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The Factors Regulate to Community Participation in Sustainable Disaster Recovery Program: An Experience of Cyclone Aila Disaster Affected Coastal People Bangladesh

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Presented by

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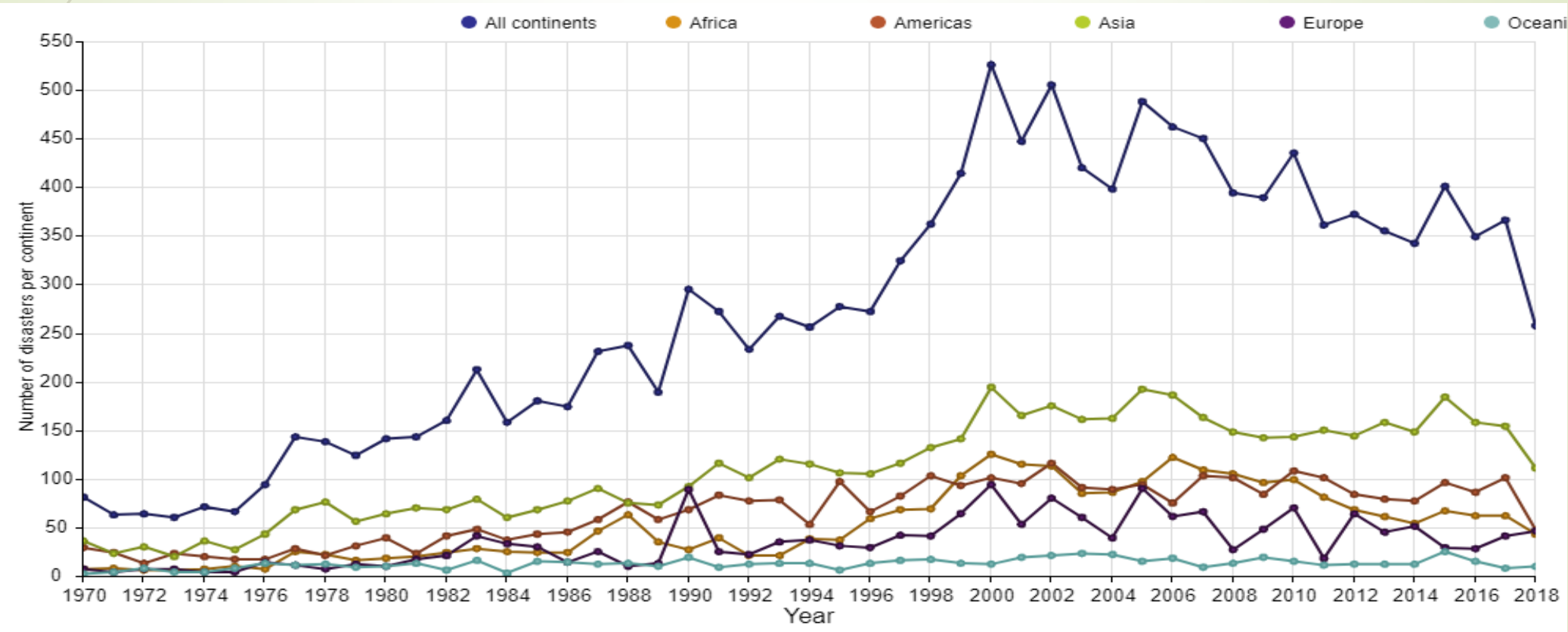
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Background of the study

13431
extreme
weather
events
(1970-2018)

5327 (40%)
disaster
occurred
in Asia

economic
losses of
US\$ 3.47
trillion



Source: EM-DAT: The Emergency Events Database - Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) - CRED, D. Guha-Sapir - www.emdat.be, Brussels, Belgium



Background of the study

- Bangladesh ranked 7th top disaster-affected country in the world and 2nd top in Asia in recent Climate Risk Index (2019)
- Coastal areas of Bangladesh comprise 32% of geographical land which is highly vulnerable to climate-induced disaster
- Disaster recovery process of Bangladesh is weak and not sustainable (Chowdhury, 2015; World Bank, 2017)
- Create social vulnerability, poverty, low level of resilience, human displacement, human rights violation and food insecurity (MoEF, 2008; Islam & Shamsuddoha, 2017; Islam, 2017)
- Community participation is crucial for sustainable disaster recovery
- Sustainable disaster recovery is essential for disaster risk reduction and adaptation
- The Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030 (SFA), Paris agreement and SDGs; following **Built Back Better** principle

Research Objective

Principal research objective

The aim of this study is to explore the status of community participation in the SDRP and factors determine community participation in the SDRP and give policy recommendation for adopting sustainable recovery framework for achieving the goal of Sendai Framework of Action 2015 to 2030, and vision 2030s Sustainable Development Goals.

Specific objectives are:

- to investigate the status of **community participation in the GO and NGO**, s disaster recovery programs following devastating cyclone Aila in the coastal areas in Bangladesh in 2009;
- to identify the **factors determine community participation** in the studied program; and
- to propose a **model strengthen local and national strategies** to ensure community participation in sustainable disaster recovery Program.

Concept & theories

Community participation

- ▶ community participation is covered three broad dimension including **community participation approach** (Chess & Purcell, 1999; Rowe & Frewer, 2000; Fraser, 2005)
- ▶ **community participation forms or level** (Arnstein, 1969; Cohen & Uphoff, 1977; Pretty, 1995; Choguill, 1996; Davidson, 2007)
- ▶ Cohen and Uphoff (1977) **four types of community participation**, namely participation in decision making, implementation, benefits sharing and evaluation

Sustainable disaster recovery

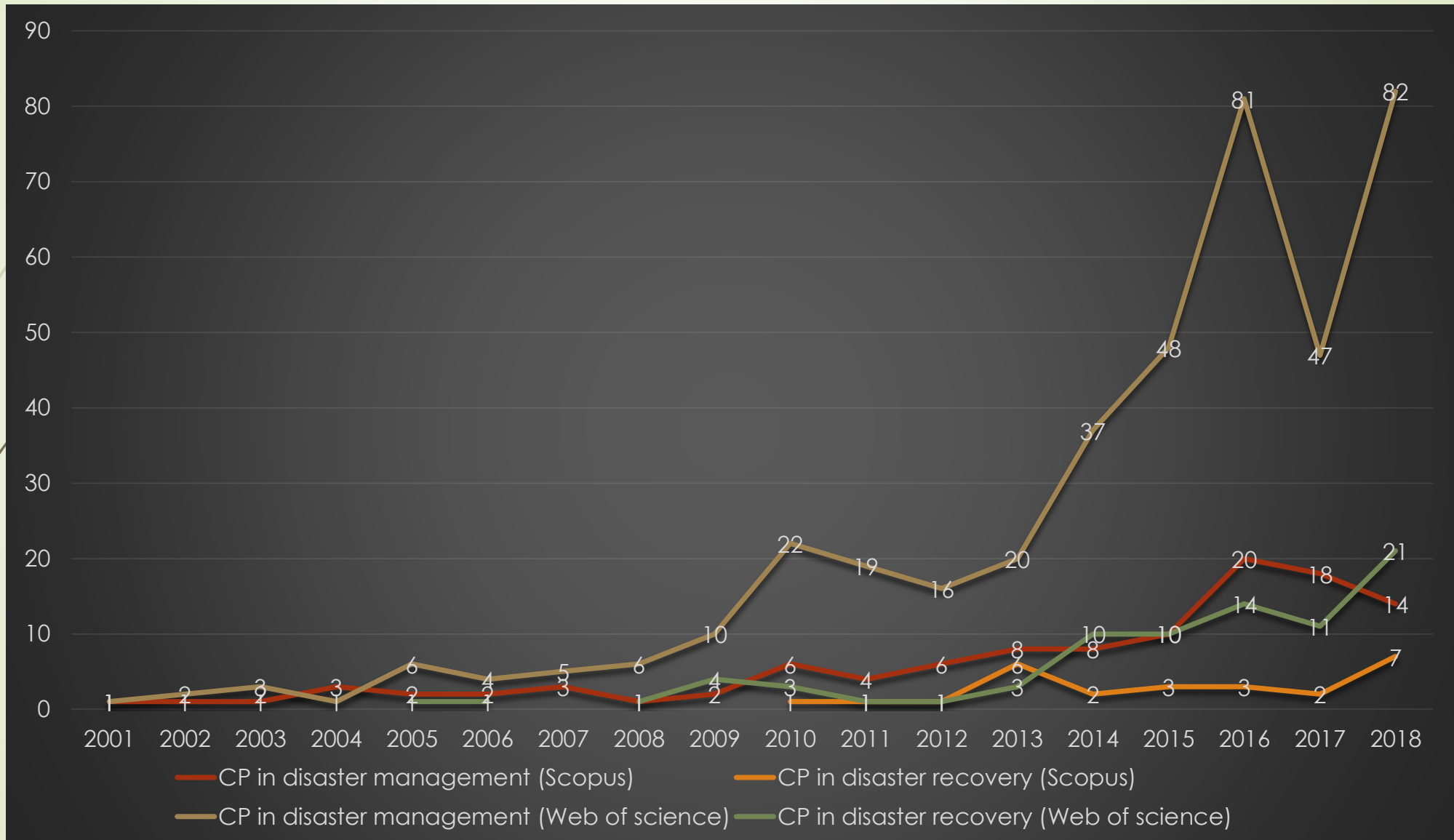
- ▶ Recovery, in disaster management, refers to the activities that are taken after the initial impact to develop socio-economic and environmental conditions that are destroyed by disaster aimed at achieving return to normality (Kapucu, 2008)
- ▶ recovery as the return of all systems to as normal a state as possible (FEMA, 2000)

Sustainable disaster recovery as the differential process of restoring, rebuilding, and reshaping the physical, social, economic, and natural environment through pre-event planning and post-event actions (Smith & Wenger (2007)).

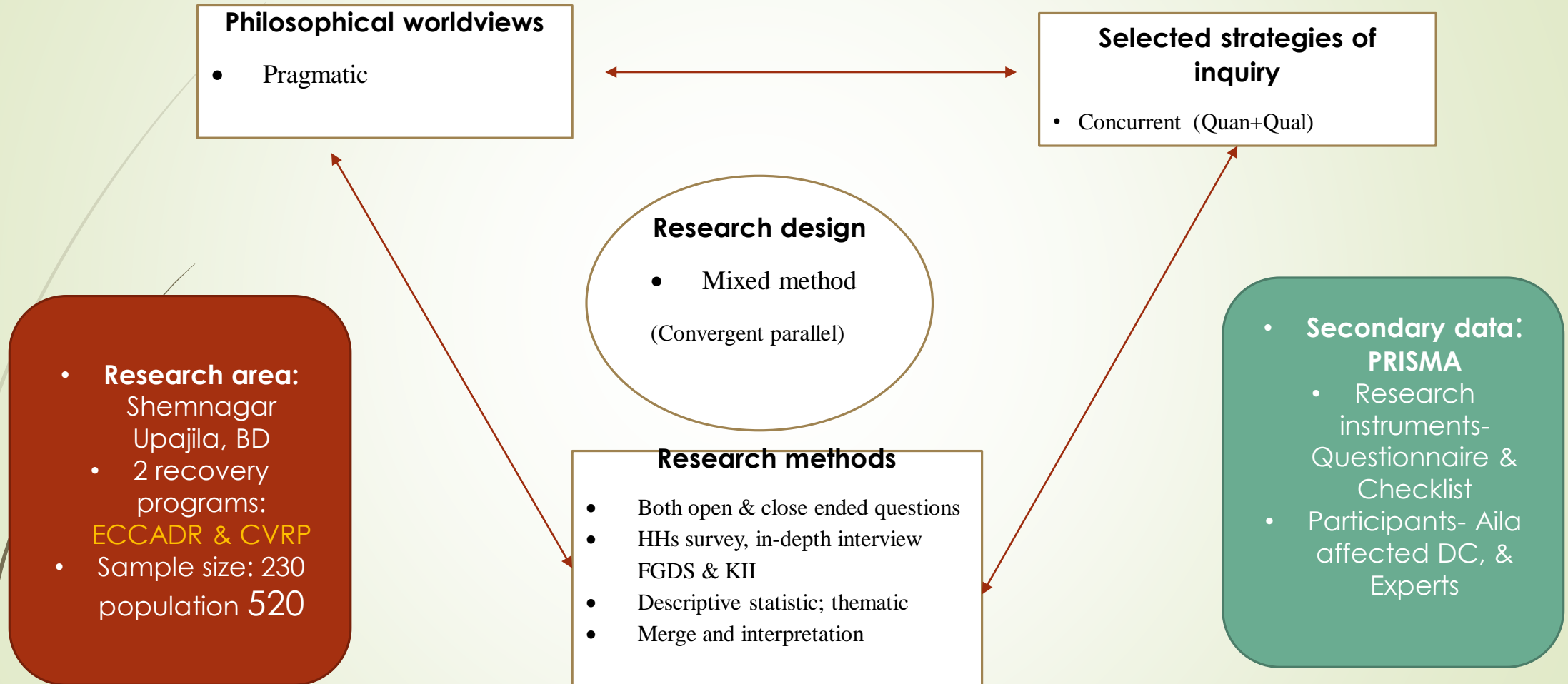
Theories

- **Capabilities approach** Amartya Sen (1990,1999, 2014) and Nussbaum (2000, 2011).
- adopted in disaster recovery field –
 - capacity based sustainable disaster recovery and community participation (Pyles, Svistova, Ahn, & Birkland, 2018)
 - sustainable recovery and disaster impact index (Gardoni & Murphy, 2008) and
 - measuring the societal impact of natural disasters (Gardoni & Murphy, 2010)
 - capabilities approach employed as a tool in the creation Emergency Events Database (EM- DAT) by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in the disaster management field
- **Sustainable disaster recovery** by Smith & Wenger (2007)
 - According to Smith & Wenger (2007) sustainable disaster recovery as **a holistic, nonlinear** series of actions taken by **community-level** social units and systems that result in alterations to the built, social, economic, and natural environments. Both pre-event and post-event actions are part of the process, including the role state and federal organizations, non-profits, emergent groups, corporations, and others play in local recovery

Literature trend on contextualizing CPDM in Scopus and Web of Science databases (2001-2018)



Research methodology



Findings

► HHs economic & social vulnerability status

Variable	Response	Frequency (%)
Housing withstand against climate- induced disaster	Yes	17 (7.4)
	No	125 (54.3)
	Yes, with minor damage	53 (23.0)
	Significant damage likely	35 (15.3)
Sufficient to meet the requirement of drinking water	Yes	117 (50.9)
	No	113 (49.1)
Satisfaction about present form of livelihood	Yes	96 (41.7)
	No	134 (58.3)
Livelihood dependency on nature	Yes	180 (78.3)
	No	50 (21.7)
Income level change	Yes	170 (73.9)
	No	60 (26.1)
Displacement	Yes	120 (52.2)
	No	110 (47.8)
Number of displacements	1	15 (12.5)
	2	39 (32.5)
	3	47 (39.2)
	4	16 (13.3)
	5	3 (2.5)
Plan for permanent migration	Yes	60 (26.1)
	No	170 (73.9)

Source: Authors field work

Continued

Composite score on status of community participation in the study program

Types of participation	Participation level	Frequency	Percent
Participation in decision making	High (>21)	52	22.6
	Medium (14-20)	123	53.5
	Low (<13)	55	23.9
	Total	230	100
Participation in project implementation	High (>28)	38	16.5
	Medium (21-27)	148	64.3
	Low (<20)	44	19.1
	Total	230	100
Participation in benefits sharing	High (>18)	25	10.9
	Medium (13-17)	157	68.3
	Low (<12)	48	20.9
	Total	230	100
Participation in evaluation	High (>15)	18	7.8
	Medium (10-14)	159	69.1
	Low (<9)	53	23.0
	Total	230	100

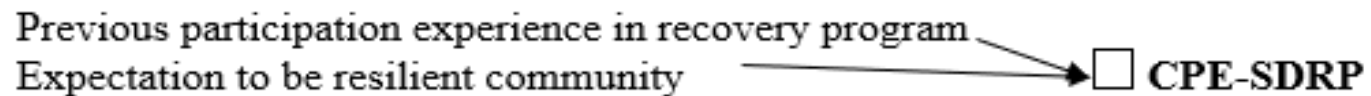
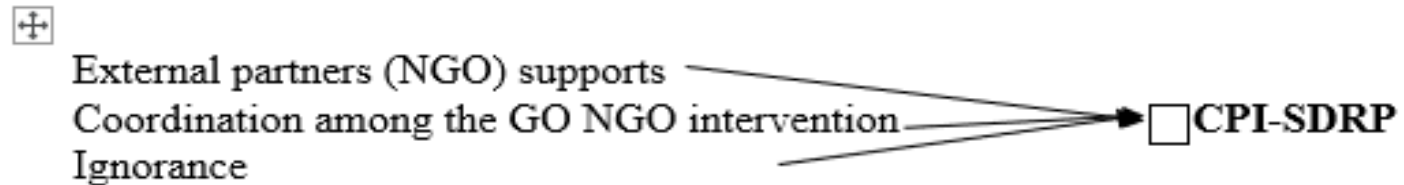
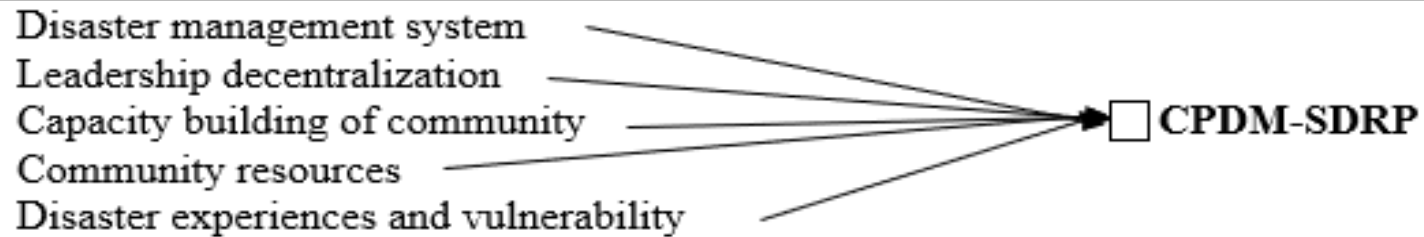
Source: Authors field work

Form of community participation

Participation in program phases	Form/level of participation					Total
	Nominal participation	Passive participation	Consultative participation	Partnership participation	Empowering participation	
Participation in decision making	23.9	29.2	29.2	13.31	4.35	100
Participation in implementation	11.07	17.55	35.65	23.04	12.68	100
Participation in benefit sharing	20.55	29.45	32.07	14.47	3.47	100
Participation in evaluation	18.7	21.3	28.86	21.3	9.86	100
Overall participation	18.55	24.37	31.44	18.03	7.59	100

The percentage is total average response that variable observed under four participation domains. The overall participation score is average percentage categorize under five forms of participation

Factors determine community participation in sustainable disaster recovery program



CPDM=Community participation in decision making; SDRP=Sustainable disaster recovery program; CPI=Community participation in implementation; Community participation in benefit sharing; Community participation in Evaluation.

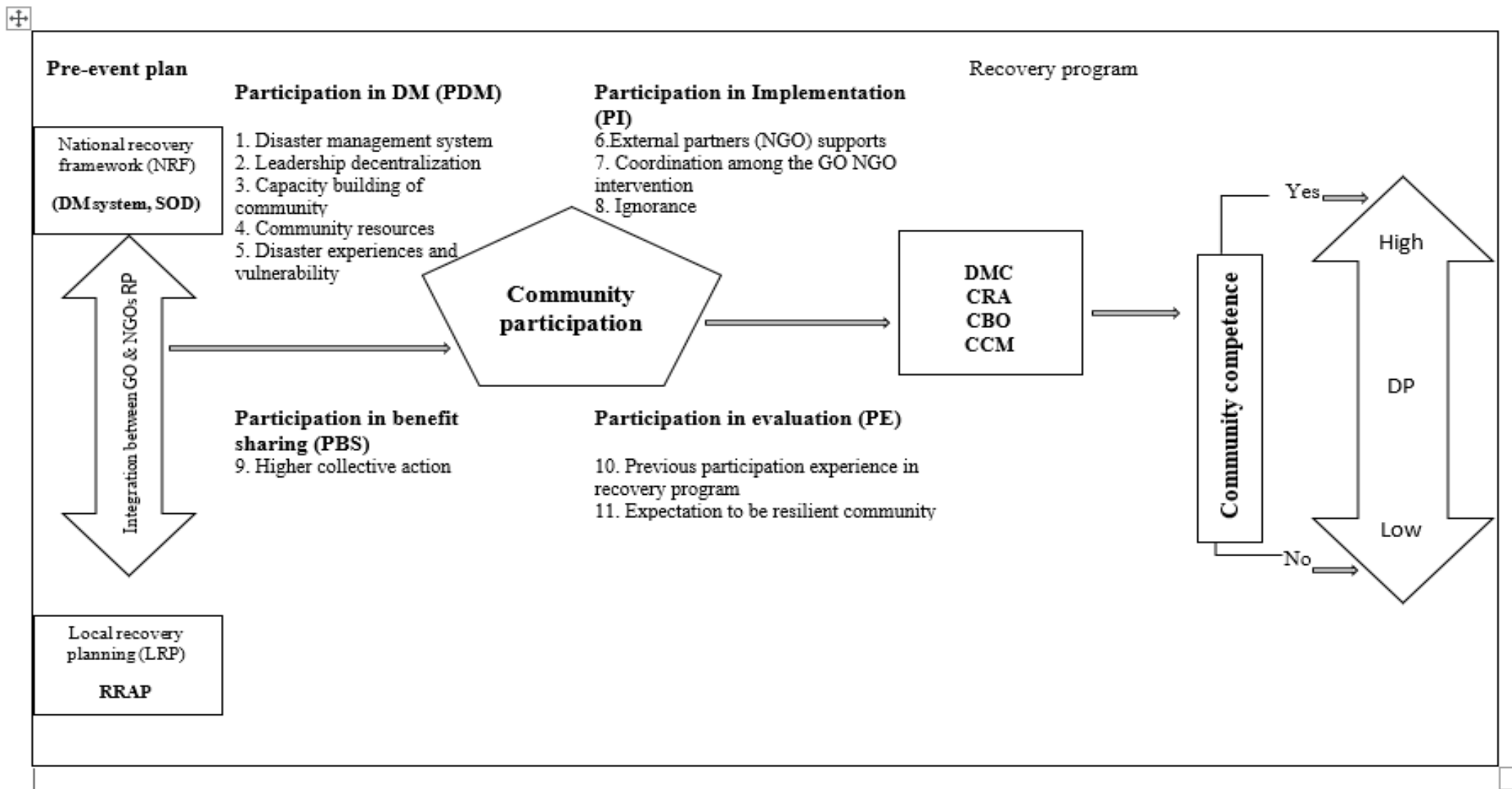
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- ▶ “Due to rapid ecosystem change in the coast, the most of inhabitant of its are unable to adapt with this. After SIDR and AILA the scope of livelihood has changed **agriculture to shrimp business**. The **rich people can transform** their mode of business agriculture to shrimp and they are fully recovering from SIDR and AILA catastrophe, in contrary the **poor villagers didn't able to change** their mode of business and they still are fighting with salinity, so far they didn't recover and still vulnerable.” (Key informant)
- ▶ “I have visited the Gabtola, village under South Khali, union in the Shornkhola subdistrict after the massive devastated cyclone SIDR had stricken in 2007. It is probably 3rd days after cyclone stricken. Me and my fellow visitors arrived at Gabtola village and found the destruction of cyclone. I have found an almost 14 years old boys who has lost 13 members of his family 3 days ago in the devastated cyclone. I have seen that he had tried to repair his boat for going to catch fish from the sea. I asked him what are you doing? He replied I tried to repair my boat, I have no need the relief, because you may be giving me rice or food, but I have received already, I also received the sympathy from many people. But the reality is **my grandfather had died this sea, my father also died here and may be I am the next one**. So why I should fear this sea? I have no need the relief you are given, if you want to give something, please help to repair my boats.” (Key informant)

Continued

- ▶ “The respected **program authority has received all power** regarding the project decision making. They have designed their program components based on their experiences. We only know when they have shared with us. In the particular ECCADR project, the authority had conducted the community risk assessment (CRA), and we are lucky for our active participation in the risk assessment of our community. The true is that we have taken our own decision in some aspect of CRA decision making, action plan, and IGA selection. But the final decision has come from the project authority. In addition, all the self-help group members are not well educated and not able to give their concern equally. So far, the leader of the groups has taken the lead role to active participation in the decision making.” (FGD-1)
- ▶ “The devastated cyclone Roannu,s had destroyed the housing of the inhabitant of Cox bazar district. I was the team leader of BRAC Roannu recovery program in the affected area. We have recruited the architect for designing the house and come up with the best housing design. We have faced reality in the application of our design in constructing housing. We have identified that the construction cost of the house is crossed the budget and the community people has no interest in this housing. My project team have arranged several community meetings with the community and identified the reasons behind less interest on the provided housing. The community people are not familiar with the given design house, where they afraid of their security and longevity. We have offered the community to design their house as per their requirement. Finally, they have designed their house from their own experience and interest, which was 2 times less costly than our previous design house. BRAC has provided almost 2000 house to the affected community, and community people have participated in the designing, planning and constructing their house, the project has received the full appreciations from the affected community. Finally, I would like to say that the community people are the supreme architect of their community to design, operate and solve their problem sustainably.” (KII-10)

Proposed model for successful community participation in SDRP



Source- Authors

Possible social work intervention in SDR



Thanks for patience

