

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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The use of the structure and behavior change model SRAB to explore disaster vulnerability is a promising approach that has received increasing attention in recent years. The model provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex interplay between social and physical structures, individual behaviors, and environmental hazards that contribute to disaster vulnerability.

One of the strengths of SRAB is its emphasis on the need for structural change to reduce vulnerability, along with behavioral change. However, a critical comment on this approach would be that it does not adequately address the broader social, economic, and political factors that contribute to vulnerability. While changing individual behaviors and improving physical structures is important, it is also necessary to address systemic issues such as poverty, inequality, and governance to truly reduce disaster vulnerability.

Therefore, while the SRAB model is a useful tool for exploring disaster vulnerability, it should be used in conjunction with broader approaches that address the underlying systemic causes of vulnerability.

Secondly, it is important to note that the model's efficacy is dependent on several factors, including the quality of data used to inform the model, the appropriate selection of variables, and the accuracy of assumptions made about the relationship between variables. It is not always clear how authors use the farming behavior approach and its relation with the authoritarian regime and most of all, how this behavior is affecting disaster risk management in the Mekong River.

Additionally, the SRAB model may not fully capture the social and cultural dynamics that contribute to vulnerability in some contexts. For instance, the model may not account for the impact of power relations, gender dynamics, and other sociocultural factors that shape vulnerability. Though authors discuss this, the main argument seems fading away along the text and losing perspective. Therefore, it is essential to complement the SRAB model with other analytical frameworks that capture the wider context of vulnerability. Overall, the article is good but it needs to integrate the SRAB model with disaster vulnerability in a more comprehensive way. But it must be used with caution and in conjunction with other analytical frameworks to provide a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability.

Suggestions: 1) adjust the theoretical framework to include the dimensions of vulnerability linked to disasters. Climate change is also poorly addressed in the article and it should be taken into consideration to provide important framework

assessments for understanding the case study. 2) Consequences and impacts of political and economic choices are not clearly addressed in the article. Please revise and elaborate more on the relation between the governance of authoritarian regimes and farming behaviors. 3) Calibrate the SRAB model accordingly and reformulate conclusions.