

**Internet Appendix A197: Disaster Housing  
Illustrative Reverse Engineered Pitch Template Example**

<b>Pitcher's Name</b>	Kamran Shafique	<b>FoR category</b>	Management	<b>Date Completed</b>	June 08, 2017
<b>(A) Working Title</b>	Community participation in post-natural disaster housing reconstruction projects – significance, barriers and solutions				
<b>(B) Basic Research Question</b>	Why the affected communities in developing countries are not actively participating in post-natural disaster reconstruction projects?				
<b>(C) Key paper(s)</b>	<p>Davidson, C. H., C. Johnson, G. Lizarralde, N. Dikmen and A. Sliwinski (2007). "Truths and myths about community participation in post-disaster housing projects." <i>Habitat International</i> <b>31</b>(1): 100-115.10.1016/j.habitatint.2006.08.003</p> <p>Chandrasekhar, D. (2012). "Digging deeper: Participation and non-participation in post-disaster community recovery." <i>Community Development</i> <b>43</b>(5): 614-629</p>				
<b>(D) Motivation/Puzzle</b>	<p>Natural disasters are one of the oldest concerns of human kind. Statistics reflects that human induced climate change has exacerbated this problem. Increase in frequency and intensity of natural disasters has been witnessed in previous decades. There is no way to completely avoid its devastating impact on human life, economy and environment, however, through integrated approach of disaster management and effective reconstruction, its impact could be minimized. Post-natural disaster reconstruction (PDR) after a disaster is a gigantic task and requires involvement of all stakeholders, especially within affected communities (Chandrasekhar, 2012). Researchers and donor agencies recommend adoption of a “community-driven approach” for success and sustainability of PDR projects. A few recent empirical studies have reported that such an approach has not been adopted while implementing PDR projects in developing countries. Considering that community participation is critical to success and sustainability of PDR projects, empirical research is needed to identify the factors that are acting as barriers to effective community participation in developing countries.</p>				
<b>THREE</b>	<b>Three</b> core aspects of any empirical research project i.e. the “ <b>IDioTs</b> ” guide				
<b>(E) Idea?</b>	<p>Different project implementation approaches like “donor-driven”, “owner/community-driven” and “contractor-driven” have been identified in research; however major donor agencies contributing in disaster reconstruction such as The World Bank and United Nations and contemporary researchers have advocated adoption of the “owner-community-driven” approach for implementation of PDR projects (Davidson et al. 2007, Chang et al. 2011). Effectiveness of this approach in success and sustainability of the PDR projects is widely discussed in modern research; however very little attention has been given to the factors that leads to effective community participation (Chandrasekhar 2012). Several recent empirical researchers including (Davidson et al. 2007, Alam 2010, Hayles 2010, Ophiyandri 2011, Jordan et al. 2015) have reported that community-driven approach has not been adopted while implementing PDR projects in developing countries. Considering this as a practical problem for project implementers, and critical for success and sustainability of the projects, empirical research is needed to identify the factors that are acting as barriers to community participation in developing countries. An in-depth qualitative study of typical PDR projects will give a deeper insight into this phenomenon. Realistic community feedback will help to identify the actual problems and factors that are restricting their participation.</p>				
<b>(F) Data?</b>	<p><b>Setting:</b> Field work - two PDR projects from developing countries Pakistan and Sri Lanka have been selected as case studies. The reason for selection of case study is; projects are initiated in the aftermath of a natural disaster; projects are housing reconstruction projects; projects are being implemented in developing countries; projects are mega projects and involve large numbers of stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Unit of analysis:</b> Individuals - interviews of individual community members and other stakeholders of case study projects has been conducted over the period of 4 months’ time in 2016-17.</p> <p><b>Sample size:</b> 80 interviews of individuals.</p> <p><b>Data sources:</b> Interviews of community members and other stakeholders, published periodical reports of projects and personal observations of the researcher are the primary source of data.</p> <p><b>Suitability of data:</b> This study has adopted qualitative research method therefore, interviews of individuals has been considered the suitable source of data</p>				

Cued Template taken from Faff, Robert W., Pitching Research (January 11, 2015). Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2462059> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2462059>

	collection.
<b>(G) Tools?</b>	This is an applied research, followed inductive approach and qualitative research methods. Interview tool was used to collect the primary data from case study projects. The interviews were conducted in local language, digitally recorded, translated into English and transcribed into a word file. Computer software (Nvivo) was used for data analysis. Phenomenography and thematic analysis will be used to examine the data. Triangulation, peer review and expert opinion will be used to ensure trustworthiness and reliability of results.
<b>TWO</b>	<b>Two key questions</b>
<b>(H) What's New?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of factors that are acting as barriers to community participation in developing countries.</li> <li>• Framework for implementation of future PDR projects in developing countries.</li> </ul>
<b>(I) So What?</b>	This is a practice oriented research and will provide guidelines to the practitioners and implementers to enhance chances of success and sustainability of future PDR projects in developing countries through effective community participation.
<b>ONE</b>	<b>One bottom line</b>
<b>(J) Contribution?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This research is a unique contribution towards the body of knowledge of post disaster reconstruction and project management. The unique part of this research is empirical evidence based framework for implementation of PDR projects.</li> <li>• At least 2 research papers in A category journals will be published.</li> </ul>
<b>(K) Other Considerations</b>	<p><b>Resources:</b> General resources needed for a PhD students (study space, computer, common software, internet and literature access etc.) are already available.</p> <p><b>Target journals:</b> "International Journal of Project Management" and "Built Environment Project and Asset Management"</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> There is no potential risk involved in this study.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Ethical clearance has already been granted in October 2016. Data collection has been completed.</p> <p><b>Scope:</b> The scope of this research is appropriate and it will be completed within stipulated timeframe of PhD.</p>

### References

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