



MICRODIS



MICRODIS FIELD STUDY: Orissa, Jagatsinghpur, India

LEAD INSTITUTION: Voluntary Health Association of India

PARTNER INSTITUTION(S): University of Delhi, University Hospital Heidelberg

During last two decades more than 200 million people have been affected every year by frequent disasters particularly in developing countries.



India is one of the hazard prone country in the world and the poor people are at high risk when disaster strikes. Floods, cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, and land slides threaten millions of lives and livelihood every year.



In September 2008 Orissa, an Indian State situated in the east coast of the country was affected by severe flood and 4 million people were affected. Jagatsinghpur in Orissa was one of the worst affected districts.



VHAI organised a field research to assess the social economic and health impact of the disaster in the recent past.

The main objective was to establish scientific and empirical tools and applications in terms of disaster management from people's perspective.

The Collector-cum-District Magistrate inaugurating the programme on right.



The enumerators were oriented on research methodologies and survey conducted in 1574 families with an interview schedule. (Orientation programme for the enumerators in the left and VHAI enumerator administering the MICRODIS questionnaire in Orissa on the right)



Anthropometric measurement of more than 500 children 0- 5 years age group have been taken for nutrition status assessment.

Child is weighed by a VHAI enumerator in Orissa during the MICRODIS study



23 health centers are surveyed to triangulate the data collected from qualitative and quantitative method.

VHAI study team meets with medical officers in Orissa during the MICRODIS study



Focus Group Discussions and other qualitative methods were adopted to validate the quantitative data. (Top: Focus group Discussion organised. Below: Women drawing vulnerability map using local resources)



People's involvement, participation of government and local self government was key to success of this survey (affected women on the river bank on right)

