UNIT-3 (CAPACITY BUILDING)

CAPACITY BUILDING CONCEPT

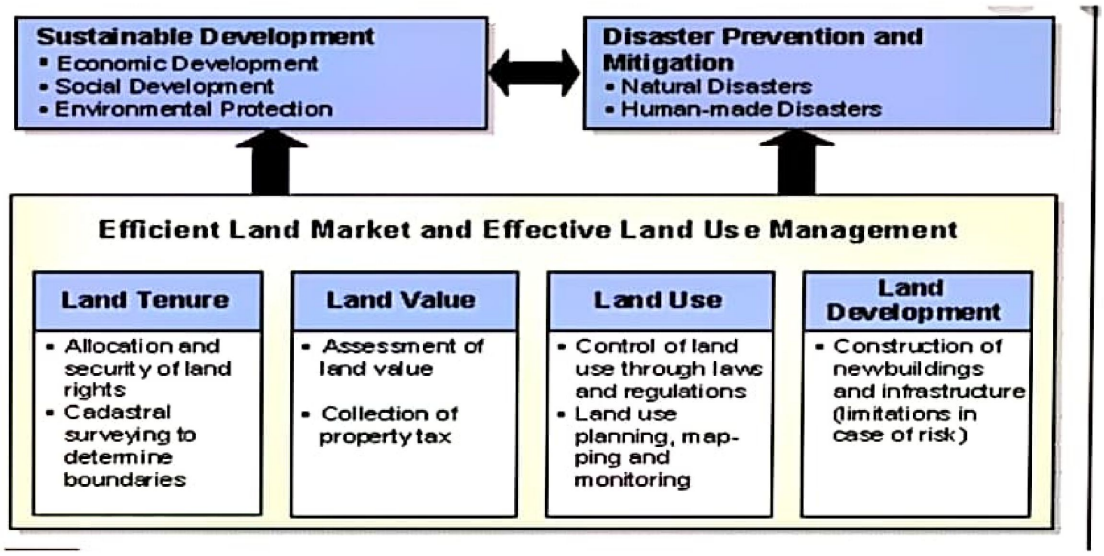
LECTURE NO:-1

CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building is an ongoing process that equips officials, stakeholders and the community to perform their functions in a better manner during a crisis/disaster. In the process of capacity building, we must include elements of human resource development, i.e., individual training, organizational development such as improving the functioning of groups and organizations and institutional development. At the national level, The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is the capacity building arm and the States have disaster management cells in the State Administrative Training Institutes performs the function of capacity building for effective and efficient disaster management. There are a number of other training institutes which are engaged in training and capacity building in the area of disaster management.

Levels of Capacity Building

- **Individual**: refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviours-imparting knowledge and developing skills while maximizing the benefits of participation, knowledge exchange and ownership.
- **Institutional**: focuses on the overall organizational performance and functioning capabilities, as well as the ability of an organization to adapt to change.
- **Systemic**: emphasizes the overall policy framework in which individuals and organizations operate and interact with the external environment. Also known as 'enabling environment' or 'society'



Comparing structural & non-structural measures

Kees Bons

Flood Risk Management and Urban Resilience Workshop II
May 28-29, 2013
Venue COEX, Seoul, Republic of Korea

THE WORLD BANK

1. Every flood risk scenario is different: there is no flood management blueprint.

2. Designs for flood management must be able to cope with a changing and uncertain future.

3. Rapid urbanization requires the integration of flood risk management into regular urban planning and governance.

4. An integrated strategy requires the use of both structural and non-structural measures and good metrics for "getting the balance right".

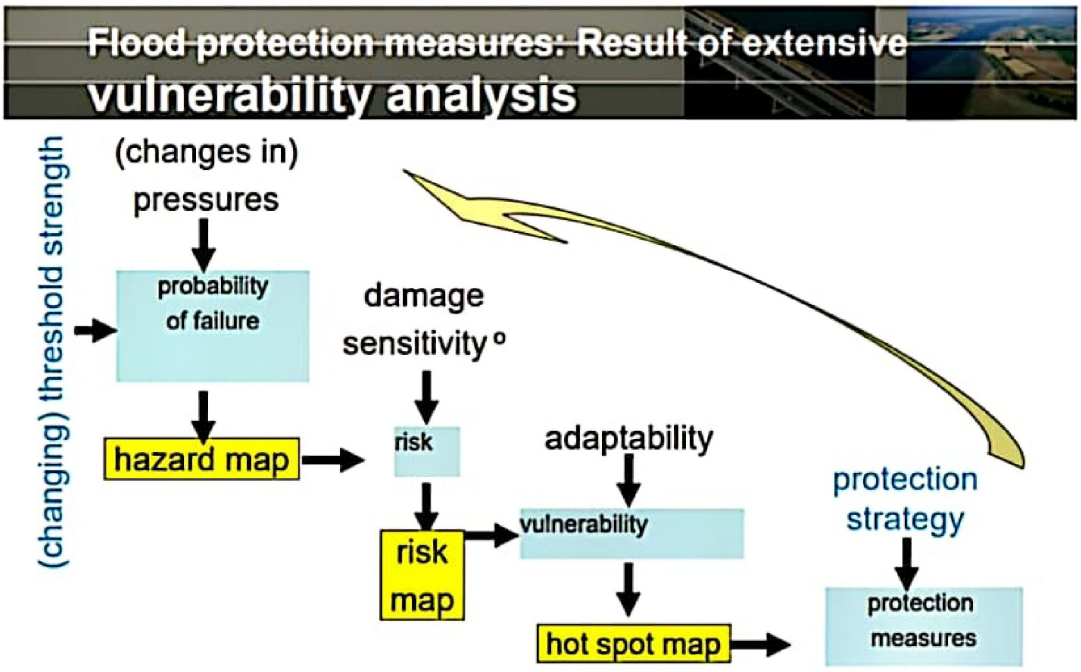
5. Heavily engineered structural measures can transfer risk upstream and downstream.

6. It is impossible to entirely eliminate the risk from flooding.

7. Many flood management measures have multiple co-benefits over and above their flood management role.

8. It is important to consider the wider social and ecological consequences of flood management spending.

9. Clarity of responsibility for constructing and running flood risk programs is critical.



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9. Clarity of responsibility for constructing and running flood risk programs is critical.

10. Implementing flood risk management measures requires multi-stakeholder cooperation.

11. Continuous communication to raise awareness and reinforce preparedness is necessary.

What if we rely only on structural measures

When they fail they often fail dramatically (a chain is as strong as its weakest link) - Structural measures cannot evolve with development - Structural measures generally require high investments - Structural measures often have major side-effects

Strategy to reduce/manage vulnerability