

Site of Habitat Health Desk

- Assisting expectant remedies, 2020

A.1 2018,2019 and now the current questioning for us

The issue being that we need to activate programmes for sustenance. We could develop a Site or Habitat Health Desk to innovate for this. A Desk is manageable unlike a usual record book or other remedial record keeping.

Life needs to be protected and with it comes the need to promote the availability of Centres (People Centes and LiveStock Centres) that can help people or their livestock and/or pet animals during displacement, resettlement and/or rehabilitation

A.2 2019, Current Questioning for livestock and pet animals

Most cities are known to have livestock and pet animals.

The social issues related to climate change, or outbreaks, with the need for Environmental Management Systems are becoming important.

One of the missing factors is what can people or agriculturists do with their livestock and/or pet animals when faced by a disaster like situation or impact. Abandoning them or letting rescue teams look for and rescue them are not solutions.

The chances of different locations becoming “**risky, threat prone or hazardous**” due to likelihood of becoming disaster stricken or infection sites is on the rise.

Sometimes disaster makes it respectful to save man, so the need to protect livestock and/or pet animals will always be a second level priority. This may need control and remedial measures.

B. Spirit to protect one and all

The Roles for Resettlement and Rehabilitation played by the Governments and the World Bank may need reviewing. Project interests and advisories will also need to be improved to help displacement, resettlement and/or rehabilitation.

C. Purpose of a People or LiveStock Centre

The purpose of a People Centre or LiveStock Centre is to “plan for helping” people and animals during displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation.

Due to sensitivity of whether animal life should be valued - Animals are important for our biodiversity and this makes it important for us to look out for more causes to the loss of bio-diversity.

The current purpose of protecting multiple categories of animal species may need to include the protection of LiveStock and pet animals.

C.1 Key-site-disaster management practices

Key-site-disaster management practices need to be known to or implemented for people or people identities in a location or when visiting a location.

Today people visiting a location can be categorized in multiple ways, this proposal categorizes them as Children, Teenagers, Adults, Elders, Working class people, Business class people, Government officials, Aged, weak or sick people, Blind or handicapped people, Tourists etc. Care for animals can also be a part of this practice.

C.2 Design for Coordination, Management and Dissemination

It should be a practice to include key site specific disaster management practices (like Coordination, Management and Dissemination) in a multiple-language handout like

1. Advisory to be followed
2. Norm to notify or alert authorities and Emergency call centres about a problem
3. Norm to fix a problem, carry out a replacement or repair
4. Norm and methodology for Incidence Management and Resolution
5. Medical assistance available or even Mobile Healthcare Unit available
6. Policy or Security assistance available
7. **Site or Habitat assistance available**, where all this information should pro-create interest in the person to adhere to an advisory or a specific behavioural model at the location. Today with the COVID-19 relevance, Site or Habitat assistance is important for all our involvement.

C.3 To develop Site or Habitat assistance, the need is for Relation Examination

What this means, is an evaluation of whether a location (permanent or temporary Site or Habitat)

+ Has a Lack of **satisfactory clustering to control or map any behavioural model that may become important**

+ **Has become or will become a hot spot or areas of increasing importance** for man's benefit primarily, where again assistance may need convergent planning

+ Has shown or shows the impact of **climate change, where environmental management systems have become important**

+ **Has no Disaster prone RADIUS** for healthcare organizations or governments to design synergetic thought or innovative methodologies to help **Conservation, Preservation and Restoration (abbreviated for crucial value as CPR*)**

+ **Has deteriorating** Lead/Lag control that impacts Life Wise specific or CPR* related demand/supply fulfilment

+ Has a "focus on existence" that man and animal cannot avoid

C.4 Centres for disaster management roles

The stage ahead is to label a Centre on the basis of the disaster response role associated with it.

This means that, if we expect a Centre to help during an earthquake, or flood or outbreak, it needs to be designed schematically and constructed to help in these situations. Today with COVID-19 relevance, we must act as deemed best and deemed respectful of life.

With the method of eco-labeling (schemes) "used to improve consumerism", we could have helped or can still help address climate change or outbreak by labelling Disaster Management Centres or (emergent **Transmission Dynamics related**) CPR* Centres for Risk Mitigation, on the basis of how they can help people and animals during the times of disaster situations or predictions.

With this eco-labelling, Third Party Administrator (TPA) networks could award insurance policy coverage to people in these Habitats or Centres, as commoners and migrants may be relocated to these Habitats or Centres without personal interest for the same.

With the eco-labelling,

1. We could introspectively act for genetic hitch hiking (if periods of stay are unmonitored, unregulated or where families or people start living a routine life even if it is not explicit).

2. We could help deployment of inter-related frameworks that help healthcare organizations plan screening systems, Quick Infer-and-Heal Synergy and “burden reduction” solutions.

3. We could address the need for

3.1. A person’s food and water intake, where the role of protective bacteria and immunity are important, so the medicinal benefits of the food being served must be thought of

3.2. A person’s possibility of being more vulnerable to being infected by air-borne or water-borne viruses

3.3. Health and affliction checkups on the basis for being vulnerable for immunity related infections

3.4. Keeping such endpoints clean in terms of waste management

3.5. Ensure there are no or minimum Lead/Lag control problems for demand/supply expectations at such endpoints

3.6. Ensuring auditable Incidence management and resolution at such endpoints, to account for next steps

3.7. Availability of Emergency Response networks in such conditions

3.8 Deployment of People Welfare Systems (at Sites, Habitats and/or Centres) that connect to a (LifeWise network) and (Endeavour India GRID) to provide Vital or Life Support drugs, medicines, remedies, immunizers, Health and Wellness (H & W) products and/or consumables

With this understanding, we may help locations (Habitats or Sites or Centres) become “**less risky, less threat prone or less hazardous**” when disaster stricken or when decisively used for **supporting life**.

Further more

Sites or Habitats or Centres are known to belong to different geographical wards or layouts in most cities.

This means whether a person is locked in at home or otherwise, a Site or Habitat Health Desk can enable more systematic solutions.

Associating Disaster Management or Risk Mitigation Audits for wards or layouts has been proposed for some time, where different People Welfare Mandates can be valuably incorporated.

A People Welfare Mandate for COVID-19 health threats can be a careful next step.

Why we need Zero level thinking?

Desk based Accountable and Auditable systems are better than real-time or plain incorporations, as the demands may not be definitive or an expectation to deliver as effectively as needed.

Efficacy wise, the solutions could adopt Standard Quality Management System practices, Continual Quality Management Approaches and Environmental Management Approaches based on ISO standards etc.