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Disaster Risk Reduction Model :Case Panamaram, Wayanad

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been prioritized to achieve sustainable development of cities post the declaration of the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR). The basic objective is to decrease the loss of life, property destruction and socio-economic disruption caused by natural hazards. The risk component of Disaster Management turned important with the world steadily urbanizing and increasing number of people living in vulnerable conditions. Also, the growth in the number of natural disasters between the year 2000 and 2014 globally as reported by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), lead to a shift from top-down management approach to the decentralization of disaster management initiatives like Community Based Disaster Management with local governing bodies having major roles to play. For the successful implementation of DRR at the local level, there is a need to understand the essentials of the DRR and how it can be measured and practiced. Accordingly, the study aims to develop a self-assessment framework of measurable indicators for vulnerability and risk, through literature study and testing in the study area that was identified vulnerable to hazard through Hazard Vulnerability Mapping of the State Disaster Management Authority, Kerala. Further, the result of the self-assessment framework and the observations made through vulnerability assessment in the study area leads to proposals for socially responsive development strategies contributing to developing a Disaster Risk Reduction Model.

***Keywords:** Pre-Disaster Management; Mitigation Mainstreaming; Disaster Risk Reduction; Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction; Risk Identification & Assessment; Vulnerable Population; Differential Exposure; Impact Assessment; Disaster Resilient Cities.*