

Capacity Building Measures in Disaster Management

Capacity development – The process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.

Disaster risk management (DRM) – The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) – The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Capacity Building: Definition:

- Capacity is the combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk or the effects of a disaster.
- These actions can include: resource development, financial management (diversification of funding sources), organizational learning, leadership development and other activities.

Introduction

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.

Need for capacity building

- Comprehensive formulation of objectives.
- Conduct of Training Needs Analysis
- Preparation of Knowledge, Skills and Attitude • Administration of Face-to-Face Training Programme (FFTP)

Various elements of capacity building

- Education on disaster prevention and response
- Training to vulnerable communities
- Collaboration with relief agencies
- Mock drill • Household preparation
- Understanding warning/de-warning messages
- First aid preparedness



Role and Responsibilities

- To develop parameters/guidelines under which NIDM has to function and correspondence relating thereto. Preparation of NIDM guidelines Matters relating to Capacity Building Grant under Finance Commissions.
- International Co-operation including preparation/finalization of MoUs in the field of DM with various countries, and its implementation, visit of foreign delegation for bilateral meetings, etc.
- To coordinate with International Organization such as UNDRR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNFPA, AHA Centre, IORA, BRICS, SCO, BIMSTEC, ADPC, ADRC, G20, World Bank, SAARC, ASEAN, etc.
- Nomination of officers of NDMA as guest lecturer or participant for attending International and National Workshops / Seminars / Training / Meetings, Forums / etc.
- Implementation of various projects of Capacity Building on Disaster Management (DM), DRR, Disaster Response in collaboration with State Govts/UTs and CDM, LBSNAA, Mussoorie.
- Monitoring of implementation of the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy – 2016 in all schools of India
- Monitoring of DM Exhibition & Mock Drills in all Schools of AMRUT Cities (500).
- Processing of proposals of partial financial support for organizing events on disaster related subjects receives various Departments of GoI/State Govts. and Institutions such as IITs, JNU, FICCI, CII, TIFAC and NGOs etc
- Processing of proposals for extending NDMA logo for organizing events on disaster related subjects support
- Parliament Questions/RTI Matters/VIP references/reports & returns, budget,
- Training part of NDRF

Community Participation

Community participation, generally, refers to the involvement of people in any project to solve their own problems or to develop their socio- economic conditions. They participate in setting goals, and preparing, implementing and evaluating plans and programs. Basically, it is a dynamic group process in which all members of a group contribute, share or are influenced by the interchange of ideas and activities toward problem-solving or decision- making .

Purpose of Community Participation:

- Enhancing professional skills and knowledge of key personnel and strengthening capacities for risk assessment
- Addressing the issues of vulnerable groups i.e. the issues of women, children, disabled
- Community-based programming for preparedness, mitigation and risk reduction
- Developing partnership approach to disaster management involving all stakeholders – the government, local communities, NGOs, media, private sector, academia, and donor communities.

Incentives to community's participations:

- Community participation motivates people to work together – people feel a sense of community and recognize the benefits of their involvement.
- Social, religious or traditional obligations for mutual help
- Genuine community participation – people see a genuine opportunity to better their own lives and for the community as a whole
- Remuneration in cash or kind

Community participation can take place during any of the following activities:

- 1) Needs assessment
- 2) Planning
- 3) Mobilizing
- 4) Training
- 5) Implementing
- 6) Monitoring and evaluation

Community participation activities before disaster

- 1) Focus group discussion
- 2) Awareness and conscious buildup
- 3) Collect information and distribution
- 4) Mapping the vulnerable zone
- 5) Risk assessment
- 6) Early warning by using indigenous knowledge

Community participation activities during disaster

- 1) First aid and Medicare
- 2) Emergency response during disaster

3) Rehabilitate the affected people

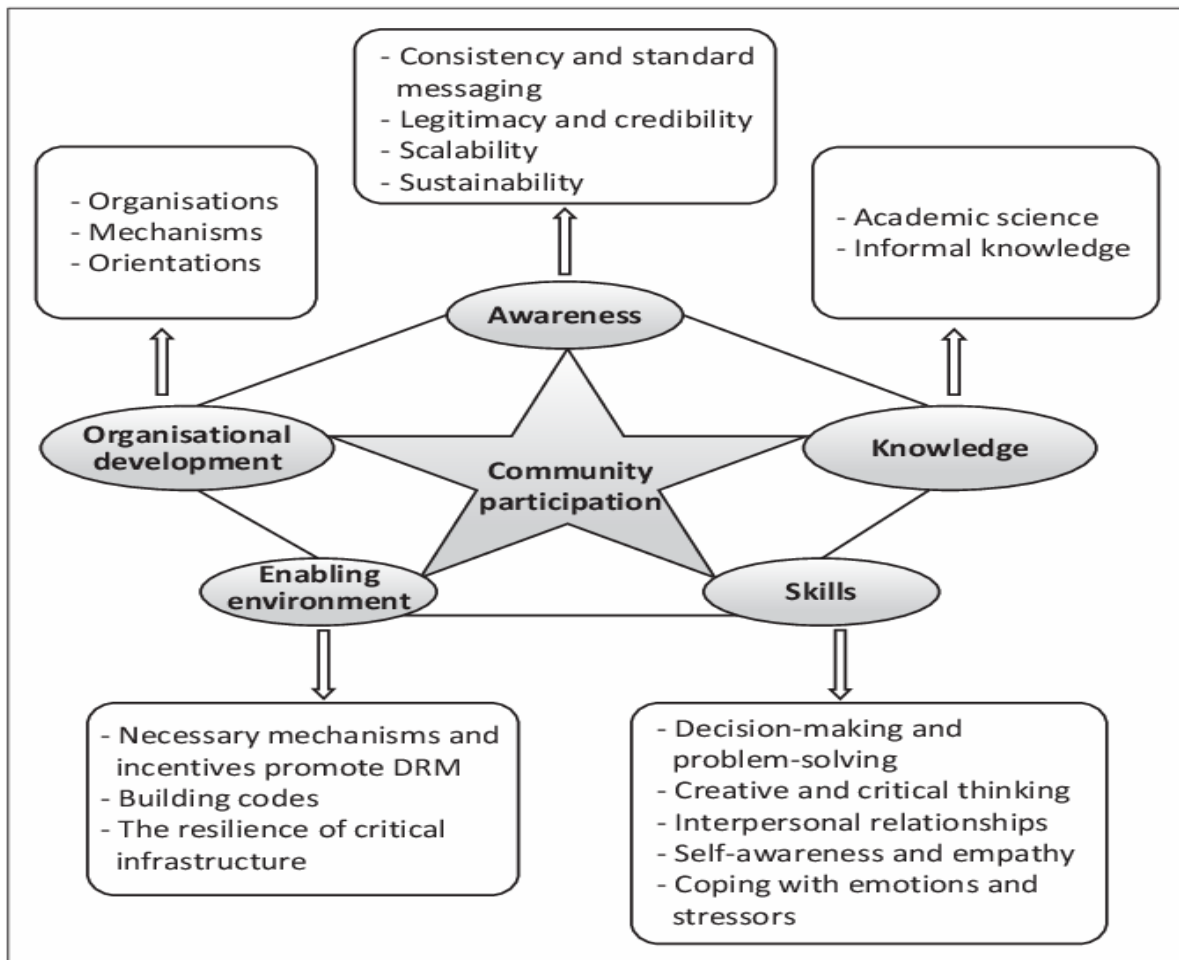
Community participation activities after disaster

1) Relief

2) Recovery

3) Reconstruction

4) Restoration



DRM, disaster risk management.

FIGURE 2: Participation and risk management cycle.