

# Disaster Management and Multi-Stakeholder Partnership in Jammu and Kashmir-Envisaging Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

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## ABSTRACT

As per the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 and Disaster Management act 2005, multi-stakeholder partnership is the key component of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). This editorial focuses on disaster management and multi-stakeholder partnership. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-17 focuses on partnerships within and between countries, between various disciplines, different professions and various sectors and with originally inherited cultures and world views. Hence, the partnership is clearly an important key to the future of disaster management. Qualitative research was done in order to find out the impact of the response and recovery activities on the people on Jammu and Kashmir after a disaster. After analysis of the study, it was found that only governmental organizations/line departments were in collaboration with the disaster management department and the community volunteers, NGOs and other humanitarian agencies were working independently for helping the communities, without much involvement of the government. The study revealed that lack of coordination hampers identification of affected areas, number of beneficiaries, assessment of damages and relief distribution process. Hence, order to build a better world, we are supposed to be supportive, empathetic, inventive, passionate, and above all, cooperative.

**Keywords:** Disaster; Risk; Community; Sustainable; Development

## ABBREVIATIONS

SFDRR: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; CBDRM: Community Based Disaster Risk Management; SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

## INTRODUCTION

Multi-stakeholder Partnership as the key component of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).

As per the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Disaster Management act, 2005, multi-stakeholder partnership is the key component of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). This editorial focuses on disaster management and multi-stakeholder partnership [1].

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-17 focuses on partnerships within and between countries; between various disciplines, different professions and various sectors; and with originally inherited cultures and world views. Hence, the Partnership is clearly an important key to the future of disaster management (Figure 1).

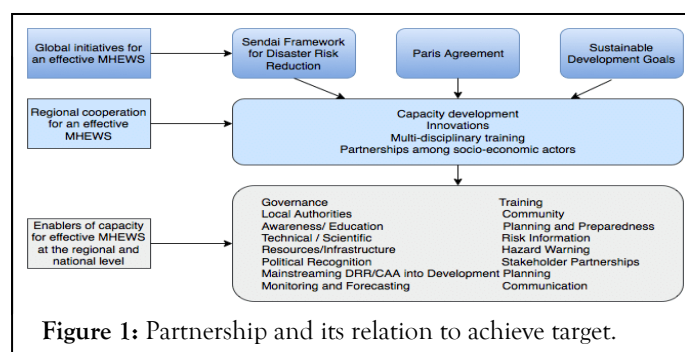


Figure 1: Partnership and its relation to achieve target.

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### Community and sustainability

Community is described as sense of belongingness that members have, an emotional assurance that members matter to one another and to the group, and a common belief that the members needs will be met through their commitment to stay together.

While sustainability is important and can be easily integrated into an existing community by various ways like awareness, energy efficiency, support, development, multi-stakeholder partnership, by taking into account multiple human needs.

### Disaster risk reduction

The impacts of disasters include both loss of life as well as damage to infrastructure besides the social, economic and environmental consequences that are complex. Thus there is need of strategic as well as innovative strategies to manage the impacts [2-5].

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a well-designed approach and a proper way to manage disaster risks, while as a flexible and learning based process through multi-stakeholder partnership is considered as an alternative approach for governing complex problems like disasters (Figure 2).

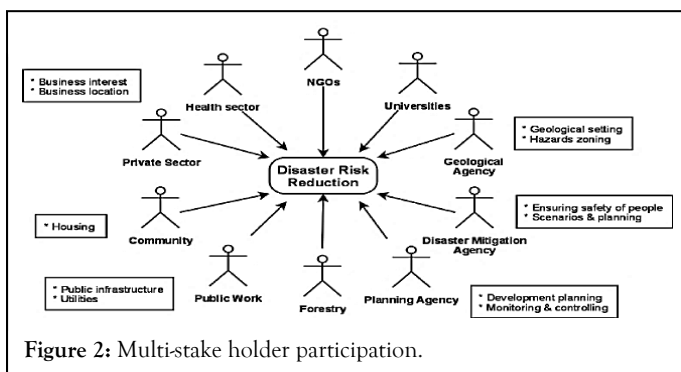


Figure 2: Multi-stake holder participation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design and sample

In our qualitative study, in formal, in-depth semi structured interviews were undertaken with top level NGO'S working in the state (n=10) and EPR (n=6) administrative officers and disaster managers. The interviewees were selected by nonprobability purposive sampling methods.

### Measures

The semi structured interview questionnaire guide was created on the basis of constructs of social cognitive theory, social cohesion. The interviews explored four main topics: 1) experience of a witness disaster2) readiness of state to deal with the disaster 3) benefits, barriers, and risks to engage stakeholders in disaster management process communities 4) perceived need of multi-stakeholder partnership.

### Data collection

The interviews were conducted by trained interviewers at NGO and EPR administrative offices in December to January 2021-2021. Before starting the interview, the participants were asked to read disclaimer of the interview schedule where in the purpose of the study was explained and were asked to sign an informed consent.

### Content analysis

Each interview was copied word to word and analyzed with field notes using grounded theory methods of qualitative data analysis a qualitative data analysis method was used, to categorize, query, and examine the data. The detailed reports were analyzed for emergent themes and were supported by cristical quotes [6-8].

Table 1: List of organizations included in the interview.

S.no	Organization	Role
1	Red cross	Relief and health
2	Chinar Kashmir	Conflict hit
3	Kashmir welfare trust	Relief
4	Hope disability centre	differently abled
5	All India citizen for urban and Rural development environment forests	
6	All India security council disaster management	
7	IMHANS	psychosocial
8	ELFA international	Education, youth and women empowerment
9	UNICEF	Children
10	Sphere, India	Overall humanitarian support

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was found that there are approved norms and items for disaster relief under various schemes like SDRF and State Mitigation Fund (SMF).

The study also revealed that there is already a paradigm shift from post to pre disaster phases in Jammu and Kashmir.

There are more than 800 registered regional, national and international NGOs associated with various social welfare activities in Jammu and Kashmir.

At the time of incident various humanitarian organizations come forward to rescue and help in providing relief to the victims, however, there is always duplicity in distribution of materials to the victims.

During 2005, Uri earthquake; September 2014, floods, fire incidents, and other incidents, various humanitarian organizations rushed to the spot and tried to provide the relief to the victims. It was found that all the humanitarian organizations have same kind of assistance in the form of materials to help the victims.

Humanitarian organizations are working only in the post disaster scenario to provide relief and other assistance to the victims. There is always lack of coordination between multi-stakeholders.

Although NGOs and other civil society organizations are considered as part of the SDMA. There is negligible coordination at the time of any incident.

During the analysis of data, it was found that only governmental organizations/line departments were in collaboration with the disaster management department and the community volunteers, NGOs and other humanitarian agencies were working independently for helping the communities, that too in the post disaster phases without much involvement of the government.

## CONCLUSION

The main derivation from this study is that multi-stakeholder partnership at the international, national and local level is extremely important for overall coordination and capacity building. It would not only encourage but also increase multi-stakeholder roles in helping to build disaster resilience besides

strengthening relationships between multi-stakeholders and others in DRR. Multi-stakeholder partnership would provide more support to local governments and communities in a better way. Multi-stakeholder partnership creates more links with established NGOs especially those based thematically on the target-based priorities. Multi-stakeholder partnership broadens and strengthens engagement with other stakeholders.

It would help to cover more and more disaster hit population with provision of increased needs.

There will be shared roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders which in turn increase the social, economic and technological support to the affected population.

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