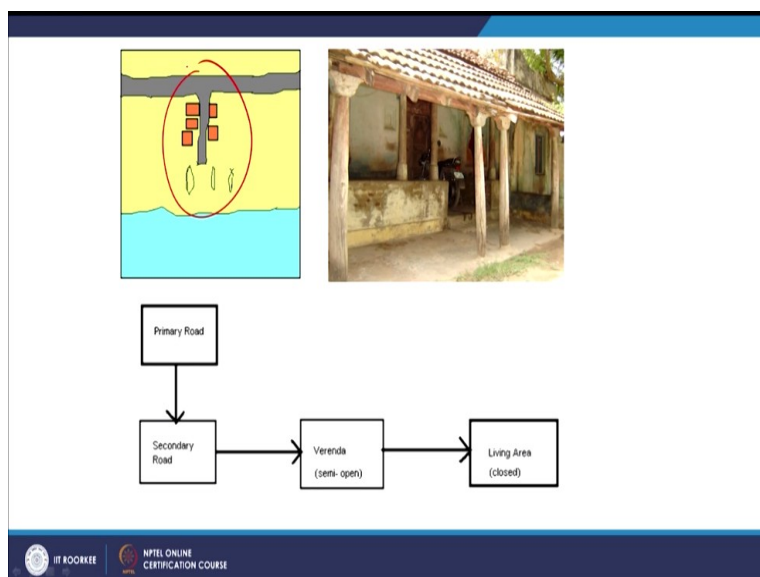


So, now immediately after the post-Tsunami when I visited the place, the important issues are the food security, you know how to get their rations because they are all after the relief stage when they settle somewhere, so their daily needs, this is where every ration shop is full of queues, every water facility because their infrastructure has been damaged because of the Tsunami, where do they get the drinking water you know and their livelihood is in threat.

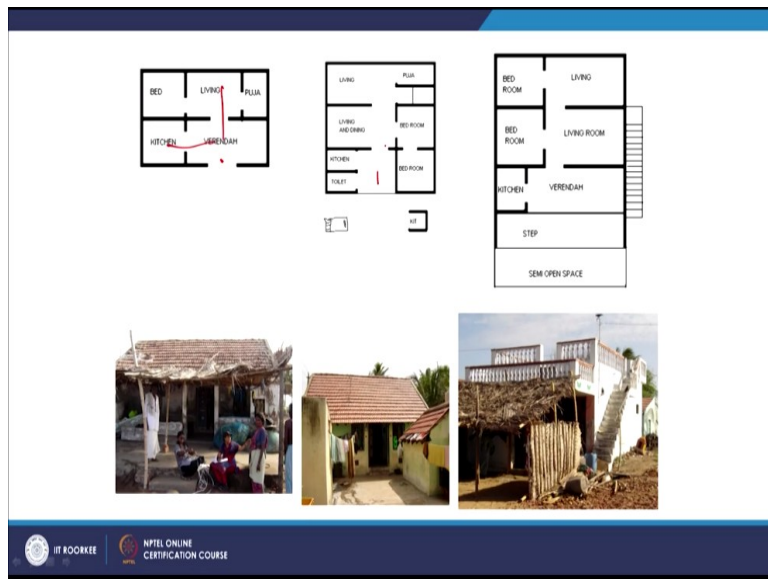
So, this is where in the fishermen set up, you have the boat owners, you have the fishermen, you have the traders and everything used to cooperate with each other and they use to work.

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And the traditional houses you know and their indigenous knowledge how they oriented their houses, they are climatically efficient, how it suits their livelihood needs.

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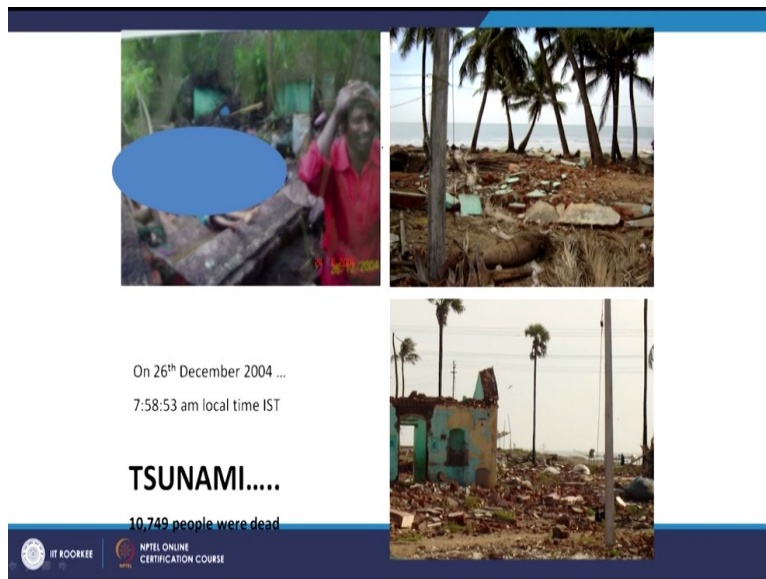


And different typologies of houses, this is in Tharangambadi and how different layouts of these houses like a joint family house, a nuclear family house.

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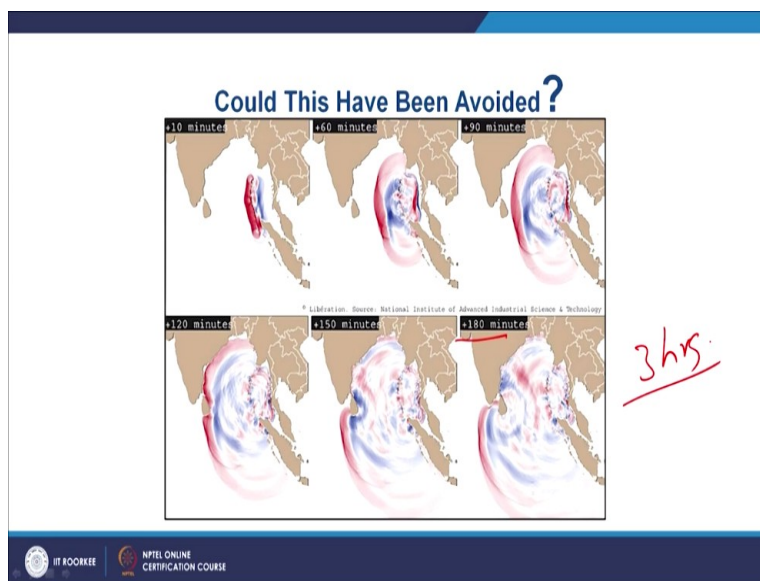


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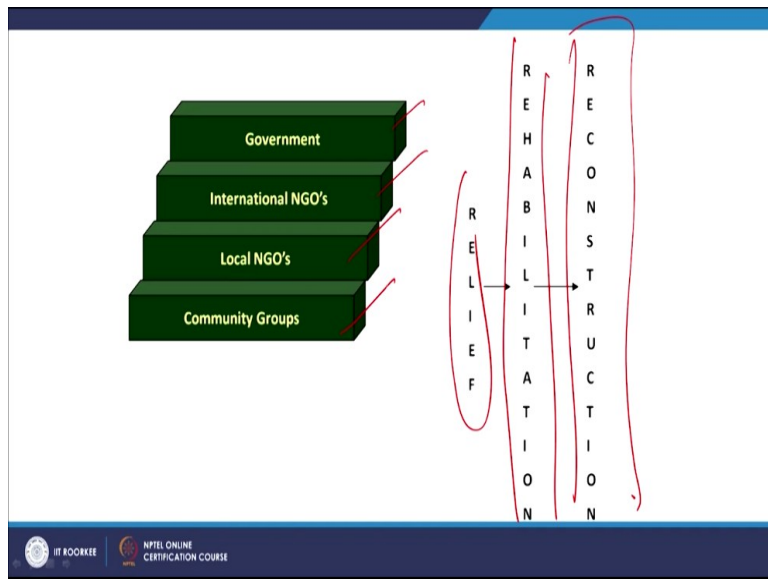
And their public places, how they were damaged. This is a huge infrastructure has been damaged.

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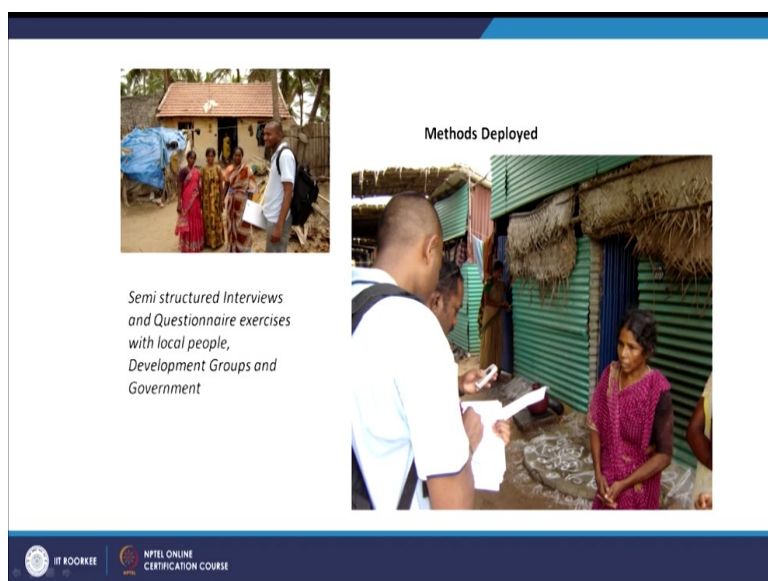
But one has to look at it but if you look at the evidences if a correct information has been passed down to these places, it took 180 minutes which is about 3 hours to reach to get these waves into the mainstream, you know to the mainland, so if that information has been passed on the right way, we would have saved many lives, we would have at least saved some important assets.

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There is always a relief stage, there is a rehabilitation stage which goes for a few months and the final is the reconstruction stage. There is a lot of actors working from the government, international NGOs, local NGOs and the community groups which work on these aspects.

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So, I am talking about the transitional shelter. So what they did was an immediate requirement for them as where to live, many of them lost their houses, so many I was visiting Devanampattinam village, the longest fisherman village and you can see that I have taken lot of questionnaires and a lot of semi-structured interviews. They got the tin sheets immediately and they have lived here for about two years.

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*Fig 3.7 Temporary shelters provided in one of the relocation site at Devanapattinam village near Cuddalore.*

And what you can see is a barracks of the tin sheets, in fact, the similar kind of housing has been provided in the Andaman and Nicobar ice islands and the tribal communities they rejected these houses, they have boycotted these houses. So, this is where material also plays an important, of course, it was very quick to deliver but one has to understand that they have to stay here for a few more months and how to work on it.

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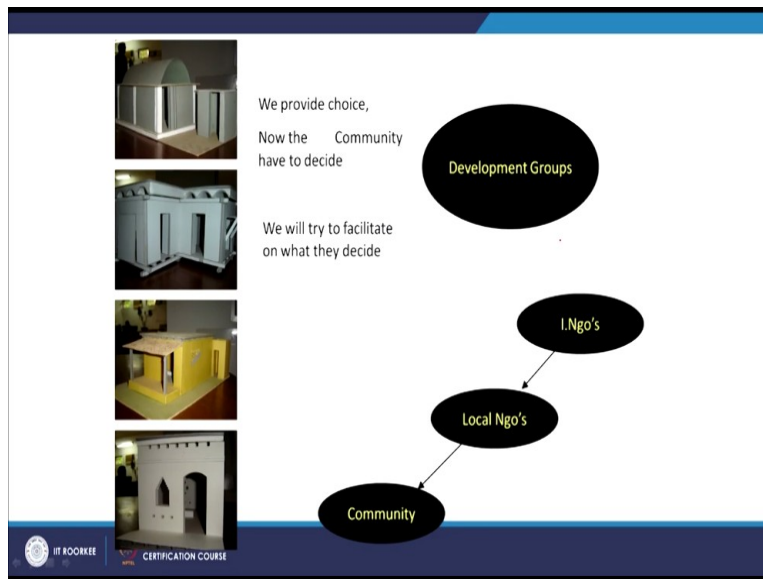
## POST DISASTER VULNERABILITIES

Photo taken in  
2007 at  
Tharangambadi



And after the following disaster, the basic infrastructure, the toilets, where do they go for the toilets, where do they get the water services.

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And this is where the time where people have some professional minds come together, they started showing some choices, yes, we provide this option, now you can decide, we try to facilitate you know what they decide. So, different process which starts actually following the transition stage but the most important challenge is not only about it should not be narrowed them only at the built form but one has to look at how this transition stage has to gradually go into the permanent stage.

And there are issues like how this material could be reused in these two years, what are the things we have to address, children schooling, the community's health facilities, community's livelihood, how they can regenerate and all these, okay. So, these are some of the evidences which I want to bring to the students notice that yes, there are some challenges in the transition phase as well, okay. I hope you understand better. Thank you very much.