

# Evaluating people's participation in post earthquake reconstructions and its results in Iran

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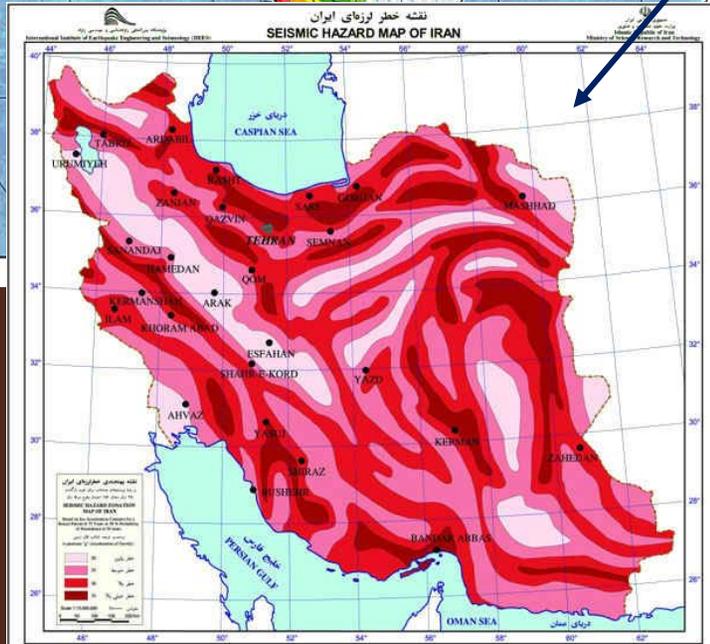
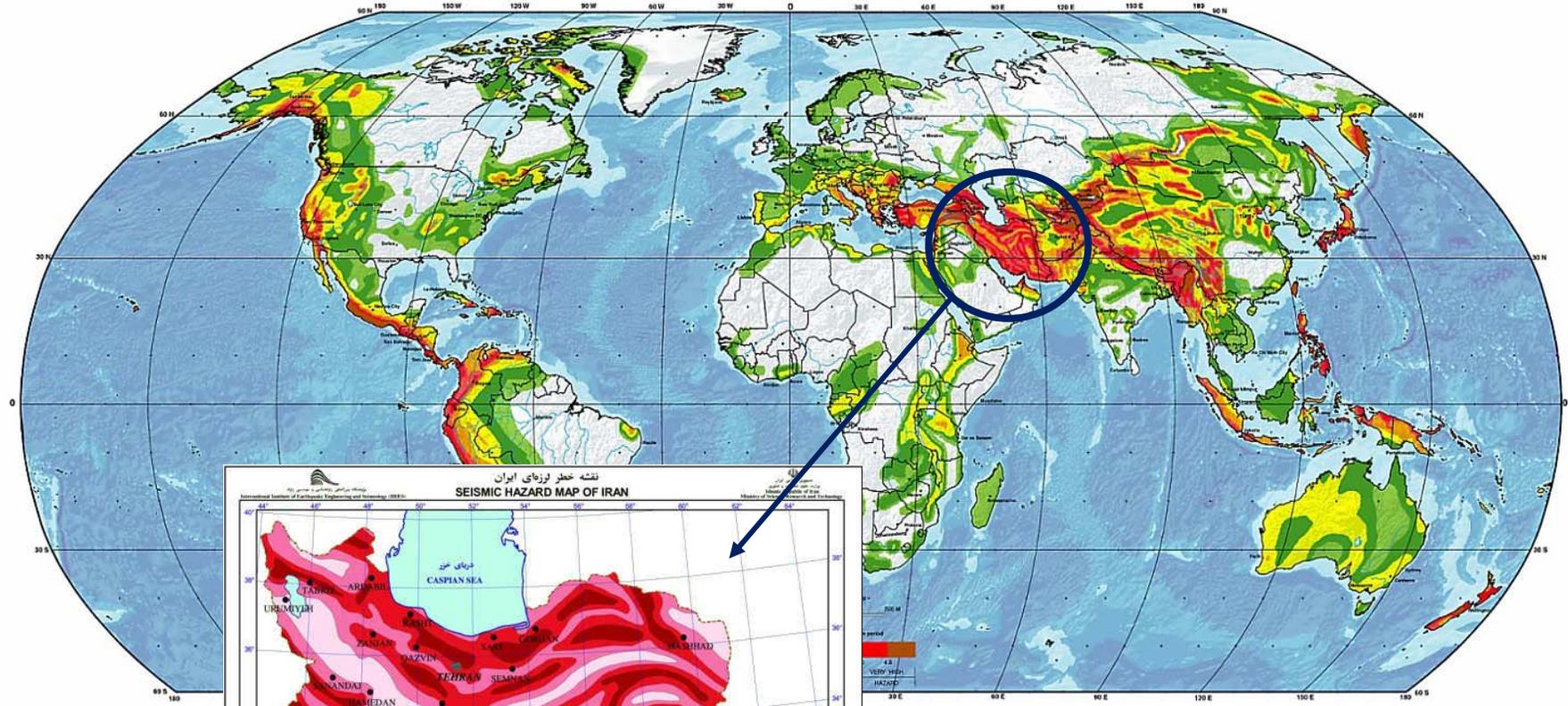
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# Introduction

# GLOBAL SEISMIC HAZARD MAP

Produced by the Global Seismic Hazard Assessment Program (GSHAP),  
a demonstration project of the UN/International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction, conducted by the International Lithosphere Program.  
Global map assembled by D. Giardini, G. Grñnthal, K. Shedlock, and P. Zhang  
1999

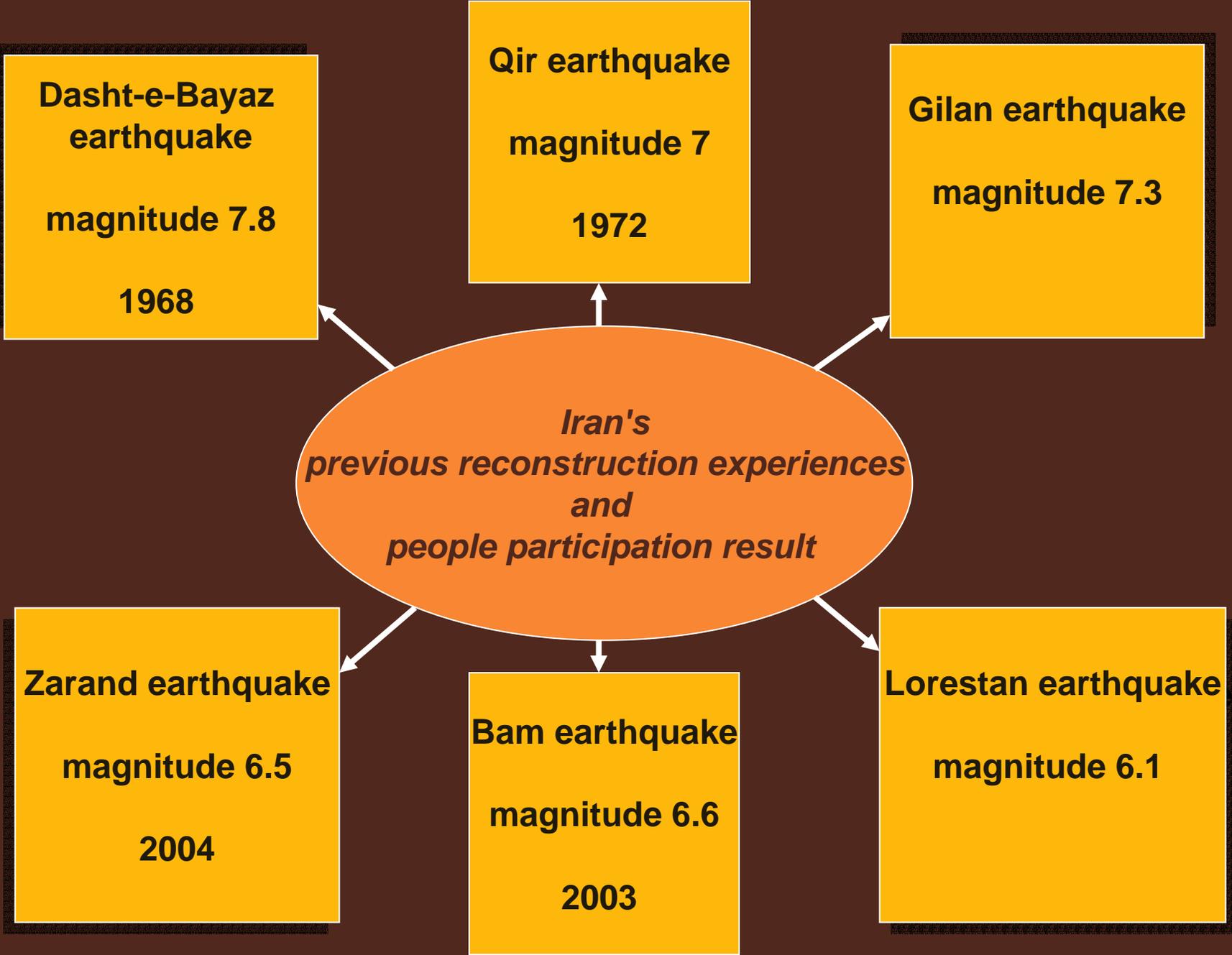




**Methods**

1. Literature review
2. Field investigations
3. Questioners
4. Talking with the survivors

# Results



**Dasht-e-Bayaz  
earthquake  
magnitude 7.8  
1968**

**Qir earthquake  
magnitude 7  
1972**

**Gilan earthquake  
magnitude 7.3**

*Iran's  
previous reconstruction experiences  
and  
people participation result*

**Zarand earthquake  
magnitude 6.5  
2004**

**Bam earthquake  
magnitude 6.6  
2003**

**Lorestan earthquake  
magnitude 6.1**

# Dasht-e-Bayaz earthquake



The reconstruction was divided between different groups from Iran and other countries. The groups from Iran used the local people for reconstructing the region.



The villagers in Iran's desert suburbs are mostly farmers, but after this earthquake they became qualified workers and since there was more job opportunities in bigger cities, they immigrated to other cities.



Another problem was their barns, because it wasn't mentioned in the plans, and considering the importance of animals in villagers' life, being far from them had psychological effects on them.



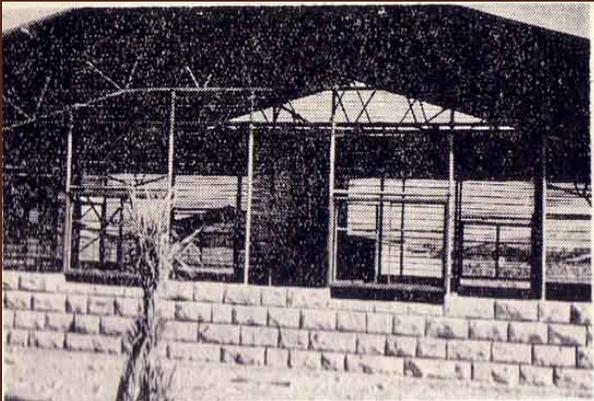
# Qir earthquake



After 1972 earthquake in Qir the government took charge of reconstructing the area completely.

The program failed and the houses remained empty.

Because they weren't compatible with people's traditions.



# Gilan earthquake



The reconstruction program was given by the government, and people's participation was considered in it.

The main problem in this experience was the inappropriate division of land between the survivors without considering their needs and their way of life.



# Bam earthquake



In Bam's reconstruction the government used people's participation.

But in implementation they weren't local people who participated more.

And also the households weren't trained the new forms of building's safety.



# Zarand earthquake



The reconstruction was done by the government. The people didn't participate in reconstructing the region, although the government claims they have participated.

The new houses have modern architectural plans, which are not acceptable for villagers, and many have left the village.

Also there are less job opportunities, based on statistics before the earthquake about 120 families made carpet in their houses but it reduced to 11 families afterward, because the houses are small now.

Another problem is the replacement of the villages, which always brings dissatisfaction and in this case the new villages are not far from the fault.



# Lorestan earthquake



People participated in reconstruction but they were only involved in implementation phase.

They didn't had any role in designing and programming.

As a result the new houses are not compatible with people's needs and cultures.

**CONCLUSIONS**

# 1

People participating in post earthquake reconstructions has been recommended as a cure for psychological, economical and social improvement of disaster's survivors, but after the reconstruction they need some motivations to stay in their village or city (e.g. providing job opportunities for the survivors in the region).

2

## Homeless ≠ Buildingless

In reconstructing the rural areas, their traditions and culture should be considered. Renovating the villages is not always a good solution, it's better to save the traditional visage of the villages and cities

# 3

Local people should get involved in every phase of reconstruction, because they are the ones that will live there so the new houses must match their needs, participation should not be limited to implementation

**The end**

**Thank You For Your Attention**