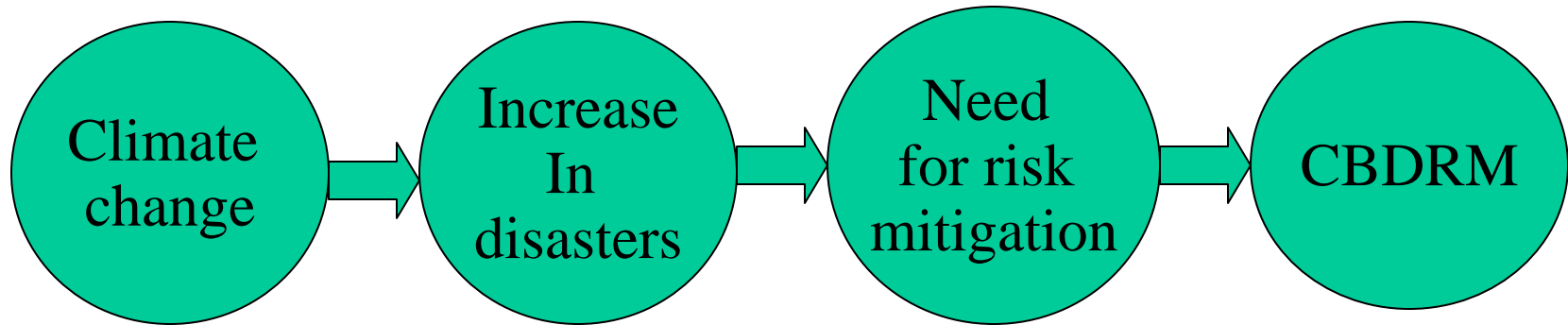


Community-based Disaster Risk
Mitigation (CBDRM) and
Social Capital
- Case Study of Vietnam -

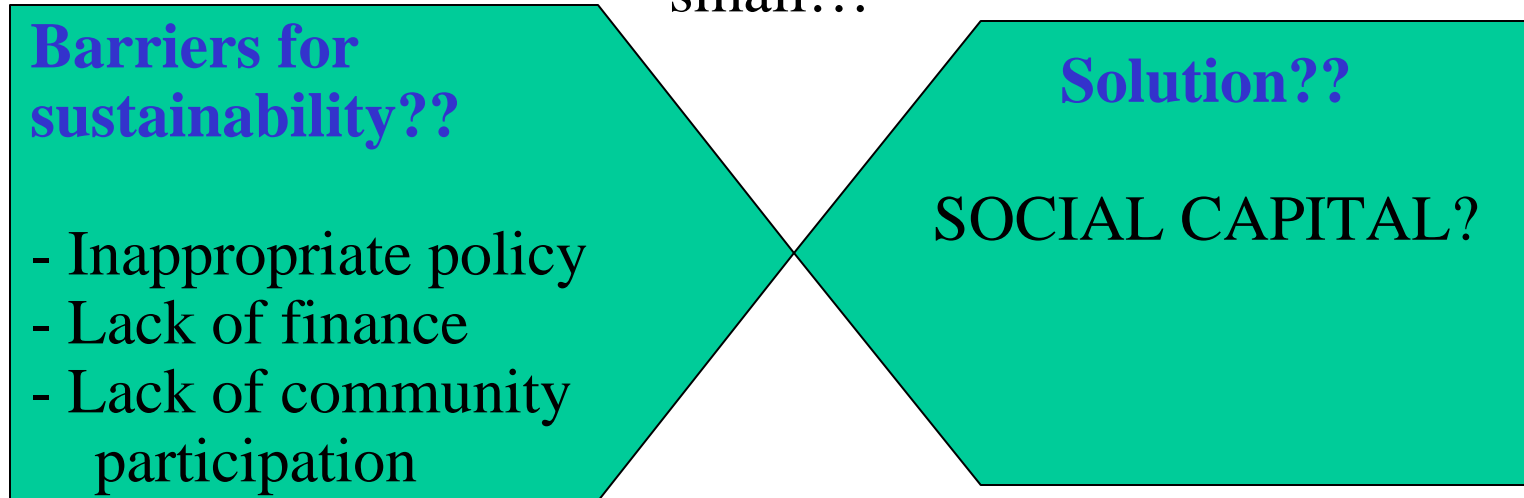
Yuko Nakagawa

23 Dec. 2005

Research objective



BUT-- The number of sustainable CBDRM initiative is small...



1. What does “Community” mean in CBDRM?

- A group of people who live/work and/or have financial or social interests in a geographically local area.
- Including residents, private sector, schools, religious entities, NGOs, etc.
- Can be same as the lowest administrative boundary, but not necessarily so... (e.g. school district can be one community)

2. What does “Community-based” mean?

- Size: Scale of programme?
- Area: Geographical boundary?
- Approach: Bottom-up?
- Stakeholders: Residents only?
- Method: Participatory?

Participatory multi-stakeholder involvement in community activity aiming for sustainable results at the local level

- <Individual> – strengthen houses, save money and foods, etc.
- <Collective activity> – feed bank for animal husbandry, build community road, build small dyke, animal bank, emergency contingency fund, etc.

3. Why CBDRM now? – Current DM problems

- Too much focus on hard issues so far
- DM is always less prioritized by government
- Difficult to identify the root causes
- Helplessness toward natural events
- Awareness alone does not work
- Difficult to implement policy at local level
- Past experiences might not work anymore...
- DM should be incorporated in the overall development schemes...

4. Some examples

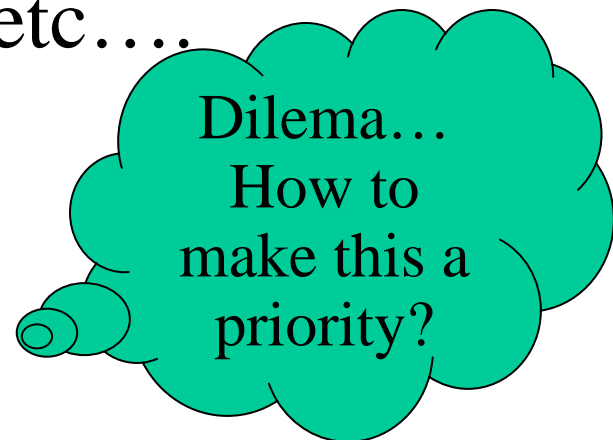
- *Early Warning*: Toyooka, Japan experience during Typhoon Tokage, Oct. 2004 ----- Evacuation order did not work properly...
- *Root causes*: Olmock city, Philippines, typhoon/flood in Nov. 1991 ---- Vulnerability of urban poor
- *Rehabilitation*: Kobe, Japan, Jan. 1995 and Gujarat, India, Jan. 2001, earthquake rehabilitation ---- Individual interests vs. community interests

5. Common problems for sustainability of CBDRM

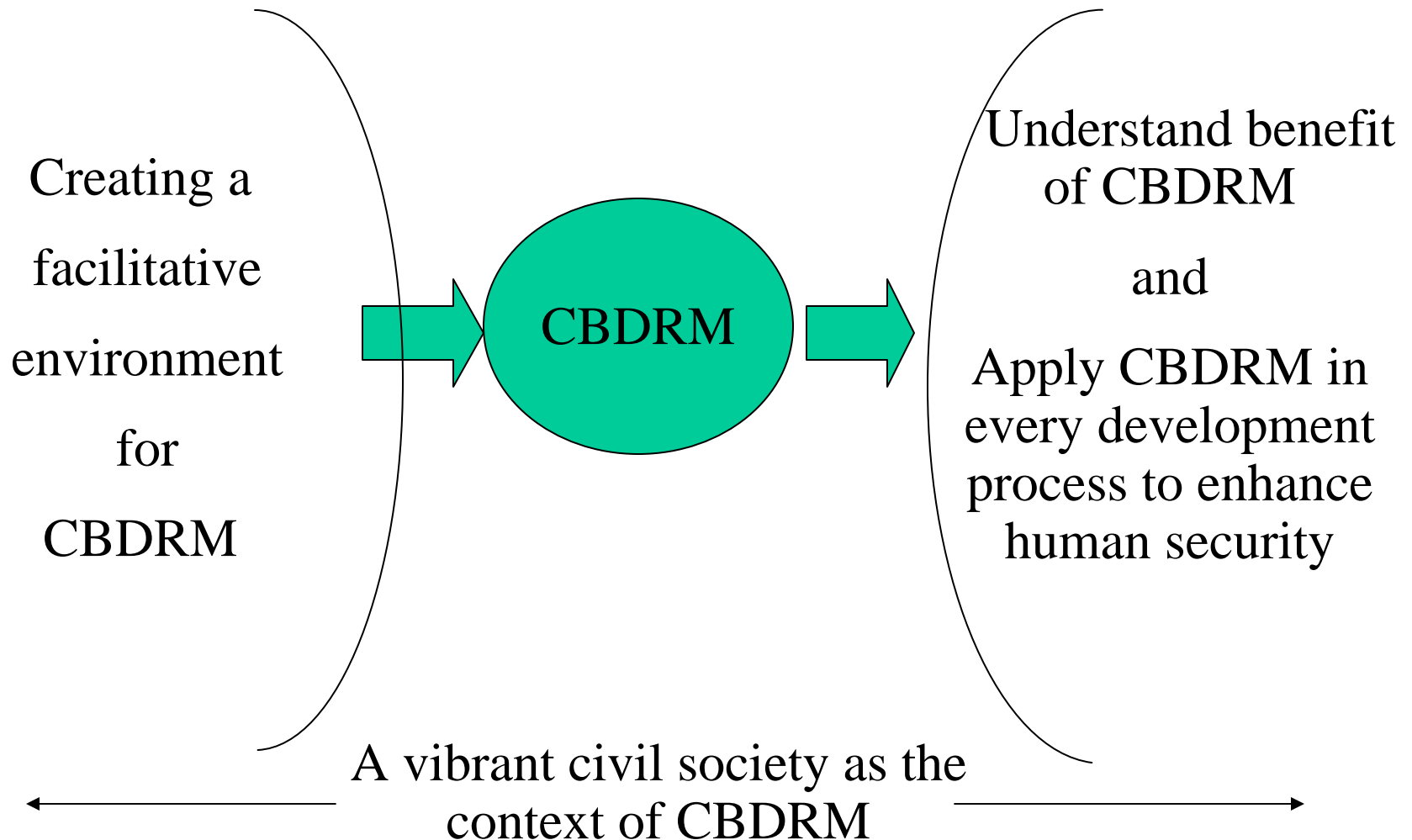
- Lack of finance (upscaling to policy)
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of awareness (risk perception)
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of time
- Outcome is not visible, etc....



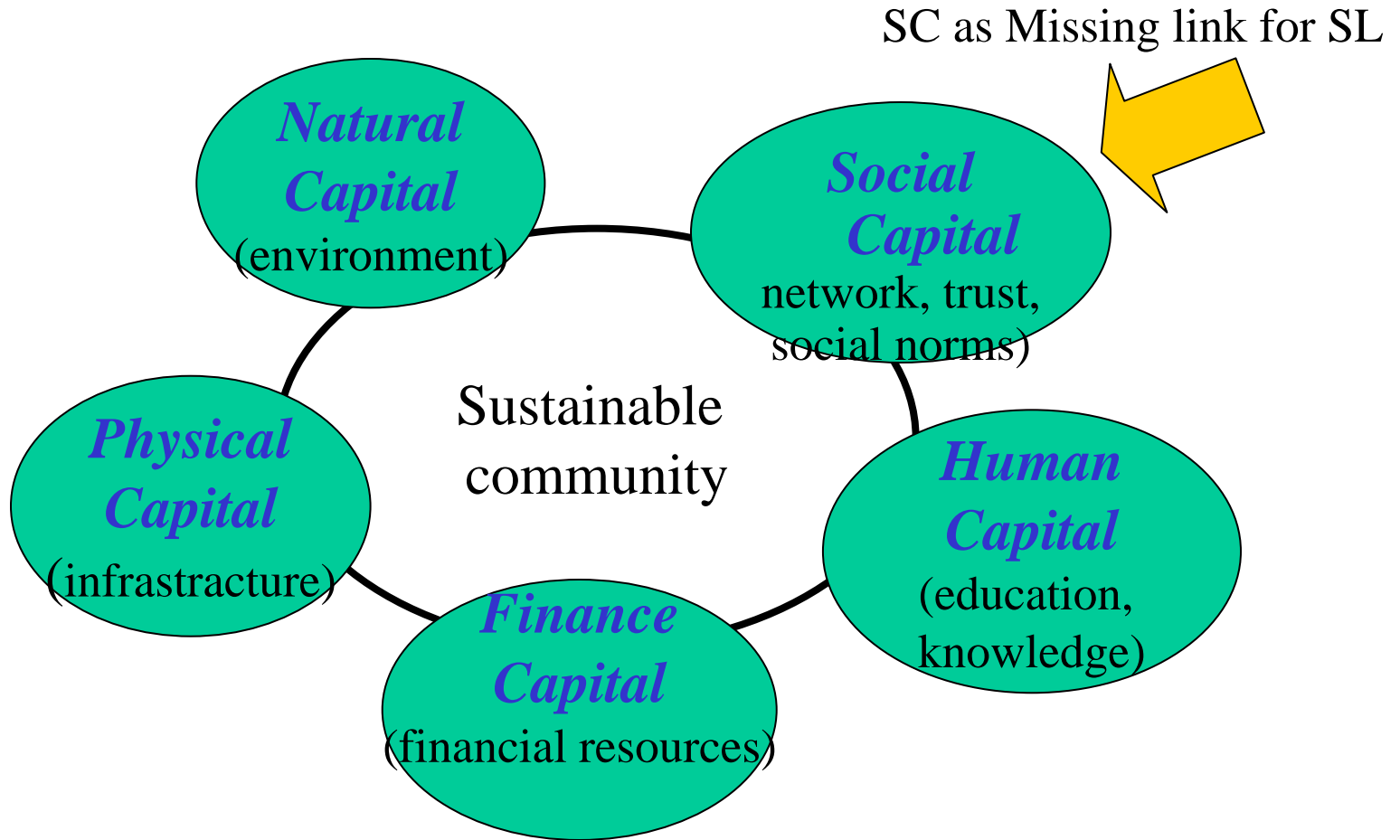
Nothing happens!!



6. Necessary precondition for sustainable CBDRM

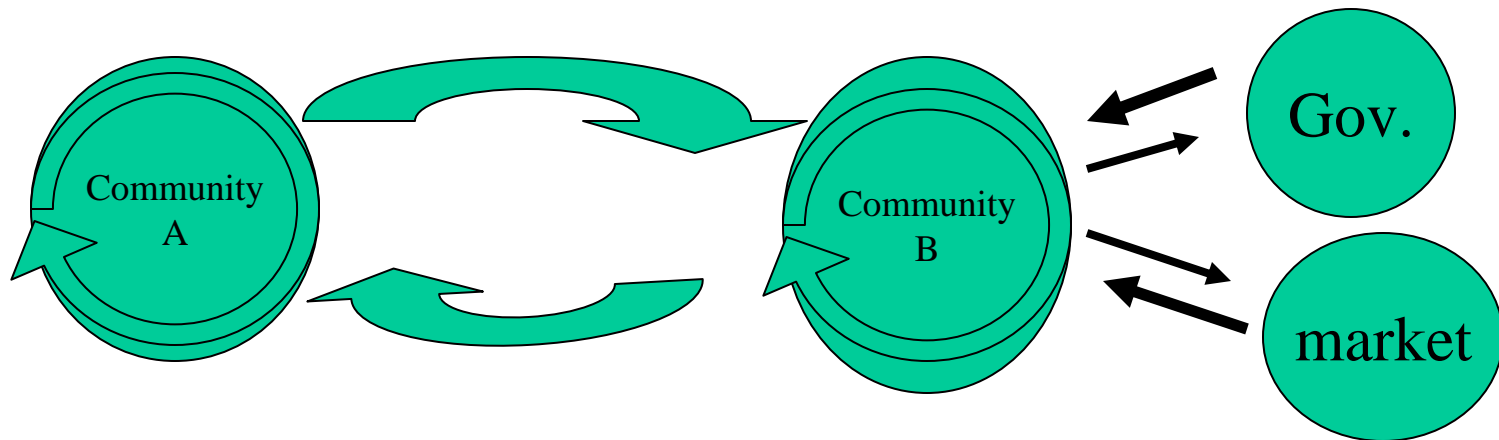


7. Sustainable Livelihood Framework



8. What is Social Capital?

- Accumulation of intangible assets such as trust, networks and social norms resided in individuals/groups to engage in mutually beneficial collective action
- “Capital”: Deliberate investment in anticipation of future economical benefit
- Note.. Social capital alone does not lead to sustainability.
- Bonding SC, Bridging SC and Linking SC



9. When is SC created?

- Exist in some traditional villages (has been existed as safety net) (R?)
- During process of problem solving (U/R)
- With young local mediator between government and local communities, in the process of community development (R?)
- As civil society flourishes (U/R)
- With third parties involvement during problem solving or community development (U/R)

U=Urban, R=Rural

10. Criticism of SC

- Is it really such a ‘cure-for-all’ versatile concept?
- Difficulties in measuring SC
- Negative aspects of SC (gangs, etc.)
- Danger in looking at a “community” as homogeneous unit
- Vague and various definition by researchers

Case study of Vietnam



11. Vietnam specific socio-political context

- Only one political party exists and rules
- Currently transitioning from plan to market economy (1986- Doi Moi)
- Southeast Asian-ness in politics (different from former USSR or east European countries)
- Strong community bonding in north and loosely connected society in south. Central, mixed...?
- Mass organizations have been functioned as “proxy” *NGOs* in rural area. Basically voluntary base work.
- Newly established local *NGOs* and international *NGOs* influences

12. NGOs in Vietnam

- Legal basis: The Law on National Associations (1957), Civil Code (1995) and Decree 88: Regulation on the Organization, Operation and Management of Associations (2003)
- Features: NGOs are part of national strategy. Must obtain government authorization when establish, otherwise become illegal organization and are subject to possible investigation for criminal punishment.
- Number of NGOs: About 300 at national level, about 2800 at provincial level, about 100,000 at district/commune level
- Area of work: Science and technology, culture and arts, sports, health, education, social welfare, international relations, etc.
- Categories of NGOs in Vietnam
 1. Mass organization (Farmer's Union, Women's Union, Youth Union, Veteran's Union, Vietnam Red Cross, etc.)
 2. Sub-group of existing organizations such as universities, ministries and agencies, mass organizations
 3. Research and capacity building organizations (based on the regulations "On the Management of Scientific and Technological Activities," – 1992)
 4. Newly established NGOs working on social development issues

13. Central Vietnam – why is it vulnerable?

- Type of disasters: Storm, flood, flashflood (Flood of short duration with a relatively high peak discharge. Causes inundation, and because of its nature is difficult to forecast), whirlwind, drought, saline intrusion, inundation, landslide, storm surge, fire, industrial and environmental hazard, UXO (unexploded ordnance).
- Geographical feature: Steeply sloping and narrow topographical conditions make the region highly vulnerable to extreme weather events.
- Deforestation (by slash and burn agriculture and bombing during Vietnam War)
- Industrialization
- High rate of migration— proportion of women-headed family is high in rural areas

14. SC survey in Phu Loc District, Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Loc Hoa
Male	85.1%	64.9%	73.1%
Female	14.9%	34%	26.9%
Age (-20s)	1.4%	2.1%	9.2%
Age (30s)	22.9%	17.5%	20%
Age (40s)	23.0%	34.0%	32.3%
Age (50s)	31.1%	27.6%	20.8%
Age (over 60s)	21.6%	18.6%	17.7%
Education (Primary)	63.6%	49.5%	46.2%
Education (Secondary)	16.2%	23.7%	33.8%
Education (Higher)	0%	6.2%	9.2%
Average Numbers of Family	6.0	6.0	5.5
Average Number of Family Members Working	2.6	2.8	2.5
Average income	7,572,000VND	10,624,000VND	D 6,469,000VND
Main job 1	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
Main job 2	Fishery	Fishery	Animal husbandry

Loc Hoa commune:
130 samples

Loc Binh commune:
97 samples

Loc An commune:
74 samples

**(Total sampling
numbers: 301)**

15. Participation rate

- Village meeting (Often and sometimes participate)

- Loc An (Husband 90.6%, Wife 14.9%)

- Loc Binh (Husband 87.6%, Wife 46.4%)

- Loc Hoa (Husband 83.1%, Wife 40.5%)

(usually meeting takes place once a month in all three villages.)

- Collective village activity after 1999 flood

Participate in the collective village activity after 1999 flood?

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Loc Hoa
Yes, participated	89.2%	90.7%	82.3%
No, did not participated	8.1%	8.2%	14.6%
No response	2.7%	1.0%	3.1%

16. Trust and social norms

Table 4-9: Trust among people in matters of lending and borrowing

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Loc Hoa
Yes, people do trust	97.3%	87.6%	91.5%
No, people do not trust	2.7%	12.4%	6.2%

Table 4-11: Trust for partnership with fellow villagers

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Loc Hoa
Prefer working individually	73%	78.4%	79.2%
Prefer partnership	27%	21.6%	20.8%

Table 4-12: Who can scold other people's children

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Lok Hoa
No-one	N/a	1%	N/a
Only close relatives	17.6%	12.4%	9.2%
Relatives and neighbor	32.4%	49.5%	30%
Relatives and village head/village elders	37.8%	19.6%	43.1%
Anyone from the village	12.2%	13.4%	12.3%

17. Networks

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Lok Hoa
Farmer/Fisherman Association	85%	77%	69%
Farmer/Fisherman Cooperative (including hop tac xa)	31%	11%	18%
Traders or Business Association	0%	0%	0%
Youth Union	16%	10%	14%
Women's Union	73%	84%	74%
Village committee	12%	7%	5%
Religious or spiritual group	1%	1%	7%
People's committee	0%	3%	5%
Cultural group or association	0%	2%	5%
Burial society or festival society	26%	25%	12%
Finance, credit or savings group	5%	2%	7%
School committee/group	4%	1%	1%
Heath committee/group	0%	0%	2%
Water and waste management group	3%	4%	3%
Sports group	3%	1%	2%
Army	4%	7%	1%
NGOs (such as Red Cross)	0%	4%	2%
Other groups	9%	12%	15%

	Loc An	Loc Binh	Lok Hoa
Average membership hold	2.7 org	3 org	2.4 org.

18. Some observation from the survey

- Participation rate for collective activities is very high in every villages– is it somehow forced effort or spontaneous?
- Importance of mass organizations at village level
- Loc Binh has slightly higher social capital than other two villages. Women's participation is highest in this village. Hui system (community contingency fund system) is working, and average economic performance also seems slightly better in this village.

19. Future studies

<Vietnam>

- Why Loc Binh commune seems to have higher social capital? What are reasons behind it..?
- ‘Civil society’ in Vietnam: challenge and its relation to social capital
- More detailed research on mass organization (especially Women’s Union), its function, management, influence on community
- More research on newly established NGOs and “new” cooperative in rural area (after 1996 regulation on cooperative)

<Japan>

- Similar social capital survey in medium size city

20. Things to remember

- Social capital is not new...
- Social capital alone does not lead to sustainability but it can explain why performance of relatively same communities vary in development program
- Civil society is important, but involvement of government is essential for sustainability