

Emergencies and disasters

Needs assessments, vulnerability analysis, priority setting, impact assessment

Bhopal and the CIET methods

In 1984, an explosion at the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal, India, exposed thousands living nearby to methyl isocyanate, killing several thousand people.

CIET set up the only community-based epidemiological study in the two weeks after the disaster, before the exodus from the city, with instruments made from local materials. The 5-year follow-up reached 93% of 11,000 survivors in “cluster cohorts”. Contemporary CIET surveys and CIET trainees in many countries still use the “Bhopal book”.



Angola: child to family mine awareness education

CIET in emergencies

1984-1989: Bhopal survivors follow-up

1989-2013: Mexico measles epidemic, floods, and hurricanes

1994-1996: Social impact of landmines in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Cambodia, Mozambique

1994,1997: Afghanistan mine awareness

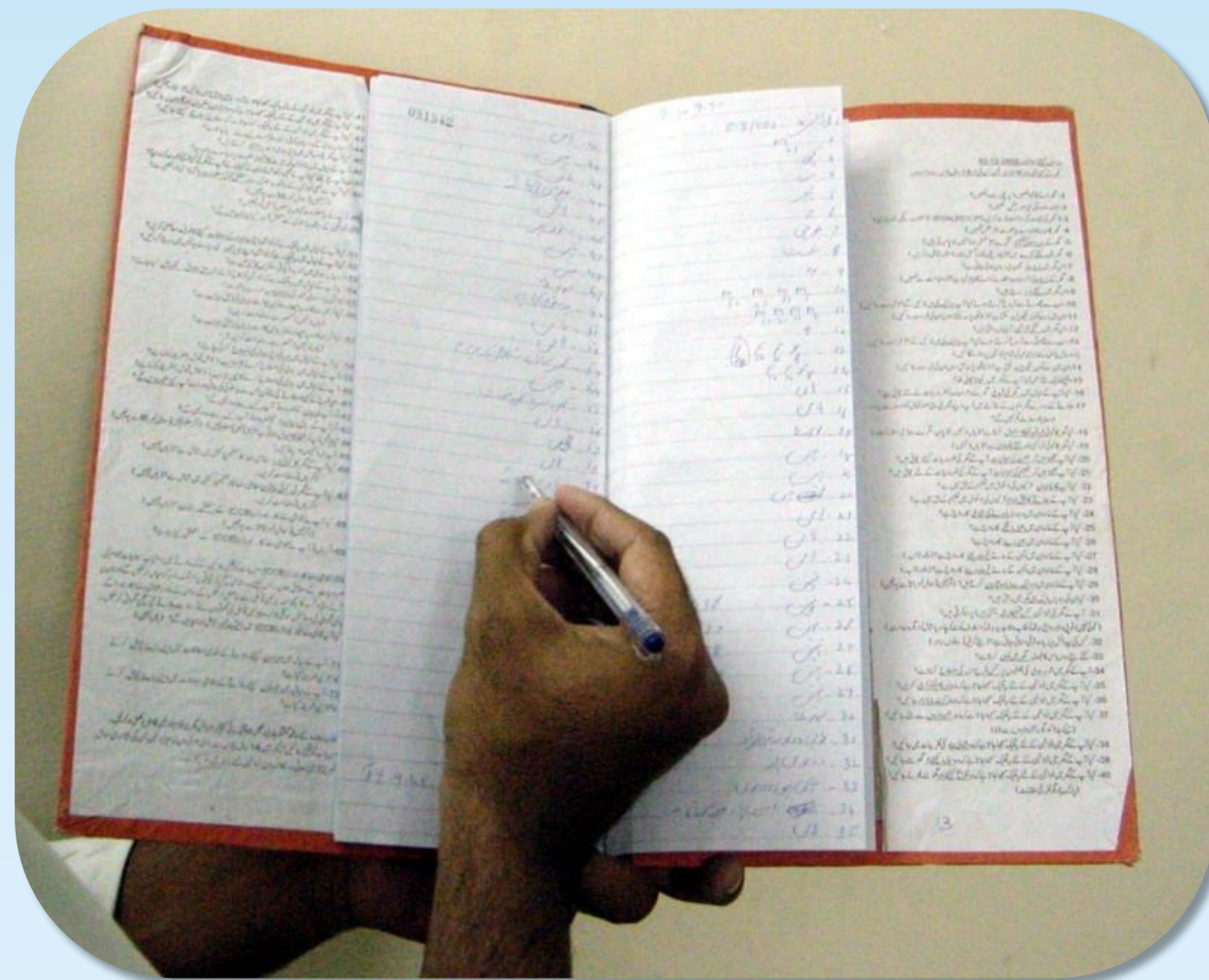
1999: Angola mine awareness

1993-1999: Balkan war food security surveys

2000: Nicaragua – impact of Hurricane Mitch

2001: Ethiopia, monitoring of relief food aid

2008: Afghanistan – essential health services in times of war



The “Bhopal book” questionnaire

Evaluating humanitarian aid

Aid agencies manage large budgets in difficult circumstances. CIET social audits play a key role in measuring impact and equity: does the aid work and is it going to the most needy? Participation of intended beneficiaries in studies is possible even in emergency situations.

CIET social audits in emergencies demonstrate gaps and inequities, indicating where efforts can have most impact on those in need.



The Union Carbide plant in Bhopal



Participatory Research at McGill

CIET | Building the community voice into planning

For more information:

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