WELCOME TO THE PARTICIPANTS

Children-Disaster Risk Reduction

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Disaster risk reduction / disaster risk management is about avoiding these risks (prevention) or limiting them (mitigation), by focusing on a population’s vulnerabilities and capacities.
• A disaster such as an earthquake, flood, fire and draught or violent acts is frightening to children and adults alike

• Talking about the incident with children can decrease their fear. It is important to explain the incident in words the child can understand, and in a way that will not crush them
AREAS TO BE FOCUSED:

1. Make disaster risk reduction a priority
   Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

2. Know the risks and take action
   Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks – and enhance early warning.
3. Build understanding and awareness
Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
(vulnerabilities and exposure)

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels by focusing on a population’s vulnerabilities and capacities.
In normal language...

- Identify the nature of the physical hazard, such as the impact’s probability, location and intensity.
- Determine the human vulnerability to the risk, by identifying exposure and weaknesses.
- Identify the capacities and available resources for managing and reducing vulnerability.
- Determine acceptable levels of risk.
- Analysing the (possible) impacts of disaster
- Analysing local capacities to reduce risk and respond to disaster
- Designing programmes including school safety
IDENTIFY THE VULNERABILITIES OF CHILDREN

Roles in society:

• Cultural norms can prevent children particularly girls from learning skills such as swimming or climbing, while societal or religious dress codes may be impractical at the time of disaster.

Economic aspects:

• Poverty may affect the level of education and awareness, leading to less access to information about potential risks.

• Poverty can also cause bad pre-disaster health conditions. Poverty restricts choice.
Physical safety:

• Loss of shelter during disaster means that families are often forced to relocate to shelters or move in with relatives or neighbours, where women, girls, boys and men may not be safe.

• In the consequences of disaster, women and children are at risk of becoming victims of trafficking, domestic and sexual violence.
Why are children more susceptible

Physical characteristics –

Children are more likely to become dehydrated than adults because they can lose more fluid quickly.

Children have a smaller body mass to surface area ratio than adults, making them more vulnerable to heat-related morbidity and mortality.
Several factors affect a child's response to a disaster. The way children see and understand their parents' responses are very important.

Children are aware of their parents' worries most of the time, but they can be very sensitive during a crisis.
Parents & Teachers should talk about their worries to their children, and talk about their abilities to manage with the disaster.

If a friend or family member has been killed or seriously injured

or

If the child's school or home has been severely damaged, there is a greater chance that the child will experience difficulties.

A child's reaction also depends on how much destruction and/or death he or she experienced during and after the disaster.
A child's age affects how the child will respond to the disaster.

For example:

A six-year-olds may show their worries by refusing to attend school, whereas teens may minimize their concerns, some may argue more with parents and show a decline in school performance.
TYPES OF DISASTERS

- Earthquakes
- Cyclones
- Tsunami
- Fire Accidents
- Drought
- Cyclones
- Floods
DISASTER INFLUENCE ON SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS

- Physical
- Psychological
- Emotional
- Social
- Economical
- Educational
BASIC NEEDS OF CHILDREN ON PRIORITY

FOOD
CLOTHES
SHELTER
HYGENIC ENVIRONMENT
MEDICATION
EDUCATION
SCHOOL SAFETY
Damage to the School & books of the Children
AFTER A DISASTER CHANGES IN A CHILD'S BEHAVIOR:

- Refusal to return to school and "clinging" behavior, including shadowing the mother or father around the house

- Continuing fears about the event (such as fears about being permanently separated from parents)

- Sleep disturbances such as nightmares, screaming during sleep and bedwetting, persisting more than several days after the event
• Withdrawal from family and friends, sadness, lethargy, decreased activity, and pre-occupation with the events of the disaster

• Professional advice or treatment for children affected by a disaster...especially those who have witnessed destruction, injury or death...can help prevent or minimize PTSD.

• Parents who are concerned about their children can ask their pediatrician or family doctor to refer them to a child and adolescent psychiatrist for an evaluation.
• Children often relive the trauma through repetitive play. In young children, upsetting dreams of the traumatic event may change into nightmares of monsters, of rescuing others, or of threats to self or others.

• PTSD rarely appears during the trauma itself. Though the effects can happen soon after the event, the disorder often surfaces several months or even years later.
Debris-filled Areas:

Children in these areas may be at risk of exposure to dirt and debris that may have been contaminated with hazardous chemicals like lead, asbestos, oil and gasoline.

Children can be exposed by direct contact through their skin, by breathing in dust particles or fumes, or by putting their hands in their mouths.

Mosquitoes and Disease-Causing Pests: Flood water may increase the number of mosquitoes and other disease-causing pests.
Children’s Health in the consequences of Floods

Children are different from adults. They may be more vulnerable to chemicals and organisms they are exposed to in the environment because:

Children’s nervous, immune response, digestive and other bodily systems are still developing and are more easily harmed
- Children eat more food
- Drink more fluids
- Breathe more air than adults in proportion to their body size

Important to take extra care to ensure the safety of their food, water and air
PROVIDE PURE DRINKING WATER TO CHILDREN
WHAT CAPACITIES DO CHILDREN HAVE?

Risk mapping of hazards.
Safely escape from the hazards
ORGANIZE ALL TYPES OF MOCK DISASTER EVENTS TO CHILDREN AT SCHOOLS
DEMONSTRATION TO MAKE CHILDREN TO REACT/SURVIVE FORM THE DISASTER
EXPLAIN THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE MAY OCCUR & IMPACT OF DISASTERS
ಸಿರಾರೆ, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯವಲಿ!
దేశానికి కోసం నిలిచిన సన్యాస నియమాలు

- ఎందుకంటే సన్యాసం, ఏకసేతుగా కాడులు, వాణియని ఔతమి
- అభిప్రాయాల స్థానాలు సమావేశం మాత్రమే ఇందులో కలుపబడతాయి; SMS వంటివేయి
- ఇలాంభించిన విధానం, దీని మాత్రమే, అందకంతో మహపూర్తి నిర్ధారించండి
- మామిడీ / అడవి సన్యాస నియమాలు విదేశానికి ఎదురు పడవలేదు

- ప్రత్యేక మాదార్ నియమాలు ఇది సన్యాసం మాత్రమే మాత్రమే ఆధారం రింటి ఉండవచ్చు నియమాలు
- ప్రత్యేక మాదార్ నియమాలు ఇది సన్యాసం మాత్రమే ఆధారం రింటి ఉండవచ్చు నియమాలు
- మీ ప్రత్యేక మాదార్ నియమాలు ఇది సన్యాసం మాత్రమే ఆధారం రింటి ఉండవచ్చు నియమాలు
సంపాదక గ్రంథం

- బాడిని జాతీయ సంఘం. ఒకసారి భారత సాంస్కృతిక సంస్థ ప్రారంభం చేయింది
- మాధ్యమాల, విద్యా, న్యూసి, విన్యాసాలు, నిర్మాణం, నిర్మాణం మొదలైనవి మాధ్యమాల కంపెనీల
- మాధ్యమాల సామాన్యాన్ని మార్గం నుంచి మాధ్యమాల మాధ్యమిక ప్రాంతం కంపెనీల మాధ్యమాల సామాన్యాన్ని మార్గం నుంచి

- విషయం పలు విషయాల ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వివరించడానికి మార్గం నుంచి మాధ్యమాల ప్రాంతం కంపెనీ
- ప్రతి విషయం సాంస్కృతిక ప్రతిష్ఠల వివరించడానికి మార్గం నుంచి మాధ్యమాల ప్రాంతం కంపెనీ
- ప్రతి విషయం ఎంపికాలు తెలియడానికి మార్గం నుంచి మాధ్యమాల ప్రాంతం కంపెనీ
మధ్యాంతరం

- ప్యాడో ఉపయోగం / చిక్కడకు రాదించండి
- సమనూరణ అడవి నుండి మరినుండా మామిడిదిది, మాలీ నై విమర్శించడం
- మగిన మామిడి పొట్టు మామిడి చేపాయం, మాగిన పొట్టు మామిడి మంచి నస్తి కలిపాలి

- మామిడి నిష్టి కాపాడి అర్థం అనుమతించడం
- మహిలలు గురించి నిశ్చితంగా జాగ్రత్త
- సంతక మందితి ప్లేన్ / మందితి ప్లేన్ అమలం సాధనం ప్రతి ప్రతి

మాంగాడు అవసరం
మాత్రమూ మొదటి విడితి, మార్గానం ఎంతో కొద్ది

మాత్రమూ హస్తంతో అలసం పాటు వేసకు రిటర్న్ ప్రత్యేకం అనుసరించండి

మాత్రమూ ఒషం స్ఫూర్తి మార్గానం అనుకొల్పించండి

మాత్రమూ మరింతం విడితి చేసుకోండి

అవసరమైన సాధనాలు/పాస్టీ శిల్పశాఖ చదివండి

మాత్రమూ బయట, కూడా మాత్రమూ మార్గానం నిర్ధితం చేయండి మిడింగ్ కంది

శాంతితో అందరికి తిరస్కరించండి; నీమ్మ చెప్పి మార్గానం అనుకొల్పండి

అవసరమైన తెలియచు సమయం సమయానం అవసరమైనం ఉంది
இயற்கை, புனித வாழ்வு கையேற்றி!
“If you are fail to prepare, you prepare to fail”
Children are to be aware of DRR

- Elocution
- Skits
- Drawing
- Essay Writing
- Celebration of Specific Days on DRR
- Mock Disaster Risk Management Classes
- Role plays
- Songs
After Disaster

• Homes / schools have been flooded, moisture can remain in drywall, wood furniture, cloth, carpet, and other household items & surfaces.

• Exposure to mold can cause hay-fever-like reactions (such as stuffy nose, red, watery or itchy eyes, sneezing) to asthma attacks.

• It is important to dry water-damaged areas and items within 24-48 hours to prevent mold growth.
• Some children are more susceptible than others to mold, especially those with allergies, asthma and other respiratory conditions.

• To protect our children from mold exposure, needs to clean smooth & hard surfaces such as metal and plastics with soap and water and dry it thoroughly.

• Flood water damaged items made of more absorbent materials cannot be cleaned and should be discarded. These items include paper, furniture, curtains, clothes etc.
Contaminated Water

People need safe Drinking Water it is especially important for children because they are more vulnerable to harm from contaminated water.

If a water source may be contaminated with flood waters, children, pregnant women and nursing mothers should drink only packaged water, which should also be used for cooking also.
Nature’s Fury: India’s Deadliest Natural Disasters Since 1990

Lives claimed by natural disasters

- Floods: 35,025
- Earthquakes: 32,822
- Storms: 19,655
- Tsunami: 16,389
- Extreme Temp.: 10,373

5 natural events with the highest casualties

- Jun 2013: 6,054 North India floods
- Dec 2004: 16,389 Indian Ocean Tsunami
- Jan 2001: 20,005 Bhuj Earthquake
- Oct 1999: 9,843 Odisha Cyclone
- Sep 1993: 9,748 Latur Earthquake

Source - EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database
www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.
Precautions

• Prepare the Children & Community to face the different types of calamities
• Train the children to overcome the hurdles during & after disaster safely
• Educate the children to protect themselves & Others during disasters
“If children are taught disaster preparedness, they will bring a revolutionary change in the society as they are the future keepers of the villages and schools.

Besides, children of today will become parents of tomorrow, which will ensure that they pass this knowledge to their children, making disaster preparedness a societal practice, which will keep on passing from generation to generation.”
Thank you