

MEETING COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS TRAINING NEEDS IN INDIA: LESSONS FROM TSUNAMI EVALUATION COALITION AND BEYOND

Mehul Pandya*, **Tommy Reynolds***
Nalini Keshavaraj**, **G. Palanithurai***** &
Caroline Borchard****

ABSTRACT

Indian Subcontinent is a major theatre of natural disasters. The disasters have affected the human life and property to the greater extent. Floods, droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes and land sliding etc. cause severe loss to human lives and property in India. The international agencies and other various stake holding agencies involved in mitigation, response and rehabilitation of victims and areas of disasters affected call for multipronged and multi dimensional approaches and strategies. Community based disaster preparedness approach is new concept and highlights the need for communally participation in mitigation and management of natural disasters; however, community based organizations need capacity building. The paper attempts to assess the needs of training for the community based disaster preparedness strategies.

Introduction

The brainstorming workshop being held by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) to develop suitable training modules for Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) is unique, for not only India but also the humanitarian sector. Efforts are rarely made to take stock of, and build on, the various training resources across national spectrum. Additionally, efforts do not commonly aim to “harmonise” various modules or to seek, proactively, participation of communities in CBDP training. The 2005 Disaster Management Act, 42(9) (a, d, e, f, g), empowers NIDM to do this. An attempt has hardly ever been made to lead, democratically and collaboratively, such a large number of affected victims and vulnerable communities in building the capacity to effectively respond and better reduce risk. The group invited,

* All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, Ahmadabad.

** Tamil Nadu Tsunami Resource Centre, Chennai.

*** Gandhigram Rural Institute, Ahmadabad.

**** United Nations Development Program, India.

for the above-mentioned brainstorming workshop, represents in itself one of the largest pools of both insights and expertise in CBDP in India—maybe even in South Asia. Therefore, it is a humble attempt by All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI), an action and research organisation, to offer this discussion note to accelerate the process and better inform this group's decisions.

For this purpose, the discussion note is based on one of the largest and most recent human tragedies, Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, and draws from one of the most comprehensive and humanitarian system-wide evaluations conducted by the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) published in 2006¹ to offer the latest and the best inputs into this far-reaching brainstorming exercise.

Context

While discussing risk reduction and capacity building, the workshop participants should not for a moment forget the context-related realities of India:

First, more of the world's poor live in India than any other single country²—and two-thirds of them are women. Almost double the number of people, *just* outside poverty, live in very similar conditions. Thus, a large number of Indians are exposed to both poverty and disaster risks daily and simultaneously. Any CBDP training module must keep in focus this context.

Second, at the same time, India has seen a massive decline in poverty and widespread improvements in well-being of the poor people. This is leading to an expanding middleclass that is also exposed to disaster risk. In addition, some of the largest and richest global business corporations are in India, and the number is expanding.

Third, to address the poverty challenge, the Government of India committed itself at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 to the Millennium Development Goals. The key commitment that will shine India's achievement is the over-arching goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015. Based on what we decide today, and what pace and direction we set today, we will accelerate or delay India's pace to achieve this overarching goal. Communities that are well prepared to respond to disasters will suffer fewer challenges in meeting these goals³.

In other words, what the participants of this brainstorming workshop discuss today is not about training communities in disaster preparedness, but in supporting India achieve its commitments to the world community and to its citizens.

Local, National, and Global Efforts

Though what is launched today is new and historic, what may be achieved today is based in countless local, national, and global efforts—many of them original in design and effective in impact. The workshop participants must recognise them and respect them. The following is just a very small sample of these efforts.

At the local level, efforts of Tamil Nadu Tsunami Resource Centre (TNTRC) and Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) must be mentioned. TNTRC is a recent initiative, jointly owned by the government, UN, and Indian civil society. It is expanding and reaching out⁴. GSDMA is now six years old, leading among various disaster management authorities, and with a proven record of accomplishment for having successfully handled one of the largest internationally funded reconstruction efforts after a natural disaster⁵. Similarly, the work of SEEDS and DHAN; Oxfam and CARE; and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) must be mentioned.

For example, SEEDS has taken the initiative in designing and launching one of the innovative mason-training programmes that now supports earthquake safe construction teams across India⁶. DHAN has set up its own Academy, with the grant from Tatas, to train community level leaders. Oxfam, in the western zone, has initiated the capacity building of its local partners in CBDP related contingency planning⁷ and CARE has done similar work in the region.

UNDP’s work with Government of India in training capacity building is well known. However, more interesting, and cutting edge, is their work in building regional to local surge capacity, where both, method and content, are community based. The UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme⁸ in India aims to strengthen disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation plans of communities, local governments, and district administrations in some of the most vulnerable districts of India. The program assists government efforts to help communities prepare contingency plans and train task forces for various activities in 125,000 villages; to form disaster management committees and teams at village, block/taluka, district, state and national levels, including their approval and legal institutionalisation; and to facilitate disaster drills at all levels in September and May every year.

UNICEF also organizes community based disaster risk reduction training in India⁹. For example, in Assam, as part of a wider disaster preparedness effort, UNICEF organized training of public health engineers and key representatives of major NGOs in the state on “Disaster Preparedness on Public Health”. Following the Tsunami, UNICEF provided

training to 'village level watchdog committees', set up by the Department of Social Defence of Tamil Nadu. Over 200 community members from fifty-four affected villages underwent a daylong training program in child protection. UNICEF has also implemented Disaster Preparedness Programs in Mumbai.

Initiatives of International Labour Organisation (ILO) with trade unions in South India¹⁰ and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) training with All India Disaster Mitigation Institute on risk management and transfer in Pakistan and Sri Lanka are leading in the field¹¹. Though the agencies are international, the training is conceived and run with local partners. In all these efforts, focus on CBDP is clearly emerging and deserves mention. AIDMI offers a variety of training programs on disaster risk management to build capacity of various groups, ranging from local disaster-affected communities to policy-makers and humanitarian actors. Courses are designed with the help of community members in order to better target user needs¹². ADPC provides regional and specialized training courses on a range of topics. The courses are given to government organizations (GO)s, NGOs, and UN agencies in several Asian countries. Over the past two decades, they have trained more than 4500 professionals. Their reach is Asia-wide, focus is on the UN and government efforts, course material is regularly updated and often follows large investments/loans made by international financial institutions in Asia.

At the national level, the NIDM has played a key role since 2005 as National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) had done even before. With the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), both have more or less shaped training in the sector in India, either through various Administrative Training Institutes in the states or through local Red Cross Societies.

The NIDM recognises that human resource development is one of the most important components for building up a sound disaster management system.¹³ Human resource development can be operationalised through training, education, awareness and skill development programme for different sectors and target groups respectively. Under the Human Resource Development and Capacity Building national initiative, the NIDM will design separate programmes (trainings, networking, syllabus amendment, information exchange, etc.) to enable services/cadres/agencies involved in mitigation, preparedness or response; IAS/IPS and State Administrative Service Officers/State Police Officers; Block/Village level staff; engineers/architects; health professionals; youth organisations; masons; non-governmental community-based organisations; and corporate sectors involved in awareness generation and disaster preparedness and mitigation planning incorporate disaster management strategies into their specific

sectors. Different agencies such as Ministry of Home Affairs, Administrative Training Institutes, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Medical Council of India, Federation of Indian Industries will be involved as well. The NIDM jointly offers on-line training course on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework to development practitioners, central, state and local government officials, NGO representatives, community leaders and others interested in the challenges and issues related to disaster risk reduction and management. The course addresses basic questions such as “why are disasters a development issue?” and “what are the components of comprehensive disaster risk management?” The course reviews the institutional arrangements and financing mechanisms of disaster management systems, and identifies the role of national and local actors in the processes related to risk assessment, mitigation and financing.

At global level, most recently, the distant learning initiative by the World Bank Institute, the Emergency Capacity Building Project, and the PHREEWAY in Africa are initiatives worth reviewing to create training modules for India. The ProVention Consortium has developed a variety of tools—brought together online—that are useful for CBDF. One of their very recent contributions is the six Community-based Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment manuals¹⁴. The UN Disaster Management Training Program is supporting a process to “develop a framework that encompasses how the disaster risk reduction community views and practices capacity development”¹⁵. Their efforts in supporting capacity to reduce, and respond to, disasters may be useful resources in developing a national module in India.

Method

This discussion note draws from the findings of TEC Reports and makes them available to the workshop participants for well-informed brainstorming. For this, the disaster training sector is reviewed; TEC findings are analysed; and analytical and prescriptive contributions of key individuals are availed. The note discusses the findings, enlists possible topics in a table form, and makes key recommendations. In the end, the note enlists key areas for discussions during the brainstorming event.

Limitations

Due to the paucity of time and resources, a systematic and sector-wide review or literature search has not been possible. Comments have been collected and integrated from key civil society contributors but more would have been desired. This will happen subsequently.

As the discussion itself will focus on the process and product of the CBDP module creation, this note does not address it. Additionally, as the discussion itself will focus on the strengths and weaknesses of various modules that are in circulation, including the ones that are promoted by leading South Asia network Duryog Nivaran, this note does not discuss it. This note discusses the context within which the module will be developed and the details of its design and use.

Objective

The main objective of this discussion note is to augment the excellent theme paper prepared and circulated by the NIDM¹⁶ and the note by Dr. Suneet Naithani¹⁷.

This note applies and integrates TEC findings so that not only the remaining tsunami recovery is safer and sustainable but also the entire multi-hazard disaster risk reduction sector is well prepared, at the community level, in India.

TEC Process

The TEC is a multi-agency learning and accountability initiative in the humanitarian sector. It was established in February 2005 in the wake of the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunamis of December 26, 2004. In July 2006, it published its main findings and recommendations in the form of a Synthesis Report. This is based on the TEC's five thematic evaluations, their sub-studies and other materials related to the tsunami response, making the TEC Synthesis Report the most comprehensive overview of the international response to the tsunami in the first 11 months.

The Synthesis Report itself draws on the five thematic evaluations undertaken by TEC members. These are:

1. Coordination of the international response to tsunami-affected countries.
2. The role of needs assessment in the tsunami response.
3. Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities.
4. Links between relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in the tsunami response.
5. The funding response to the tsunami.

These evaluations involved in-depth country studies, beneficiary surveys and extensive consultation with stakeholders. The Synthesis Report

also benefits from a wealth of secondary sources produced on the tsunami response.

There are a number of pressing messages to emerge from the report.

1. The profound need to put people's priorities at the heart of any future disaster response: The international community time and again descends into crisis situations in large numbers and often leaves the communities it aims to assist undermined. There is a tremendous need to do better and actually support and facilitate communities' own relief and recovery efforts, and work alongside national counterparts and structures.
2. The necessity for national governments, with international support, to invest much more in disaster risk reduction and preparedness: local communities were the first to assist in saving lives. With this in mind, the humanitarian community ought to provide ongoing support to national and local preparedness measures at country level. The Hyogo Framework for Action provides a blueprint for work in this area.
3. Perhaps the time has come to consider establishing a voluntary or more formal certification and accreditation system for international humanitarian aid actors. There are also those who believe that it is time for the system to set up an effective inter-agency oversight mechanism that has the authority to provide performance feedback and measure improvements. These arrangements need to be teased out, but the TEC and other initiatives have put them back on the agenda.
4. It will be important to translate lessons learned into doable action. Agencies have an individual and collective responsibility to take forward the recommendations made. There is a need to strengthen our partnerships with one another in order to strengthen and improve on programming in the field. We must allow time to scale up, and should focus on building and strengthening our international capacity (by investing in training; staff retention; and then recruiting wisely).
5. In line with humanitarian principles of aid, we must do better at delivering aid that is based on sound and commonly owned assessments. Assistance should be proportionate to need, and must be carried out with those we aim to support at the heart of spending decisions taken.

The TEC has also commissioned a second short report that is more suitable for a general audience.

TEC Products

In addition to the five major thematic reports, 43 additional sub-reviews have been conducted and are published. These need to be included in the literature review that will spearhead training module development in India. They are available at the TEC website www.tsunami-evaluation.org.

TEC Rationale¹⁸

In drawing on such an extensive array of evaluative studies, the TEC effort provides to designing training modules a higher level, more system-wide analysis than any single agency evaluation could attain. It also represents the most comprehensive and intensive examination of humanitarian response since the Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda in 1996, and provides a solid foundation from which to reflect on and appraise the capacity of the current international humanitarian response system of which India's system is a part.

TEC Follow Up

In order to enhance learning and uptake of the efforts of the TEC through 2006 and 2007, several national and regional organisations in India and South Asia have come together to spearhead regional follow-up of the TEC evaluations. This TEC "Regional Stream" is developing tools, coordination and inputs based on the Coalition's findings to enhance uptake of recommendations on building national, local capacities, and more. The focus is on applied and integrated use of findings.

The recommendations by the TEC are applicable not only to the tsunami recovery but also provide useful information on future disaster reduction. Certain recommendations will be especially useful to NDMA in the development of training programs on CBDP. Selected TEC recommendations, along with their sources, can be found in the left column of the table below. The right column states the practical implications the TEC recommendations for training purposes.

TEC Recommendation	Implications for CBDP ¹⁹
Involving local stakeholders in Disaster Reduction	
Sub-rec, 4.4, p51 Coordination Report Greater attention should be paid to what constitutes 'local capacity' and the extent to which existing groups offer potentially viable partnership for agencies.	Local NGOs and community-based organizations should first be made aware of their importance in disaster reduction efforts. They should receive training in overall disaster reduction including the issues in this table. Training should be large scale to include as many villages in disaster prone areas as

	possible, easily accessible for local groups even in remote areas, and include NGOs as well as the local government. The local government should be encouraged to cooperate with local NGOs.
Part of Rec 1, 5.2.4 p117 Synthesis Report [Comprehensive, multi-year risk] programs should be based on hazard and vulnerability analysis and anchored within national development and social protection structures	Local government officials responsible for development and social issues should be taught to analyse hazards and vulnerabilities in the community, such as poverty and potential disasters. They must learn to respond and reduce vulnerability through community development.
Part of Rec 3, 6.2.4, p48 Capacities Report Communities should be encouraged to develop their own contingency plans for disasters and receive material support with the proviso that adequate provision must be made for poorer and marginalized groups. This should extend to a wide range of civil-society organizations including women's groups.	State and district level government institutions and NGOs should offer training to community based institutions on designing contingency plans. This training should stress the need to provide for marginalized groups.
Cooperation and communication	
Part of Rec 1, 5.2.2, p115 Synthesis Report Support should aim to empower affected people to articulate claims, demand accountability and to make their own choices.	NGOs should train community based organizations and local leaders in techniques to encourage disaster-affected people to articulate claims to the government and insurance companies, demand accountability and to make their own choices regarding the rebuilding process.
Part of Rec 2, p12 Capacities Report Women claim-holders should be represented in all decision-making bodies affecting them.	The national government should train local government officials as well as other local decision-making bodies to involve women in decision-making processes and to interact with women on an equal basis.
Part of Rec 1, 5.2.4 p115 Synthesis Report International agencies should assist states in high-risk regions to establish or strengthen a national/sub-national institution to manage disaster preparedness and response and to enable cooperation between relevant government departments and between central and local governments.	Large NGOs and the government should train local leaders to cooperate and coordinate with the national government and to learn how to voice particular issues- and to whom. Therefore, local NGOs and community-based organizations should learn about the governmental structure and the relevant departments and institutions, as well as ways to contact them when needed.

Local empowerment

Part of Rec 2, p12 Capacities Report Inclusion of the most marginalized should be treated as a fundamental principle or right, regardless of costs.	The national government should teach members of local decision-making bodies the importance of basic human rights and how to implement them in recovery situations. The position and rights of marginalized groups especially should be stressed.
Rec 6, 6.3, p64 Needs Assessment Report Empower the affected individuals and families to assess and prioritize their own welfare needs by using cash subsidies whenever possible.	Training of the local government and local NGOs should include the use of cash subsidies to empower affected people and to encourage them to rebuild based on their own priorities.
Part of Rec 1, 5.2.2, p114 Synthesis Report Aid should be provided according to need rather than limited to a narrow disaster-affected population. Increased attention should be given to social inequalities, exclusion and hierarchies in disaster response.	Training of local governments and local NGOs should focus not only on giving aid to disaster victims but also on changing underlying patterns of exclusion and inequality. Local governments and NGOs should learn to assess the needs of the community and to find the resources to fulfil needs.
Part of Rec 2, p12 Capacities Report Strategies should be developed to ensure that women and marginalized groups have full access to information.	Large, experienced NGOs should train community-based groups and government officials responsible for disaster response on effective ways to give women and marginalized groups full access to information regarding the disaster and their options for the future.

Orientating a National Strategy for CBDP Training

Through 48 evaluations informed by surveys of thousands of earthquake-, tsunami-, and relief-affected populations, the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition found that “[t]he international humanitarian community needs a fundamental reorientation from supplying aid to supporting and facilitating communities’ own relief and recovery priorities.”²⁰

The following table is valuable for concisely identifying areas where this *fundamental reorientation* may begin. Future training programmes designed by the National Institute of Disaster Management in India should learn from the broad training resources currently available. However, to avoid the caveats of the existing training material, new training modules should be based on the “strategic orientation” listed in the third column of the table below. The table can serve as a checklist in early phases of community based disaster preparedness training module design.

Building local skills, contingency funds, and preparedness plans are critical, however, strategic orientation in the table has an important general implication. Trainings must be complemented with support to an enabling environment that ensures relief interveners are accountable to the affected population. Only in such an environment will community-based preparedness be allowed to grow.

Strategic Orientation for Uptake of TEC in Community Based Disaster Preparedness Training²¹

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Current Orientation</i>	<i>Strategic Orientation</i>	<i>Implications for CBDP Training</i>
Primary accountability	Donors and supporters	Affected population	Community-level trainings need to inform the public and CBOs how to demand accountability from NGOs and the government in relief and recovery interventions; government training of local and national NGOs should stress the importance of accountability and teach techniques to such as community report cards.
Locus of responsibility for accountability to the affected population	Agency field staff	The board of trustees of an agency	All NGOs should change the internal structure of accountability and make accountability to the population a priority up to the highest level of the agency.
Role of the affected population	Aid recipients	Controlling aid policies and priorities within the response	CBOs and/or representatives from communities should be trained in setting up community committees including people from all parts of the community. They should learn how and where to voice needs, complaints, ideas etc. Recovery agencies should be trained on the importance, benefits, and methods of giving these councils a voice in their intervention strategies.
Intervention logic	Agency mission and mandate	Needs of the affected population	Relief and recovery agencies should learn how to assess the needs of the population in manners that give all groups (including women and other marginalized groups) input, and to make this procedure their main priority. These agencies

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Current Orientation</i>	<i>Strategic Orientation</i>	<i>Implications for CBDP Training</i>
			should help form needs assessment committees of affected people and should teach these bodies how to do need assessment.
Trustee or Board priority	Strategic direction of agency, funding trends, compliance with legislation, financial honesty, and others	All of this plus accountability to affected population	Community members and local committees should be informed and trained about their rights in relief: how to communicate with and inform agency interventions and make grievances.
Mission and mandate	Various	Changes to give primacy to supporting the affected population's own priorities	Representatives of local people (local government, CBOs etc) should learn about typical structures and processes of relief agencies so they can have more influence over their work.
Relationship with the affected population	Consultation (at least the ideal)	Ownership of the aid response by the affected population	The local population should be informed of methods to vocalise and demand their rightful influence over aid.
Priority skills for agency staff	Narrow technical skills	Skills in community relations as well as technical skills	The community (small NGOs, CBOs and local governments) should be trained in community relations skills (including language skills and cultural awareness) and informed how to share this with outside agencies in times of emergency intervention.
Agency team composition	Specialist teams with a single technical focus	Multi-skilled teams with the skills to work with community, local and national structures, as well as to support good quality work	NGOs of all sizes need to learn how to compose and support multi-skilled teams and how to liaise between governments, NGOs and communities.
Communication department priority	Communication with potential donors	Communication with affected population	NGOs should be able to communicate to donors (and themselves) of the value of population-centred aid as opposed to donor- or mandate-centred aid to ensure incoming donations that can be used in ways that directly benefit the community. The NGOs should learn (and implement) ways to communicate with the local population.

Meeting Community Preparedness Training Needs in India: • 181

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Current Orientation</i>	<i>Strategic Orientation</i>	<i>Implications for CBDP Training</i>
Presentation of affected population in annual reports	Human interest stories	Opinion surveys from the affected population	Training should help media and writers from relief agencies see the affected population not simply as voiceless, powerless aid receivers but as people who are able to recover and share their own opinions on disaster recovery. It may help to use opinion survey professionals to teach people how to interpret the surveys.
Information flow to affected population	Occasional meetings. Signboards in English for donors	Signboards in local languages giving project budgets, and details of where to complain	Intervening agencies should be taught the need to communicate with and give a voice to the local community, using regular meetings, and clear, practical and easy-to-use information on how to voice issues. In addition, the importance of good interpreters should be stressed.
Performance standards	Based around some objective target agreed by agencies	Reformulated to put beneficiary satisfaction at the core	Local groups should be informed of performance standards by which they can expect and demand intervening agencies to operate.
Primary quality standard	Sphere or other standards using universal benchmarks or indicators	Affected population satisfaction with an agency's efforts	Intervening agencies should be informed of the value of, and equipped to conduct surveys on the population's satisfaction as well as how to change intervention strategy if necessary. The community should learn how to voice its opinion even when NGOs do not ask for it.
End of programme determined by	End of funding	Whether the local community still needs the agency's help	Local groups and governments should learn to find ways to convince agencies when more aid is needed. Agencies should learn to convince their donors the same, possibly by using community representatives.
Priorities	Set by agency management	Set by affected population	Community committees should learn techniques to identify and rank their needs and how to communicate these priorities to potential supporters.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Current Orientation</i>	<i>Strategic Orientation</i>	<i>Implications for CBDP Training</i>
Performance standards	Based around objective measurement	Reformulated to put beneficiary satisfaction at the core.	The local population should learn how to vocalize its satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the aid procedure—for example how to set up public grievance mechanisms.
Aid modality	Mostly in-kind; limited cash	Extensive use of cash if markets are working	Local NGOs and governments should be trained on the advantages and disadvantages of cash-based interventions. They should learn appropriate tools for the same.
Operational modality	Individual specialist agency	Consortia of agencies to reflect the range of priorities of the affected population	Communities and local authorities should be informed how they can leverage relief intervention agencies to work together to better meet their needs.
Spending plans	Agency management	Community committee advised by the agency	Community committees should learn to lead financial responsibility and to cooperate in this with aid agency representatives
Project funding pattern	Discrete project funding	Funding envelopes for priorities defined by the community	Community leaders should be trained in different manners of utilising funding, including project- and program-based.

Collaborative Contribution

This discussion note is a collaborative contribution of those who are already coordinating their activities in promoting various versions and interpretations of CBDP in India. The lead was taken by All India Disaster Mitigation Institute, an action and research organisation, now working in five states of India and on several regional and three global projects, including projects of designing, running and evaluating a range of CBDP training since 2001. TNTRC, rightly mentioned as an “innovation” by the Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, President Clinton, is already active in both developing and promoting various aspects of CBDP ranging from child-centred recovery to Social Equity Audits. Gandhigram Rural Institute, a Deemed University, is India’s leading university with both, an operational and a theoretical lead in enhancing the role of *panchayats* in CBDP.

Recommendations

This discussion note clearly demonstrates that TEC findings offer a new and cutting edge way ahead to move from 'response mode' to 'disaster risk reduction mode'. Many communities are unable to cope with disaster risks and be prepared. The nature and extent of such capacity is different from one region to another and from one sector to another. More importantly, such capacity varies from the poor people's capacity to access, avail and use the training and skills that are offered. Both the diversity of risks and specificity of capacity demand locally nuanced responses. Communities have coped with calamities in India. They will continue to do so. Any national initiative must build on these systems and capacities, the resilience of communities, institutions, and natural or other resources. Experience also shows that impact of CBDP is enhanced with improved governance, economic growth, direct poverty reduction, and improved natural resource management. All contents in training "should be converted into *simple methodologies* which would be participatory in nature"²². Two types of training module contents should be developed. One should be generic in nature encompassing all types of disasters and another version customised to area-specific needs²³.

NOTES

1. Scheper B, A Parakrama and S Patel (2006) *Impact of the tsunami response on local and national capacities*. London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition, Page 10/11.
2. All reviews and further information is available at www.tsunami-evaluation.org.
3. UNDP. 2006. Human Development Report 2006. New York: UNDP.
4. UNDP. 2004. *Reducing Disaster Risk: A Challenge for Development*. New York: UNDP.
5. For additional information, see: www.tntrc.org.
6. For additional information, see: www.gsdma.org/pdf/gidm.pdf.
7. For additional information, see: www.seedsindia.org/cbdlm.htm.
8. Oxfam Australia and Centre for Disaster Management. 2007. *Sensitisation Programme on Disaster Management*. Training Report.
9. UNDP/GoI. no date. Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme. New Delhi.
10. Rao, J. nd. *UNICEF in Assam*. UNICEF India and Bagla, P. 2005. *Child Protection*. "Effective child protection through UNICEF supported 'village watchdog committees'." UNICEF India.
11. ILO. 2006. *Disaster risk reduction: a call to action*. Turin, Italy: International Training Centre of the ILO.
12. UNIFEM. 2006. *Supporting Local Institutions for Tsunami Recovery in Sri Lanka*. New Delhi: UNIFEM.

184 • Mehul Pandya, Tommy Reynolds, Nalini Keshavaraj, G. Palanithurai etc.

13. Shcherbak, I. 2007. A Review of AIDMI's training activities with a special focus on Local Capacity Building Cycles on Disaster Risk Transfer. Ahmedabad.
14. The following information is derived from the NIDM website: *www.nidm.net*.
15. Available in Spanish at *www.proventionconsortium.org*.
16. UNDMTP. 2006. Rethinking Capacity Development for disaster Risk Reduction 13-15 February 2006: Individual/Agency Action Commitments and Closing Comments, Geneva: UNDMTP.
17. NIDM. 2007. Community Based Disaster Risk Management: Need for a standardized training module, Discussion Paper.
18. Naithani, S., Juyal, N. 2007. *Some Inevitable Thoughts for CBDM*: Suggestions regarding policy reform, Discussion Paper.
19. Frueh, S. in Preface: Telford, J, and J Cosgrave (2006) Joint Evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami: Synthesis Report, London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition.
20. Training modules in CBDP should include sessions related to the issues listed in this column.
21. Cosgrave, J. 2007. Synthesis Report: Expanded Summary. Joint evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Page 22.
22. Adapted from: Cosgrave, J. 2007. Synthesis Report: Expanded Summary. Joint evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, London: Tsunami Evaluation Coalition. Page 24.
23. Tamil Nadu Tsunami Resource Centre. Preliminary Feedback on Draft received April 2, 2007 from K.M. Parivelan and Nalini Keshavaraj.
24. *Ibid.*



This document was created with the Win2PDF "print to PDF" printer available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>

This version of Win2PDF 10 is for evaluation and non-commercial use only.

This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.

<http://www.win2pdf.com/purchase/>