

DRR TERMINOLOGY

APPLICATION AND DEVELOPMENT AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

4 September 2015

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Multi-disciplinary

- Earth sciences
- Space sciences
- Engineering
- Communication

- Social sciences
- Medical sciences
- Agricultural sciences
- Management sciences

Multi-stakeholder

- Government at all levels
- Science & technical community
- Academic & research institutions
- CBOs/NGOs/INGOs
- Corporate/private sector
- Regional organisations
- International organisations
- Media

Multi-sectoral

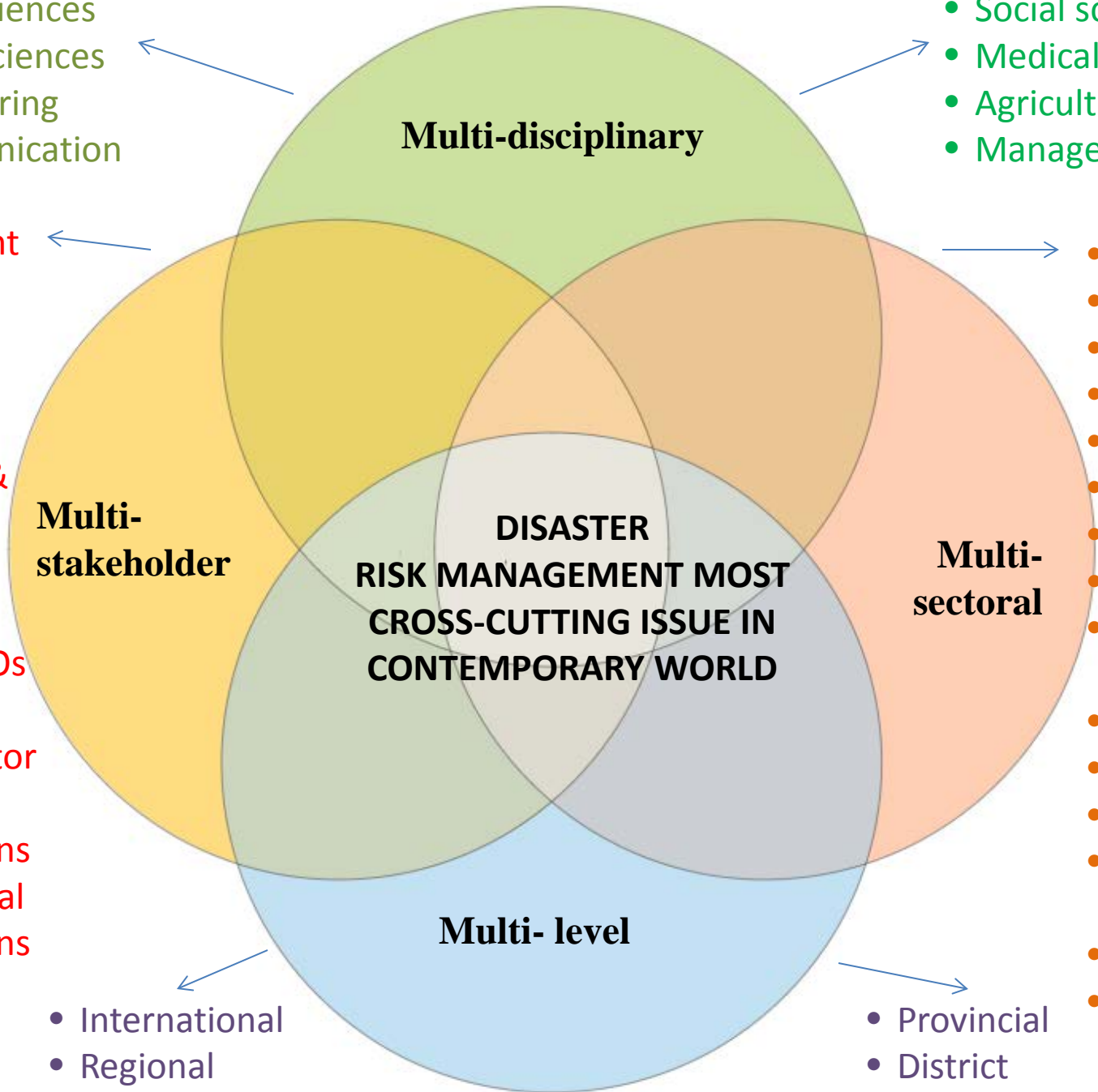
- Planning
- Finance
- Agriculture
- Housing
- Health
- Education
- Public Works
- Power
- Telecommunication
- Transport
- Rural Dev.
- Urban dev.
- Women & child
- Heritage
- Defence and Security

Multi-level

- International
- Regional
- National

- Provincial
- District
- City/ village

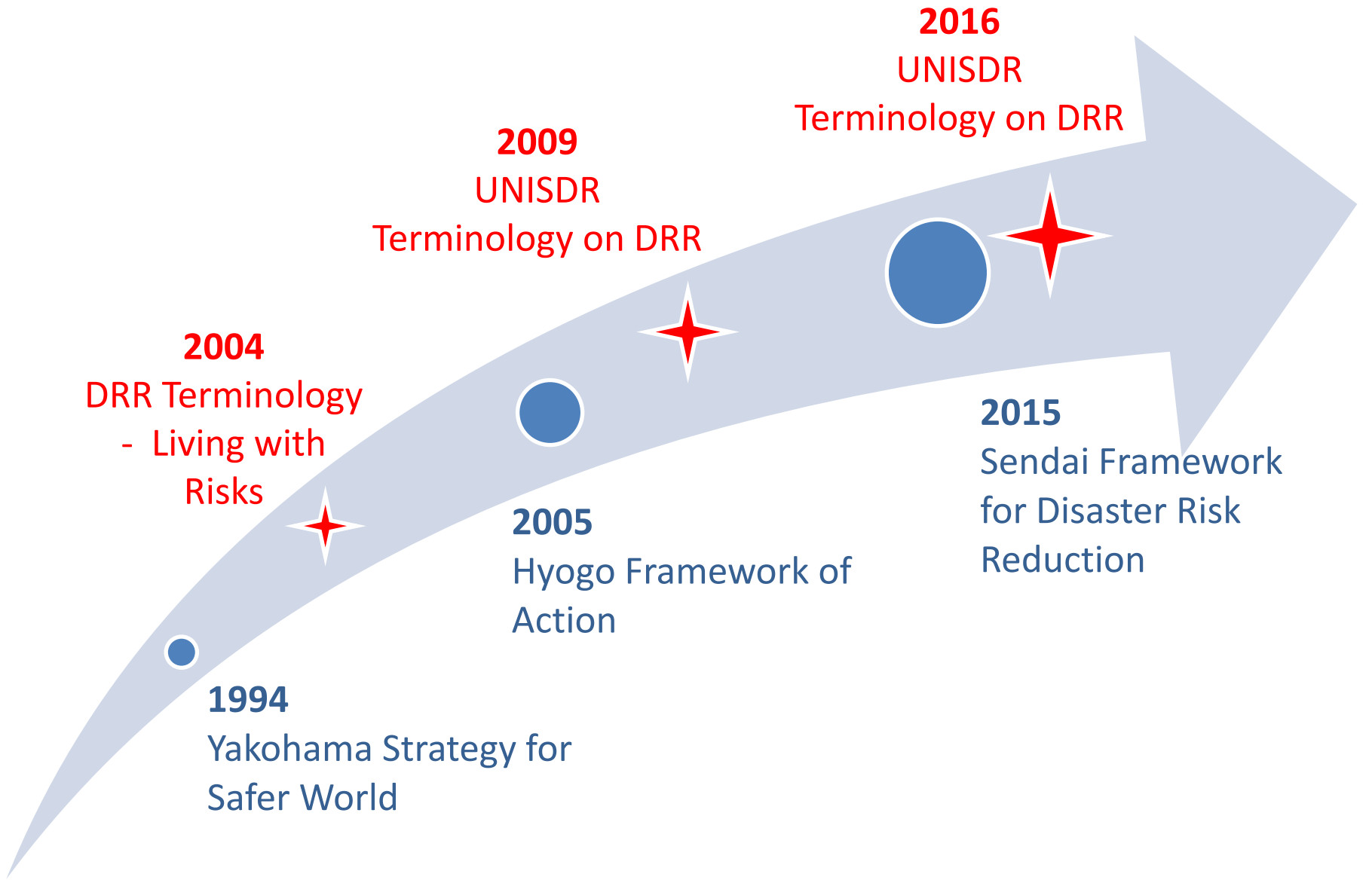
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT MOST CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD



Common terminology is crucial for
common approach and common
understanding of various issues in
disaster risk management

Distinguishing features of DRR terminology

1. These are picked up from common vocabularies, but endowed with extra-common meanings and interpretations
2. Meanings and interpretations have not remained constant but evolved over time with evolving knowledge and practices
3. New terminologies have been added to capture new elements and ideas



1994
Yakohama Strategy for Safer World

2004
DRR Terminology
- Living with Risks

2005
Hyogo Framework of Action

2009
UNISDR
Terminology on DRR

2015
Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk
Reduction

2016
UNISDR
Terminology on DRR

Influence of DRR terminology on national frameworks

- National governments and regional organisations have adopted these terminologies in their own ways, leading to considerable variation in emphasis across countries and continents
- Overall this marked a paradigm shift from conventional disaster management (DM) to new disaster risk management (DRM) frameworks

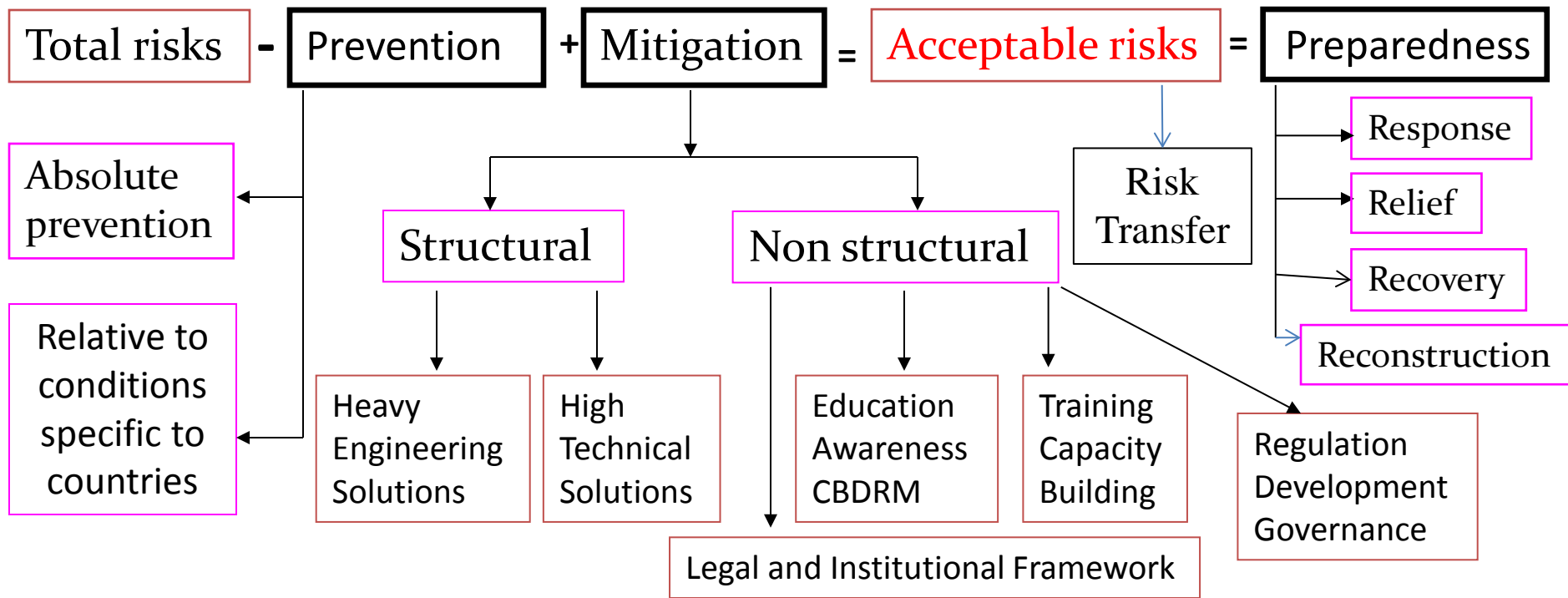
Conventional DM framework

- Conventional DM framework looked ‘disaster’ as an event and not at the forces leading to the event and the factors that can prevent or reduce the impact of the events
- Event is taken as *fait accompli* – Theories of *Anger of God* or *Wrath of Nature*
- Therefore focus was on ex-post response, relief and rehabilitation rather than on ex-ante disaster risk reduction

New disaster risk management framework

$$\text{Disaster risks} = [(h \times v) \times e] \div c$$

Hazards \times Vulnerabilities \times Exposure \div Capacities



Application of new terminologies

New terminologies have been applied in diverse ways:

- National legislations
- National Policies
- National Action Plans
- National Guidelines and Standards

National variation in applications

- Countries that had pre-existing laws mostly focused on emergency management and new terminologies were introduced in sectoral laws, regulations, policies and action plans
- Countries that enacted laws between 2004 to 2009 such as India, Sri Lanka adopted older terminologies
- Countries that enacted laws after 2009, such as Bangladesh, Philippines adopted some of the new terminologies

Regional variations

- West European, Latin American and Caribbean countries were most consistent in their applications of new terminologies on DRR
- East European, Asia-Pacific and African countries adopted some of the new terminologies but focus still remained on emergency management
- In many countries 'disaster management' still remained the generic term that is used to convey 'disaster risk management'

Challenges for new terminologies

- Legal and policy regimes of countries do not change frequently and therefore older laws and policy regimes would coexist with new terminologies
- It may be necessary to look at how countries have adopted terminologies in their system of law and governance
- Tension between theories and practices have to be resolved through more consistent practical guidelines for action