also, we have brought the culture you know the how the cultural dimension into the vulnerable aspect and how culture becomes at risk, culture is at risk. So here we did discussed about various tools and methods of mapping the vulnerability and especially, in cultural context. So once you are familiar with the theoretical understanding, the second you are familiar with some of the mapping techniques of it and getting familiar with different challenging context.

So we moved on discussions with the organizational setup and the role of built environment professions. So here we did talked about what are the various setups you know the hierarchies in

a institutional set up, the frameworks, the guidances so all those things and the role of built environment professionals whether it is an, what is a role of architect, what is the role of an engineer, what is the role of a surveyor and what is the role of a planner.

So in that way, we tried to pull it together the whole organizational setup of the DRR. Then we moved on with the timeline process of pre-disaster to the post-disaster process. So, once if you have a theoretical background of these 3 modules, what is the theory related to it and some of the tools on vulnerability, understanding the vulnerability and with the context, then we try to give you an understanding of the setup of various organizations, the governance setups.

And from here, we moved on with the stagewise disaster from pre-disaster to the post-disaster. So here the fourth module covers of disaster risk reduction and the pre-disaster planning you know how one can prepare, this is where we talked about the preparedness programs and also we are given various live case studies across the globe and a whole course, a good thing about this course is we actually brought the theory.

And in parallelly we did discussed about a variety of cases across the globe so that we can learn from each other you know, it is not only focusing on the India but it has the learnings from Peru, Colombia, Turkey so across the globe we have covered a variety of cases. Then immediately after the disaster, the relief, recovery and transition you know, what is the transition phase, the relief phase of it and the temporary housing.

So, that is where we discussed about the Kenyan case studies and other case studies as well. And then in a large amount, I think in the whole course we discussed about the reconstruction, the post-disaster reconstruction. So that is where the tsunami recovery programs, which is my own areas and also we did discussed about the rebuilding of Kiruna which is also my own area and that we discussed in the culture part of it.

And there are also other aspects in Peru, El Salvador, Columbia, the coffee growers communities, how they have worked on and Turkey how the small actors make a big difference in it. So in that way, we brought a variety of cases in it. Then in the seventh module we brought

about, we talked about the assessments you know the global assessment reports and you know what are the procedures one has to look at it, each report have.

How they have actually, what is their focus of that assessment and what methodology they have adopted and what are their key findings on it so this is how we discussed. Also, we did discussed about the guidelines you know what are the guidelines, how the guidance has been provided to the built environment professions, what is existing and what is their lacuna. And also, we did discussed about how these things could be improved.

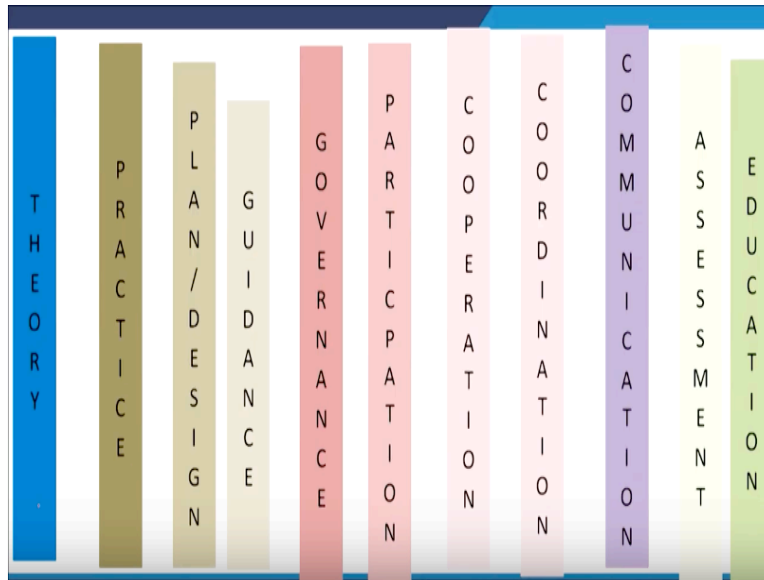
And then here we also discussed about the climate change, the scale of it you know how one because each assessment is focused on a particular scale but how we have to integrate different scales is also we did discussed. And in the last module, we talked about the communication, participation for people centre development and education you know so this is where when we talk about communication, education, the pedagogy also comes into the picture.

When I was a student there was not familiarity about the DRR in the architectural education but then this is where I also tried to bring the philosophical perspectives of architectural education and the disaster risk reduction. So, this is the brief skeleton of the disaster recovery and build back better. And if you look at the whole course one of the important keywords which you come up the theory, which we obviously discussed in the first modules.

And always discussed in other modules as well along with the live cases, we are also discussing about the theoretical aspects into it. Then the practice how different practice setups have worked and that is where how they produce different plans, different designs and what kind of guidances it has developed, we discussed about PAHAL and we discussed about the tsunami regulations, we discussed with the GSDMA regulations like that.

Then the third aspect is we discussed about the management part of it.

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Which is a governance aspect, the participation, cooperation and the coordination? And the last part, we are discussed about the assessment and the communication, how the learnings has been communicated and how all, that is one aspect of it and also internally during the project or before the project, how this risk communication has been. So these are the key words.

And then education, how we have to, how to teach the DRR in the built environment education. So, these are some of the keywords I just tried to put it together and you might have find a very interesting diagrammatic illustrations where Shubho have showed each of the small concept.

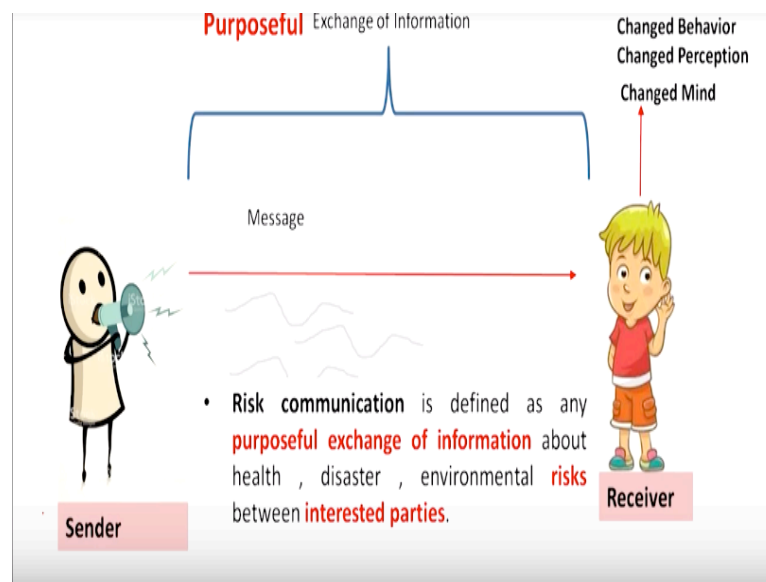
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How he explained very simply. So, you started with your discussions of the R=HxV you know how a perception of a nature and how it turns into a disaster you know and how the impact is seen if the houses out there and if it affects the flora and fauna, does it make an impact or if it affects the habitat does it make an impact or if it affects the flora and indirectly affects the habitat and the human survival.

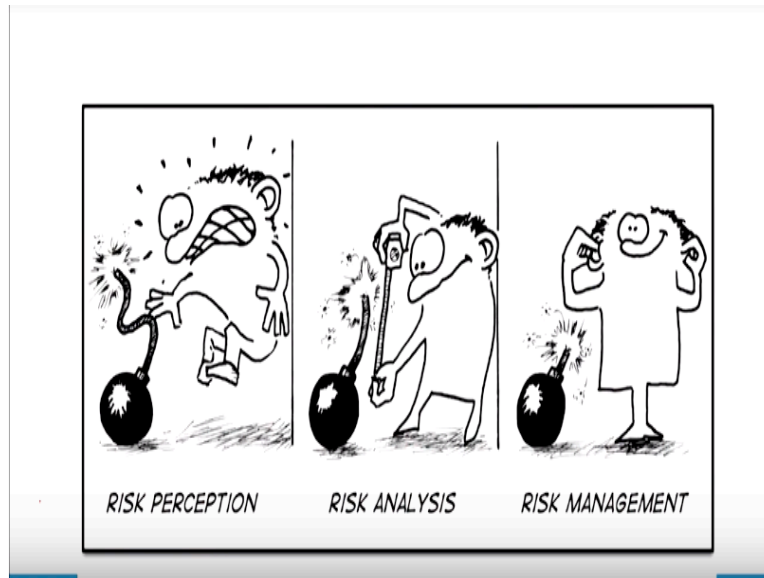
So, like that he did explain the connections of each and every small aspect of nature and the human interventions. So that is what some of the pictures which you can remember from your course and then the second part which Shubho have discussed is about the communications.

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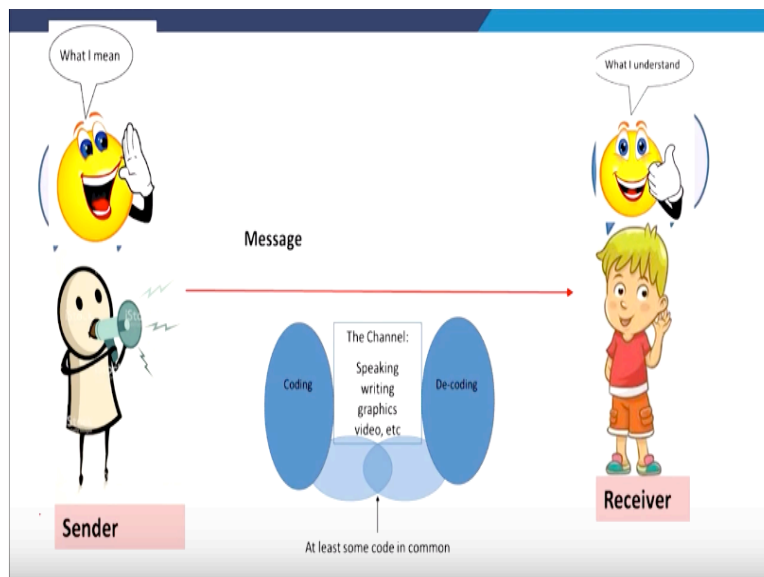
And that is where what the sender and the receiver and what kind of information has been reaching and what is the gaps we are getting and how the perceptions keep changing. So, this is where he defines the risk communication is defined as any purposeful exchange of information about health, disaster, environmental risks between interested parties.

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So, then again there are 3 components, which he also discussed was risk perception, risk analysis and the risk management so this is what most of the Shubhos lecturer on risk and also the communication, the perception, he covered these 3 important aspects.

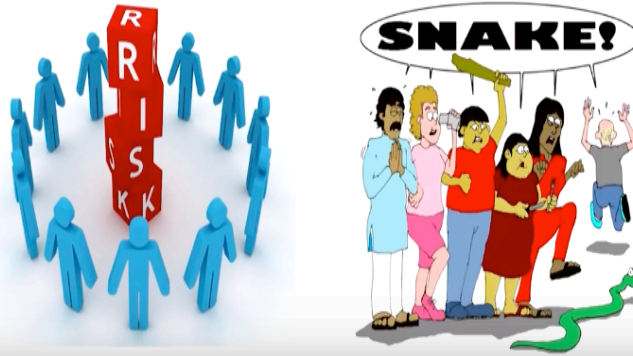
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So one when the sender sends a message and then how the whole coding process and how he receives it you know, this whole what I mean and what I understand.

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- But information transmission is only one part of communication.
- It also involves **developing shared meaning** among individuals , institution and communities and establishing relationship of trust.



These are all the gaps he tried to teach you. Then it is also about the information transmission, is the only one part of communication and it also talks about it's not about what you understand what you understand, but it's about the shared meaning and like for example how risk is perceived by different cultural contexts or cultural theories, he brought about the cultural theory of risk.

So, this is where when we look at the snake you know how different cultures, the Indian culture you know, pray to the snake and some people take a videography and some people talk about cutting it and eating it you know, like that there is different perceptions of the same thing.

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The Meaning of this red light depends on the **context**



So this is where again even a small colour or a red light how it is perceived in a different context. Now, you have the same red light is used in as a kind of in a brothel houses in Amsterdam and is the significance of the stopover and you know, like that it depends the meaning of this red light depends on its context where it is placed. So that is where risk is cultural constructed because we are all culturally biased.

And it's all about how people perceive and act upon the world around them depends on their way of life you know for them, for some people how they are grown up a small thing is a huge risk for them but for the same thing may not be a risk at all. So it all about the cultural belonging. So, this is where we talk about, we have many risks but how to prioritize the list. So, this is the risk prioritization because that is very much instinctual.

It goes back to the planning principles of how we prioritize the risk and how we plan accordingly, how plan in the sense is not only the physical planning, how we plan our budgets, how we secure the whole process you know, that is how we have discussed. And in the third module, we also discussed about the roles and the responsibilities like the whole setup and how there is a jargon between different professional bodies.

How they have to contribute, what is the role of their contribution in the DRR and that is where we refer to the Tony Lloyd-Jones in Max lock Centres work of the 4 different categories of surveyor, architects and the engineer and the planner so how what are their roles and what stage. So in fact, even this course structure has been followed based on the way they have structured the phase-wise.

So the pre-disaster planning during disaster and the transition relief and the reconstruction and the last how adaptation process you know, that is how we have understood the different roles and the capacities and how to use and when you know, what expertise we should use. Now in the communication process, of course when Shubho have dealt in detailed about it.

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