



REPORT ON
STATE LEVEL WORKSHOP
**CHILD CENTRED RISK INFORMED
PROGRAMMING**

DATE

16&17 DECEMBER 2019

VENUE

HOTEL CENTRAL RESIDENCY

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

ORGANIZED BY

KSDMA AND UNICEF

A two day state level workshop on 'Child centred risk informed programming' was jointly organized by KSDMA and UNICEF at Central Residency Hotel, Thiruvananthapuram on 16th and 17th of December 2019.

Participants of the workshop included dignitaries like Dr B Ashok I.A.S, Secretary, Water Resources Department, Smt Latha I.A.S, Commissioner Land Revenue and Dr. P Pugazhenthii IFS, Director ST development, Dr. M P Antony, member Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Smt. Anita Damodaran, Secretary of Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, officials from various departments of the Government of Kerala including Social Justice, Scheduled Castes Development, Scheduled Tribes Development, Women and Child Welfare, General Education, office holders of UNICEF,UNDP,KSDMA,SPHERE, NGOs and students who presented their views and experiences. The list of registered participants is enclosed herewith.

Inauguration

Dr. Sekhar L Kuriakose, Member Secretary, KSDMA welcomed the dignitaries and participants. He gave a brief account of the present scenario of disaster management in the state and requested the representatives from various departments to ensure their active participation in sharing their experiences and opinions for increasing inclusivity. Hon. Chief Secretary of Kerala Mr. Tom Jose IAS inaugurated the function and emphasized the problems faced by the vulnerable sections of the society especially children during disasters and post disaster stress and trauma experienced by them and the importance of such workshops.

Dr.Biju Prabhakar IAS, Special Secretary in charge of the Department of Social Justice commented on the need for child centred vulnerability analysis. He suggested that disaster management should also focus on the trafficking attempts of children which happened in some of the relief camps in Kerala during the deluge of 2018. He recommended that Government jobs should not be offered to convicted sex offenders. Institutionalised care for children like child care homes are creating a dependency syndrome which prevents children from becoming self reliant or self confident. Hence deinstitutionalisation should become one of the focus areas of those working for the welfare of children.





After the inaugural session, Dr. Pugazhenthii IFS, the Director of ST Development Department drew the attention of the participants to the following matters:

- Talking about the hardships that tribal population had faced during the recent calamity, he stated that social calamities are more frequent than natural calamities. Although we did commendable job during and after the disasters we need to improve on our preventive-mitigative measures especially among tribes. Citing the example of the tribes of Vaniyampuzha, who stayed out of harms way during land slides, he requested KSDMA, the ultimate authority of disaster management in Kerala to investigate and integrate Indigenous Knowledge (IK) of tribes in disaster management plans. He highlighted the unscientific land use pattern in Idukki and Wayanad. And the unscietific philosophy of construction of houses in Idukki.
- Regarding women and children, health and nutrition are major risks. This is especially so in the case of health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women in Attappady. Lack of awareness among tribes about various government schemes and sexual abuse of a girl student by her teacher were also mentioned by Dr. Pugazhenthii.

- He lamented that the two departments namely, the Scheduled Tribes Development department and Forest department, who assist the tribes when disaster strikes, unfortunately do not have disaster management plans.

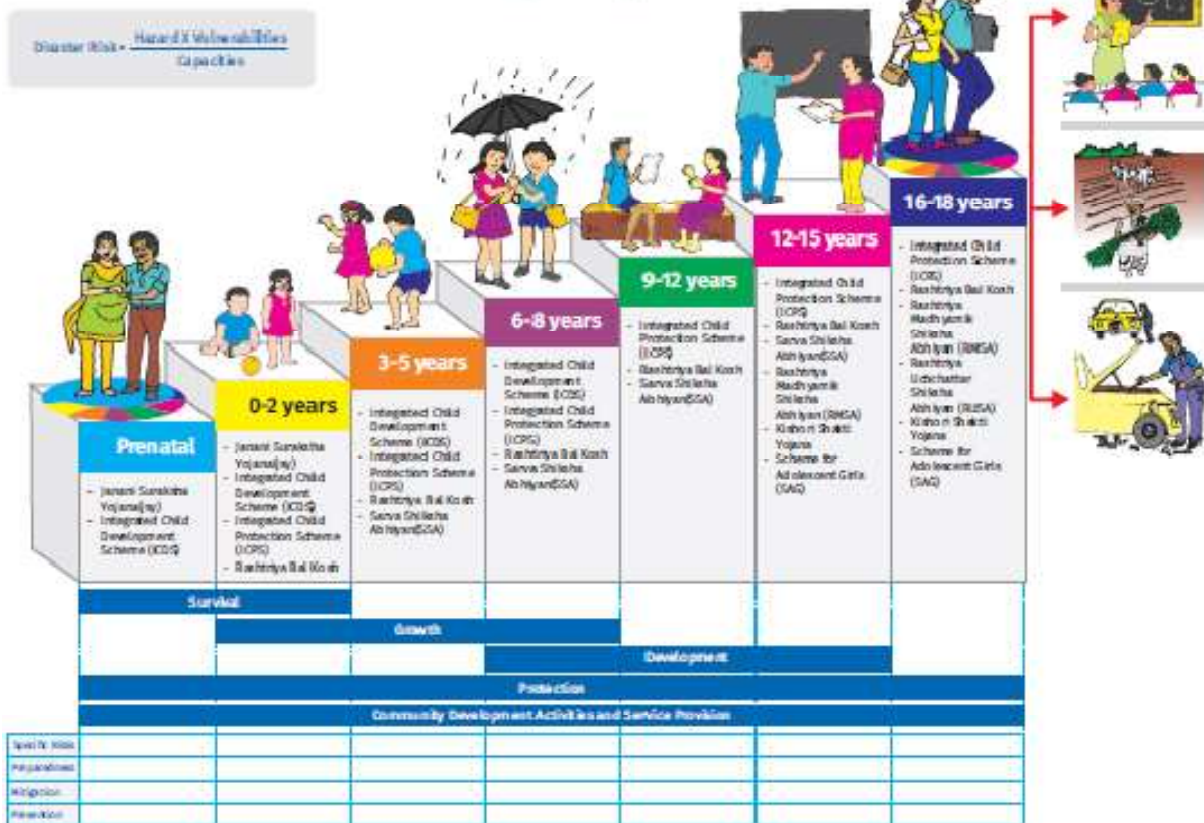
SESSIONS

DAY:1- 16/12/2019

Mr Sarbjith Singh Sahota, Emergency Specialist & OIC DRR Section, UNICEF India, gave an overview of the concept and approaches of Child Centred Risk Informed Programming (CC-RIP). He began the session by appreciating the level of work done by people of Kerala in camps during the flood of 2018. The spectacular manifestation of the social capital of Kerala during the floods was particularly noteworthy. At the same time one needs to be wary of the impacts of climate change that have started gripping Kerala in recent times. The primary risks like natural disasters with their underlying risks tend to make children, women, elderly, disabled, and the most vulnerably predisposed to be severely impacted by the disaster. Therefore he stressed the need for addressing the issue of disaster risk reduction for the vulnerable sections of society as a fundamental question in the workshop. He gave an outline of Risk Informed Programming (RIP) defining Risk Informed Programming – as the adjustment of routine development practices through situation analyses, planning design, implementation, monitoring, O&M and tracking of results with respect to intensity of hazards, seasonality of shocks and stresses, prevailing vulnerability of different population groups and long-term patterns/predictions. Risk is multi-dimensional, and it depends on factors like hazard, shock, exposure, vulnerability and capacity. He highlighted the need for making every part of the respective sector's or group's programme/project cycle, risk informed.

The participating officials were then divided into groups according to their area of work and were asked to do a risk analysis of Kerala. Before the group work started Mr. Sarbjit Singh Sahota pointed out the dangers of treating children (Age 0-18) as monolithic entity in our understanding of risks; he urged the participants to disaggregate the term 'children' as detailed in the figure below to reflect the life cycle of children.

Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction Programming



(Below each age group are different GoI schemes which are aimed at reducing the vulnerability across age groups).

Mr. Sahota reminded the groups that all the groups of children have different vulnerability and capacity and a child's vulnerability starts converting into capacity as the child grows into adolescence. He recommended that at least five areas, as listed below, have to be focused while working on child centred programming.

1. Water and sanitation
2. Health sector (Public health, reproductive health, child health, immunization and safety)
3. Educational sector
4. Nutrition
5. Child Protection (Psycho-social care)

Before concluding his presentation he commended the integration of Disaster Risk Management into school curriculum by the state of Kerala. He said that Kerala is the

only state in the country to integrate DRM into curriculum; other states have only separate chapters.



The following session was led by Shalini Prasad, C4D Specialist UNICEF. She talked about Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) developed by UNICEF globally. The AAP generally analyses the participation and engagement of people who are affected in a disaster. It is an active commitment to use power responsibly by taking account of, giving account to, and being held to account by the people humanitarian organizations seek to assist. AAP aims at putting communities and people at the centre of humanitarian action and promoting respect for their fundamental human rights underpinned by the right to life with dignity, and the right to protection and security as set forth in international laws. She said that AAP and RIP aim at strengthening participation of affected population by placing them at the centre of humanitarian and development action. AAP can facilitate primary data collection and risk analysis that put children and their special needs, vulnerabilities and capacities at its centre. AAP can also facilitate sharing of relevant, culturally appropriate and action-oriented information with affected communities and enhancing their efficiency to make informed decisions and can influence behavioural change.

A video was presented by Mr. Ajith Chacko, Consultant UNICEF regarding JPPI (the acronym for APP in Malayalam). He said that for helping rebuild Kerala with participation and feedback from affected community *Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum Initiative* was launched by Government of Kerala supported by UN and other departments. JPPI intended democratic decentralization to ensure post disaster recovery processes. It was decided that beyond repairing the damage, the state should prepare for a new future with the involvement of common people. He talked about the key findings of JPPI. From Oct 2018 to Jan 2019 they had conducted a study in more than 489 GPs and municipalities. In that survey the priorities of women and children were health services and schools resuming besides repair/reconstruction of houses. The survey found that

- For 63% of children, the biggest challenge was access to schools.
- 42% reported conversion of schools to relief camps.
- 37% reported loss of books, bags etc.
- 35% reported no access to schools due to damaged roads/water logging
- 14% of girls and 15% of boys stopped going to school temporarily during floods
- 2% of children were reported as working after the floods. Majority of the respondents of the survey were in Kottayam and Idukki districts.

The impacts on children based on the first round of survey are as follows

- Destruction of learning environment
- Parents fear sending children to schools during extreme weather events
- Loss of livelihoods pulls children/ youth from schools to work

The second round of feedback collection was started in Aug 2019 and ended in Oct 2019. He concluded that the findings will help in risk informed planning as a situation analysis or risk analysis in Kerala. He also suggested that since these are the views and perceptions of people they should be considered during RIP planning.

Dr.K.B Valsalakumari IAS (Retd.), DRR consultant UNICEF who delivered a session on the shocks and stresses the state faces/may face and its various disaster management perspectives such as capacity, vulnerability and exposure, pointed out the significance

of the workshop in the context of the guiding principles of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction and also the Paris agreement on climate change. She requested the delegates from departments to make necessary adjustments in their plans by integrating the issues of children as well as the other vulnerable sections of the society. All disasters, she said, will have to be viewed in the context of climate change that aggravates the situation. Highlighting the significance of inter departmental convergence of services she pointed out that, that will accomplish better results in all aspects of disaster management. Ensuring the safety of children, not only during disasters but also during normal times is important. She shared the situation of Kavalappara, especially that of the schools and anganwadis-their structural instability, loss of bridges, very narrow exit routes from anganwadis to main roads etc.



A likelihood-exposure graph was then introduced to the participants for discussions in groups and also for a general awareness on the theme. She mentioned about the child risk analysis study that has been conducted by KSDMA at panchayat level, which was then explained by Dr.Pratheesh C Mammen and Mr.Sathyakumar C J.

Dr.Pratheesh C Mammen, Programme Coordinator, UNICEF detailed the process of mapping the risks associated with various anganwadis done by KSDMA using the data

from KSDMA and Women and Child Welfare department. He mentioned it as just a beginning of integration and also pointed out the lack of integration of data. He opined that such integrated map outputs will be helpful in analysing the areas with increased vulnerability and can also be useful for a season wise risk analysis.

Mr.Sathyakumar C J, hazard analyst KSDMA, commented that the study was carried out on a panchayat basis and if the geospatial survey data of anganwadis were available, the study would attain precision which remains as a progress to be achieved in future.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Mr. Xavier Thomas,UNICEF led the post lunch session detailing the terminologies (hazard,exposure, stress,vulnerability,etc.) and their connectedness in disaster management. He stressed that the districts of Kerala are prone to various disasters, hence there are huge differences in their exposure and likelihood. An exposure-likelihood graph was then displayed to be discussed in groups and the groups were asked to prepare similar graphs based on the data and information that they have about various disasters of Kerala.

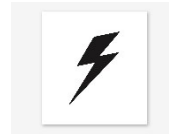
There were some doubts among the participants whether they should consider drowning and road accidents and about the criteria based on which values are being assigned for likelihood and impact of disasters in the graphs. The group work was taken forward, clarifying doubts and answering questions as the graph was based not on statistical analysis but on overall assumption (based on observation, available data etc) which require strong scientific support in future.

There were six groups and the participants discussed the likelihood and impacts of major disasters and finalised them in the form of graphs. Most of the groups included new accidents/disasters in the list which could become detrimental to child's development and welfare. Representatives from each group presented their assessments.

These assessments and the symbology used for the matrices are given below with the likelihood- exposure scores.



Drowning



Lightning



Drug abuse



Drought



Cyclone



Seperated parents



Flood



Epidemics



Fire



Child abuse



Human - animal
conflict



Landslide



Heat shock



Road accident












Coastal erosion








Pollution






GROUP 1

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2			 6		
3			  9		
4			   12	 16	
5				20  	



GROUP 2

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2		4 			
3			9 	12 	
4			12 	16 	
5					











GROUP3

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2					
3			 9		
4				   16	20 
5					




GROUP 4




Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

GROUP 5

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2		 4	 6	 8	
3		 6	 9	 12	
4			 12	   16	
5					

GROUP 6

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5
Impact					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Session with school children

Dr. Pratheesh C Mammen moderated the session with school children, pointing out the necessity to hear from them as they are a vulnerable group in the society and hence should be consulted for making effective plans for them. The major problems faced by them were scarcity of water especially drinking water, spread of diseases during monsoon season, waste disposal problems especially plastic waste, problem of road accidents and lack of signals in certain schools adjacent to the main roads, dehydration during summer season, dizziness while in the assembly etc. When children were asked about what will they do when a fire incident happens in their school, the children replied enthusiastically that they will scroll down to escape from fire and smoke and it generated a loud round of applause. He also suggested that in order to tackle different problems faced by the children, all relevant departments should act in coordination. Before concluding the session, the increasing number of drowning among children was also mentioned.



The final discussion was moderated by Mr. Sarbjit Singh with the observations from within the groups. The discussions ended with a consensus identifying the major disasters in Kerala and represented in terms of their likelihood and impacts.

DAY:2-17/12/2019

Mr. Xavier Thomas started the second day by a brief recap of the previous day's discussions and asking the participants about the feedback of the previous day. The usefulness of the workshop in programme planning was discussed. Many suggested the need for district specific evaluation of risks and impacts as they are affected by disasters differentially.

GROUP DISCUSSION

The participants were grouped into 5 groups and were requested to discuss and present their views on women and child vulnerability, risk and capacity. Group 1 on education commented about the risks and vulnerabilities of the educational sector as structural vulnerability, collapsed infrastructure, and geographical location of schools, problems in the accessibility to schools, need for psycho-social support

for students, lack of knowledge and safety measures, panic among children and their parents.

Group 2, on the health sector, mentioned about malnutrition and immunization problems faced by children, lack of staff in the hospitals as they were deployed in relief camps, spread of diseases and infections, snake bites, inaccessibility to remote places, lack of vaccines, power failure, menstrual hygiene, Leptospirosis etc.



Group 3, on urban affairs talked about the blockage of drainage, deforestation, illegal construction, waste management, illegal mining, excavations, conversion of wetland for other construction purposes and need for reforming of policies.



Group 4, on women and child development, stressed about the differently abled, transgender, elderly, people with chronic illness, persons undergone accidents with locomotor issues and long term treatment. The group mentioned that all vulnerable families were identified by WCD survey, capacities of kudumbashree groups, SHGs, NSS, NCC volunteers, core committee to deal with DRR under LSGI.

Group 5 highlighted the vulnerabilities and risks in dairy development sector, fisheries and soil conservation. Lack of manpower, food shortage, lack of coordination among departments and impacts on agrarian economy were some of these.

The general discussion and conclusion about the group work brought out many suggestions like the safety of school buses and vans, the trainings to be given to the drivers about first aid, necessity of incorporating disaster management in curriculum etc.

Mr.Sarbjit Singh requested the groups to discuss the underlying causes of the deprivation associated with various sectors on a general basis. The group members discussed and presented their valuable findings based on disaster responses.

Group 1 presented the concerns in educational sector. Loss of learning space, collapse of buildings, loss of learning materials, dysfunctional schools as they were converted to relief camps, health and epidemics outbreak, loss of livelihoods of parents and PTSD were outlined as major issues of the sector. They also mentioned current interventions to address the deprivation like Samagra Siksha Kerala,

Ujeevana, Grants from district panchayat, schemes of NGOs, and school health programmes. Broken family, alcoholic parents, bed ridden parents and lack of accessibility (transportation) were also found to be deprivations.

One of the groups discussed and presented the perspective of child exploitation-child labour. Ignorance of the affected child, drug addiction, alcoholism, misuse of mobile phones and internet, nuclear families, lack of awareness, absence of parents or grandparents and unsafe shelter were root causes of underlying deprivation in these sectors.

The group that dealt with health sector noted the causes of deprivation as anti-vaccination propaganda, lack of awareness, negative attitude towards immunization, other systems of medicine against immunisation, recurrent infection that prevent immunisation and inaccessibility to tribals on religious grounds and superstitions. The current interventions include IEC materials, Universal Immunization Programme(UIP), MCH, RCH, ICDS, JSY, NHM, JSSK, awareness programmes, social media programmes, etc.

Smt. Annie George, state coordinator UNDP, creatively intervened in between and discussed the question of

responsibility of an incident, and the relevant departments connected to it. The participants expressed their answer in unison that coordination among departments is mandatory to tackle such issues.

Mr. Mahendra Rajaram guided the group discussions throughout and clarified points whenever groups were in doubt. His was the voice of moderation and calm thoughtfulness whenever emotions ran high and opinions were sharply divided.



The groups discussed further and formulated their findings as follows:-

The first group represented the health sector and related risks such as those associated with lack of immunization, lack of vaccines, lack of awareness among people, lack of personnel, hygiene, changing food habits etc.

The group dealing with education sector highlighted the problems of education sector, the infrastructural problems of schools, changes in emotional behaviours of children, waste disposal problems, lack of awareness among parents, etc.

Another group representing agriculture, and allied sectors like animal husbandry commented that there are problems due to the lack of coordination between departments.

The group representing LSG stressed the lack of man power in many areas and added the lack of departmental coordination.



Feedback

- Participants were all of the same opinion that the workshop was very relevant in the present situation of increasing atrocities against children.
- Everybody agreed to the fact that when a disaster strikes it impacts the different sections of society differentially depending upon their vulnerabilities and capacities.
- They said that discussions regarding the fund utilization for most vulnerable sections (differentially abled, senior citizens etc.) gave clarity for planning in the future.

- Two-day workshop has given some insight to have a better planning related to disaster especially with reference to the most marginalised segments of society.
- The group exercises helped them to understand the importance of how to be more prepared, since each group contained officials from various departments.
- Workshop enabled them to interact with various line departments.
- The workshop rendered information on how they should relook at some of their plans, how they can make the most vulnerable as the important stake holder in the process.
- The workshop involving different departments acted as a platform to discuss cross-departmental issues and integration of different activities involving different sectors.
- There was a suggestion among participants that it would be better if at least one girl child was included in the group discussion to hear the issues of girls during disasters.

- Officials from departments like social justice and education mentioned that this was their very first experience of training on disaster management.

Way Forward

- Development of a definite protocol for the vulnerable population of society is a necessity.
- Ensuring that existing relevant Acts and rules are not violated but are strictly enforced.
- Action should be taken for inter departmental coordination and for ensuring that the message of risk informed programming reaches every department and is integrated in every phase of planning.
- The gaps existing in the implementation of schemes for vulnerable sections need to be addressed.
- A protocol should be formulated to address the vulnerable sections of each department at the disaster phase and normal situations.
- Local level planning involving location specific factors and characteristics has to be considered and integrated in preparedness and mitigation.

- Departmental level DM plans for the departments involving vulnerable sections of the society has to be formulated.
- Mainstreaming of disaster management in the general departmental plan also has to be thought about in terms of components as well as funds.
- It is necessary to ensure the coordination among various departments.
- The DM plans must be regularly scrutinised and updated.
- School level plans should be formulated for ensuring safety of children at schools.
- Academic curriculum must be framed by incorporating updated information related to Disaster Risk Reduction.



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