

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)
COURSE REPORT

1. Name of the Course : **Training Programme on “Gender and Disaster Management ”**
2. Dates : 27-31 August, 2018
3. Venue : YMCA New Delhi , Jai Singh Road, New Delhi
4. Name of the Course Coordinator : **Dr. Ajinder Walia**
5. Number of participants : **26**

6. State wise distribution of participants:

S. No.	State	Participants
1.	Arunchal Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	2
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	Maharastra	3
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Mizoram	1
10.	Nagaland	1
11.	Puducherry	4
12.	Punjab	3
13.	Sikkim	1
14.	Tripura	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	West Bengal	1
	Total :	26

7. Number of Resource Persons invited: Outstation: Nil

8. List of participants

S.No	Name, Designation & Organization	Contact Details
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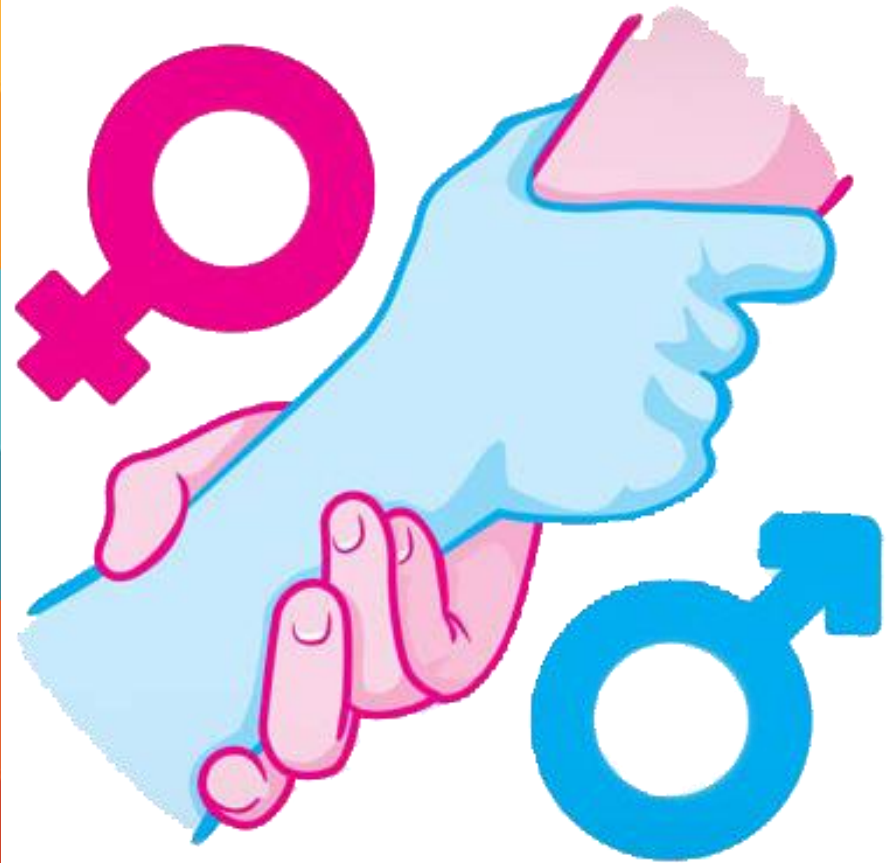
GROUP PHOTO:



Training Programme on "Gender and Disaster Management" from 27-31 August 2018 at NIDM ,New Delhi

Sitting left to right...

Gita Sharma, Training Assistant (NIDM), Vivekanand Vijaykumar Kadam, Shri B.H.Anil Kumar,IAS (E.D. NIDM,) ,Dr Ajinder Wallia, Course Coordinator (NIDM), Madhu Bala
Standing Row left to right... Laxmikant Venkatesh Khalikar,J.Ram, Sathish Kumar U, Narinder Singh,Uzma Mohamed Gani, Raman Kumar Sharma, Pawan Prakash Khandke
Rashima Bala, Nisha Lamichaney, Sarita Yadav, Poonam, Tara Chand Mehra ,Kyntiewlin Wanniang, Manas Nath, K.Sivassamy, Maitreyee Chakraborty, Vishal Kumar Yadav
Ashwinova Ghosal, R.S. Lalzamlana, G Nirmaladevi, G. Solomon Savariraj, Sandhya Roy Choudhery, Raghuvansh Kumar Sinha, Bhavjot Singh



Disaster and Gender

Ziaul Hoda



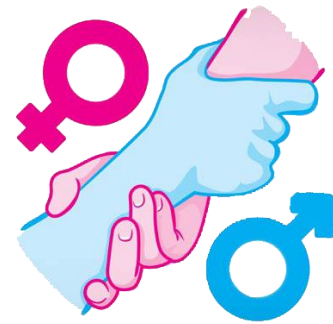
A potential event
that could cause
loss of life, or
damage to property
or the environment

The degree to which an
area, people, physical
structures or economic
assets are exposed to loss,
injury or damage caused
by the impact of a hazard.

Hazard + Vulnerability = Disaster

Serious disruption of the functioning of
society, causing widespread human, material
or environmental losses, which exceed the
ability to cope

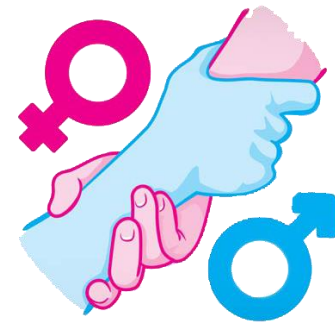
Gender



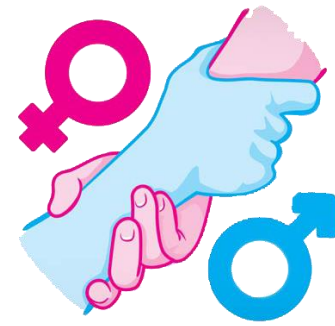
- **Gender** refers to the **social roles and relations** between women and men.
- It determines **opportunities, responsibilities** and **resources**, as well as **powers** associated with being male and female.



Global: Some data to reflect



- Boys were given preferential treatment during rescue efforts and, following disasters, both women and girls suffered more from shortages of food and economic resources (Neumayer and Plümper, 2007).
- Women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely than men to die during a disaster (Peterson, 2007).
- In 1991, during the cyclone disasters in Bangladesh, of the 140,000 people who died, 90% were women (Ikeda, 1995).
- Gender differences also increase men's mortality in disaster situations. E.g., there were more immediate deaths among men when hurricane Mitch struck Central America, not only because they were engaged in open-air activities, but because they took fewer precautions when facing risks (Bradshaw, 2004).



- In Sri Lanka, it was easier for men to survive during the tsunami because knowing how to swim and climb trees is mainly taught to boys. This social prejudice means that girls and women in Sri Lanka have very few possibilities of surviving in future disasters (Oxfam, 2005).
- Following a disaster, it is more likely that women will be victims of domestic and sexual violence; they even avoid using shelters for fear of being sexually assaulted (Davis et al., 2005).
- In Kenya, fetching water may use up to 85% of a woman's daily energy intake; in times of drought a greater work load is placed on women's shoulders, some spend up to eight hours a day in search of water (Duncan, 2007).

Learning from Indian Experiences



1: Uttarakhand Floods- 2013

Memory test

- Date when Uttarakhand Disaster happened?
- 16/17 June 2013
- Uttarakhand is also known as??? Nick name?
- Dev Bhoomi
- What are those “Char-Dham”?
- Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, Yamnotri
- Duration of flood at Kedarnath?
- 8-9 minutes

Uttarakhand *‘dev bhoomi’ or the land of the GOD.*

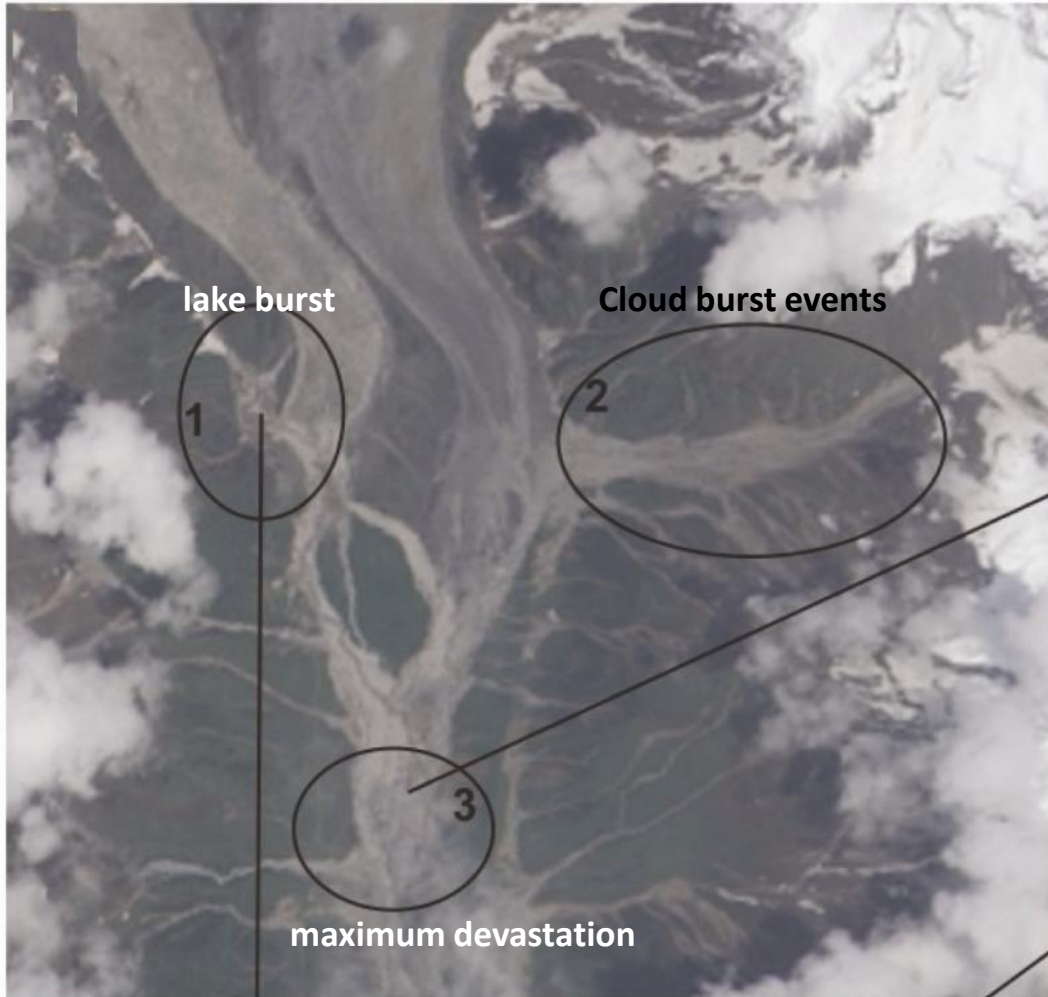
- India's newest Himalayan state.
- Came into existence on November 9, 2000.
- It stretches across an area of 53,485 sq km.
- Nine of its 13 districts are mountainous while the remaining four southern districts have substantial portions that are plains.
- Its inner mountain region is remote, fragile, marginal but rich in biodiversity.



Area (in sq km)	53,485
Population (in 2011)	10,116,752
Rural (%)	69.44
Sex Ratio (F/1000M)	963
Density (per sq km)	189
SC Population (%)	15.17
ST Population (%)	2.56
% Designated Forest Area of Geographical Area	64.79
% Pasture Land of Geographical Area	3.51
% Net Sown Area	13.29
% Total Fallows	1.87
Rainfall (mm)	1550



Geomorphological setup of the Kedarnath area and view of settlement of the Kedarnath town along the river bank of Mandakini



Himalayan slopes.

HOW FLASH FLOODS OCCUR



Fig.5 Occurrence of Flash Floods (Source: BBC News)

About the Disaster Region

- Place known as: Dev-bhoomi (God's Land)
- Also known as "Char-Dham" which means Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, Yamnotri
- 16-17 June
- Gangotri, Yamnotri, Uttarkashi, Badrinath, Kedarnath shrine, Gaurikund and Sonprayag are the places devastated completely

Why it became a Disaster

- Not only because of the amount of water that was pumped in, but
- What came along with the water















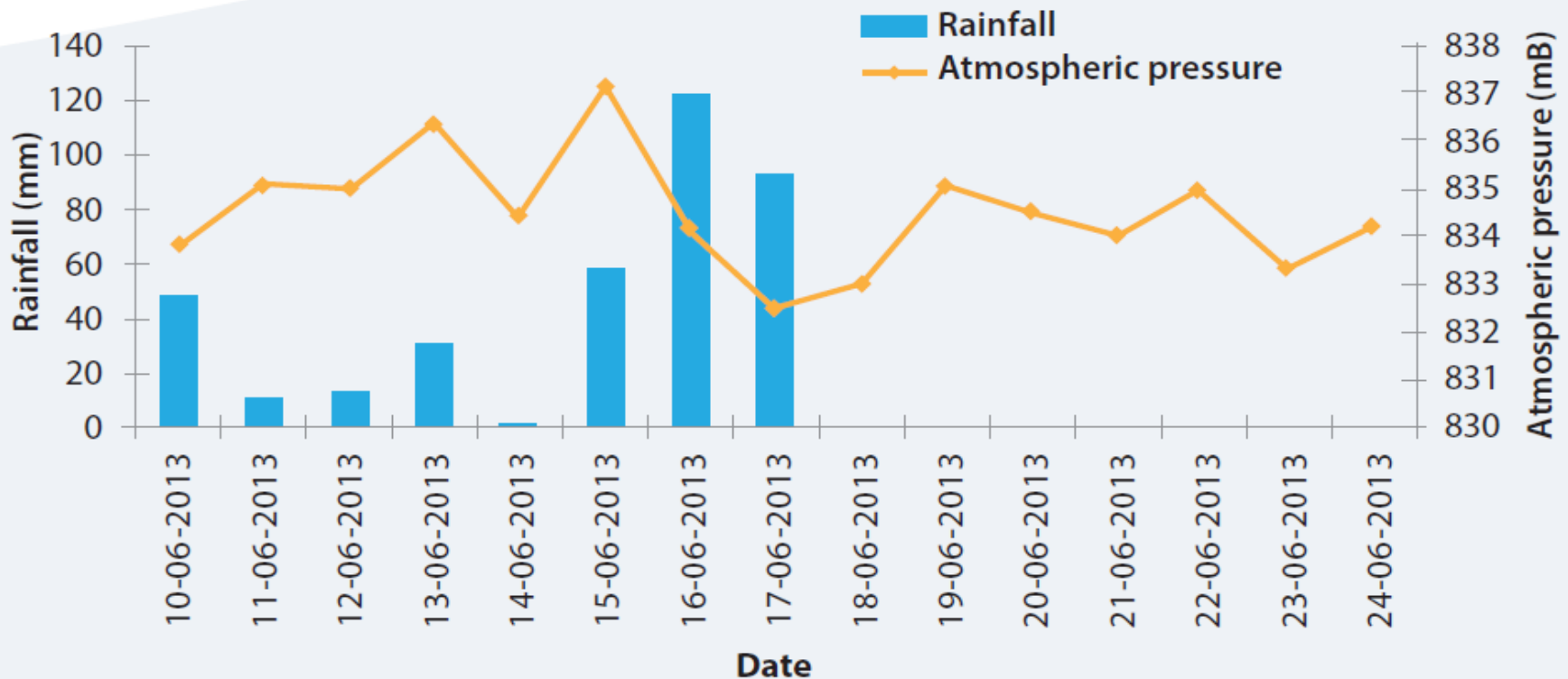
Man Made or Natural???

Immediate Impact

- It is estimated that at least 3000 pilgrims were present there in Kedarnath and all together more than 100,000 in region
- Total duration of the floods in Kedarnath was 8-9 minutes
- The areas remain without phone connectivity for almost 3 days and without electricity for almost a week

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE UTTARAKHAND DISASTER

- The origin of the 2013 Uttarakhand floods and landslides - an extreme rainfall event.
- The devastation was state wide though the main death toll occurred between Kedarnath and Gaurikund in the uppermost reach of the Mandakini valley in Rudraprayag district.
- More than 100,000 pilgrims, tourists and service providers were left marooned near various shrines in the upper reaches of major rivers.



The Losses and Damages

S No	Nature Of Damage	Numbers
1	Affected persons	5 lakhs (approx)
2	Affected villages	4,200
3	Severely affected villages	over 300
4	Persons injured	4,463
5	Number of dead persons	over 900*
6	Number of missing persons	5,748
7	Number of pukka houses damaged	2,679
8	Number of kuccha houses damaged	681
9	Number of animals lost	8,716
10	Number of roads destroyed	2,302
11	Number of bridges washed away	145
12	Number of drinking water schemes damaged	1,418
13	Number of villages without power	3,758

Source: DMMC, IAG, UNDMT, Internet.

Note: *These are government figures. Most unofficial estimates of dead and missing are much higher.

Floods: Flash floods are a common occurrence in the Himalayas but the destruction at many locations in 2013 was very unusual.

Landslides: In a preliminary assessment, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) identified 2,395 landslides in various parts of the Mandakini, Alaknanda and Bhagirathi watersheds (www.bhuvan-noeda.nrsc.gov.in). Almost **200 of them were between** Kedarnath and Gaurikund.

Road and telecommunication links were severely affected.

Impact on Gender

- **Men died a lot...**

- Tourism/Pilgrimage season (because it involves a long walk, there were more men)
- Men considered as bread earner, were in the direct route of flood.
- Teenage boys (school holidays, urge for more earnings)

- **Village of Widows**

- In the village Deoli Bhanigram 57 men being swept away in the tidal wave, leaving behind as many widows from ages ranging from 22 to 70 to fend for the family without any means.
- The village, with a population of over 200, saw 57 deaths in a day which left behind 37 widows

Impact on Gender

- **Additional burden of loan**

- Because it was a season, people took loan as investment in the small shops, motels, restaurants and even for having more donkeys.
- During flood both men and the livelihood washed away.
- Burden of repayment of loan came on women.

- **No option for survival**

- Many villages were priests villages, instances where all the priests died leaving behind village full of widows and turning it into women headed households without any skills

- ***While there were no reports of abuse, but globally it is a proven fact that in cases of disaster issues like trafficking, sexual abuse at shelter etc are very common.***

Learning from Indian Experiences



2: J&K Floods- 2014



Jhelum

A river like a snake



Three sizes of any river

- Normal days: **it remains normal** (seen for majority of the days in any year)
- Dry days: **it shrinks**
- Rainy days: **it expands**

What could be defined as the actual size???

- Actual size of any river is the one during the rainy season, when it expands. It is also called **flood plane**.

What caused the flood

- **Tourism and human settlement:**
 - Led to **embankments** of Jhelum
 - Walter Lawrence, the British land revenue settlement commissioner of Dogra maharaja Pratap Singh, noted that this huge flood basin had taken the brunt of the 1893 deluge and formed a huge lake right up to the present central Kashmir's Badgam district.
 - Walter Lawrence's flood basin has vanished. Instead, there are residential neighbourhoods of the rich of Rajbagh, Kursoo, Jawahar Nagar, Gogjibagh, Wazir Bagh, Chanapora, Natipora, Bemina and Qamarwari, among others.

What caused the flood

- **Vanished drainage system:**

- Kashmir was called the "Venice of Asia" because of the serpentine Nallah Mar. Most navigation and trade transport of Srinagar was done through this canal.
- Most of the swollen waters of the Dal Lake were drained through the 'Nallah Mar' (Serpentine canal) that went round the city and drained all its surplus waters into the Jhelum.
- "Not only has the majority of Dal Lake's original area been encroached upon over the years, but some of our 'visionary politicians and town planners' in the mid-1960s chose to fill up the 'Nallah Mar', which is today a wide road going around the entire old Srinagar city with shops and houses around it.











Man Made or Natural???

Normal Gender Scenario: J&K

- Jammu and Kashmir being one of the sensitive state, the vulnerability vis a vis protection was a major concern.
- The sex ratio has declined from 941 to 862.
- Gender gap in literacy is 20.32%
- 8.5% of girls in rural villages marry before the age of 18. In some districts this is as much as 16.4% (Poonch).
- It is estimated that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 widows and 2,000 to 2,500 half widows.
- 6.8% of households in Jammu and Kashmir are female headed, 52% of female headed households are widows.

Pity....and.... Shame

- Early Warning Vs Army Vs Gender
- Evacuation Vs Gender/Age
- Humanitarian male Worker Vs Gender (issue of male and female)
- Culture Vs Gender (face covered/Relief/Only men)

Post disaster assessment

- Dignity and privacy for women and girls have emerged as an issue in relief camps.
- Lack of access and availability of safe and private toilets, especially for women and girls, have forced them for open defecation and situation is worse during flood as they remain more vulnerable.
- Security has been a major issue in highly militarised areas.
- Many women have felt threatened due to armed forces while putting up in camps.

- Gender violence was reported in two villages, risks or presence of human trafficking.
- Persons with special needs in 9 villages. **Displacement of vulnerable groups, women headed households, elderly, persons with disability, with difficulty in evacuating**
- Loss of agricultural livelihood for women headed households
- Potential loss of legal documents

Handling Gender in a Disaster Situation

Recommendations

- Ensuring women's participation in all disaster management activities.
- Prior need assessment in the communities and maintaining the records so that at the time of disaster the needs of the entire group can be attained.
- Train and educate women about the ways of dealing the disaster.
- Ensure that the physical and social vulnerability of women to future risks will be decreased through involving in the decision-making process with the help of bottom-up approach.
- Older women should be targeted in public health campaigns to capture their needs as well as to draw on their knowledge in relevant areas.

- Mental health training and care must be provided to all women and men at risk of post-traumatic stress.
- Women's local knowledge and expertise are essential assets for households and communities struggling to rebuild. In order to capture their capacities, disaster responders need to work closely with them in ways that empower and develop their self-determination
- Integrate disaster mitigation initiatives into on-going community activities and concerns, if possible partnering with local women.
- Ensure that women who are knowledgeable about women's issues are proportionally represented when key decisions are made about the distribution and use of relief funds and available government funds.

Thank you



Reproductive health issues in Disasters

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***“Human development
cannot occur when the choices of
half of humanity are restricted.”***

Gender and Conflict:

During conflict, women play various roles, as supporters, soldiers, mothers, wives, advocates for peace

However, in post conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation, these experiences, and the unique needs of women are often invisible.



Component of Reproductive Health

- Maternal Health
 - Antenatal
 - Natal
 - Post Natal
 - Internatal
- Family Welfare Services
- Contraception
- Anemia/Malnutrition
- Control of Reproductive tract infections
- Control of Sexually transmitted infections
- Adolescent Health

Why priority ??

- Disasters lower life expectancy in women>men (*supportive data from 141 countries affected by disaster between 1981 and 2002*).
- Women, boys and girls are 14 times more likely to die than men
- women are more vulnerable to be victims of domestic and sexual abuse



Why priority ??

Adverse reproductive outcomes are reported following disasters as

early pregnancy/ loss/ premature delivery/ stillbirths/ delivery-related complications and infertility.

In India, 24% of pregnant women exposed to isocyanide during the 1984 Bhopal explosion had spontaneous abortions, as against 6% in a comparison group

Contd....

Social taboos around menstruation and norms about appropriate behaviour for women and girls are reported to contribute to health problems in young women in disaster situations.

No separate toilets and bathrooms in camps and temporary shelters

During the 1998 floods in Bangladesh, adolescent girls reported perineal rashes and urinary tract infections(lack of privacy/ often had no place to hang the washed clothes or access to clean water).

Differences are also reported around post-disaster relief.

- Cultural norms – restrict to seek relief materials
- Interaction with male staff
- Point of contact - household heads
women are left/marginalized



- New forms of violence against women forced re canalisation of women after Tsunami
- Tsunami marriages.
- Pregnant / Breast feeding women unable to get sufficient food
- Increased promiscuity leading to unwanted pregnancies
- Increase in Sexually Transmitted diseases
- Increase in HIV Transmission

Differences contd....

- **Pakistan.....**A majority of expectant mothers in the tent camps delivered their babies in the tents.

Even if medical aid was available in the camps, the medical doctors present were mostly men. Women and families were very hesitant to bring the doctors either to the tents or to take women to the medical units.

Another woman reported walking in rain to get to the camp, and had her delivery at the camp at night with no medical assistance.

An extreme situation was reported by a woman who had delivered her baby whilst walking with her parents to reach a tent camp and the umbilical cord had to be cut using a stone.

Reproductive Tract Infections

“In Kilmanakkudi village, Kanyakumari district, there were seven camps housing 1,225 people. Only 10 toilets and 10 bathrooms available for 1,225 people! Toilets and bathrooms were either too far from camps or in the midst of camps. They lacked proper drainage and water facilities and were unhygienic.

“In Nagai district, Kesavan Palayam village camps, the bathrooms and toilets had no doors so women found it very difficult to use the toilets and underwent a lot of trauma. Substantial number of women developed reproductive tract infection

Management Plans

- Women specific requirements in Em kit.
- Care should be given to pregnant and breastfeeding women and women with young children.

In the Indian Ocean tsunami aftermath, i(India)babies died for lack of milk.

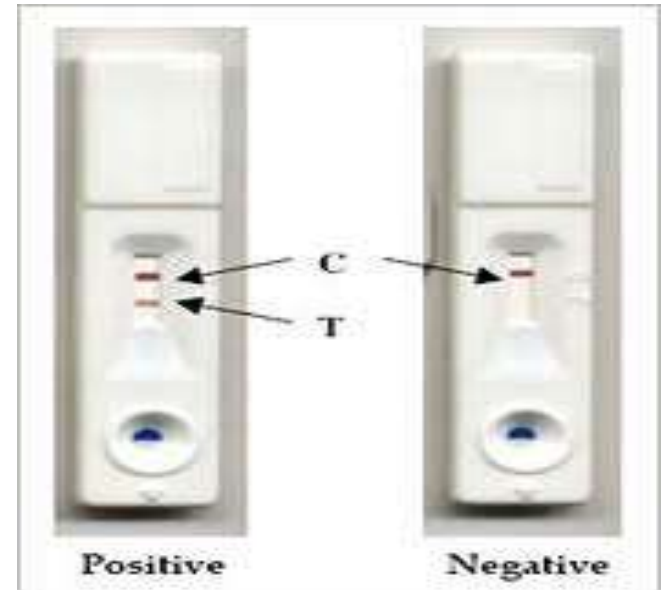


Health care personnels

- All cadre of health care personnel in the team
- Equal no of male and female respondent's
- Basic investigations as blood sampling and ultrasound to be mobile with the emergency vehicle
- Psychological support to all
- Registry and Rehabilitation

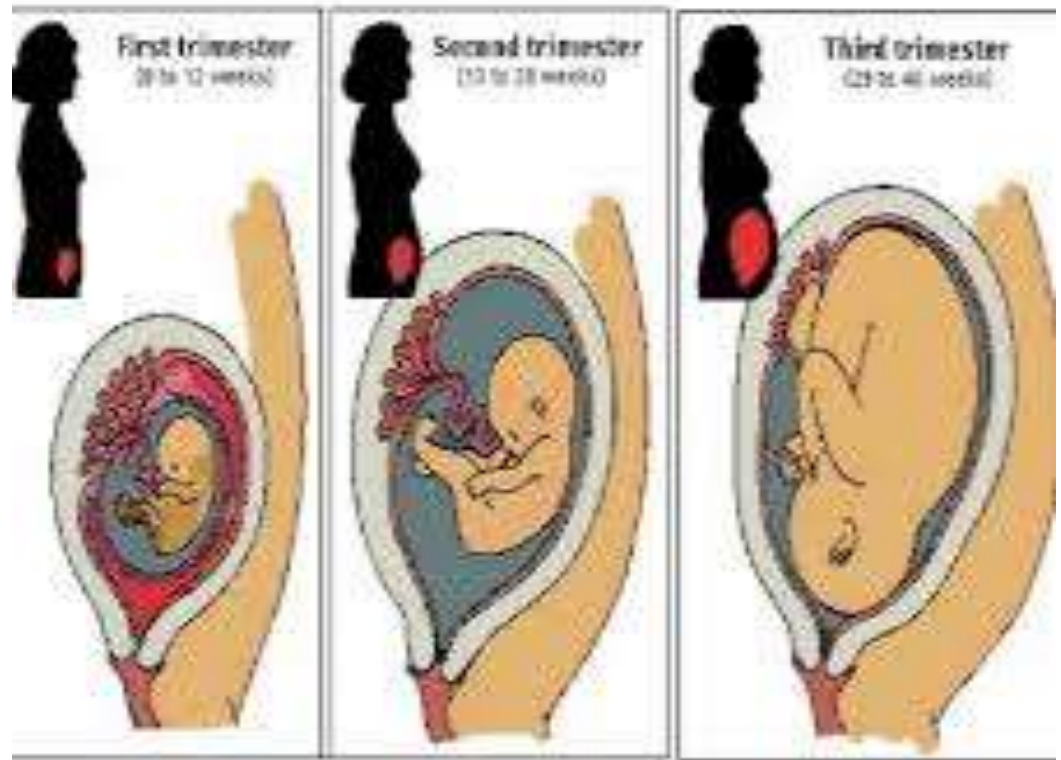
Understand the needs

- Urine pregnancy test for all



Which stage of Pregnancy !!

- 1st Trimester
- 2nd Trimester
- 3rd Trimester

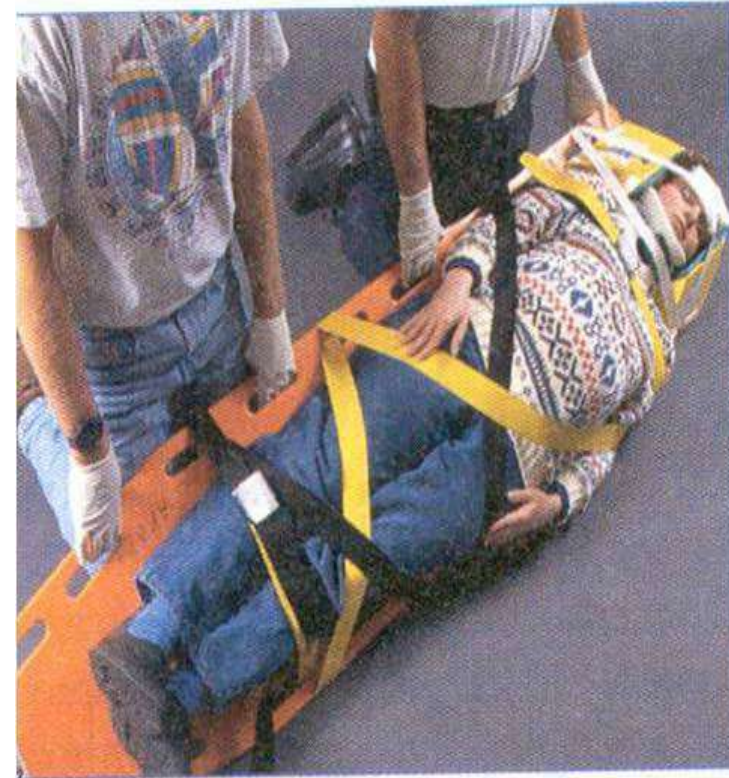


1st Trimester

- Risk of abortion
- Physical and Mental well being
- Base line investigations/bld group
- Medicinal requirement
Iron,calcium,folic acid
- Congenital anomalies
- Medical termination of pregnancy

2nd Trimester

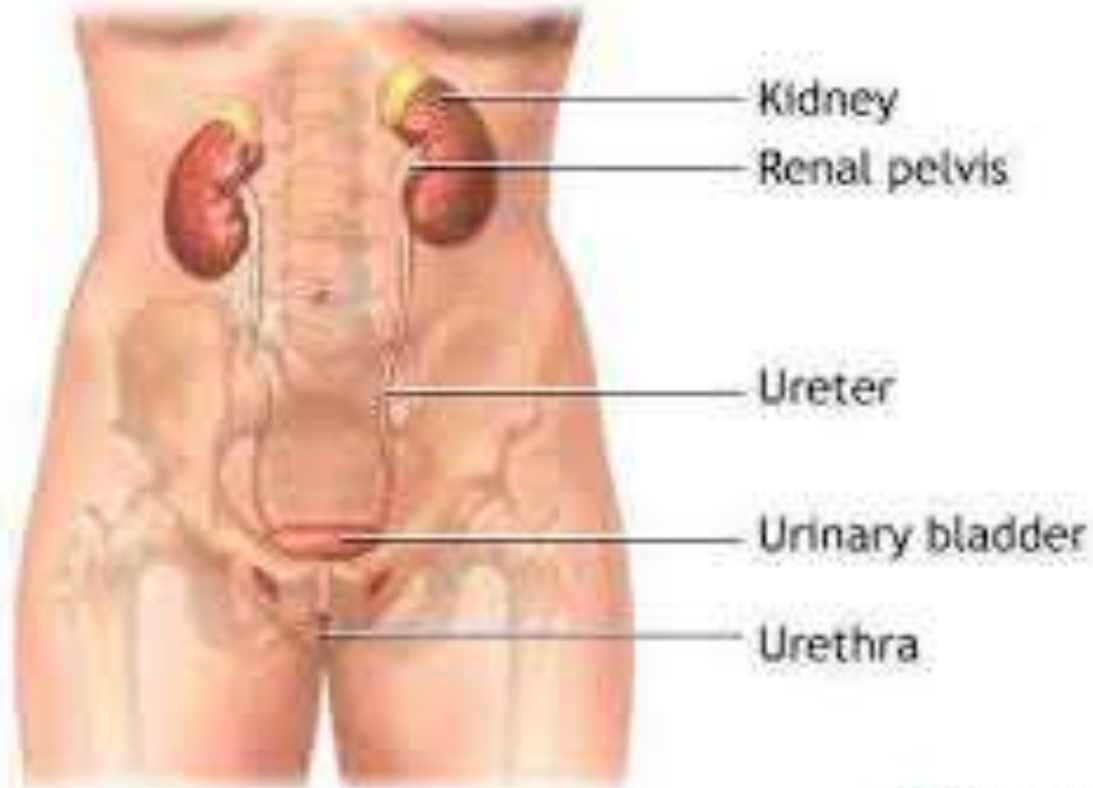
- Continuation of pregnancy mandatory
- Dietary requirement
- Position of transportation



3rd Trimester

- Spontaneous abortion
- Preterm delivery
- Premature baby
- Privacy for delivery
- Risk of bleeding
- Rh incompatibility
- Medical Aid/Trained staff

Urinary tract infection(UTI)



Drug delivery

- Medications to be made available with consideration of
Anaemia/Malnutrition
UTI (urinary tract infection)
PID(pelvic inflammatory disease)
STD(sexually transmitted disease)
Contraception(emergency kit/diagnostic kit)
Barrier methods(safe practice)

Plan

- Preparedness /Capacity Building
- Training of Traditional Birth attendants
- Provision for institutional Delivery
- Address adolescent health
- Preparation of relief kits
- Maintenance of store and supply chain

Immediate Responses During Disaster

- **Emergency Relief Supplies** Include Women's Specific Requirements
- Ensure Women's Access to Sufficient and Adequate Food
- **Food distribution equitable, transparent** and respect human dignity
- Aid distribution for women should be handled by women
- Ensure that Women's **Menstrual/Pregnancy Needs** Are Met
- Women's Access to Adequate **Toilet and Bathing Facilities**
- Ensure Women's Access to Free Health Care Services
- Ensure **Security and Safety** of Women and Children
- Protect Women from Violence and Abuse
- Ensure Women's Access to **Psycho-Social Counselling**

Let's begin for a happy ending.....





A Project of Waste Management Society

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN DISASTERS

NIDM

AUGUST 2018

Agenda

- Human Trafficking – what is it?
- Human Trafficking – Its REAL!
- Human Trafficking and Disaster
- Why you? What can you do?
- What has worked for us?

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

What is it?



Human Trafficking : Basics



One of the many forms of **Gender Based Violence**

Seen in the form of **Sex Trafficking** and **Labour Exploitation**

More than 80% of victims trafficked are **Women and Children**

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as the **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons**, by means of **threat** or **use of force** or other forms of **coercion**, of **abduction**, of **fraud**, of **deception**, of the **abuse of power** or of a **position of vulnerability** or of the giving or receiving of **payments or benefits** to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of **exploitation**. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (UNODC)



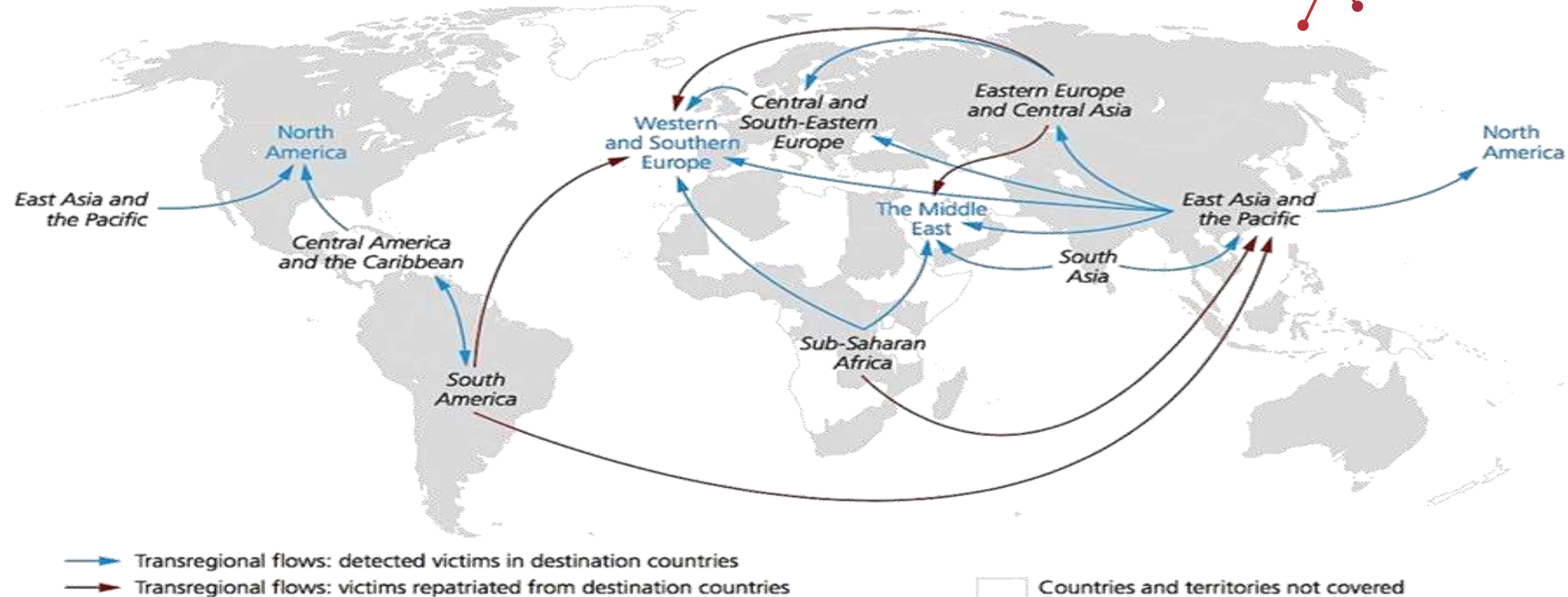
HUMAN TRAFFICKING

It's REAL and CLOSER to us!

Human Trafficking : Key Reasons



Human Trafficking : Global Perspective



Source: UNODC.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Human Trafficking : Indian Perspective



14 million

Living under
modern slavery

51%

Registered cases of
trafficking involved
children



60%
Raped

80%

Of adult prostitutes were
children when they were
sold into the trade

1 LAKH

Children go missing
every year

45%

Are never traced

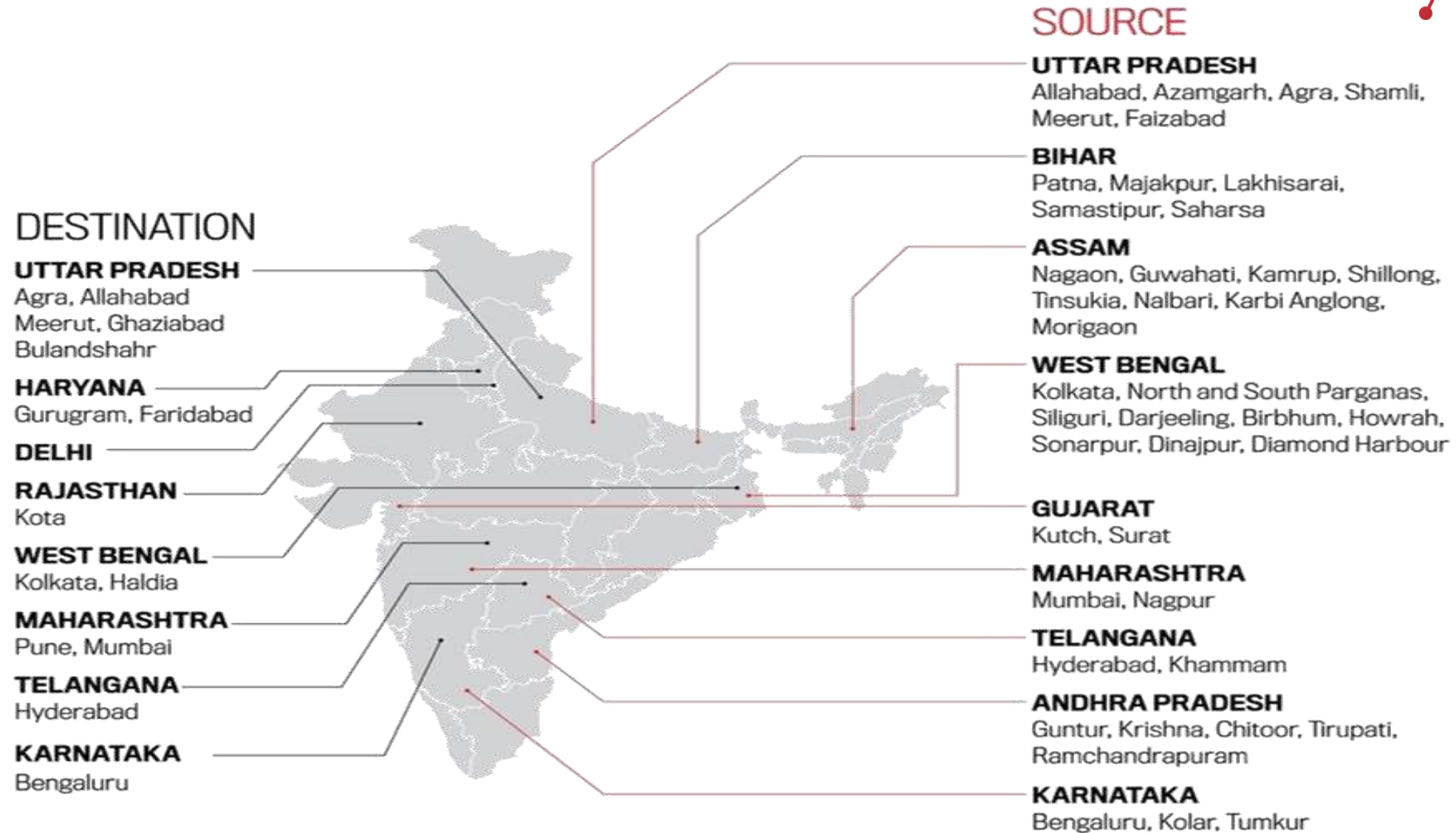
60%

Didn't know their
traffickers

20%

trafficked across
Bangladesh & Nepal border.

Human Trafficking : Indian Perspective





HUMAN TRAFFICKING

GENDER and DISASTER

Disaster: Impacts



Physical

- Lives
- Assets : Building, Infrastructure, Agri, Natural Resources

Social

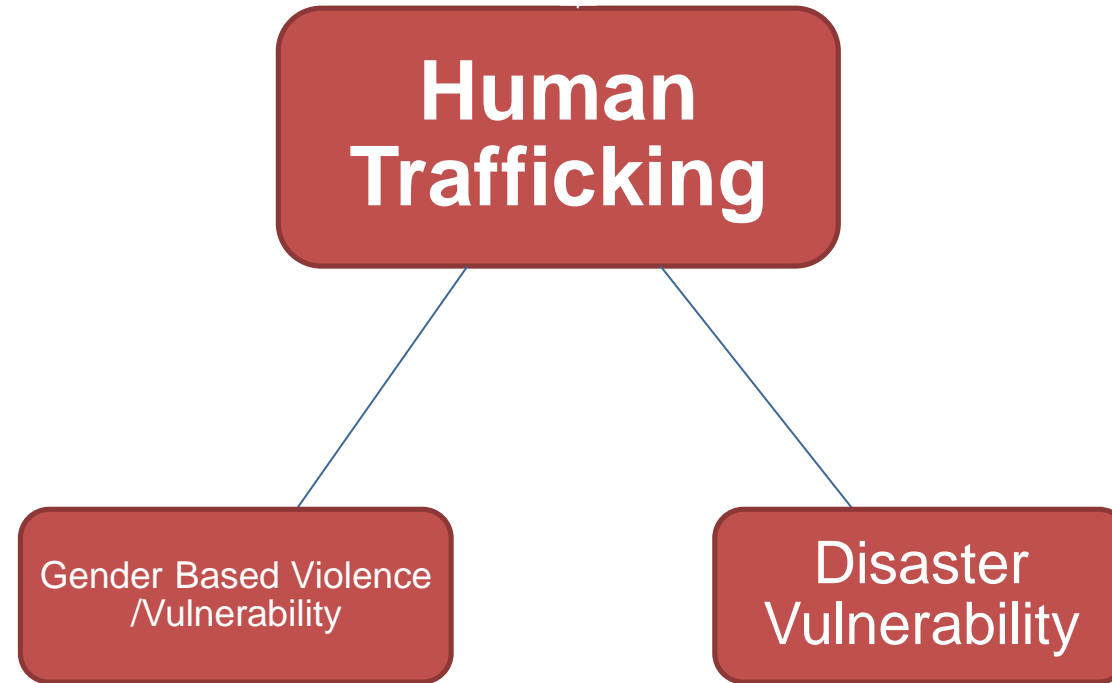
- Vulnerable Groups : Poor, Women and Children
- Coping Capacity, Awareness of Risk
- Institutional Structures

Economic

- Livelihoods
- Agriculture, Occupations

Increases Vulnerability

Disaster: Human Trafficking



“In areas where human trafficking is widely prevalent, disasters may result in conditions that provide opportunities for traffickers (e.g. large numbers of unaccompanied children)”

Violence and Disaster, WHO

Human Trafficking - What Are these Vulnerabilities?



Female Headed
Households

Social Constructs –Role of
Women in HH

Abject Poverty – Child
labour

Cultural context –Social
Sanction

Physical proximity to the
disaster

Migration (unsafe)

Lack of social spaces
for Interaction -
Adolescents

No Opportunities
(pre disaster
vulnerability)

Gender based
violence/powerlessne
ss

Disaster – Increased Vulnerabilities



Female Headed
Households

Increased Trauma/Stress

Children – forced
Labour/Illegal adoption

Homeless/Temporary
shelter

Experiencing the disaster

Increased Migration
(unsafe)

Desperation to
Rebuild

No immediate
opportunities

Increased Gender
based
violence/powerlessne
ss

Easy access by
traffickers

Disaster & Trafficking: Global Examples



Cyclone Nargis
(Myanmar, 2008)



Floods
(Pakistan, 2010)



Earthquake
(Nepal, 2016)



Harvey, Irma & Maria
(Atlantic, 2017)

Disaster & Trafficking: Indirect Evidence



US Customs officials arrested 20 registered pedophiles who booked flights to affected countries soon after the 2015 Tsunami



Because of vulnerability already existing, a ban was instituted in the adoption of children in Haiti.

Disaster & Trafficking: Indian Case



- RTI data shows that a large number of children went missing from trafficking prone S 24 Parganas district in post disaster years 2011-2013
- Females in the age category of 14-18 years were found to be missing in higher numbers
- In rescues done of child labour in West Bengal, a very high number prevails from S 24 Parganas

Disaster & Trafficking: Indian Cases

Impact on Women



High level of trauma and stress compounded by :

- **Gender based violence**
- **Delivery – still borm/ pre mature**
- **Lack of resources and health facilities**
- **Forced migration/ labour**
- **Lack of shelter**
- **No say in decision Making**
- **Increased gender based violence**

Disaster & Trafficking: Indian Cases



Further risk : know how

- Negligence of certain processes (tracking movement of people/ looking at issues of child custody)
- How and where is relief distributed and by whom?
- Where are people seeking out alternatives?
- Earlier risks in trafficking which get worse during this time.



WHY YOU?

And what can be done?

Disaster & Trafficking:

YOU are SPECIAL!



- You are the First contact (with family members/Victims)
- Relief worker
- Key role in Relief, Rehabilitation & Reintegration

Disaster & Trafficking: Support YOU can provide



- Ability to cope in their own context and achieve personal and social well-being.
- Provide them with space for self reflection and participation
- Reduce the impact of stress
- Surveillance & Tracking movement of people into the area and relief providers
- Adoption - Watch out for Traffickers
- Checking security in care and protection centers
- Proving livelihood opportunities immediately post recovery
- Support them to cope and enhance capacity of reaction Early responses to livelihood, food security and recovery programs = THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CRUCIAL TIME

Disaster & Trafficking:

Process YOU can follow



- **Knowing more about the victims.**
- **Producing before CWC**
- **Risk assessment**
- **Getting in touch with Resource organizations (Hospitals, Shelter home)**
- **Prepare an aftercare plan (Family identification, restoration if possible, rehabilitation reintegration)**

Disaster & Trafficking:

Immediate Interventions YOU can prepare for



- **Provide safe shelter and immediate emergency assistance to victims/survivors.**
- **Escort victims/survivors to seek social, medical and legal assistance.**
- **Ensure the safety of the victims/survivors**
- **Confidentiality and the dignity of the victim/survivor to be maintained.**

Disaster & Trafficking:

Interventions YOU can help with



- **Advocate for culturally sensitive services**
- **Health/Medical Needs of Victims/Survivors**
- **Psycho-Social Needs of Victims/Survivors**
- **Women's support groups or support groups**
- **Crisis counselling**

Disaster & Trafficking:

Long Term Interventions YOU can prepare for



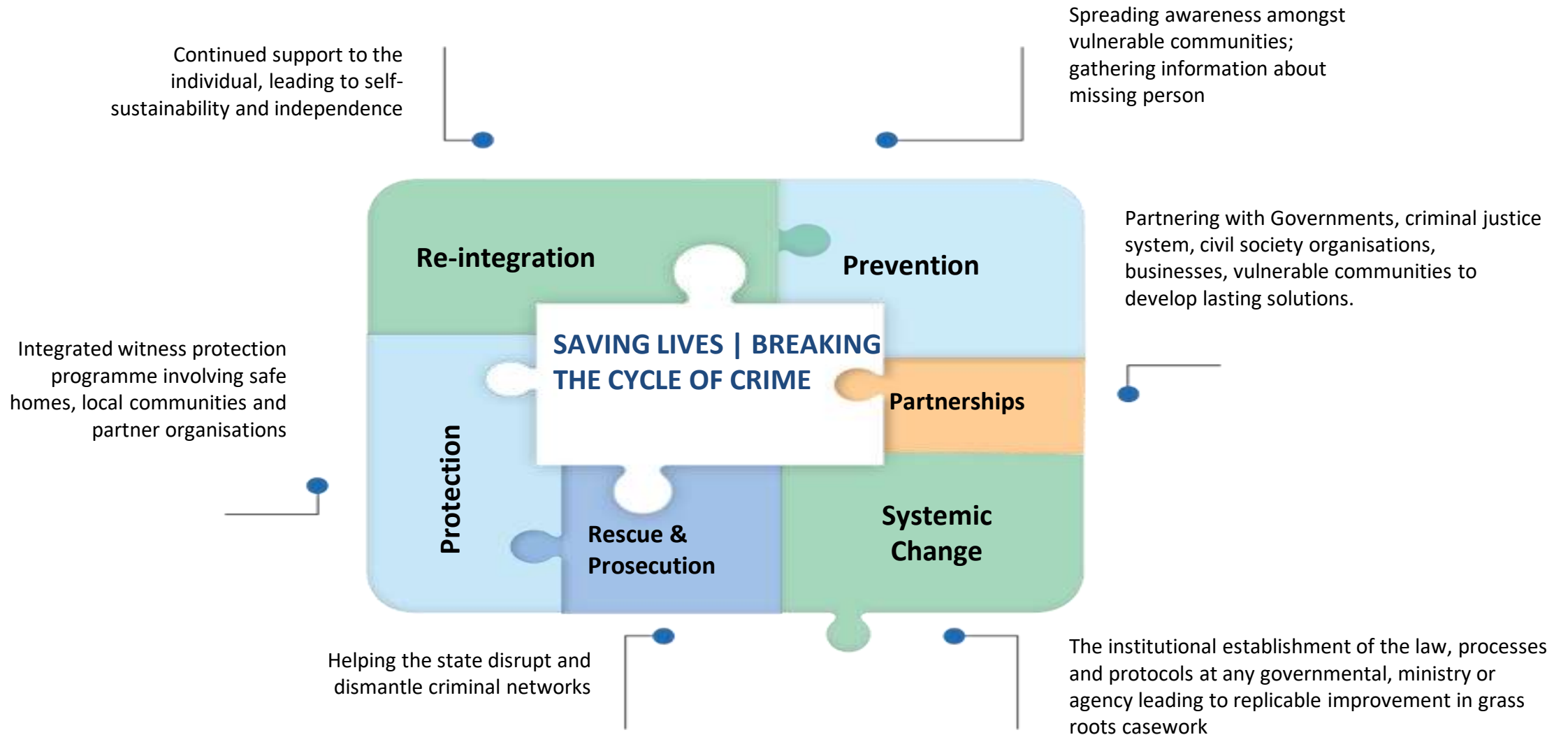
- **Build knowledge and understanding of gender-based violence within the community**
- **Target all members of the population.**
- **Develop community-based security systems**
- **Strengthen existing social support networks.**
- **Role of women as equal decision-makers and community leaders.**
- **Ensure accountability at all levels**
- **Increased Role of Women in Disaster preparedness systems - Community**



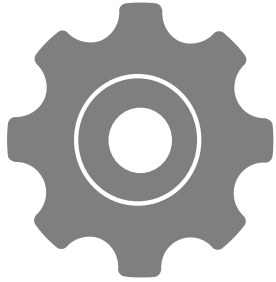
ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING

We have seen this work

Tackling Trafficking: Our Approach

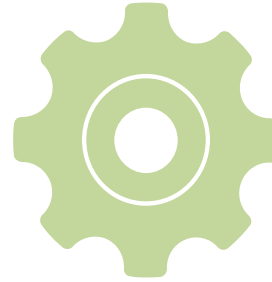


Intervention Model: Framework



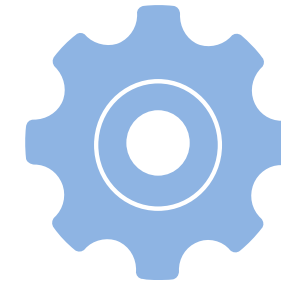
Immediate Support within 90 days

Safe Rescue and Victim Support
Placement in a Shelter
Home/safe custody
Intensive Counseling, follow up and occupational therapy
Medical Support
Legal Support –PP, 161 & 164
Home Investigation –Risk and Vulnerability



Short term Support between 3-6 months

Trauma Assessment and Counseling
Assessment of Interest/aptitude
Family support/counseling
Engaging with SH activities
Legal Support
Follow up support /Medical



Long term Support >6 months

Individual Care Plan -MDU
Follow up –Physical/Phone
Education/Training and Schemes
Employment opportunities
Ensuring Justice – Legal –assisting
Testimony leading to conviction
Re-Integration



Rehabilitation and Re-integration Process



Tackling Trafficking: Impact



4687

DIRECTLY RESCUED



1099

ARRESTS MADE



119

CRIMINALS CONVICTED



3233

SUPPORTED THROUGH
OUR AFTERCARE PROGRAMS



2200

REUNITED WITH
FAMIY



43,500+

LAW ENFORCEMENT, REGULATORY
AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIALS TRAINED

THOUGHTS? COMMENTS?

THOUGHTS? COMMENTS?

THOUGHTS? COMMENTS?

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THOUGHTS? COMMENTS?

Basic Concepts in Disaster Management

National Institute of Disaster Management
New Delhi























HAZARD ?

DISASTER ?

Definition

An event, natural or man - made, sudden or progressive, which impacts with such severity that the affected community has to respond by taking exceptional measures!

Disaster Management Act, 2005

Disaster means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or a grave occurrence in any area arising out of natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence, which results in substantial loss of life and human suffering or damage to, or destruction of, or degradation of environment, and is of such a nature, or magnitude as to be beyond, the coping capacity of the affected community of the affected area.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

A collective term encompassing all aspects of planning and responding to disasters, including both **pre and post disaster activities. It may refer to the management of both the **risks and consequences** of disasters.**

HAZARD

“Hazards are defined as physical phenomena that pose a threat to the people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.”

Earthquake, floods, tsunami etc are all hazards and we can prevent them from becoming disasters

TYPES

- **Natural**
 - Floods
 - Droughts
 - Forest Fire
 - Earthquake
 - Tsunami
 - Landslides
 - Any other

TYPES

- **Human-made**
 - Chemical accident
 - Road and Railway Accidents
 - Fire
 - Building collapse
 - Communal violence
 - Bomb blasts
 - Any other

VULNERABILITY

- “It is the extent to which a community, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of a particular hazard on account of its nature, construction, and proximity to hazardous terrain or a disaster prone area.”
- *It is the likely extent of damage due to a hazard.*

Relationship

hazard x vulnerability= disaster

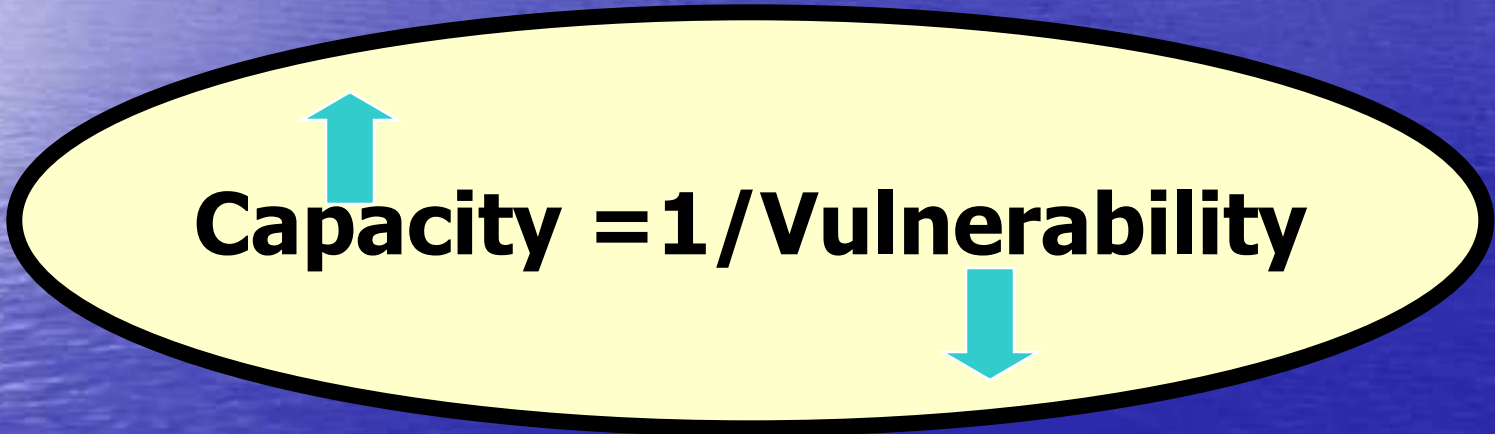
HAZARD x vulnerability= disaster

hazard x VULNERABILITY= disaster

HAZARD x VULNERABILITY= DISASTER

Capacity

Capacity is the resources of individuals, households and communities to cope with a threat or resist the impact of a hazard.


$$\text{Capacity} = 1/\text{Vulnerability}$$

Fire stations, developed health infrastructure, institutional approach, level of preparedness will all prevent hazards from becoming disasters.

**Hazard x Vulnerability / Capacity =
Risk**

**Physical phenomena that pose a threat to
the people**

x

**Extent to which the community, structure
can get damaged**

-

Available and potential resources

=

Risk (Probability of disaster occurrence)

DISASTER

Pre-disaster risk reduction phase

Disaster impact

Preparedness

**Search
and Rescue**

Mitigation

Relief

Rehabilitation

Post-disaster recovery phase

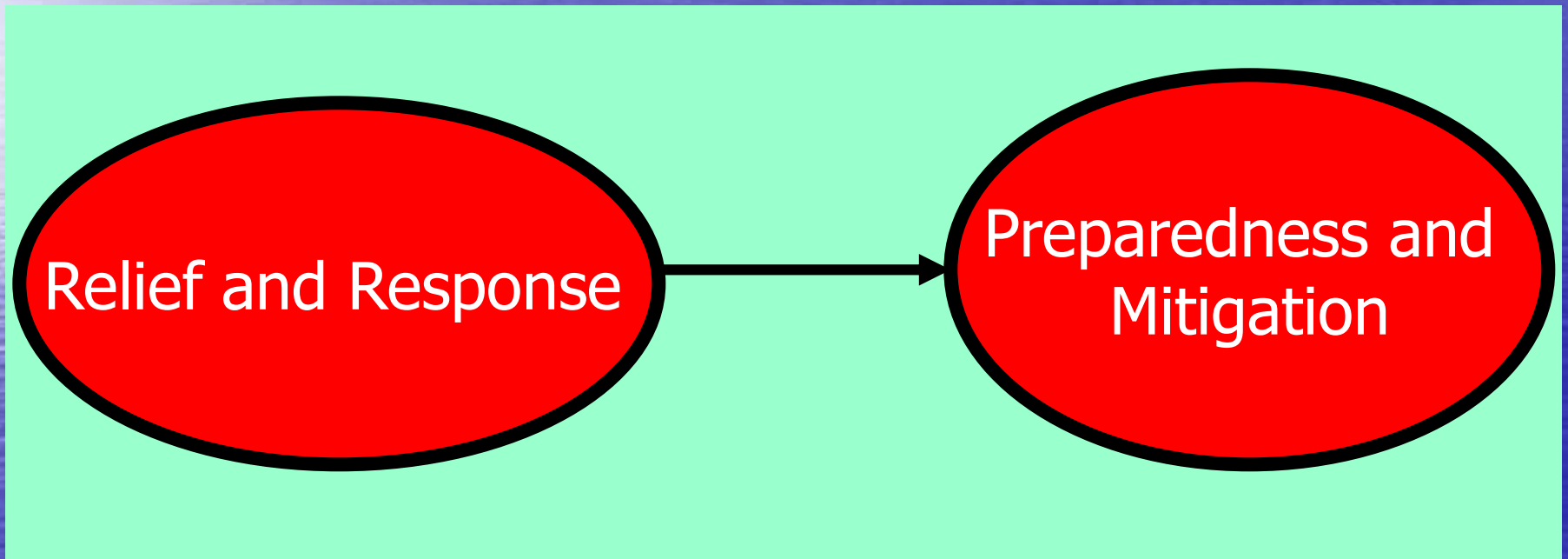
Paradigm Shift Contd..

- **Top down** and inflexible approach
Less participation of people who are treated as **victims**
- **Bottom up** approach.
People's capacity should be built to protect them from disasters. They are treated as **survivors** and partners
- Objective is to return to the situation before the event
- Build Back Better .

Role of Governments

- **Primary responsibility of the State Government**
- **Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government by providing financial and logistic support in case of a major calamity.**
- **Supplementary support by centre**
Deployment of aircrafts and boats, Specialist response teams of Armed Forces and CPMFs, Arrangements for relief materials, Restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the State Government.

Paradigm Shift



Thrust Areas

- Management of disasters has to become a **way of life** for the community
- Community **participation**
- Inculcating a **culture of mitigation and preparedness**
- DM is a **development and governance** issue
- Using disasters as a **window of opportunity** to build back better

Reduce RiskChoice is Yours



We have a choice

- 1. Invest in risk reduction now, before a disaster strikes**
- 2. Wait and pay the high costs of recovery and reconstruction after the disaster strikes**

Thank you



Towards a Disaster Free India