Practitioner’s Dilemma in DRR and Resilience building

FKS-2022, Youth Strategy Summit
UNU-MERIT
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The Stimuli

Hydrometeorological Disaster-Climate Risk: ‘Kedarnath tragedy 2013’
Shock Footprints

Fig 1: The aerial view of Kedarnath town after the Chorabari GLOF and cloudbursts. SEOC Data (2011), Disaster Management and Mitigation Centre, Uttarakhand

Fig 2: "INDIA-DISASTER-FLOOD" by Diario Critico Venezuela is licensed under CC BY 2.0
Background: The Greater Himalayan region
The State Reaction: A Critical Appraisal

- Incident Response
- Recovery-Rehabilitation
- Damage and Needs Assessment

Savin Bansal: Decision Maker - India
Disasters are not natural

Ex-ante failings

Ex-post scope

Priority and Sequencing

Feedback Loop
Lessons learned discussed as the Youth Challenge
Practitioner’s Dilemma: DRR and Resilience building in Indian subcontinent

**YOUTH CHALLENGE:** Three pronged as Law makers, Practitioners and Community Ambassadors

1. Oversee that political commitment to expressive action transcend election terms?
2. Prioritize Disaster-Climate Risk Management; Mainstream into Development Policy, Plan and Investments.
3. Enable the whole-of-society to understand and assess Risk.

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**State of Play:**

- **Subdued Risk perception; Scholastic ignorance**
- **Risk inertia; Complacent circadian regime**
- **Differential impact: Vulnerable mountain communities**
- **Demographic Dividend: Comparative Advantage**
- **DRR the Integrator: UNSDGs and Sendai Framework**

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Savin Bansal: Decision Maker-India