Report of the National Workshop

Gender and Diversity Inclusive Reconstruction in Post-Flood Kerala

Conducted by Sakhi Women’s resource Centre
Supported by Hanns Seidal Foundation

Oct 30th and 31st, 2018
Gender and Diversity Inclusive Reconstruction in Post-Flood Kerala

Background

Kerala is a land mass of 38,863 Sq.Km with 44 rivers originating from the Western Ghats. It also has a series of back water or lagoons spread across Kerala. They are actually wetlands. The largest of which is the Vembanad backwaters which has an area of 1521.5 Sq. Km. It is fed by 10 rivers flowing into it, adding up to a total drainage area of 15,770 sq km. There are other smaller wetlands also lying across the state. Kerala is one of the most densely populated areas in India and the population now stands at 35 million.

Kerala state has been affected by widespread floods and landslides that affected 11 of its 14 districts. The floods are the worst that the state has seen in a century. It all started with rains at the end of May, 2018 which continued till 19th August. Dams were full and overflowing and they had to open all shutters. Along with this, landslides also happened. Official statistics suggest that nearly 400 people lost their lives. Many people have lost their lives, homes and livelihood.

Unlike other disasters which happen in particular location, like tsunami, Oakhi cyclone and or earthquake, this flood affected almost the entire state, and people from diverse socio-economic backgrounds. There were several debates on the causes of the flood like climate change, management of dams, lack of preparedness and early warnings.

The very positive feature of the rescue and relief operations was the humanitarian reach out of people, in their best of ability from within the state and globally. The fishermen were specially to be mentioned as also the young people, who day in and out slogged to coordinate the rescue efforts and also collect and distribute immediate relief. The state apparatus also rose to the occasion. The army, navy and all other mechanisms worked round the clock.

Since Kerala has large number of schools, the affected were put up there and food was provided.

Later, the same spirit continued to clean the homes of the affected and rehabilitate people. Only the poor whose homes were washed away completely, continues even now to live in the camps. State supported all those affected by providing an immediate relief of Rs.10,000/ to meet urgent needs.

The vigilant and hard work of the health department prevented major post flood epidemics which are bound to break out in such situations. Although immediate rehabilitation efforts went on smoothly the post flood Kerala is facing several issues simultaneously. The destroyed houses, roads, bridges, electric installations and so on have to be rebuilt. Heaps of waste from flooded homes and shops had to be recycled and disposed. The land has to be made fit for cultivation and other livelihoods restored. Very few have insurance coverage and hence the loss has to be estimated and bank loans arranged.
The poor and marginalized people, especially the tribal population and dalit families who lived in ‘colonies’ and depend on daily wage labour are the worst hit. They lost their dwelling places and are not able to get back to work as even landowners are not able to start work in their land. The top soil is washed away and in a month’s time, the rivers and other water bodies shows the effect of the floods. Women from many lower middle class families depended on their animals like cows, goats, chickens and so on all of which perished in the flood waters.

Already fear of drought in the coming months loom large. Earthworms were perishing in Wayanad which again warns of impending drought. Landslides and other phenomena in Idukki and Wayanad also raises several issues relating to how we managed our ecosystem and how the practice of quarrying, deforestation and indiscriminate filling of water sheds, raising multi-story buildings in fragile lands etc are not contributing to a sustainable living.

Government and several organizations started thinking of the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction and what is obvious is that most of them focus on ecological recreation, repair and re-establishment of water systems, roads, control of floods in future, coastal area protection, health sector etc.

The estimate of losses by multilateral agencies in Kerala was 25,050 crores and mostly focussed on infrastructure losses. Kerala government estimates that the loss in the commercial and industrial sectors as well as the loss of livelihood and employment will be much higher. UN agencies are conducting post flood rapid need assessment and it is hoped that this will bring out the loss to habitats and livelihoods.

In all the various discussions the needs of women and the marginalized are not obvious and there is a danger of missing their needs. The exception was the attempt by the women member of Planning board and the gender Advisor to Government who are conducting need assessment among women.

Women—with their extensive knowledge of communities, social roles of managing natural environmental resources, and caring responsibilities—increasingly play a critical role in disaster risk management. Empowering women is the key to strengthening disaster resilience of communities.

Sakhi is working with Panchayats in Kerala and was active in relief operations. In engaging with rehabilitation and reconstruction work, we needed to develop a clear perspective and hence a 2 day workshop was conducted on 30th and 31st of October 2018. Hans Seidel Foundation (HSF), New Delhi supported Sakhi to conduct the programme. The aim was also to bring to the attention of the authorities issues about gender inclusivity, persons who are differently abled and marginalized sections of the flood ravaged state and to formulate policies in an inclusive manner.
This is a comprehensive report of the workshop

**Day 1. Monday 30th October: Inaugural Session**

The session chaired by Ms. **R. Parvathi Devi** (Member, Kerala Public Service Commission) and was inaugurated by **Veena George** MLA of Aranmula Constituency in Pathanamthitta district, one of the worst affected areas. She was very active in rescue efforts and therefore her speech was based on her direct experiences. Dr. T. Anandi, Gender expert to Government of Kerala spoke of the efforts by Government to be gender inclusive. Rejitha G of Sakhi welcomed the gathering and briefly explained the objectives of the workshop and Beena Sunny delivered the vote of thanks.

**Ms. Veena George**: Based on her own experience in rescuing people started with the narrative of the flood and what. She said, it was not just water everywhere but also very strong currents which prevented the small boats locally available from operating. Only when Fishermen came with their boats on 15th night, rescue could start properly as they were skilled and could maneuver boats against currents. People were stranded without food and drinking water. In order to pinpoint the misconception that societies have about disasters being affecting mankind equally, she referred to former Kofi Annan, ex-UN Secretary General, on the occasion of 2004 tsunami in Indonesia when asked by media whether the rehabilitation process will be gender inclusive and he replied that disaster affects everyone equally. But we need to keep in mind that women are less empowered both socially and economically and they lack access to resources and their mobility is compromised due to various physical and social factors and stigma. Most distress calls during the initial phases of flood were from women. Disasters take a good toll on women physically and mentally. During the worst of Kerala floods mothers could not breast feed their infants and was left with no choice but to feed them with the rain water they collected. As the water level rose they had to lift their children in their hands and wait for help. One of the heart wrenching incidents was of a middle aged woman who carried and lifted her physically challenged son above the water level and on the second day she lost her consciousness and lost hold of him. Besides him she lost her husband who was injured in accident and her sick mother-in-law. She mentioned the plight of people in various rescue camps where one of the camps had merely 4 toilets for 1500 people including menstruating women. It is a sorry state for women in conditions such as these. It’s not undermining the state of men, but women are doubly affected due to their physical inadequacies and partially due to our social stigma. They are hesitant to come forward and ask for basic needs like undergarments and sanitary napkins even in such drastic circumstances. These problems were tackled to an extent with the help of the women members among the volunteers and local self-governing bodies toiling actively in the rescue camps.

Even in the rehabilitation stage women are most concerned of the basic household needs like drinking water, clean toilets, cooking fuel and so on. They face the agonies of the disasters in rescue shelters as men’s duty ends when food supplies are ensured. Most flood affected households were of the lower and middle strata of the economy. They lost their home-grown
vegetation, their wells were contaminated with coli form bacteria and their toilets were destroyed. Mothers with grown up daughters face a dilemma in such situations. Women especially widows, single mothers etc who lost their means of livelihood like cattle, poultry or fish vending tools and so on should be addressed. While reconstructing our schools, colleges, offices and other structures we must ensure that it is diversity inclusive. Even though provisions exist in policies for inclusivity it’s not being carried out. One way of seeing disaster positively is that it helps in reconstruction and paves a path for development. And when such developments are undertaken it must be in an inclusive manner keeping in mind the needs of the weak and people who are differently abled. The flood affected children too suffer in many ways especially mentally. While back in schools they were asked to share their experiences of flood through drawings and writing. And most of their experiences depicted flooded houses, toys flowing away in flood, cat on rooftop and such. Counseling should be provided by trained professionals to women and children to deal with the losses and trauma they have faced. Not only that must women be made capable of tackling any future disasters. An existing problem in the disaster management field is the lack of training and practice. She also highlighted the rights violation faced by the people belonging to backward classes citing the example of people belonging to the Edakkad colony in her constituency. It is Kerala’s second largest colony with 450 families, who ended up in relief camps 4 times this year. People from Nellikkaparambu colony had to find their shelter under tarpaulin sheets on higher areas during the torrential rains. They cannot be rehabilitated in the same area which is flood prone and has to be relocated to a safe locality in the form of a community living set up.

She concluded by putting forth the idea of holistic and inclusive development underlining the roles played by Kudumbasree, Local Self Government departments, Public Health Centers and the women in it.

Dr. T. K. Anandi, Gender Consultant to the Government of Kerala, then presented the need assessment programs being carried out by the Planning board and the department of Women and Children of the Government of Kerala. She said “Kerala is a densely populated state compared to other states in India with more than 860 persons/ sq.km and therefore the chances of being affected by disasters are also high. According to geologists and other related field experts 14.5% of the land in Kerala is disaster prone. Especially the districts located in the Western Ghats are prone to landslides and other allied disasters. The government had warned against the mining activities and asked districts like Idukki and Wayanad to be prepared for disasters. Though the rain received were relatively less in these districts there were more occurrences of landslides in these areas due to geological factors. Idukki district alone underwent 143 landslides. As reported by the Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) in a span of ten days there were 342 incidents of landslides in Kerala. The witnesses of multiple landslides in Kurichyar hills of Pozhuthana village in Wayanad district are still severely afflicted by the horrors they faced. According to geologists the hills are well shaken even from underground and in the next event of such torrential rain there will be severe repercussions.

Post flood situations change the lifestyles and livelihood patterns of people whether they are relocated or not. Women are the last ones to step out of homes in the wake of a disaster as
they have to take care of various aspects of the household. Firstly, men step out for rescue purposes. Secondly, since men are the decision makers in most households’ women lack power of decision making. Even if women sense the danger of the impending disaster since they lack this decision making power they wait for their husbands to give a cue to leave their homes. The problem with this is some men would not want to leave their homes as all their life earnings are tied to it. People refused to leave their houses for this sole reason. Of the 1664 villages in Kerala 1259 were affected; 5.4 million people were affected, and 1.4 million people were displaced. Studies show that in all post disaster situations the number of female headed families increases exponentially. One of the crucial reasons for this is the male head of the family move out of the house in search of occupation to reconstruct what the disaster took away. Another significant fact that studies has shown is post disaster, household violence increases mostly due to the frustration born out of their loss and financial insecurities.

Kerala has never faced such a large-scale disaster and the government acted on it considerably fast. People were helpless and unaware of what to do but the camps were formed at a very swift pace and the involvement of people from all walks in whatever manner they could was commendable. Kerala State Women’s Development Corporation arranged sanitary napkins for all panchayats. Undergarments were sourced from Tirupur and many other places. 4500 boxes of undergarments reached Victoria College grounds in Palghat on the same day the request was put forth. On those flood-stricken days, Kerala had turned itself into a casteless/ classless state. Navy, Army and coast guards were on the waters throughout. The praiseworthy involvement of the Kerala’s youth in rescue actions both on the ground and outside is undeniable. They made use of social media platforms for the sole purpose of reaching out to people. Information was passed on and Kerala became a wholly connected state. The inhibition of talking to a stranger vanished to thin air at least during those flood affected days.

People undergo a whirlwind of emotions. The loss of unaccounted objects but which held lots of emotional value like photographs of ancestors, curios, certificates etc. left people dumbfounded especially in the districts of Pathanamthitta, Ernakulum, Alappuzha and Thrissur. The Chendamangalam weavers who lost their machinery and raw materials were reduced to a very helpless state. Tons of threads were lost. Anganwadis had to face the loss of tons of grains and other materials meant for making the nutrimix, some of which had started to sprout. PDNA estimates show total of 10,842 crores damage and 16,154 crores loss. 5,296 houses were completely damaged. Agriculture, fisheries and livestock loss accounts up to 2,975 crores. Livelihood losses went up to 9,485 crores and damaged was of 822 crores. Even though the states initial loss estimate was 20,000 crores after the estimation done by PDNA the figure shot up to 27,460 crores. How to rebuild Kerala from such a great loss was the initial question that arose. The first step taken towards addressing this was by acknowledging the emotional stress of people in the relief camps. People were provided with counseling and other sorts of mental support with the aid of MSW students and local, counselors and various other bodies like NIMHANS. Health camps too were conducted in almost all the camps.
Livelihood pattern change affects women and children the most. One of their main anxieties was how to take forward their lives once they leave the relief camps. Nearly 2,000 Anganwadis were totally damaged or lost. Roughly 1,300 Anganwadis were partially damaged and approximately 800 of it were fully damaged. To grasp an understanding of how to reconstruct these losses a pilot study was conducted by Planning board and DWCD in 6 panchayats of 6 districts—Nedumudi, Alappuzha; Aaranmula, Pathanamthitta; Vellathooval, Idukki; Chendamangalam, Eranakulam; Annamanada, Thrissur and Pozhuthana, Wayanad. In the first week rapport was created and in the following week Focus group discussions were conducted involving all ward members, ASHA workers, doctors present in the camps, Anganwadi workers and other representatives of the aforementioned panchayats. Questionnaires were distributed among them and data was collected regarding the problems they face. From this it was inferred that livelihood pattern change is one of the main issue post-flood especially among women.

Women were ready to learn new skills provided they were trained in the local level. On this premise various bodies like Bamboo Development Corporation, Brahmagiri Development Society, builders like Habitat, Nirmiti Kendra, COSTFORD, ULCCS (UralungallLabour Contract Co-operative Society); Kudumbasree, etc were coordinated and meeting were held. The aim of this was to identify how and where women can be trained, and their skills harnessed in the right way to reconstruct the damage faced by Kerala. The project envisions whole reconstruction of Kerala through women making Kerala a women-friendly state. There were almost 200,000 houses, almost 2000 Anganwadis lost or damaged; 150,000 houses under LIFE (Livelihood Inclusion and Financial Empowerment) to be built. This would help them learning new life skills for livelihood which will thereby increase work participation of women. And by reconstruction through women Kerala will present a new model state. Builders like Habitat, Nirmiti Kendra, COSTFORD and ULCCS came forward to impart training on construction works and women even from NREGA came forward to take up the training. Women were ready to learn new skills like plumbing, wiring, carpentry etc. Bamboo Development Corporation stepped forward to supply bamboo to bamboo workers who were flood affected and agreed to train them with value added skills like making corrugated bamboo roofing. They also agreed to give training to at least 500 women from the flood affected areas. Brahmagiri Development Society took up the responsibility of reconstructing Pozhuthana panchayats of Wayanad district which was severely affected by both flood and landslides. Along with that they also provide fruit and vegetable saplings agreeing to the sales of produce from them empowering them agriculturally and brought under the premise of the NREGA scheme. Other than skill development training the Brahmagiri Development Society also promised to provide people with poultry animals for livelihood creation after a need based analysis. The Kerala State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC) agreed to make 5-6 bunker shops in every flood affected panchayats for physically challenged women up to the age of 55 based on their requirements. Due to the damage faced by various Anganwadis and their loss of children’s toys or out of fear they refuse to return to Anganwadis. Therefore, these must be relocated/ reconstructed and resume their work immediately. The government of Kerala has imagined a new state where the reconstruction
will undergo with no more exploitation of nature looking at alternative construction techniques. Seeing the disaster as a blessing in disguise for building a new state T.K. Anandi hoped that the government will be able to harness the energies of people who are ready to learn new skills and take up any work to build their lives in the right fashion with the help of public and social activists.

Ms. R. Parvathi Devi, Member of Kerala Public Service Commission, who delivered the address as chair, expressed her views on the relevance of the topic of the national workshop. She revealed her concern regarding women being vulnerable and their backwardness in acquiring life skills, for instance, swimming, climbing heights, and rowing boats. The lack of acquiring these life skills neither hint at their incapability nor incapacity, rather this exemplifies the ramifications a society drenched in patriarchal morality can do to women’s body. Thus, when the state was reeling under severe circumstances, bodies of women were transformed into a burden instead of strength. This skewed perspective interferes in every aspect of a woman’s life and wellbeing. Especially when it comes to women’s health the dimensions are narrowed down to include nutrition alone. Women’s body is often treated as a liability rather than an asset. Loss of livelihood of women and other marginalized sections of the society is often negated and given less priority while accounting the loss and providing compensation. The sustained practice of overlooking fisher women’s livelihood requirements during calamities was cited as an example. She concluded her words by suggesting the necessity of gender auditing, a gender budget based on that, and a gender inclusive planning policy for sustainable development.

Session 1. Experiences: Flood and Post Flood Days

The session was to place the workshop in perspective and focused on gender, people who are differently able, senior citizens and other marginalized. Members on the panel were Usha Vijayan, President of Edavaka Panchayat in Wayanad, one of the worst affected areas; Omana T. K. of RASTA, Wayanad; Sneha Koshy of NDTV and Geetha Jayadas of WIWA foundation, Idukki. Mercy Alexander (Sakhi) moderated the discussion

Each person shared their firsthand experiences of flood and what they witnessed. Those were emotionally turbulent days for everyone in the camps as well as for the rescue workers. As a president of a worst affected panchayat Usha Vijayan spoke of her experiences from Edavaka panchayat of Wayanad. People lost all their belongings and were puzzled on how to move ahead in life. There were those who lost their valuable documents and certificates but post flood adalats were held and the lost documents were replaced. Wayanad was isolated at a point in time where all kinds of communication and commute were cut-off. There were other grave concerns of the spread of contagious diseases like jaundice and rat fever. Before any rescue team could reach due to the isolation the people in the locality as well as the ASHA workers were the first ones to initiate rescue works. Some people refused to leave their houses initially due to the fear of losing their only form of livelihood like cattle or poultry. After much intervention few of them went to the camps the rest moved to nearby homes with
their livestock. Government bodies are working hard towards rebuilding what was lost in all the ways they can with the support from various nongovernmental organizations.

**Ms. Omana T. K.** spoke about the role media played in the coverage of the flood and the help they were able to receive because of that. She further discussed about the tribal population in Wayanad district, which is home to the biggest tribal population in Kerala. There are various tribal groups like the *Paniyas, Kattunaykars, Kurichyars* etc. Floods are not unusual incidents for them but one of such gravity was for the first time. They were well relocated to rescue camps. She pointed out that, the main reason for flood in Wayanad was the opening of Banasura Sagar and Karappuzha dams as they were filled beyond their capacities. The aggravated landslides were caused by insensitively constructed buildings disregarding the geographical structure of the land like resorts and hotels, leveling what were once agricultural lands. In short, the disaster in Wayanad was a man-made natural disaster. The ones most affected by this, are the tribal people. Their main concerns were loss of timber and food grains. While most other people worry about the loss of home appliances and their multi-storied buildings; the tribal population was worried for their basic sustenance like loss of a goat shed or loss of their tailoring machine etc. There exists a wide gap between the needs. Looking from a gender perspective woman (here tribal women) are the stewards of potable water, timber and food in every households. In Wayanad a major part of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Their agricultural land and the biodiversity were destroyed in flood. Nearly 2500 children were unable to return to their schools out of fear. Tribal people are more deeply attached to their cultural beliefs than the others. Even though they are provided with funds to relocate to a new area they refuse to move out because of the beliefs and culture attached to their home land. Apart from providing them with houses and funds they must also be provided with psychological support aimed at their holistic development.

**Ms. Sneha Koshy**, a young reporter from NDTV explained about the visual, emotional, and psychological experiences she had undergone while reporting the worst flood that plagued the state. From her reporting, Sneha realized that women, children, elderly and differently abled were the worst affected. The lack of availability of essential medicines of the elderly, the fragile bodies of the most vulnerable, and the site of men breaking down in the angst for the safety of their families taught her a lot about the unpredictability of life. Sneha along with her reporting team was stuck due to the flood. Her mobility was halted, the ability to communicate was disrupted, and her life was in jeopardy. In such a circumstance, when life seemed to be impossible, she was able to feel people’s gratitude for the rescue efforts, the supply of food, and the spreading of the feeling of brotherhood. As an endnote, she referred to the employability of the affected and urged the administration to take apt measures.

The last speaker to share her experiences was **Ms. Geetha Jayadas**, from WIWA Foundation. An activist and working among and for the Adivasi community, Geetha represented Idukki and shared her journey to different relief camps in various remote panchayats in Idukki. More than the flood, she stated, the landslides crushed the district. She
witnessed severe restriction of mobility during the disaster. As she shuttled from one camp to
other, she saw women feeling uncomfortable to seek their basic needs, traumatized children,
elderly suffering from lack of medicines, disable people being unable to use the public
facilities and the dire need of hygienic toilet facilities. The positive vibe that she felt came
from the women community in the camps who worked hand in hand to comfort the
bereaved and care for the affected. What haunted her most was the insensitivity and
ignorance shown by people with regard to environmental sustainability. The lack of political
will to control environmental degradation, she observed, was the key to this disaster.

The post lunch sessions were on “Looking Forward: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction”

Session 3. Ecological Sustenance and Livelihood Issues
The panelists were Ms. Nalini Nayak, General Secretary of SEWA Bharat, and Ms. Soya
Thomas, Pgm. Manager, Gender and NRLM Kudumbashree. The session was moderated by
Ms. P E Usha, Director of MahilaSamakya.

The moderator opens the session by highlighting the exclusion of the rights of the tribal
community, especially during calamities. Media often circulates stereotypic representation
of the tribal community. During the floods, when a member of the tribal community loses a life,
the media hardly care to provide any details. They are often robed off their cultural, ethnical,
social, and constitutional rights and even their identity. She referred to tribal students being
pushed out of their hostels during the flood regardless of their safety (as the flood hit Kerala
around Onam vacation). Their parents were not adequately informed about their whereabouts
thus, leaving them in agony. Even when the state administration received innumerable phone
calls inquiring about the security of their family members, hardly any call would have made it
inquire about the secluded tribal community. Often the trauma of the floods is discussed in
various forums, however, the necessity of adding a feminist angle to such counseling and the
best mode of approaching the trauma of tribal women are often neglected topics. Lastly, she
mentioned the manipulation of Kudumbashree for other administrative and auditing purposes,
instead of equipping them to handle crisis management at local levels.

The presentation of the first-panel member, Ms. Nalini Nayak offered a potential wellbeing
model that can be adopted for the rebuilding of the state. She suggested that without having
an environmentally friendly vision, the endeavour to reconstruct the state will go in vain. The
‘growth model followed in the state as a model for development is not sustainable. Her
presentation underscored the consequences exploitative model that the current system of
governance pursues.

a) Drawbacks of the current system:
   • Exploitation and destruction of ecosystem
   • Unscientific extraction of natural resources
   • Devaluing natural resources
• Excessive consumption of non-renewable resources
• No replenishing of natural resources
• Profit orientated development policy

The presentation urged the implementation of a new and eco-friendly development method based on nurturing of ecosystem.

• Understanding the ecosystem and encouraging its judicious utilization
• Nurturing and sustaining the ecosystem
• Recognizing the worth of nature’s bounty and respecting it
• Shifting to renewable resources
• Adopting a sustainable development policy
• Attitudinal change – from profit-oriented to nurture-oriented

In order to build a sustainable ecosystem, she suggested that the livelihoods should be re-organized with an environment friendly perspective where:

• The act of nurturing should not be regarded as the sole responsibility of women
• Work of nurture has to be recognized and thus rewarded
• It should focus on services of different kinds particularly of the ecosystem
• A balanced use of biodiversity and technology
• A biomass-based economy using renewable energy.

Our vision of development has to change, and we have to accept a “well being model” in the place of a “growth model”. In the wellbeing model, people and nature coexist and cooperate

The next presentation by Ms. Soya Thomas focused on the community-based participation in the process of rebuilding and rehabilitation activates. She emphasized that rebuilding is not physical rebuilding but new ways of living and being and approach to life. She referred to the establishment of community kitchens in certain panchayats as an illustration. She highlighted the immense potential of panchayat level administrative facilities in encouraging a community-based participation for sustainable development. Each local body should develop their own specific livelihood plan, taking into consideration local resources and livelihood needs. This plans should follow the nurture and wellbeing model narrated earlier and ensure micro level social security mechanisms. The enhancement of gender resource centers, Kudumbashree, and other women-centric communities to be able to actively partake in the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. Development of identifying and addressing vulnerability mechanisms, empowering women in technologically aided methods, and the strengthening of a climate resilient health system at local administration is essential.

After both presentations, vibrant discussions took place. Since most of the participant came from the panchayat level, many of them discussed the application of the suggestions that the presenters put forward in their respective panchayats. A pertinent question that was raised by the participants was the maladministration and the unscientific utilization of MNREGS. Livelihood is beyond just employment and incomes as both these are just financial aspects. Livelihood options must be need and rights based. Women must be empowered even in the technological spheres and strong livelihood plans must be envisioned.
Session 4. Health and wellbeing (women, children, Persons who are differently abled, and senior citizens).

Dr. Gita Gopal, Consultant, World Bank, and former Gender Advisor to Government of Kerala moderated the session. Dr. Philip Matthew (Consultant, ReAct Asia-Pacific and Asst. Professor, Dept. of Community Medicine, Pushpagiri College, Thiruvalla), Dr. Mohammed Asheel and Dr. Manju Nair were the panelists.

Dr. Gita opened the session mentioning the huge shift we have made from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals. We moved from physical indicators of health like child mortality and maternal health to Health and well-being. Well-being—physical, mental and social to rebuild the disaster stricken disempowered state into a resilient and empowered one. Well-being is a very culturally dependent and multidimensional area.

Dr. Philip Mathew’s presentation was entitled “Health System Strengthening for Disaster Risk Management”. He made his observation on the basis of his experiences during the flood relief operation in which he took part. The following are the findings on the disaster preparedness of Kerala’s healthcare system:

a) Positive outcomes:
   - Kerala showed remarkable resilience during the 2018 floods
   - Was able to contain the risk of outbreaks of leptospirosis and dengue fever
   - Ensured availability of antibiotic prophylaxis
   - Optimum vector control measures were adopted
   - The communicative efforts directed at the general public were also effective.
   - Morale of the healthcare professionals was high

b) Negative outcomes:
   - Deficiencies in the form of drug shortages and poor quality care
   - Premature to call the health system response as a ‘Kerala Model’
   - Deficiencies in the healthcare supply chain
   - Difficulty in accessing healthcare services in remote areas
   - Problems in basic health infrastructure

In order to tackle the forthcoming climatic events and the health problems arising from it we must build a “climate resilient health system”. To achieve a climate resilient health system:

- Create adequately functioning systems
- Decision making framework at all different levels with transparency
- Assurance of security for the health care workers
- GIS based real time health care information systems
- Location based health care systems
- Two way flow of credible information
- System to evaluate the efficacy of medicines and vaccinations on a case to case basis
Health care financing—untied funds to local bodies; differed payments
Community preparedness
Vulnerability assessment
Expand the system of ambulatory care
Alternate care systems
Training community health care workers
Strengthening health care supply chain
Coordination between various agencies—health cluster approach

Dr. Mohammed Asheel’s topic surmised on disability and how to manage it in disaster situations. He elucidated his points through his experiences he had gained during the rescue operation. During disasters, the vulnerable become doubly vulnerable. There were several remote areas where the naval and military rescue teams could not access. He spoke of the power of marginalized sections highlighting the role of fishermen during the rescue work. Prioritizing whom to rescue first was a major challenge they faced. The reason why the rescue works were so much of a success was due to the decentralized system functioning in Kerala. Kerala has around 800,000 disabled people. Of these roughly 50% were affected by the disaster. Post relief during the rehabilitation phase the data shows that 20,00,000 crores rupees worth materials used by the disabled people were lost or damaged. Pre-flood Kerala was never completely a disabled friendly place. So, while reconstructing the government must make sure that it is barrier free access for the differently-abled as well as the old people. Another important point the presenter raised was the need for a special medical team to cope with such emergency situations. It is very essential to adopt best practices from other countries to strengthen our country’s disaster response preparedness. For instance, Japan’s mode of handling disasters is promising. He ended his succinct presentation with the message: focus should be on the already marginalized. Disability is a majoritarian concept. When one does not belong to what the majority is able of, he/she becomes disabled. It’s just a relative phenomenon. Therefore, while rebuilding we must look at the bigger picture, learn lessons from the resilient people and develop in an inclusive manner.

Dr. Manju Nair spoke on gender issues during the disaster. Disaster affects a geographic location but it is not affecting everybody equally. Gender is a concept which cuts across class and caste. It is the most central principle which decides women’s vulnerability, their survival and their recovery. During Tsunami, more women and children died as women did not had the essential life skills like swimming, rowing boats. We need to collect gender disaggregated data. Disasters strike a particular geographical location where lives of people are not ‘equal’. The impact it creates on groups and individuals are different. They in fact strike in non-homogenous social world that has in it several layers of differences—social, economic, and culturally constructed discriminations. It impacts differently on the multiple layers of culturally and socially different groups that suffer from intersecting inequalities. The most predominant among them as a group are women. Norms over centuries have shaped women with varied vulnerabilities. Hence the impact...
from disasters and survival are never neutral across males and females. Other aspects of resilience include disability, age race, ethnicity and social status. In every disaster situation, the immediate authorities to respond are the local governments and they need to have a vulnerability study and plan to prepare and respond. The local governments also need to prepare evacuation plans and work to change gender biased attitudes and practices. The points highlighted by Dr. Manju

- Increased representation of women in national, state, and district level administration in general and at local levels, in particular, is essential
- The increased death of women and children during disasters are directly linked to the socio-cultural conditioning as well as prescribing of gender codes
- There is a dire need for a gender-disaggregated database, rapid response preparedness mechanism, and effective disaster responsiveness at all levels
- Women lack agency during calamities as decision-making power is monopolized by a patriarchal society
- Risk perception is different for men and women due to social conditioning
- Lack of toilet facilities, hygienic conditions, and effective waste disposal in relief camps affect women the most.
- Coordination of Asha workers and need for a detailed medical need assessment at the local level.
- Age-old cultural perceptions like self-sacrifice being a virtuous quality of women should be critiqued
- There is a high chance of post-traumatic stress disorder among women; hence the psychological and emotional needs of women post-disaster should be adequately addressed.
- While making policies majoritarian view prevails and to implement structural changes more women's participation is required

Thus, the moderator summed up the essence of the session on the need of accessibility on three-points – 1) remote areas, 2) physically challenged, and 3) gendered minority. Immediate response system along with long-term interventions are other hallmarks of a better disaster mitigation system.

**Session 5. Disaster Preparedness and Management, Role of Panchayats**

The concluding session of the first day of the national workshop was dedicated to disaster preparedness and management; and the role of the panchayat in such a context. The invited speakers were Dr. Nirmala Sanu George, Team Leader, DFID-Climate Change Innovation Programme at Oxford Policy Management and Ms. Shobha Manoj, Standing Committee member of Vellathooval Grama Panchayat, Idukki district. The Session was moderated by social activist Ms. Jyothi Narayanan

As a part of disaster preparedness and management, Ms. Jyoti Narayanan suggested that there be online registration portals where each individual or household will be able to account for
their losses. This must be planned locally specifically focused on solution and then coordinated on the state and central levels. Other suggestions she put forward were:

- A shift from the idea of ‘development’ to ‘progress’
- Planning and coordination of projects with regional specifications
- Specific need basis data production and dissemination
- Awareness of basic precaution strategies
- Systematic auditing
- Establishment of mobile toilets at the panchayat level

**Dr. Nirmala Sanu George** reminded that Kerala is a densely populated state with 590kms of coastal strip. In spite of that we don’t acknowledge that Kerala is a disaster-prone state. There is a reluctance in acknowledging its climate vulnerability. The flow of information from the ground level is not reaching the top level. An information system where there is ample coordination between the state and Panchayats must be established. Disaster affects everyone indiscriminately, but the rehabilitation process is extremely discriminated. We must be prepared for future disasters as climate change is real and the occurrence of disasters will be more frequent. To handle this in a better way the local authorities especially at the Panchayat level must be well trained and they should have a better understanding of disaster and its different types and how to mitigate disasters. For that we can learn lessons from disaster resilient places like Japan which handles its frequent earthquakes in comprehensive and inclusive ways. It is futile to panic once the disaster hits therefore the best way is to be prepared in the right way with accurate information inclusively even that of the migrant labourers. Every panchayat must be able to formulate its own “Climate and Disaster Resilient Plan”. This will help during the rescue and rehabilitation processes which will prevent wastage of resources and save more lives. There must be a task force to provide support mechanism and to build awareness. Just like we update the KYC details with our banks there must be a way to properly document our resources and belongings to a portal which will help in a post disaster rehabilitation process and increase accountability. Our planning must be disaster proof and capacity building should be done through curriculum and other ways with the help of scientific institutions. The measures that the presenter suggested for better preparedness are:

- Updating of policies on a regular basis
- Adopting a bottom-up approach
- Strengthening panchayats to realize their potential
- Disaster preparedness plan for each house
- Proper utilization of funds
- Considering migrant issues while policy making
- Climate and disaster resilience plan for every panchayat
- Exclusive and inclusive task force organization and coordination
- Climate and disaster-proofing system
- Regular capacity building
Ms. Shobha Manoj, Standing Committee member of Vellathooval Grama Panchayat, shared the disaster preparedness of her panchayat and talked about the measure that equipped them to handle the disaster effectively. Their panchayat had collected data of every household with the help of Kudumbasree workers and collated it digitally in the year of 2017. Theirs is a **digital gram panchayat** with an inclusive data set constituting those of old people, differently-abled, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This data had helped during the rehabilitation phase. Though her panchayat faced damage worth thirty crores, the death toll was minimal. This, she stated, due to the implementation of a few prominent measures such as:

- Digitalizing of information regarding the residents of the panchayat (digital gramapadhathi)
- Disaster mitigation force
- Fire and safety team

The innovative measures that Vellathooval panchayat had adopted became an inspiration to all the members in the audience. Further discussions on the digitizing residence information of all panchayats and its coordination, development, and implementation of a risk action plan at the panchayat level, and identifying the necessary variable for such a plan were conducted.

**October 31st Tuesday : Day 2**

**Gender and Diversity Inclusiveness - Experiences from Other States**

The second-day sessions focused on the experiences from other states on a gender and diversity inclusive disaster management approach and; housing and community services suitable for the post-recovery phase. The session was moderated by Dr. MridulEapen (member, Kerala state Planning board) The panel had four eminent field experts: Ms. SuneethaDhar, Senior advisor, Jagori, New Delhi; Dr. RanjiniMoorthi, Gender expert, trainer and researcher, Chennai; Ms. Annie George, State Coordinator, UNDP, Kerala, Director, Bedroc, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nandu; and Mr. John Kinattingal, Coordinator, Swayam ShikshanPrayog(SSP), Pune.

**Dr. Mridul** opened the session with a few comments on the rebuilding process in the post-recovery phase which is a litmus test to be passed. The previous day sessions discussed in great detail about the vulnerability of marginalized groups during disasters. She stated that disasters are not themselves discriminative in nature rather the effect of the disaster is felt differently because of the social construction of gender. She strongly urged for the active participation of women in pre- and post-disaster phases to mitigate the ramifications of the calamities effectively. She offered a few takeaways in her opening address such as:

- Pre-disaster warning education
Dr. Ranjini Moorthi in her lecture introduced the concept of “substantive gender equality” to be added to gender and diversity inclusiveness disaster management to transform it into a multidimensional approach. Substantive equality means achieving equitable outcomes as well as equal opportunities.

The concept of substantive equality has special relevance in addressing disadvantage based on sex and gender. The scrutiny of gender-neutral formal laws, policies and programmes that treat women and men alike becomes necessary to evaluate whether they will accelerate the achievement of gender equality in practice and eliminate discrimination against women” (https://eige.europa.eu). To achieve substantive gender equality, the differences in identity should be taken into consideration, for instance, 1) individual identity, 2) household identity, 3) community/caste/class/religion/ethnic/location specific identity, and 4) nationality. How gender along with sex is mediated in different discourses is very much essential. The crux of the issue is sex and gender interaction with power relations. To understand the issue further, she states that one must consider the broader context of the development paradigms of political regimes and the pre-existing community norms and policies in disaster context from a pre-disaster perspective. She pointed out that the burden of post-disaster reconstruction should not be forced upon women. She refers to the temporary contraception policy adopted by the then government of Tamil Nadu, post-tsunami. This caused immense pressure on women as families required to satiate the loss of their children in the disaster by conceiving. Other significant points that were discussed are:

- Lack of good practices of neoliberal development to emulate
- Development of early warning systems in terms of disaster risk reduction that would reach women (especially marginalized women)
- Good community radio network
- Recruiting women for rescue and relief work
- Inclusion of transgender, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes,
- Specific sex and gender health needs which are taken into account
- Women-specific livelihoods
- The vulnerability of children of alcoholic parents
- Community safe spaces
- Legal aid and counselling
- Reconstruction process should not affect the severely marginalized

She also brought forward the issue of marginalizing the extremely marginalized like the tribal people in order to benefit a disaster-stricken community. Taking their land from them to provide housing for a different community is not viable. Substantive equality between people and environment and between people to achieve equality in outcome is a must. So we need to work towards a new direction of development and substantive development.
Ms. Annie George’s address focused on housing and compensation aspects in relation to disaster management. Safety of women in rescue camps is essential. She referred to the inbuilt protection element system followed by Kerala administration in some areas during the floods where a room of classroom was provided for one family and the immediate relatives. She suggested that while building transit shelters, bathing spaces and so on from women-specific needs perspective would be ground-breaking measure. Revamping of the policy for asset-based compensation, implementation of foster care support system, leveraging social security pension mechanism for better rehabilitation, formulating shelter policy on a sectoral basis, community-based housing designs, and risk-informed planning process were some of the productive measures pointed by the presenter. She gave an example how the Jayalalitha Government tweaked the NREGA scheme in a positive direction for private land cleaning and debris removal post disaster. She suggested various steps to be taken post disaster like compensation given in the names of both husband and wife, FD for children till the age of 18, foster care for differently abled and elderly people. She also suggested that shelters must not be a blanket policy but need based. Policy level recommendations must be community-based designs and there must be risk informed development planning processes. Another important point discussed was bringing together the scientific community, research communities and planning committee at the grassroots level. Only of these bodies work together in a decentralized manner can development be achieved.

Mr. John Kinattin gal from Swayam Shikshak Prayog (SSP) narrated what his organization does. They equip rural women through self-learning avenues and foster them as entrepreneurs, leaders and changemakers in their communities by enabling grassroots women to set up social ventures that serve their communities, and provide access to finance, skills and markets to grow their enterprises. SSP and its group of social enterprises facilitate women to lead self-help groups, social enterprises and community-centered initiatives that offer a wide range of financial services, skill-building and livelihoods generation, sanitation and health-enhancing opportunities to build resilience among rural communities. He also talked on the various works that his organization carried out in the post disaster phase in Kerala after the floods empowering the people especially women. The organization has initiated activities in Wayanad and Ernakulam districts. In Vadakkekkara panchayat (Ernakulam district) schools have been adopted by the organization and necessary study kits are provided. In Chendamangalam panchayat, the organization is taking part in the initiatives to reconstruct the handloom industry that was seriously affected by the flood. The most marginalized community in Vadakkekkara panchayat is the fishermen community. The organization is developing plans to empower them. However, all these initiatives are undertaken in coordination with the local administrative bodies and increased participation of women has been the prime objective.

Ms. Suneetha Dhar, the Senior advisor of Jagori, discussed the prevalence of a huge gap in policy formulation and its implementation. She stated that there is too much documentation on disaster management and gender inclusiveness but, hardly any practical experience
compilation. India is a signatory to the Millennial Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, and other international policy frameworks. Yet, the implementation of such critical frameworks faces serious issues. Thus, partnership and leadership of women is the key. The central issues that were discussed are:

- Increasing funds for women-specific initiatives
- Quality data collection
- Loss governing assets and land-holdings
- Need for Psycho-social counselling
- Safety auditing of shelters
- Re-training social workers
- The use of gender performance indicators
- Coordination of women’s groups and community organizations in the formulation of risk assessment plans

In addition to revitalizing existing local bodies, peer learning must also be promoted. Legal literacy among women must be nourished. Collection of data must be monitored, and the quality of data be ensured. Gender should be made central in all developmental activities and networking various organizations along with the governmental bodies.

**Session 7. Housing and Community Services**

Dr. C. S. Chandrika from MS Swaminathan Foundation moderated the session. The other speakers were Ar. Latha Jaigopal, Inspirations, Kochi; Ar. P. S. Sajan, Jt. Director, COSTFORD; and K. B. Madan Mohan, Executive Coordinator, Kerala Grama Panchayat Association.

**Dr. Chandrika** spoke on various problems faced by tribal communities associated with housing and their environment, landless people’s livelihood problems etc. The effective reconstruction and rehabilitation require people-to-people participation at grass-root levels. Equitable sharing of or utilization of resources is every being’s right and it must be exercised to ensure the setting up of a sustainable development regime.

**Ar. Latha Jaigopal**’s talk centered on the identification of the practical components in reaching a consensus with regard to an eco-friendly and affordable housing policy in the context of the post-recovery phase. She felt the need of a vulnerability mapping before any construction be undertaken. She put forward a possible model of an implementation strategy for a gender-inclusive reconstruction and rehabilitation process. Under each of the 14 District level Administrators – for each local body – Panchayat/Municipality, a gender sensitive inclusive Advisory Committee comprising of community representatives, experienced professionals, prominent local business groups, prominent local NGOs – to be created who shall advise, guide, and participate in the rebuilding process within that local body jurisdiction. Her presentation offered blueprints of affordable houses that aspiring self-sufficiency in utilities. She also shared some suggestion relating to disaster preparedness:

- Teams of local youth can be trained to respond to all types of unexpected disasters
• All the local schools/institutions can be upgraded and equipped as centres of excellence ready to become relief centres
• They should have adequate toilet and bath facilities, large enough and well-equipped kitchens, waste management system and so on.
• They should also demonstrate organic vegetable gardens, solar photovoltaic grid feed systems and state of the art waste management systems.
• Each home should have Rainwater harvesting, Aerobic bins, reuse any existing materials from old houses, use of prefabricated technology
• Capacity building as a part of reconstruction
• Integrating livelihood into the rebuilding process and Livelihood insurances
• Cluster or community housing
• Disaster preparedness

Ar. P.B. Sajan from COSTFORD began by lightly exposing the dark side of the so-called green technologies that are available in our markets these days. The main topic of his discussion was the relationship between women and housing. How they could be convinced to install biogas plants instead of septic tanks which has a lot of stigma attached to it. Biogas plants emit fewer pollutants and are pathogen free. Sajan shared his experiences of the construction of Karimadom colony in the city. As a part of slum rehabilitation, Sajan worked in close association with Laurie Baker, the British-born Indian architect, renowned for his initiatives in cost-effective energy-efficient architecture and designs that maximized space, ventilation, and light and maintained an uncluttered yet striking aesthetic sensibility. He describes the ways in which women were initiated to participate in the construction process. Karimadom has 28 blocks with 560 dwellers. The works started in 2008 providing housing facilities to 7 blocks. The project also planned to facilitate the colony with anganwadi, library, study centre, auditorium, and livelihood centres to promote household trades and tree planting. It also envisaged proper water supply, rejuvenated ponds, roads, and footpaths. From the destruction of old houses to the construction of new affordable houses were coordinate, regulated and monitored by women community of the colony. The women of the community were consulted during the plan design. The innovative approach they implemented resulted in attitudinal and ideological changes in people. The use of biogas plants was remarkable in containing ground-water contamination. The innovative technique of constructing mud houses with the use of bamboo, its applicability, its environmental sustainability, affordability, and durability was also discussed. He said that practice of mud houses being called a kutcha houses and ones constructed with cement and steel called pukka houses be changed since the “pukka houses” are not very environment friendly and kutcha houses, against popular belief are durable just like pukka houses and involves less maintenance. Pre-fabricated houses with bamboo must be promoted since bamboo helps in carbon sequestration. One hectare of bamboo helps in removing 46 tons of carbon dioxide whereas cement emits carbon dioxide which is harmful for us as well as for the environment. We must look forward to protect the environment by reducing carbon emissions and bringing back our forest covers.

Mr. K.B. Madan Mohan being closely associated with panchayat level activities discussed the potential role the panchayat administration system can play in the post-disaster scenario.
He raised a few possibilities of leveraging the decentralized mechanism for getting prepared for future disasters:

- Initiatives for panchayat level auditing
- Participatory plan – organization, coordination, and implementation
- Formulation of implementation norms after discussions with local community
- Need for a disaster response team.

There must be task force at all local levels to handle disasters in a prepared manner. To be able to mobilize funds and services Panchayats will have to come up with a general plan and subsidiary plans that are feasible based on community needs.

Concluding session: Gender and diversity inclusive New Kerala- Potentials and Possibilities

In the concluding session, Ms. Aleyamma Vijayan and Ms. Geetha Nazeer summarized the points that were discussed in the two-day national workshop. The overall message they put forward was the adherence to sustainable development principles, attitudinal change, and carrying forward a new vision for a new beginning.

Dr. Joy Elamon, Director, KILA (Kerala Institute of Local Administration) delivered the concluding remarks. He commented on the significant role the local government had played during the floods but was not acknowledged. He debated on the connotation of the word reconstruction. Reconstruction never guarantees the desirable transformation of the state apparatus. The term should be building new Kerala. There should be a comprehensive programme where not just technically the marginalized are included. We should realize that even within households, there are the excluded and invisible people. The strategic transformation which was central to the national workshop and the post-recovery stage cannot be attained in isolation. The nature and magnitude of any future disasters cannot be predicted. Hence, our disaster preparedness should be appropriate to the changing climate conditions. The need of the hour, as he suggests, is a comprehensive planning that ensures equitable participation of every stratum of the society. We should be able to dream big and only if all the people stand as one and dream together social change can happen. When envisioning a new Kerala after the floods the reconstruction should not be mere flood resilient or drought resilient. We must take a few steps back and look at the big picture and plan accordingly before putting into action the first idea that pops up. To conclude it will not be reconstruction but a new disaster resilient Kerala with new local bodies and new people.
Appendix 1

Programme outline

Gender and Diversity inclusive reconstruction in post flood Kerala
October 30th and 31st, Harmony hall, Hotel Mascot, Trivandrum

Day 1.
10.00 -10.30 am: Registration, Tea
10.30-11.15 am: Inaugural Session
   Chair: Ms. R. Parvathi Devi, Member, Kerala PSC
   Welcome: Ms. Rejitha G, Sakhi
   Inaugural speech: Ms. Veena George, MLA
   Key note: Initiative by Kerala on gender inclusive need assessment: Dr. Anandi T.K, Gender consultant, Government of Kerala
   Vote of Thanks: Ms. Beena Sunny

11.15-1 pm Experiences: Flood and Post flood days (Focussing on Gender, differently abled, senior citizens and other marginalised)
   Moderator: Ms. Mercy Alexander
   Ms. Sneha Koshy (NDTV)
   Ms. Omana.T.K, RASTA, Wayanad
   Ms. Usha Vijayan, President, EdavakaGrama Panchayat
   Ms. Geetha John, WIWA foundation, Idukki

1.00-2.00 pm : Lunch break

2.00pm- 3.00 pm Looking Forward: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
   Panel : Ecological sustenance and Livelihood issues
   Moderator: Ms. P E Usha, Director, MahilaSamakya
   Ms. Nalini Nayak, G. Secretary, SEWA Bharat
   Ms. Soya Thomas ,Pgm.Manager, Gender and NRLM Kudumbasree

3.00-4.00 Pm Health and well being (women, children, differently abled, senior citizens)
   Moderator: Dr. Gita Gopal, Consultant,World Bank and former, gender advisor,GOK
   Dr. Philip Mathew MD, Consultant, ReAct Asia-Pacific and Asst. Professor, Dept of community medicine, Pushapagiri college, Thiruvalla

   Dr. Mohammed Asheel, Ex. director, Social Security Mission
4.00 pm-4.30 pm  
Tea Break

4.30 pm-5.30 pm  
**Disaster preparedness and Management**

**Role of Panchayats**

Moderator: Ms. Jyothi Narayanan, Social Activist
T R Biji, President, VellathoovalGrama Panchayat

Dr. Nirmala Sanu George, Team Leader, DFID–Climate Change Innovation Programme at Oxford Policy Management

---

**DAY 2.**

**9.30 am-11.00 am**

**Gender and Diversity inclusiveness- Experiences from other states:**

Moderator: Dr. MridulEapen, Member, Kerala State Planning Board
Ms. Suneetha Dhar, Senior advisor, Jagori, Delhi
Dr. RanjiniMoorthi, Gender expert, trainer and researcher, Chennai
Ms. Annie George, State Coordinator, UNDP, Kerala
Director, Bedroc, Nagapttinam, T.Nadu

Mr. John Kinattingal, Coordinator, Swayam ShikshanPrayog, Pune

**11.30 am -1.00**

**Housing and Community services**

Moderator: Dr. C.S. Chandrika, Principal Development Co Ordinator, MSSRF, Wayanad
Ar. LathaJaigopal, Inspirations, Kochi
Ar. P.B. Sajan, Jt. Director, COSTFORD
Mr. K B Madan Mohan, Executive Coordinator, Kerala Grama Panchayat Association

**2.00-3.30 pm**

**Concluding session**

Outcomes of the 2 day sessions: Ms. Aleyamma Vijayan
Outcomes from participants view point: Ms. Geetha Nazeer

**Gender and diversity inclusive New Kerala-Potentials and Possibilities:**

Dr. Joy Elamon, Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

Vote of Thanks
Ms. Anila S.P., Sakhi
## Appendix 2

### List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Akhila Joseph</td>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>8073398892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Aleyamma Vijayan</td>
<td>Secretary,Sakhi</td>
<td>9847563506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anandi. T.K</td>
<td>Gender Consultant, GOK</td>
<td>9495864250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Anila.S.P</td>
<td>Project Asst,Sakhi</td>
<td>8113888299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Anitha S</td>
<td>Tree Walk, Trivandrum</td>
<td>9447078113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Annie George</td>
<td>Director, BEDROC and Coordinator, Post flood need assessment UNDP</td>
<td>9442100074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ar. P.B.Sajan</td>
<td>COSTFORD</td>
<td>9447150810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ar.Lathajaigopal</td>
<td>INSPIRATIONS, Kochi</td>
<td>9745242955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Beena Sunny</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, Malappuram, Sakhi</td>
<td>9497287051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>C V Balamurali</td>
<td>CRM, Kottayam</td>
<td>9496160708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>C.S.Chandrika</td>
<td>MS Swaminathan Foundation. Wayanad</td>
<td>9495747179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Dhanesh Kumar</td>
<td>Prog.Cordiantor, RASTHA, Wayanad</td>
<td>9995505401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Dr.JoyElamon</td>
<td>Director, KILA</td>
<td>9446521312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Dr.Manju Nair</td>
<td>AMC, Trivandrum</td>
<td>9745300991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Dr.MohamedAsheel.Ed</td>
<td>Kerala Social Security Mission</td>
<td>9946105498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Dr.Philip Mathew</td>
<td>ReAct-Asia Pacific, India</td>
<td>8129844932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Geeta Nazeer</td>
<td>Media Activist</td>
<td>9048070792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Geetha Thankamony</td>
<td>Project cordiantor, Post flood reconstruction, Sakhi</td>
<td>9446916565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Geetha John</td>
<td>Progm.Cordinator, WIWA, Idukki</td>
<td>9447491792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Gita Gopal</td>
<td>Consultant, World Bank</td>
<td>9074610620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Harikumar</td>
<td>Asst.Secretary,Ayiroor,Pathanamthitta</td>
<td>9446594213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Hena. N.N</td>
<td>Lecturer IUCDS, MG university</td>
<td>9995582671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Indu.B.Kurup,</td>
<td>research Scholar, Institute of English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Jasmin</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>9747385114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Jayabhardi</td>
<td>Women’s Voices Wayanad</td>
<td>9745364203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>John Kinattingal</td>
<td>SSP, Pune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Jyothi Narayanan</td>
<td>Manager, Keltron,Ernakulam</td>
<td>9447123960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>K.Prasanna</td>
<td>S.Cordinator Women’s Voices, Kollam</td>
<td>9744639379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Lilly Pushapam,</td>
<td>State resource Person, Mahilasamakya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position/Role</td>
<td>Contact Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Lovely.A.N</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>9544533537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Madan Mohan</td>
<td>Chief Executive coordinator, KGPA</td>
<td>9447703392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Mercy Alexander</td>
<td>Coordinator, Sakhi</td>
<td>9446041397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Ms. Mridula Eapen Ph.D</td>
<td>member, State Planning Board</td>
<td>0984009557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>N.K. Shoukkathali</td>
<td>President, Urngattiri Panchayat</td>
<td>9496047836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Nalini Nayak</td>
<td>G. Secretary, SEWA Bharat</td>
<td>9895077961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Nirmala Sanu George Ph.D</td>
<td>Trust member, Sakhi</td>
<td>9447703399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Omana T.K</td>
<td>Director RASTHA, Wayanad</td>
<td>9447186908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>P. E. Usha</td>
<td>Director, Mahila Samakya</td>
<td>9446484587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Prabha Kumari</td>
<td>Finance officer, Sakhi</td>
<td>9744692185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>R. Parvathi Devi</td>
<td>Member, Kerala PSC</td>
<td>9846538533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Rahul Khera</td>
<td>Prog. Manager, HS Foundation, Delhi</td>
<td>9498028112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Ranjini Moorthy</td>
<td>Gender and Development Consultant, Chennai</td>
<td>9446274988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Reshma</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>9744776838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Rohini Muthur</td>
<td>Social Worker, Urngattiri Panchayat</td>
<td>9447057282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Sanatha S.N.</td>
<td>Project officer, WIWA, Trivandrum</td>
<td>9349599299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Santhosh Kumar, K.C</td>
<td>MAYA, Thrissur</td>
<td>8123820812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Sarfudeen</td>
<td>Member, Karulai Panchayat</td>
<td>9845732441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Seeta Dasan</td>
<td>SEWA Union</td>
<td>9744984639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Shajimon K K</td>
<td>CRM, Kotayam</td>
<td>9495111717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Sherly George</td>
<td>Member, Vellathuval Panchayat</td>
<td>9400187427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Shiji Punnakkal</td>
<td>Vice President, Urngattiri Panchayat</td>
<td>8080557073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Shoba Manoj</td>
<td>Welfare standing committee, Vellathuval, Idukki</td>
<td>9445817367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Sneha Koshy</td>
<td>Media, NDTV</td>
<td>9446551484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Sonia George</td>
<td>Secretary, SEWA Kerala</td>
<td>9446551484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Soya Thomas</td>
<td>Kudumbasree</td>
<td>8086940478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Sreekala</td>
<td>Prg. Coordinator, Sakhi</td>
<td>8281136338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>Sudha Anilkumar</td>
<td>Member, Vellathuvalpanchayat</td>
<td>9745211040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Sujitha Kallyiyath</td>
<td>Vice President, Cherpu, Thrissur</td>
<td>9895559914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Suneer</td>
<td>Devt. Standing committee, Karulai Panchayat</td>
<td>8086047400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Suneetha Dhar</td>
<td>Senior Advisor, Jagori, Delhi</td>
<td>9810509338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>Research Associate, Saftipin Sakhi</td>
<td>9847306205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Ummer T.K</td>
<td>Social Worker, Karuvarukundu, Malappuram</td>
<td>9447927568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Usha</td>
<td>President, Edavaka Panchayat, Wyanad</td>
<td>9605516140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Vanitha Mukherjee</td>
<td>Consultant, Delhi</td>
<td>9818369329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Veena George</td>
<td>MLA, Aranmula</td>
<td>8547007032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Veena Maruthoor</td>
<td>Environmental Educationist</td>
<td>8547742989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Vijayan K.</td>
<td>Social Worker, Edavaka Panchayat, Wyanad</td>
<td>9747038280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3

Event photos

Report of the National Workshop: Gender and Diversity Inclusive Reconstruction in Post-Flood Kerala Oct 30th and 31st, 2018