



LGBTQIA+

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Kerala State Disaster Management Authority

2025

LGBTQIA+

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Kerala State Disaster Management Authority

Observatory Hills, Vikas Bhavan P.O.

Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695033

LGBTQIA+ Disaster Risk Reduction

Prepared by

Amrutha N

(Centre for Disaster Studies, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady)

Editors

Amrutha K

(Hazard Analyst and Environment Specialist, KSDMA)

Midhila Mallika

(State Project Officer and IAG Convenor, KSDMA)

Published by

Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA)

Observatory Hills, Vikas Bhavan P.O.

Thiruvananthapuram

Kerala- 695033

www.sdma.kerala.gov.in

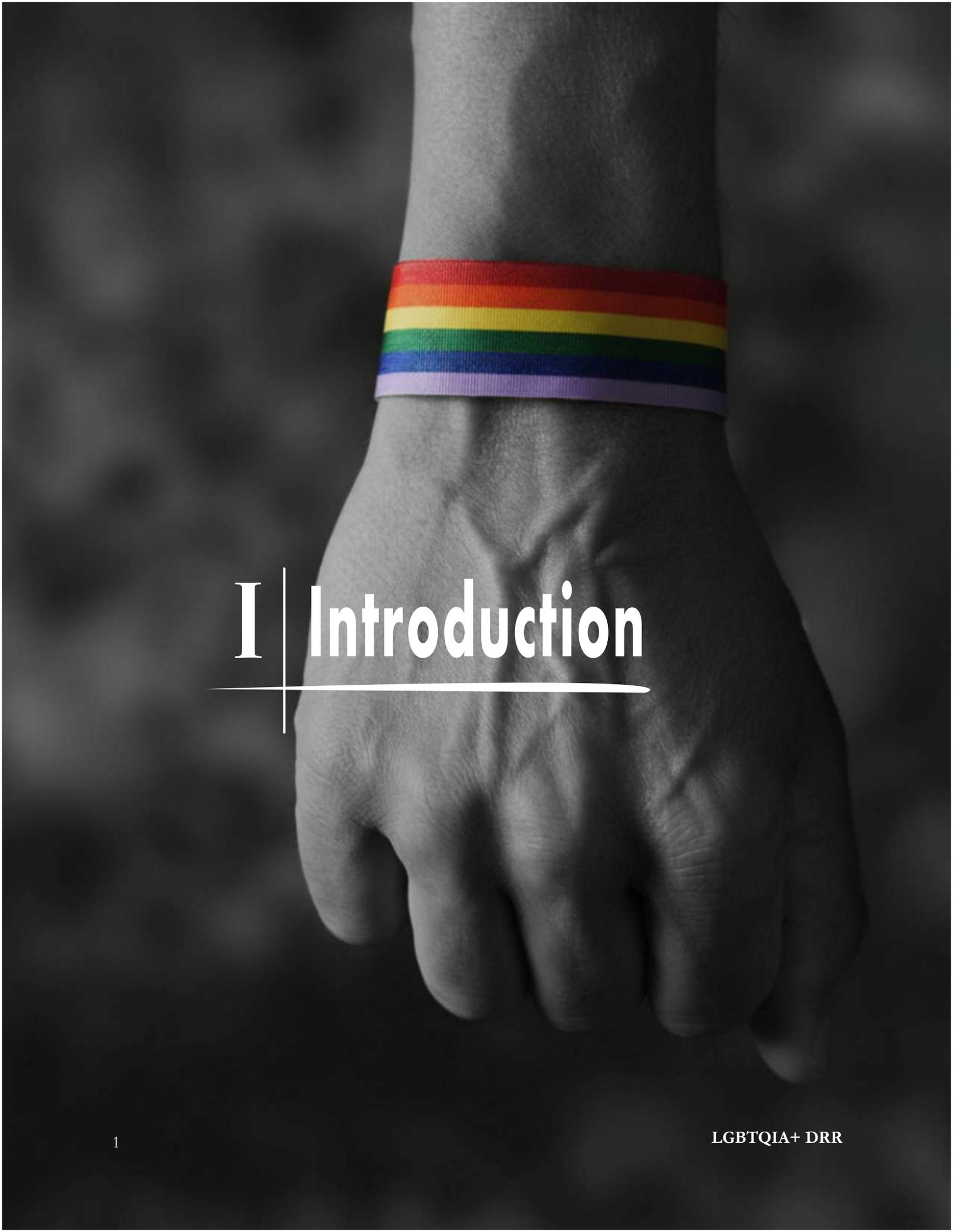
Published in 2025



11th Kerala Queer Pride March 2022 in Kollam Photo: Amrutha N

Contents

I	Introduction.....	1
II	Purpose of this Book.....	3
III	Glossary.....	4
IV	Challenges LGBTQIA+ Community Face During Disaster.....	6
V	KSDMA - Transgender DRR Project.....	8
VI	Whispers of Unheard Resilience.....	10
VII	Bowling for Equality.....	17
VIII	Suggestions.....	18
	Appendix.....	19



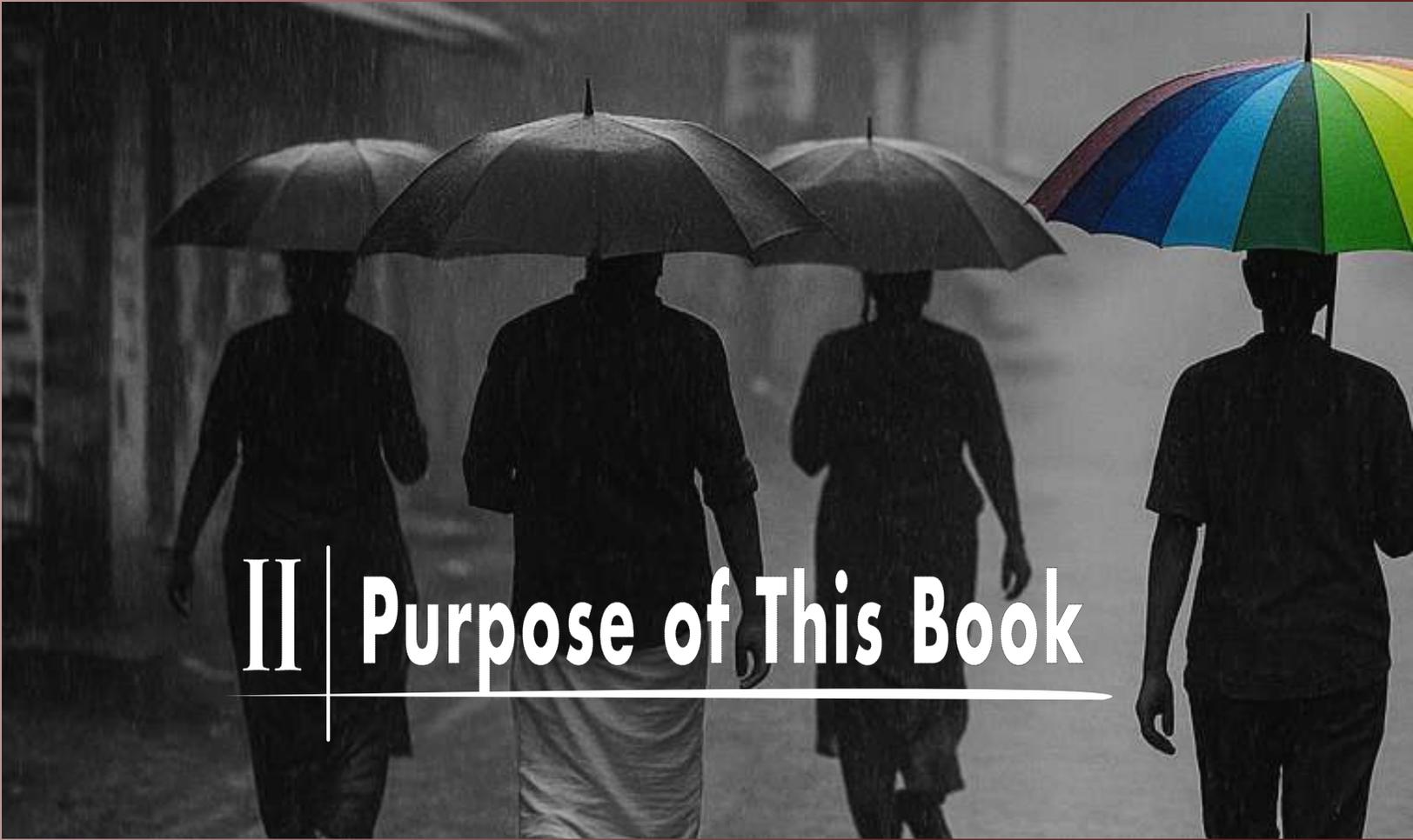
I | Introduction

The acronym “LGBTQIA+” represents a diverse spectrum of identities that exist beyond traditional gender and sexual norms. It includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, and asexual individuals, with the plus sign acknowledging additional identities.

Globally, the queer community faces significant challenges, ranging from legal discrimination to violence and a lack of social acceptance. Social stigma and cultural biases are deeply ingrained, leading to violence and hate crimes against LGBTQ+ individuals. National and State Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA and SDMA) were formed under the Disaster Management Act, 2015, which applies to all citizens. However, the queer community remains largely unmentioned in major disaster management frameworks. Despite the presence of queer individuals worldwide, only six countries have a queer-inclusive disaster policy. Transgender persons, particularly during disasters, face severe socio-economic hardships, such as difficulty accessing basic necessities like food and shelter.

The inclusivity of LGBTQIA+ reflects the ongoing effort to recognise and respect the complexities of gender and sexual diversity in society. They face systemic discrimination, violence, and social exclusion because of their gender and sexual identity. These vulnerabilities are further amplified during disasters. The framework’s binary approach to gender fails to

account for the unique risks faced by sexual and gender minorities. The many challenges that the Queer community faces in their daily lives are exacerbated during times of disaster. They face many challenges in disaster response efforts, including mitigation, preparedness, rescue, and reconstruction. The challenges that Queer people are likely to face during disasters are largely due to the fact that they are a floating population. Disaster management tends to narrowly focus on women’s issues, overlooking the needs of gender and sexual minorities. This invisibility, compounded by a lack of disaggregated data on queer individuals, perpetuates systemic neglect. The issues faced by different identities within the queer community remain unaddressed in most policies, with available data limited to transgender persons. While approximately 2,000 transgender persons have received identity cards through the state’s portal, and after the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, all transgender card applications are now processed through the national portal, and an estimated 5,000 transgender persons reside in Kerala, based on data. Due to societal stigma, many live with dual identities, complicating efforts to provide targeted disaster relief. Housing is a critical issue for transgender persons, with most struggling to secure stable rental accommodations. During evacuation processes, this lack of a permanent address becomes a major barrier.



II | Purpose of This Book

Disasters do not affect all people equally. Vulnerable communities face greater impacts during disasters. Kerala has been at the forefront of several inclusive approaches, advancing humanitarian initiatives in line with global standards. In 2015, it became the first state in India to implement a comprehensive policy for the inclusion of transgender individuals. However, despite these progressive steps, gaps remain in the developmental model. The LGBTQIA+ community in Kerala continues to face significant discrimination and societal challenges, challenges that become even more pronounced during times of disaster. The

recommendations of the policy need to be extended to the field of disaster management, too. Disaster management can only be complete by involving the vulnerable community. The LGBTQIA+ community is not widely discussed in disaster relief efforts. This coffee table book marks the beginning of Kerala Disaster Management Authority's efforts to explore and understand the specific relief needs of this community in the face of disasters.

To prepare this coffee table book, we interviewed queer individuals who identify as transgender, gender queer, and homosexual in Kerala, India.



III | Glossary

Major Acronyms

LGBTQIA+	A commonly used acronym within the meaning Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, with the covering other non- heterosexual or non cis gender people
DRR	DRR refers to the proactive measures taken to minimise the potential impact of disasters

Sexuality Terms

Lesbian	Woman who are sexually or romantically attracted to woman
Gay	Man who are sexually or romantically attracted to man
Bisexual	A person who is sexually or romantically attracted to both men and women, or to more than one sex or gender.
Asexual	A person who does not experience sexual attraction.
Homosexual	Person who has a romantic and/or sexual attraction towards the same gender.

Heterosexual	Person who has a romantic and/or sexual attraction towards the opposite gender.
Homophobia	The fear or prejudice about homosexual relations.
Pansexual	A person who's romantic or sexual attraction towards not based on gender

Terms Relating to Gender Diversity

Cisgender	Someone who comfort the gender identity assigned at birth
Gender binary	A system believes that gender classification in which all people are categorised as being either male or female.
Intersex	A person who may have the biological attributes of both sexes or gender
Transgender	Person who is not comfort at the gender assigned at birth
Transphobia	The fear or prejudice views about transgender people.
Non-binary	An umbrella term for people whose gender identity doesn't fit comfortably with binary two genders.
Gender Expression	How an individual outwardly presents their gender, including through their behaviour, clothing, voice, and other perceived characteristics. It's a person's choice of how to signal their gender identity to the world.

Disaster Management Terms

Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses, and impacts.
Evacuation	Moving people and assets temporarily to safer places before, during or after the occurrence of a hazardous event to protect them.
Hazard	Potential for harm in terms of human injury or ill-health, damage to property, damage to the environment
Recovery	The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets, systems, of a disaster-affected community or society
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety.
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

IV

Challenges LGBTQIA+ Community Face During Disaster

Social crises and lack of recognition make the LGBTQIA+ community helpless during times of disaster. This chapter is a brief idea about the challenges the community faces during disasters.

Economy and Livelihood

LGBTQIA+ persons, especially transgender persons, face severe economic instabilities. Many rely on informal work like begging, sex work, daily wages due to social exclusion and discrimination. Their losses go unrecognised in informal assessments, leaving them without targeted recovery aid. This reinforces the marginalisation LGBTQIA+ communities.

Lack of shelter

Housing remains a major challenge in daily life and disaster situations. LGBTQIA+ persons excluded from traditional family systems and official relief lists, they often lack access to safe and dignified shelters. Most camps reinforce gender binaries, offering no space for gender inclusive approach. Isolated and without support, LGBTQIA+ persons face increased trauma and marginalisation. This highlights the urgent need for inclusive gender protocols in relief camps.

Discrimination in rescue, relief, and rehabilitation of LGBTQIA+ persons

LGBTQIA+ persons face systemic discrimination across all phases of disaster management—rescue, relief, and rehabilitation. Rescue teams did not recognise Queer- trans individuals' specific needs. In relief and rehabilitation, lack of valid ID, familial ties, or recognition within binary gender norms excludes them from official support. They may faced discrimination at the camps.

Health vulnerabilities of LGBTQIA+ persons during disasters

LGBTQIA+ individuals, particularly transgender and gender diverse (TGD) persons, face heightened mental health vulnerabilities, which are further exacerbated in disaster contexts. Pre-existing challenges such as higher rates of depression, suicidality, substance use disorders, and experiences of victimisation and stigma can be worse. For transgender persons, access to hormone therapy is essential—not as a cosmetic preference but as a life-affirming medical Disruptions to hormone treatment during disasters, due to lack of money severe physical side effects and significant psychological distress, including anxiety, depression, and dysphoria.

Accessibility or lack of awareness about warnings and other existing disaster management mechanism

Many sexual minorities lack identifying documents, except for transgender individuals who now receive gender recognition. Due to social stigma, early warning systems and disaster aid often fail to reach them. Legal invisibility and exclusion from formal economies force many into sex work, begging, or daily-wage labor, leaving them vulnerable to harassment and without protection. Discrimination and the absence of targeted policies further marginalised them in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

V | KSDMA-Transgender DRR Project

Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA) has launched a novel and pioneering initiative to integrate transgender and gender-diverse communities into all phases of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). This is one of the first state-level, institutionalised models in India that recognises transgender persons as potential first responders within the disaster management system while also addressing their specific vulnerabilities.

KSDMA's Transgender Disaster Risk Reduction project stands as a model of progressive, rights-based, and socially responsible governance. Its importance lies in acknowledging the specific challenges faced by transgender persons, strengthening their participation in disaster management, and ensuring that no one is left behind in times of crisis. The larger vision is to empower transgender communities to become champions of disaster preparedness, response

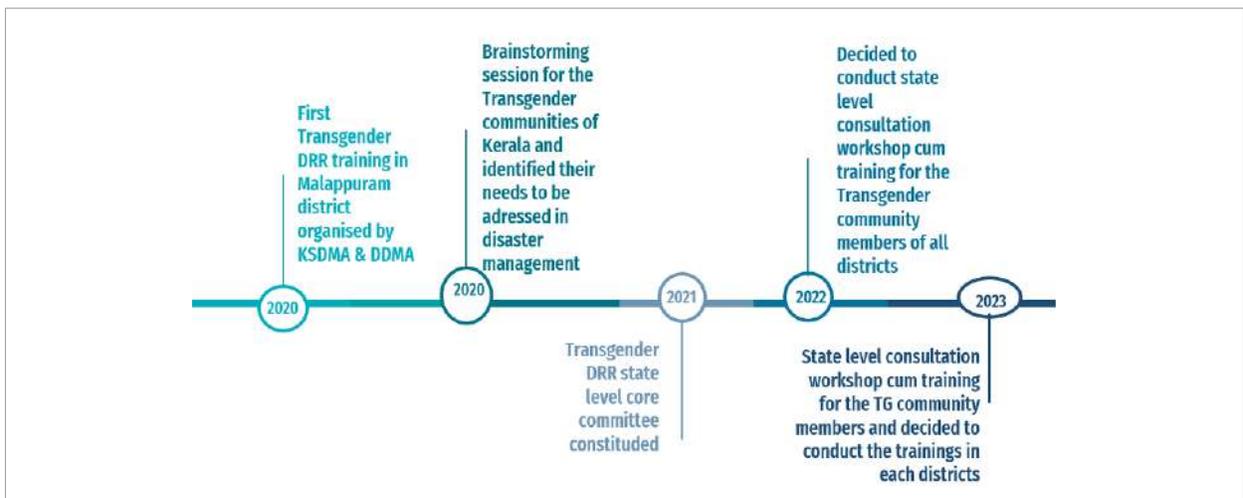
and resilience. The initiative originated in 2020 in Malappuram. The absence of transgender community members in disaster-awareness programmes and public forums was identified as a major gap. In response, the Hazard Analyst deputed to the Malappuram DDMA began direct engagement with transgender networks in the district. These early discussions highlighted systemic exclusion and the need for structured inclusion.

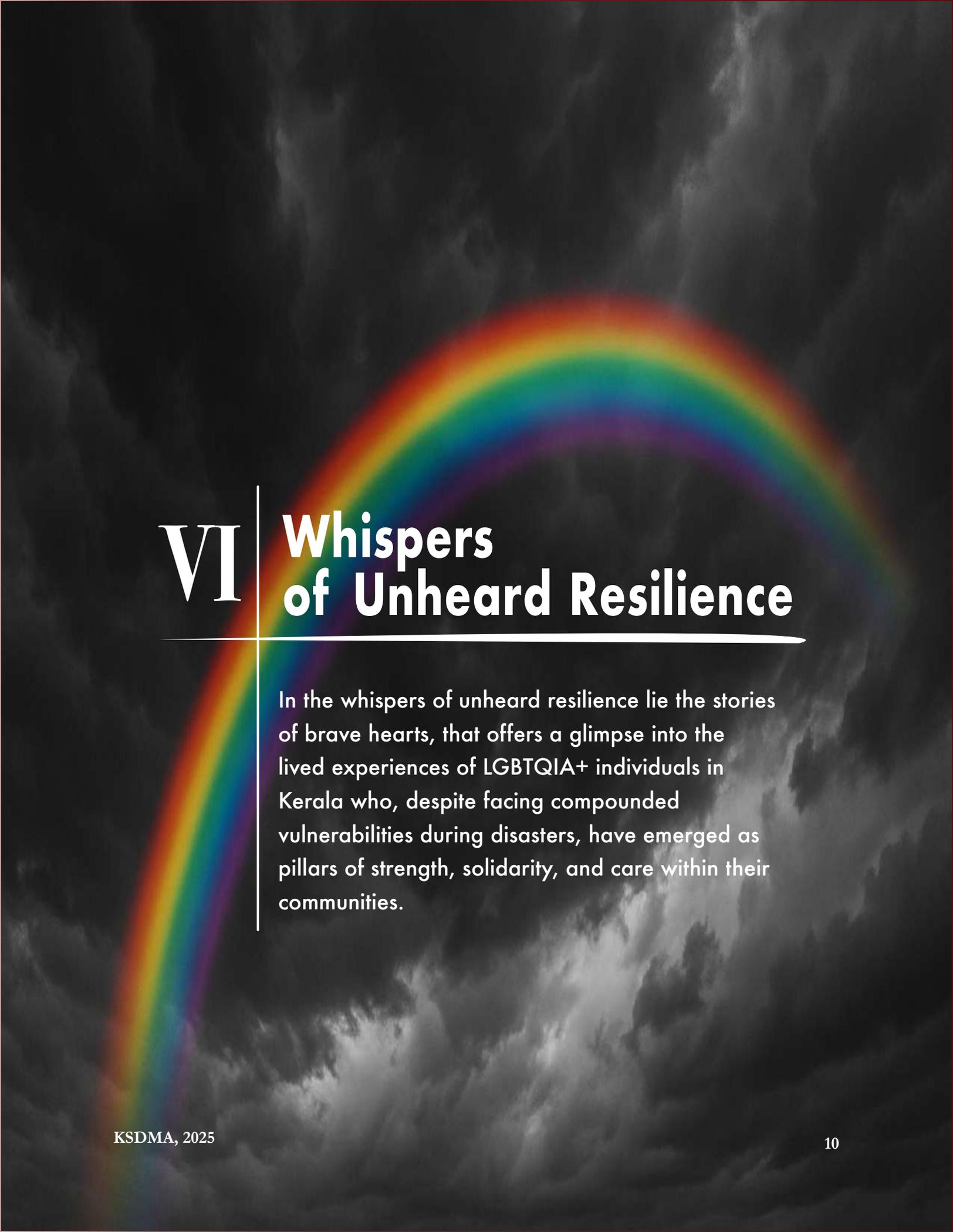
Following this, Malappuram DDMA, in collaboration with the State Disaster Management Authority, organised a one-day interactive training session for the community. The District Collector personally attended the programme, engaging with participants and reinforcing institutional support. As a follow-up, a dedicated communication group was created for the district to disseminate weather alerts and disaster-related information to transgender community members.



The trained group later played an active role during the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting awareness campaigns and participating in community kitchens. Throughout the pandemic, KSDMA conducted online interactions with the team, and their wellbeing was ensured with the support of the Social Justice Department.

At the state level, a Transgender DRR Committee was constituted, and a two-day state consultation was organised to further expand, institutionalise, and scale up the programme across Kerala.





VI

Whispers of Unheard Resilience

In the whispers of unheard resilience lie the stories of brave hearts, that offers a glimpse into the lived experiences of LGBTQIA+ individuals in Kerala who, despite facing compounded vulnerabilities during disasters, have emerged as pillars of strength, solidarity, and care within their communities.

Resilience and Compassion



Faizal Faizu is a prominent human rights activist and the current president of Jwala CBO in Thrissur. She is a co-founder of the Kerala LGBTQIA+ Pride march, a significant event that began in 2009 in Thrissur advocating for LGBTQ+ rights and visibility in Kerala

Faisal Faizu is a trans woman from the coastal area of Chalakudy. During the 2018 floods her entire family was in camps. She was reluctant to be in the camps due to the fear of the crisis she may face in the camps as a transwoman, and as a social activist, committed to helping the community in crisis situations.

During the devastating Kerala floods of 2018, the transgenders community faced profound hardship and exclusion, especially when it came to accessing relief and support. Mainstream aid organisations, unacquainted with the unique needs of this community, fell short in offering the necessary assistance. Many transgender individuals found themselves without food or shelter, their suffering made even more painful by the sense of abandonment during such a critical time.

Amidst the despair, Faizu became a symbol of hope. Seeing the struggles of her community, she joined forces with friends Ajayan and Shilpa to provide real solutions for disaster-affected LGBTQIA+ individuals. Their global efforts to secure essentials and financial support brought comfort and aid to many, reminding us of the power of solidarity in crisis.



Photo from the 8th Kerala Queer Pride. Faisal holding a banner in front.

Standing Strong in Crisis

Sanjo Steve's Courageous Spirit of Resilience and Hope for the Transgender Community



Sanjo Steve is a dedicated individual for LGBTQIA+ advocacy. He is from Ernakulam. Currently serving as a project assistant with the TG Cell of the Social Justice Department and a member of the District Justice Board Committee, Sanjo's dedication to uplifting the transgender community is profound. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Sanjo's life was profoundly affected, as it intensified the systemic challenges faced by transgender individuals.

Amidst economic collapse, housing insecurity, and medical deprivation, many found themselves trapped in overlapping emergencies. Sanjo, who was a teacher at a tuition centre, lost their job simply because of their trans identity. Just days before the lockdown, they had started working on an organic farm, a job that offered a glimmer of hope. Drawing on resilience and

compassion, Sanjo took initiative to establish shelters for 25 transmen during these difficult times.

The organic farm owners, recognizing the community's hardship, began distributing food and suggested that Sanjo gather enough supplies for those in need. This act of solidarity provided much-needed relief for many. However, the crisis extended beyond food and shelter. The absence of hormone therapy became a harsh reality for many transmen, who suddenly found themselves experiencing menstruation again—an episode fraught with emotional pain and uncertainty. For some, the distress was overwhelming; Sanjo recalled that many confided feeling suicidal, overwhelmed by the struggle to maintain their identity. The COVID-19 pandemic was a complete disaster for the community. Everything from hormone therapy, food, shelter, and more was beyond the community's capacity, affecting the community, leading to suicidal tendencies and suicides. During preparedness, there is difficulty in identifying addresses and disseminating warnings among the community. This remains a problem during rescue and reconstruction.

From Youthful Initiatives to Community Guardianship

Harsh's Path of Service and Resilience in Disaster Response

Harsh's journey into disaster response and community service began during his higher secondary education at Government Model Higher Secondary School in Varkala, where he enthusiastically joined the Student Police Cadet (SPC) program. It was through SPC that he first discovered the world of Civil Defense—a vital government initiative dedicated to preparing civilians for emergency management. Eager to serve, he was joined and successfully completed comprehensive training. With the launch of the national Aapda Mitra program, Harsh expanded his skills. He undertook training at the station, district, and state levels, fully immersing himself in the mission of disaster preparedness. As an Aapda Mitra volunteer, Harsh played a vital role in crowd management during the busy and chaotic release of the Bollywood blockbuster Baahubali in Varkala, ensuring safety and order amidst the excitement. His



involvement in the NCC during college further refined his teamwork, leadership, and crisis response abilities, shaping him into a proactive guardian ready to step into action whenever needed.

Leading with Compassion

Neethu's Dedication in the Face of Disaster



Neethu, a cinematographer with many years of experience across various industries, is currently associated with Action Aid and serves as the President of Totem Resource Centre. She is also a passionate camper and entrepreneur.

Neethu from Kottayam has been living in Wayanad for the past few years. She first learned about the Chooralmala-Mundakai tragedy on the morning of July 30 and has dedicated herself wholeheartedly to aiding the disaster-affected communities ever since. On the first day, when medical supplies ran out, Neethu promptly contacted hospitals in Kozhikode and Ernakulam, as well as the Indian Medical Association, arranged and delivered the

necessary medical materials. On the second day, she worked tirelessly in a tragic environment, packing and transporting bodies.

By the third day, the emotional toll began to affect Neethu deeply, making it difficult for her to stay in the area. At that point, she received a call from the Meppadi Grama Panchayat, requesting her support in leading their media activities. Since then, Neethu has been coordinating media efforts, especially as misinformation and fake news spread rapidly during the crisis. . She has been managing the Panchayat's Instagram and Facebook accounts, ensuring accurate updates and information dissemination.

Binny's Journey of Perseverance and Passion

Binny, a resilient 50-year-old performer from Kerala, has endured a life filled with both hardships and moments of triumph. As the youngest of ten siblings, he lost his parents early and was raised by his sister. From a young age, Binny developed a deep passion for dance and makeup, which led him to start performing on the streets at 23 with his cultural group named "Friends."

While he can earn during the busy seasons, most of his income goes into costumes, and he often takes on catering jobs during the



Sweet Maria. Queer activist and Co-founder of Kerala Queer Pride March. Photo from first Kerala Queer Pride



off-season to make ends meet. In 2018, when the devastating Kerala floods submerged his home, Binny feared rejection at relief camps and faced the trauma of losing everything—his performance materials, clothing, and cherished belongings—surviving only on a wooden table for days.

◀ *Marsha P. Johnson. Prominent Queer activist and Stonewall protest leader.*

Sonia's Experience in the Wayanad Landslides

Sonia lives in Vythiri Panchayat, Wayanad. She is the president of Abhinaya Cultural Society. Sonia is part of the large transgender community who have to live without revealing their identity at home. Meppadi, Sonia chechi's house, was also affected by the landslide in Mundakai-Chooralmala. There was water all around, and the bridge collapsed. They were stuck in their houses for three or four days. Later, they reached the town by building a bridge. A transgender person who lived as a man at home without revealing his identity died in the Chooralmala landslide.

LGBTQIA+ individuals face exclusion from government agencies, NGOs, and charitable societies in disaster relief efforts. In natural disasters such as floods and landslides, the community itself has worked for the

community. The cases above featured individuals who activated their existing networks in order to support others in their community. There were also significant collective efforts among LGBTQIA+ people to mitigate disaster risk in the absence of adequate state support.

For example, in 2018, fourteen transgender people, most of whom were struggling to earn their daily bread, staged a play titled "Parayan Maranna Kathakal" [Forgotten Tales]. The two-hour-long play is helmed by Tamil Nadu-based LGBTQIA+ activist Sreejith and was staged in Trivandrum. All the proceeds collected for tickets from the Trivandrum screening was contributed to CMDRF for the 2018 flood relief (<https://www.onmanorama.com/news/kerala/2018/09/16/transgenders-play-kerala-flood-relief.html>). Another example is where around 60 transsexual people in Tirupur, most of whom made a living by begging, contributed their bit to help the flood-affected people in Kerala. They handed over items like wheat flour, oil and biscuits, sanitary napkins worth Rs 30,000 to district social welfare officers (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/coimbatore/kerala-floods-tn-transsexual-people-donate-relief-materials/articleshow/65473276.cms>)



◀ Scene from the play "Parayan Maranna Kathakal"

VII | Bowling for Equality

In here, the interviews with community members revealed how the LGBTQIA+ community in Kerala has survived the disaster times. Written in the context of the experiences of queer individuals in Kerala during times of disaster. This coffee table book is a stepping stone to amplify the unheard stories of the LGBTQIA+ community and inspire a compassionate, inclusive approach toward disaster risk reduction policies and initiatives that truly embrace diversity.

Disaster management activities should include LGBTQIA+ community. In such a way, we should adopt a bottom-up approach that also ensures LGBTQIA+ participation. To do this, the first step must be to assess what problems individuals faced during the disaster. However, it is only after the recent COVID-19 pandemic that LGBTQIA+ disaster relief efforts have

become a major consideration.

Apart from such scattered individual and collective efforts from the community itself, there were no other supports. This community, which had to face all kinds of exclusion, worked for the general community as much as possible during times of disaster. The COVID-19 pandemic was a complete disaster for the community. Everything from hormone therapy, food, shelter, and more was beyond the community's capacity, affecting the community, leading to suicidal tendencies and suicides. During preparedness, there is difficulty in identifying addresses and disseminating warnings among the community. This remains a problem during rescue and reconstruction.



Photo of transgender individuals who committed suicide/were murdered during the 2021 COVID pandemic. Photo from the 2022 Kerala Queer Pride Photo Exhibition held in Kollam. Photo: Amrutha.N

VIII | Suggestions

Each individual's needs are different and specific and accordingly, the healthcare needs of those undergoing hormone therapy must be addressed. Ensuring uninterrupted access to hormones is essential. Trans men may also experience menstruation, yet during such times, only cis women's issues are considered while trans individuals' needs are ignored—this is a major problem. Such neglect exists and must change. The tendency to plan based only on majority experiences must shift; all needs must be prioritised and included in organising interventions.

During disasters, there is insufficient societal awareness about the specific challenges queer individuals face. Emergencies are unpredictable, so systems must be prepared to ensure queer people's safety and health in all circumstances. Existing relief mechanisms must be assessed for

how queer-friendly they are. Since no such evaluation has been done so far, we lack adequate knowledge on addressing queer communities' needs during crises.

Community consultations must be conducted to understand diverse queer individuals' needs and challenges.

Key priorities include ensuring hormone therapy medication access for queer individuals, incorporating trans needs in disaster relief plans, and providing gender-affirming facilities in relief camps. A system must be developed that recognises and responds to gender-specific needs.

We need policy-level changes, and promoting inclusion in all scenarios. The approach of prioritising only dominant communities needs must change—we must build a society that more inclusive.



Marsba P. Johnson versatile Queer right activist

Appendix

Contacts of Major LGBTQIA+ Organizations in Kerala

NGOs	Organization Name	Contact Number
	Amigos, Ernakulam	9539299250
	Dhisha, Ernakulam	7591956008
	Sahayatrika, Thrissur	9744955866
	Satrang, Thrissur	9746531874
	Queer Malabaris	9633861623

CBOs	Organization Name	Contact Number
	Kshema, Kasargod	9048157590
	Punarjani, Kozhikode	9539672278
	Abhinaya Cultural Society, Wayanad	9544860349
	Queer Collective, Malappuram	9746799822
	Oruma, Palakkad	9847409932
	Jwala, Thrissur	9847649280
	Dwaya, Ernakulam	9947190697
	Marvel, Ernakulam	8589066082
	Seed Suraksha, Pathanamthitta	9539949106
	Adhwaitha Cultural Society, Kozhikode	9747283003
	Dwani- Kottayam	7356943738
	Mitra Cultural Society - Kollam	9061303680
	Oasis - Thiruvananthapuram	9645253634



The Gay Liberation Front, London, 1970. Image Courtesy of the Peter Tatchell Foundation

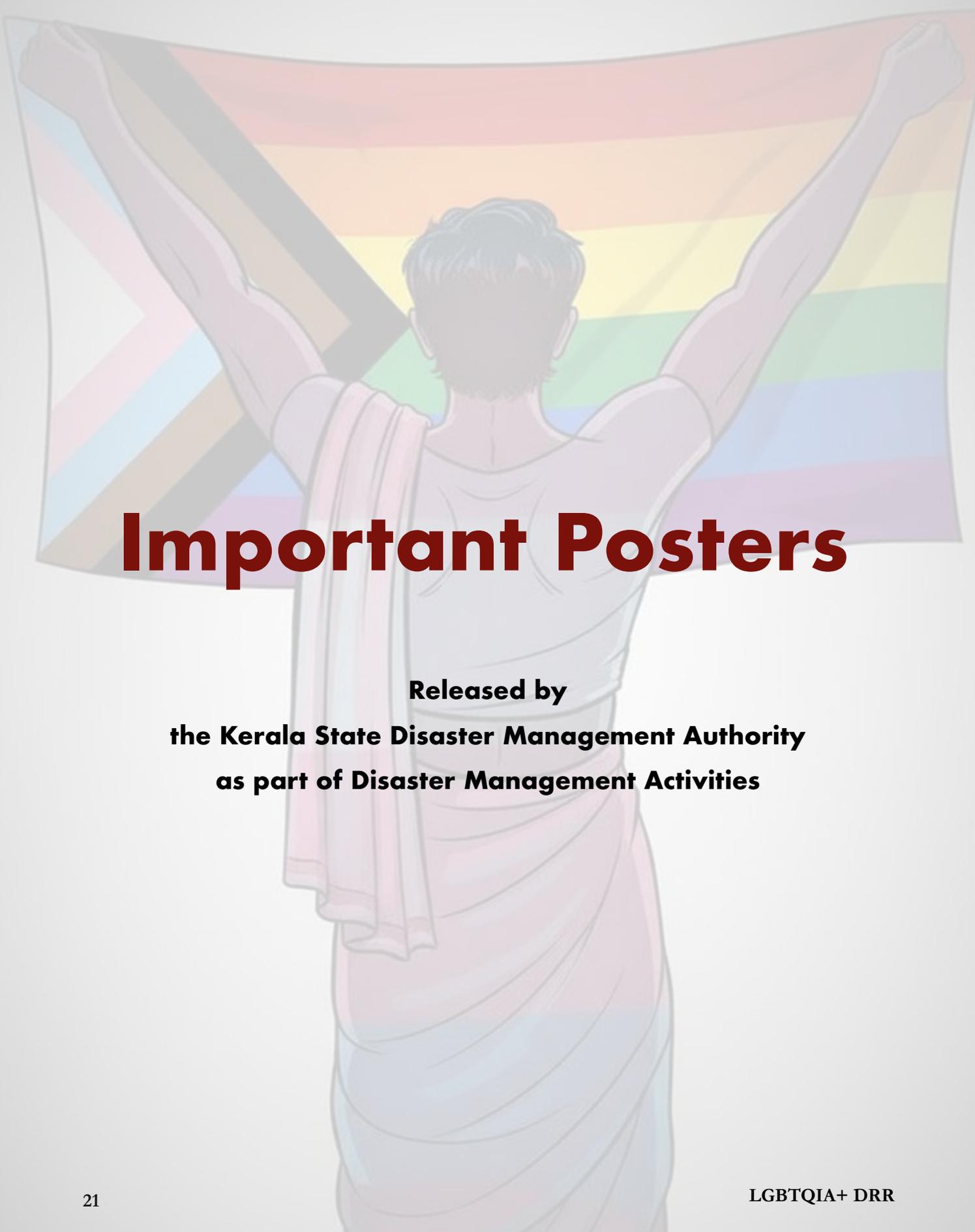
Representatives

Sanjo Steve

Member, TG District Board, Ernakulam
8893526719

Sidharth

Member, TG District Board, Pathanamthitta
9656722214

An illustration of a person from behind, wearing a white tank top and a pink and blue striped sarong, holding a large rainbow flag high above their head with both arms. The background is a light grey gradient.

Important Posters

Released by
the Kerala State Disaster Management Authority
as part of Disaster Management Activities



അത്യാവശ്യ ഘട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ഫോൺ നമ്പറുകൾ

112

എമർജൻസി നമ്പർ

108

ആംബുലൻസ്

101

ഫയർ ആൻഡ് റെസ്ക്യൂ

1077

ജില്ല ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ കണ്ട്രോൾ റൂം

1056

ദിശാ ഹെൽപ്പ്ലൈൻ

1912

കെ എസ് ഇ ബി

1091

വനിത ഹെൽപ്പ്ലൈൻ

181

1098

ചൈൽഡ് ലൈൻ



കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി
ബ്ലൈസ്കർവേറ്റി ഹിൽസ്, വികാസ് ഭവൻ പി ഒ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം
കൺട്രോൾ റൂം: 1070, 1079

എന്താണ് ഓറഞ്ച് ബുക്ക്?

സർക്കാർ വകുപ്പുകൾക്കും രക്ഷാസേനകൾക്കും തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾക്കും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കും മഴക്കാലത്തേക്ക് എങ്ങനെ ഒരുങ്ങാമെന്നും മഴക്കാല ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതകളെ എങ്ങനെ നേരിടാമെന്നുമുള്ള സമഗ്രമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗരേഖയാണ് ഓറഞ്ച് ബുക്ക്.

എമർജൻസി നമ്പറുകൾ

1070/1079

സംസ്ഥാന എമർജൻസി ഓപ്പറേഷൻ സെന്റർ

112

എമർജൻസി റെസ്പോൺസ് സപ്പോർട്ട് സിസ്റ്റം (ERSS)

1077

ജില്ലാ എമർജൻസി ഓപ്പറേഷൻ സെന്റർ

കൂടുതൽ വിവരങ്ങൾക്കായി QR കോഡ് സ്കാൻ ചെയ്തു നോക്കുക



കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി





കവചം

KaWaCHaM

Kerala Warnings Crisis and Hazards Management system

➔ ദുരന്ത സാധ്യത മുന്നറിയിപ്പുകൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് എത്തിക്കുന്നതിനായി സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി സജ്ജമാക്കിയ നൂതന സംവിധാനമാണ് കവചം.

➔ മുന്നറിയിപ്പുകൾ ജനങ്ങളിലേക്ക് എത്തിക്കുന്നതിനായി സംസ്ഥാനവ്യാപകമായി **126 സൈറണുകളും സ്ട്രോബ് ലൈറ്റുകളും** സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

➔ ജില്ലകളിൽ റെഡ്, ഓറഞ്ച് അലേർട്ടുകൾ പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടാലും മറ്റ് അടിയന്തരഘട്ടങ്ങളിലും സൈറണുകൾ മുഴക്കും. ശബ്ദ സന്ദേശമായും മുന്നറിയിപ്പുകൾ നൽകും. **ഓരോ അലേർട്ടുകൾക്കും വ്യത്യസ്ത ശബ്ദമായിരിക്കും പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുക.**

➔ ദുരന്ത സാധ്യത വിശകലനങ്ങൾ, കാലാവസ്ഥ വിവരങ്ങൾ, വിഭവങ്ങൾ, സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട മുൻകരുതലുകൾ എന്നിവയുൾപ്പെടുന്ന തീരുമാന പിന്തുണ സംവിധാനം കവചത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനഘടകമാണ്.

➔ VPN വഴി പരസ്പര ബന്ധിതമായ താലൂക്ക്, ജില്ലാ, സംസ്ഥാന കണ്ട്രോൾ റൂമുകൾ, കാൽ സെന്ററുകൾ, നൂതനമായ ആശയവിനിമയോപാധികൾ തുടങ്ങിയവ കവചത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു..



കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി



മഴയുടെ തീവ്രത



അതിതീവ്രമായ മഴ
Extremely heavy rain
> 204.5 mm (in 24 hrs)
Red Alert - Take Action

അതിശക്തമായ മഴ
Very Heavy Rain
115.6 to 204.4 mm (in 24 hrs)
Orange Alert - Be prepared

ശക്തമായ മഴ
Heavy Rain
64.5 to 115.5 mm (in 24 hrs)
Yellow Alert - Be updated

നേരിയതോ മിതമായതോ ആയ മഴ
Light to Moderate Rain
0.01 to 64.5 mm (in 24 hrs)
Green - No warning

മഴ അപ്ഡേറ്റ്

KSDMA വാട്സാപ്പ് ഗ്രൂപ്പ്

KSDMA വാട്സാപ്പ് ചാനൽ

Toll Free Numbers

1070 **1079** **112** **1077**

സംസ്ഥാന എമർജൻസി ഓപ്പറേഷൻ സെന്റർ

എമർജൻസി റസ്പോൺസ് സപ്പോർട്ട് സിസ്റ്റം (ERSS)

ജില്ലാ എമർജൻസി ഓപ്പറേഷൻ സെന്റർ



കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി



നിങ്ങളുടെ എമർജൻസി കിറ്റ് തയ്യാറാണോ?



പൊതുജന താൽപര്യർത്ഥം :
 **കേരള സംസ്ഥാന ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ അതോറിറ്റി** 
 ഒബ്സർവേറ്ററി ഹിൽസ്, വികാസ് ഭവൻ പി.ഒ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം 695033
 Toll Free: 1070, 1079, 112
 Website : www.sdma.kerala.gov.in, Email : keralasdma@gmail.com



Kerala State Disaster Management Authority

Observatory Hills, Vikas Bhavan P.O.

Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala 695033