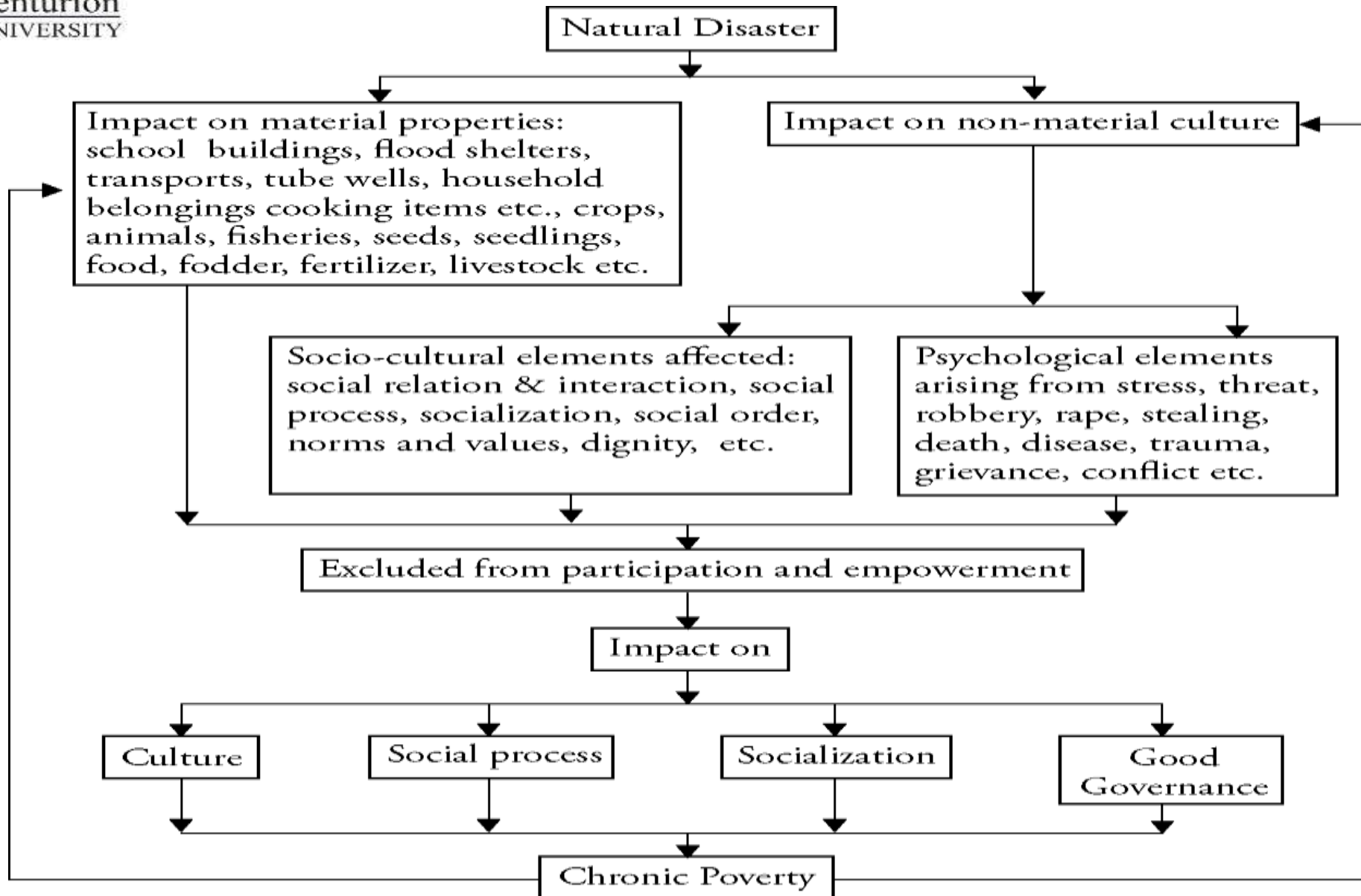


Impact of Disasters



Impact

- Loss of human lives
- Scarcity of food
- Scarcity of seeds
- Emotional toil
- Distress migration
- Increase rate of dropouts
- Human trafficking
- Loss of employment
- Low income or no income
- Loss of balance ecosystem
- Sand casting leads to infertility of soil
- Farmers committing suicide
- Homeless

- **Rebuilding a home takes a long time and a lot of money**
- **Get displaced from each other**
- **Get disconnected from social net work**
- **Women, Children and adolescent girls are exposed to various types of exploitation.**
- **Women and children are exposed to various types of threats**
- **Formal education of the children come to stand still.**
- **Increase of distress migration due to breakdown of livelihood system**
- **Severe food crisis leading to starvation and death.**
- **Daily transportation of food items etc. from all parts of the country/
Regions get dangerously interrupted.**

Impact of Disaster on Economic aspect.

- **Physical damage to businesses and industries cause loss of wage and employment.**
- **Increase in price of the basic requirement for survival.**
- **Scarcity in the supply of raw materials for local production.**
- **Loss of purchasing power.**
- **Increase in unemployment and underemployment**
- **Imbalance between demand and supply due to inflation.**

Economic impact of Disasters

- Lower, and more erratic, yields of crops
- Lower weight gain by livestock
- Distress sales during bad years mean lower prices
- Economic distress means indebtedness at high interest rates and potentially loss of land
- Little money for education of children
- Poor diet and health care
- Under nutrition and poor health reduce working capacity
- More labor time (usually female) spent seeking water and fuel
- Fewer environmental amenities and goods with which to provide supplementary, non-farm income

Impact of Disasters Politically

- **The system of local governance get failed.**
- **Lack of people's participation in planning and coordination of developmental activities.**
- **Dissolution of power of government at state and national level.**
- **Increase in political crisis, conflict, party politics etc.**

Environmental impact

- Not only human being but also animal at large die or get displaced.
- Destruction of trees, plants, flower and fauna lead to air pollution.
- Change in climatic condition.
- Water get contaminated
- Agricultural land get damaged by salinity, infected by pest attack .
- Water logging leads to environmental pollution.
- Environment get polluted due to carcass disposal, open defecation and bacterial contamination.

Impact on Health

- Women and children get affected by multiple health hazards.
- **Young and adolescent girls get exposed to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation.**
- **Reproductive health of women are at risk.**
- **Women and adolescent girls take multiple risk being engaged in various household level activities from dawn to dusk.**

Emotional Damage

- The emotional toll on the people affected is quite devastating.
- While possessions can be replaced eventually through insurance, the emotional damage can take a long while to heal
- People lose loved ones in natural disasters; deaths of people and precious pets.
- serious injury and people missing all add up to severe emotional trauma.



Emotional Damage

- Communities get displaced meaning separation from family and friends.
- Victims face stress, trauma, anxiety and depression as a result of natural disasters

Disruption of Utilities

- Generally, power is the first thing to go off when there's a natural disaster.
- People admitted in the hospital on life support system such as oxygen and dialysis get massively affected.
- Medical assistance becomes hard to get since the doctors and nurses are busy helping the victims of the disaster.
- Pregnant women admitted for delivery get affected.
- New Born babies in ICU for survival are at high risk.
- Banks can be shut down, causing a shortage of cash

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Differential impact in terms of Caste, Class, Gender, Age, Location, Disability

■ Caste

- Scheduled Caste people are inhabited at low land areas
- Housing condition of these people are precarious and risk
- During flood they have no space to take shelter, neither the higher caste people allow them to take temporary shelter in their paka houses.
- Sheer poverty and disaster make them worse.
- Lack of information about a possible occurrence of disaster make threat to their lives and livelihood.
- Bonded labour increases.
- Scheduled Tribe people inhabited at the foot of the hills and mountain and flash flood wash them away.

Differential impact in terms of Caste, Class, Gender, Age, Location, Disability

■ Gender

- Women, children, widow, destitute and adolescent girls are most vulnerable and threat to various types of health hazards.
- Young women, adolescent girls and young widows are exposed to sexual violence.
- Elderly persons are both women and men are neglected in all respect and aspect.

■ Age

- Youngest and oldest people are mostly impacted destructively during any disasters for that matter.

■ Location

- People living in the low land area, river sides, side of the river embankment, Sea coast lines are most prone to be affected by the natural calamities.
- Places often prone to ethnic or communal violence.
- Places more prone to earthquake.
- Hilly areas which are prone to mud slides.