

So, therefore, people have different understanding; there is no universal definition of participations. Given that it is a really challenging to incorporate community into the planning process, not only that, we have different participatory tools. In case of disaster risk management.

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### Different Participatory Tools and Techniques –

(Participatory Risk Mapping, Disaster Games, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Yonnmenkaigi .....and so on)

- But only one objective, Community Involvement in Disaster Management Decision.

The slide illustrates various participatory tools and techniques used in disaster risk management. On the left, a group of people is shown in a community meeting. In the center, six numbered icons represent different methods: 1. Share your choice (Yes or No?), 2. Disaster game choice (by time or by cost), 3. Find out price (what quantity or quantity), 4. Get game points (based on the results), 5. Exchange ideas... (presenting ideas and/or problems by others), and 6. Learn about activities and risks to disaster (between risk). To the right, there are two maps: one titled 'Yonnmenkaigi - 1st Disaster Risk Management' showing a map of India with a highlighted region, and another titled 'Current Practices' showing a detailed map of a specific area with various colored zones.

We have risk mapping, we have Yonnmenkaigi system method or Foursquare table method or maybe disaster games or maybe some scenario development or some interactive workshops. So these all are considered to be participatory tools, that means a tool to involve local community into the participatory process. We have so many tools now these tools they vary from each other.

In terms of their structure, in terms of their method, in terms of their time, resources, skill, they vary from each other great extent the way you conduct Yonnmenkaigi you cannot conduct the game. But all of them, all participatory tools, they have one common objective that is they wanted to involve community into the disaster risk management process.

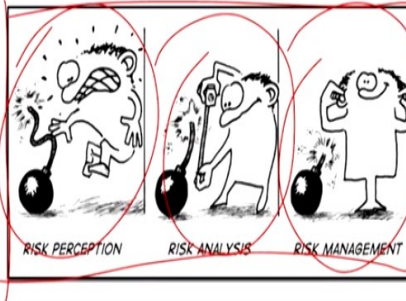
When I am a practitioner, I am very confused which tool to take which tool to adopt in order to effectively involve community into the decision-making process, I do not know! Then which one I should try on what basis that is a real dilemma being a practitioner I would like to ask this question to the expert. Another problem is that when we are talking about various kind of participatory exercises.

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## Purpose and Scope

Researcher also varies in opinion about the scope and purpose of the participatory exercise.

- Na et al (2009) and Okada et al. (2013): Tools are used only to aware citizen about the risk but not how to manage them.
- If people do not know **what to do**, it makes them **fatalist**.



They also vary in great extent that how they are what is the purpose of that exercise is it just focusing on understanding the risk or peoples perceptions or is it also that how to manage the risk. Some studies is showing that most of the cases disaster risk management participatory tools their focus is on understanding the risk awareness. But they have less focus on how to manage the risk.

So if people do not know what to do it makes them fatalist, it makes them frustrated. That if I do not know only knowing the risk is not easy, so they prefer not to participate. Another one is that when we conduct participatory exercises, it is a kind of art and a kind of skill, it depends on what language you are using during the exercise, are you using local knowledge, local language or the foreign language.

What is the experience of the facilitator what extent he is knowledgeable skilful his experience or her experience that matter. Somebody has lot of experience he or she can deliver much better than a new person a fresh person. This is a practical professional things also it is where which place you were conducting participatory exercise is it inside the community outside the community also it time another variable that how long it takes?

Does it take a long time, does it take short time okay? So these variables should be considered when we want effectively to engage community into the decision making process. Also there is a question of control of exercise or facilitation process.

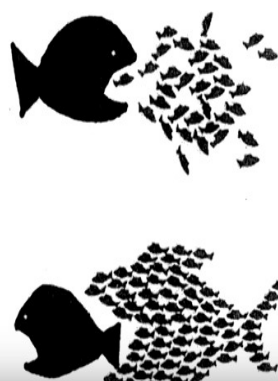
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## Facilitation Process and Control of Exercise

Who will participate, when will participate, what should be discussed, number of participants

- Rigid and highly controlled **VS** . Flexible, less controlled

**Yamori (2009)** : Who will control the rules of the exercise ? Facilitators?



In many extents, some people argued that the facilitator he controls everything who will participate, when will participate, What should be discussed, the number of participants?. So with these though is the kind of participation questions but everything is decided by the facilitator, so he has the power to control everything, so he put someone on behalf the power to others instead of being a gigantic one by small, small effort, a big fish is eating everyone.

So this should be controlled, considered when we are considering about participation of communities in disaster risk management. Also, the question of the benefit and functions of community participations like these some of the outcomes.

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## Benefits/ Functions of Community Participation

- Awareness
- Better accepted decision
- Conflict resolution
- Improved preparedness.
- Empowerment and self-reliance of the community

(Shaw, 2006; Pearce, 2003; Chen et al. 2006).



These are outcomes that we often consider that comes from participatory projects like if we involve community that will actually increase peoples awareness. It will give better accepted decisions. It can also resolve conflict among stakeholders; it can improve preparedness, and it could empower the people. They have more willingness to participate, and they are more self-reliant, and they can do by themselves without external help.

These are fine, but the problem is that these outcomes, these claims by different organizations both government and non-governmental organisations, both practitioners and the researchers, the problem is that we do not have enough evidence empirical evidence that these claims are really true that through involving community into the decision-making process we can really achieve that one, we can really achieve this one this is still unknown.

Nevertheless, we are claiming that our project is better our exercise is better so if we do not know how to make this one how to deliver this kind of outcomes then it is very difficult to scale up one project to another place. The project that is appropriate in Roorkee may not be appropriate in Delhi, may not be appropriate in Dehradun. So we need to know what to do them, another problem is that there is no single nomenclature of participations or participatory based disaster risk management.

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## No Single Nomenclature

- Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) (Shaw et al. 2009; Buckland and Rahman, 2002; Allen, 2006)
- Integrated Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) (Chen et al. 2006)
- Participatory Disaster Risk Management (PDRM) (Bajek et al. 2008; Pellon, 2007)
- Local Level Disaster Management (Lavell et al. 2005; Maskrey, 2011)
- Multi-stakeholder Participation
- Collaborative Disaster Risk Management (Na et al. 2009; Okada, 2013)

We give it so many names for example community-based disaster risk management CBDM, integrated community-based disaster risk management, participatory disaster risk management, local level disaster risk management, multi-stakeholder participations, collaborative disaster risk management they all are considered to be participatory, but they have a different name. For a practitioner, laws of their community is very confusing that how they are different.

Why they are given different names? it actually makes the situation complex. As a result what we are finding across regions across nations across globe that participatory programs participatory exercises projects that is if it is called in somewhere good successful or effective we are not able to transfer these knowledge into another place. They are saying that is very localised site-specific we cannot translate that one.

So there is a huge gap between theory and practice okay. So then what we need to do what, how we can solve this problem? Some people are saying that we can solve this problem by developing a framework we need to kind of evaluation, evaluation that what works and why not so for that we need evaluation, and for that evaluation we need some framework. So participatory disaster risk management should have one framework through which to the kind of benchmark.

One component is the processed base criteria that there is a process that a participation should follow and there is an outcome that we can get from participations. So what is the process?

- ❑ Do We Need a Community Participation Framework?
- ❑ What is a **SUCCESSFUL** Community Participation ?

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