

Review of: "The Consequences of Political and Economic Choices: Exploring Disaster Vulnerability with the Structure, Resource, and Behaviour Change model (SRAB)"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Overall, this article provides a critical examination of Vietnam's food politics and agricultural modernization policies in relation to changes in water resource management, disaster risk management, and farming practices. The authors argue that the current vulnerability to disasters in Vietnam is an unintended consequence of Vietnam's agricultural reform and biased water management approach, which relies heavily on large-scale irrigation infrastructure. The study employs a case study of Tan Hung commune in Soc Trang province, Vietnam, to illustrate the root causes of disaster vulnerability.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved. In the abstract, the methodology and methods used in the study could be mentioned, and it would be useful to include a line on how the study contributes to the existing body of literature and its novelty.

In the introduction, the authors could be more specific and mention the time frame for the occurrence of salinity intrusion. Additionally, the article would benefit from a clearer explanation of the Structure, Resource, and Behavior Change framework that the authors propose. It would also be useful to include specific examples of how the root causes of disaster vulnerability have contributed to specific disasters, as well as how digging deeper into the historical root causes provides a clearer picture compared to just looking at current dynamic behaviors.

In the methodology section, a more detailed description of the Structure, Resource, and Behavior Change framework and how it is used and operationalized would be helpful. The historical narration of the events leading up to the three-crop-per-year policy could be shorter and more concise to avoid repetition. Furthermore, there was no mention of the limitations of the framework and its strengths and weaknesses, in addition to the limitations of the data used. Finally, outlining future avenues of research and research gaps and how these findings are relevant to academic scholarship is missing.

Overall, the article makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of disaster vulnerability in the Vietnamese context. However, the issues mentioned above should be addressed to strengthen the argument and make the article more accessible to the academic community.

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