

Entrepreneur Approach to Disaster Risk Management and Regional Learning

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Three Approaches for Disaster Risk Management in Public Domain

- ▶ The classification based on policy initiatives
 - ▶ Government leading approach
 - ▶ Social experimental approach
 - ▶ Entrepreneur approach
- ▶ Basic assumption on public initiatives
 - ▶ GLA : The effective policy is predictable with theoretical and experimental method (limitation in collecting information and designing ideas)
 - ▶ SEA & EA improve equilibria by evaluating the effective ex-post facto with new experimental policy as collaborating between citizen, enterprise and government, better equilibrium can be found among equilibria and finally improved. (mutual adjustment between relative agents for an equilibrium choice)



Entrepreneur approach

- ▶ Voluntary Association-mediated public service (VAMPS)
 - ▶ plays an important role in disaster risk management (DRM) for community
- ▶ Research Purpose
 - ▶ to develop experimental schemes on the expected roles and issues of voluntary association in DRM
- ▶ Important Issues in Discussing VAMPS
 - ▶ VAMPS as equilibrium choice policy for DRM
 - ▶ Entrepreneur approach for DRM as effective equilibrium selection policy
 - ▶ Important issues in developing PPP in DRM: Accountability, Legitimacy and Trust
 - ▶ Benefit and problem of regional learning: Citizen participant, Stakeholder, Entitlement



Understanding on Voluntary Association

- ▶ Examples of Voluntary Association
 - ▶ Non-profit organization (NPO)
 - ▶ Non-governmental organization (NGO)
 - ▶ Polymorphic associations
- ▶ Common characteristics
 - ▶ VA is not bound to the framework as an association
 - ▶ VA is based on self-motivated and self-active participation : '*Free entry and exit association*', 'no organization'
 - ▶ VA shares values and behavior objectives among members based on trust, tacit understanding
 - ▶ **Bubbling** up which grows the level of equilibrium



Coordination game

- ▶ Interaction (Ex. Trade off, contract, voluntary provision) :
One's decision making affects one another's one
(Strategic Complementary)
- ▶ Interactions among diverse actors can be described as a
coordination game

		Action 1	Action 2
<i>Player 1</i>	Action 1	1,1	1,0
	Action 2	0,1	2,2

No guarantee the better payoff (2,2) is established.
Coordination by mutual agreement to move better payoff
is necessary



Interaction & Institutional Complementary

- ▶ One's action is realized under one another's decision making and institutional complementary.



A lot of equilibria



New policy driving to better equilibrium

Equilibrium Choice : Move to better equilibrium by disciplining a bubble-generating mechanism



Entrepreneur Approach

- ▶ Private sector and VA designing and plan new idea of policy or planning under the collaboration with government.
- ▶ Utilities of Partnership-oriented entrepreneur approach (Saidel, 1989)
 - ▶ Reduction of time cost
 - ▶ Innovation of government service
 - ▶ Easy of tailoring programs
 - ▶ Detection of potential client
- ▶ Benefit of Partnership-oriented entrepreneur approach
 - ▶ It enable government use the knowledge and technology accumulated by private sector and VA through entrust the service of government to private sector and VA.
 - ▶ Government faces difficulty to legitimize the reason to provide specific service for an individual or a community due to impartiality principle.
- ▶ VA involvement is useful for finding structure of individual and context-dependent problem and its progressive resolution

Definition of VA

▶ Common characteristics of VA

- ▶ Free and Uncoerced participation
- ▶ Common or Shared purpose
- ▶ Common holdings
- ▶ Mutuality
- ▶ Fairness and/or Justice (weakest links or best shots)

▶ Basic requisites for leadership

- ▶ Advocacy of mission
 - ▶ Instant drive (Stock of virtue)
 - ▶ Rhetoric (bonding)
 - ▶ Inconsistent undertaking single-handed (bridging)
 - ▶ Creating uniqueness
 - ▶ Rival making
 - ▶ Risk taking
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Governance

Governance always matters in the many-hands and many-eyes settings

*'Which VA must be accepted as a valid partnership?
Whether achievement from the partnership is valid or not'*



Sub-Structures for Governance

Structures of signification

- ▶ Constitution of meaning by which stakeholders makes sense of what others say and do

Structures of legitimation

- ▶ A set of values and ideals about what kind of management is approval and disapproval

Structures of domination

- ▶ A control mechanism for truster-trustee relationships



Structures of signification

1) Conflict of interests

Individuals who suffer from a social choice have a negative opinion.

2) Incomplete information

Making a rational judgment often requires technical knowledge.

3) Cognitive dissonance

People might recognize the world by different descriptions, e.g. different languages, framings, cognitions, and so on.



Structure of legitimation

1) Pragmatic legitimacy

the self-interested calculations of individuals.

“Does the organization’s activity promote our well-being?”

2) Moral legitimacy

a positive normative evaluation.

“Is the organization’s activity the right thing to do?”

3) Cognitive legitimacy

The organization’s activity is comprehensible, taken for granted, and literally “unthinkable.”



Decline in professional's legitimacy

- Risk society

Current socio-economic changes towards risk society bring complicated problems, which puzzles even professionals to offer a clear solution.

- Limits of professional standards

Professional standards are proved to be valid only under the specific and limited circumstances, like experimental conditions and procedures.

- Dilemma of rigidity and appropriateness

Professional standards are required to follow the strict conditions, while non-professionals depend upon understandable judgments and common sense from the standpoint of their daily lives, e.g. tacit knowledge.



Cross disciplinary conflict



Professional and cognitive legitimacy

- Professional judgment for cognitive legitimacy

Professional's judgment based on technical expertise and diversified cognitions of stakeholders increases the cognitive legitimacy of disaster risk management

- Professional standard

Professional standards are developed as a basis of scientific judgments through the process of mutual interactions in a professional community.



Collaboration among professionals and non-professionals

- Open-minded expertise

Attitude to be tolerance to the external world and encourage communications with both the other professional and non-professional members

- Reflectivity

Attitude to be skeptical of their own professional standards and tolerant of different frameworks to view the world



Professional & Regional Learning

▶ Regional Learning

- ▶ Citizen participation approach : gives a chance for citizen to learn
- ▶ Stakeholder approach : induces behavior change of stakeholder by education (Is enlightenment justifiable?)
- ▶ **Entitlement approach** : gives a chance to residents involving disaster mitigation and risk management
 - ▶ It is necessary to give some resource and decision making discretion for disaster risk management and planning to voluntary association and residents
 - ▶ It is necessary to require accountability of voluntary association and residents
 - ▶ Joint creation, coprovision, cofinancing

▶ Condition for joint creation (Brudney, 1992)

- ▶ Citizen participation is necessary
 - ▶ Participation is necessary sound
 - ▶ It should be collaboration, not custom
 - ▶ Active participation, not passive
 - ▶ Taking group relationship into institution
 - ▶ No relationship with specific individual and association
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Professional & Regional Learning

- ▶ Professionals for getting legitimacy of VA activities
 - ▶ Why are the professionals (universities) legitimated to influence the future life course of local people?
 - ▶ *Gap of validity-boundary* between professionals and general stakeholders trigger conflict : dilemma between scientific rigidity and political appropriateness
 - ▶ Process for searching a new validity boundary : *cognitive legitimacy based on comprehensive and take-for-guarantee*



Conclusion

▶ Summary

- ▶ Inefficiency from strategic complementary
- ▶ 'Entrepreneur approach' as a new public policy and Importance of 'Voluntary Association'
- ▶ PPP : problem of accountability, professionalism, and partnership legitimacy in trustee-trustor relationship

▶ Future Study

- ▶ Language and Cognitive System
- ▶ Development of communication skills
- ▶ Experimental analysis based on theoretical assumption of citizen participant planning process

