

Outcome Based Criteria : Participation from the 'outcome' perspective is considered to be

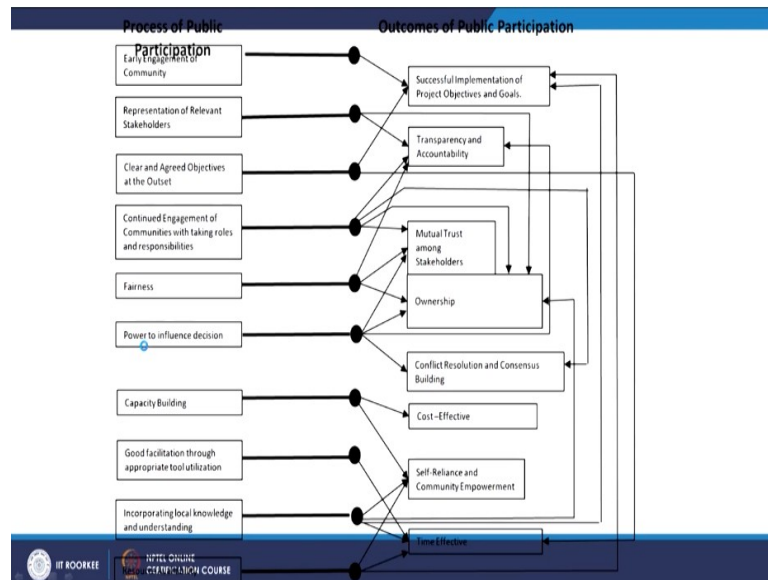
- ☐ Effective on the basis of the results of the exercise.
- ☐ Mechanism to channel community's demands, reduce delay in difficult decisions-making, enhance ownership feeling, and build consensus etc.
- ☐ Ensures mutual trust and respect, ownership, transparency and accountability, conflict resolution and consensus building, cost and time effectiveness



Then we have outcome-based criteria; these are participations from what we can achieve from the participations what are the outcomes it not necessary that if you follow a particular process an ideal process of participation it not necessary that it would deliver you a good outcome good effective outcome. So then outcome-based criterias we expect that what are the results expected desired results okay.

And what are the mechanism to channel communities demand, reduce delay in difficult, decision-making, enhance ownership, build consensus etc and ensure mutual trust, respect, ownership, transparency, accountability, conflict resolution and consensus-building, and cost and time effective.

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So based on that we can actually develop these framework. On the left-hand side we have process of public participation, on the right-hand side, we have outcomes of public participation like for the process of public participations we may consider early engagement of the community and representations of. So early engagement of the community it means that community should be involved from the very beginning of the participations.

It is not that they will suddenly call for involving in construction process in a build back better situations, but we should first let know that what is the existing problem what are the concerns there what are the prevailing issues there okay and then representation of the stakeholders. Community is not a black box there are a lot of differences among themselves some is based on class, based on gender, based on caste, status.

So we should ensure, try to ensure that all the representative of all sections should participate into this process. The third criteria process-based is the clear and agreed objective at the outset. Many cases that we discussed with the community but we do not have any agreed objectives, or maybe we do not have any clear objectives. It is always evolving, so it is better to make a very clear objectives.

Okay these are some of our goal, and that we would like to achieve so this will give the community an idea that what they can expect from this project and we can reach to a consensus

in the very beginning at least some tentative consensus that okay. This is the outcome, and we can go ahead for that. Then another one is that continued engagement of the community okay it is not that you asked them invited them to participate in the very beginning and then you forgot them.

No, you should not forget them you should actually continue consultations with them involving them in every sphere of the planning process. What is the problem? What is to be done? Who will do it? How do we do?. So their roles and responsibilities should be also mentioned so that community feel kind of ownership and okay I am in the project these are my involvement and so it will create a more accountable and transparent picture to them about the project.

Fairness: fairness is a kind of component that we discussed that we are saying that okay is sometimes people participate but it is just a physical participations they do not have any power or the freedom to express their own opinions.

In case of in a village maybe there are upper caste and lower caste people, they are involving into this process in discussions and some of the dominant caste dominant class, they do not allow the lower caste people or lower class people to talk freely to propose any new topic or to suggest any new strategies. So that should not happen, everybody should have the fair and equal right to discuss and suggest on disaster risk management.

Then another participatory component is the power to influence the decisions we should remember that many cases people are invited, people are engaged, but maybe the financial agency the major financial resources that is coming from the external agencies. Community has less contribution financially then what is the case that the external agency they consult with the community they involve them throughout the process, but when they make the decision, when they make the plan there is no reflections of community's opinions observations and suggestions.

So community has a very less power, very less stake to influence the decisions. But for the governance power is very important. Community should be involved into the decision-making

process. They should control the decision-making process they should enjoy certain amount of freedom and power.

Capacity building, capacity building means that the community in order to engage with other stakeholders to negotiate with other, to bargain with other, or to involve in discussions critical discussions they should have certain knowledge or skills. Sometimes because of lack of education or illiteracies or remoteness of the place or remoteness of their exposure to external agencies or external like media. Some sections of the community or few communities they have less this kind of knowledge technical knowledge or outside knowledge or external knowledge or formal knowledge.

Therefore they cannot effectively negotiate with the external agencies so they should have these power to bargain with the other so that we should improve their knowledge and capacity also they should be able to depend, trust themselves okay, this is important.

And good facilitation process; there should be enough skill like face to face and using local language not to widen the scope of the program exercise. These are some of the components we should consider in the facilitation process so it is a kind of art and skill of the facilitator to conduct effectively participatory tools. So that we should consider in when we are involving community good facilitation.

And then we need to incorporate local knowledge. Many cases that latent knowledge, tacit knowledge that are important. So we should try to grab that knowledge people experience, people use their experience and their traditional living with the same place that develop a knowledge and that that can even.

And also the resources like they have sands muds these should be or trees whatever natural and other resources they have and knowledge they have that should be used it could be all makes the project more cost-effective, and they can feel their ownership, and also there should be some resource available okay.

And another one is the outcome of public participation, like participation should be successful in terms of implementations. It is not that we are making a plan we are talking and then we forgot about everything. We should make it very clear that what are the outcomes of the projects.

Transparency and accountability, like that what is the cost of the projects, who are benefiting out of it okay. This kind of things should be very clear. Accountable, what is the distribution what are the roles people are playing.

Mutual trust, that should be achieved through participations, stakeholders should believe among themselves they should be able to resolve conflict, distrust among themselves that would called an ideal participations.

Ownership feeling that when you are achieving when you are finishing some projects, the project is made for the community themselves. You are reconstructing new houses it is for the people who are affected by a disaster. So in the end of the project people should own it they should not refuse that houses, if they refuse that houses we feel that there is no ownership. So we should make sure that a successful participation means that people get these ownerships from the project.

Conflict resolutions, as I said that if there is a kind of distrust may not be we always be able to reach to an agreed decisions but at least one group should know that what are the concerns what are the problems there from another perspective, from another groups perspective, so there is kind of shared knowledge, shared understanding, and shared interest that should be there.

And cost-effective, using local knowledge and other natural resources locally available resources and involving people their labour their roles and responsibilities would effectively reduce the cost that would be self-sustainable. They do not need to exploit the nature at tremendously or do not need to depend on others okay. So that will easily lead to kind of self-enhance, self-reliance kind of questions so if they have any plan they can pursue that plan without depending on any external agencies.

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Community Led Disaster Risk Management Plan (CLDRM)

Lesson learned – Critical components –

Putting the community in the driver's seat instead of only inviting them for consultation on an existing plan about a predetermined issue.

Another one is the time effective that if the project should be finished within a particular time, it should not be too long, should not be too short, so these are the criterias of public participations. I will try to give a picture from different case studies like public participations in Mumbai, in Ghana and also in Gujarat okay. So thank you very much for listening this lecture and I will introduce to you in other lectures.

Some of the case studies to see that how we can apply these ideas okay.

Thank you very much.