

Joint Need Assessment: Jammu and Kashmir Floods *Preliminary Report*

1. Disaster Overview

Heavy monsoon rains began on September 2, 2014 in Jammu and Kashmir region leading to heavy flooding. On September 3, a border security officer and five others were killed in landslides and flash floods triggered by heavy rain the Jammu region. The Jammu and Kashmir government sounded a flood alert for the state on September 4 after three days of incessant rain had flooded 23 villages. By September 6 the flooding was recognized as the worst in 50 years and the death toll had risen to 150. (September 11, reports claim that it is the worst flood in 109 years). Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Omar Abdulla, estimated on September 6 that 390 villages were inundated. The Prime Minister of India declared a national emergency on the 7th of September.

Heavy rainfall has caused 1) flash flooding with localized damage across the state, 2) landslides, which impacted on communities and road connectivity and 3) widespread flooding in the Kashmir Valley. Flood waters breached embankments in many low-lying areas in Kashmir, including the capital Srinagar, forcing people to move to safer places. The Jhelum River, Chenab and many other streams have been flowing above danger mark. The worst affected districts are Srinagar, Anantnag, Baramulla, Pulwama, Ganderbal, Kulgam, Budgam, Rajouri, Poonch and Reasi. To date (September 21), 280 human lives have been reported lost. Many people are still stranded in various parts of state. It has been reported that 450 villages, with an estimated rural population of 823, 281, were flooded, with farmlands being submerged. The Jhelum river has been flowing four feet above danger mark in Srinagar.

Links of valley to the rest of the country were restored after being cut off for more than a week. 300-km-long national highway was closed to vehicular traffic from the 7th of September as a result of landslides and floods. As many as 60 major and minor roads have been cut off and over 30 bridges washed away, hampering the relief and rescue operations. Except for connectivity between Srinagar and north Kashmir's Ganderbal district, all other districts of the valley - including Anantnag, Pulwama, Kulgam, Shopian, Badgam, Baramulla and Bandipora - were cut off. There are four major languages spoken in Jammu and Kashmir in affected areas. Kashmiri is spoken in the Kashmir Valley, Gojri, Pahari and related dialects in affected districts around Poonch, Dogri in the Jammu area, Punjabi, along the border with Pakistan.

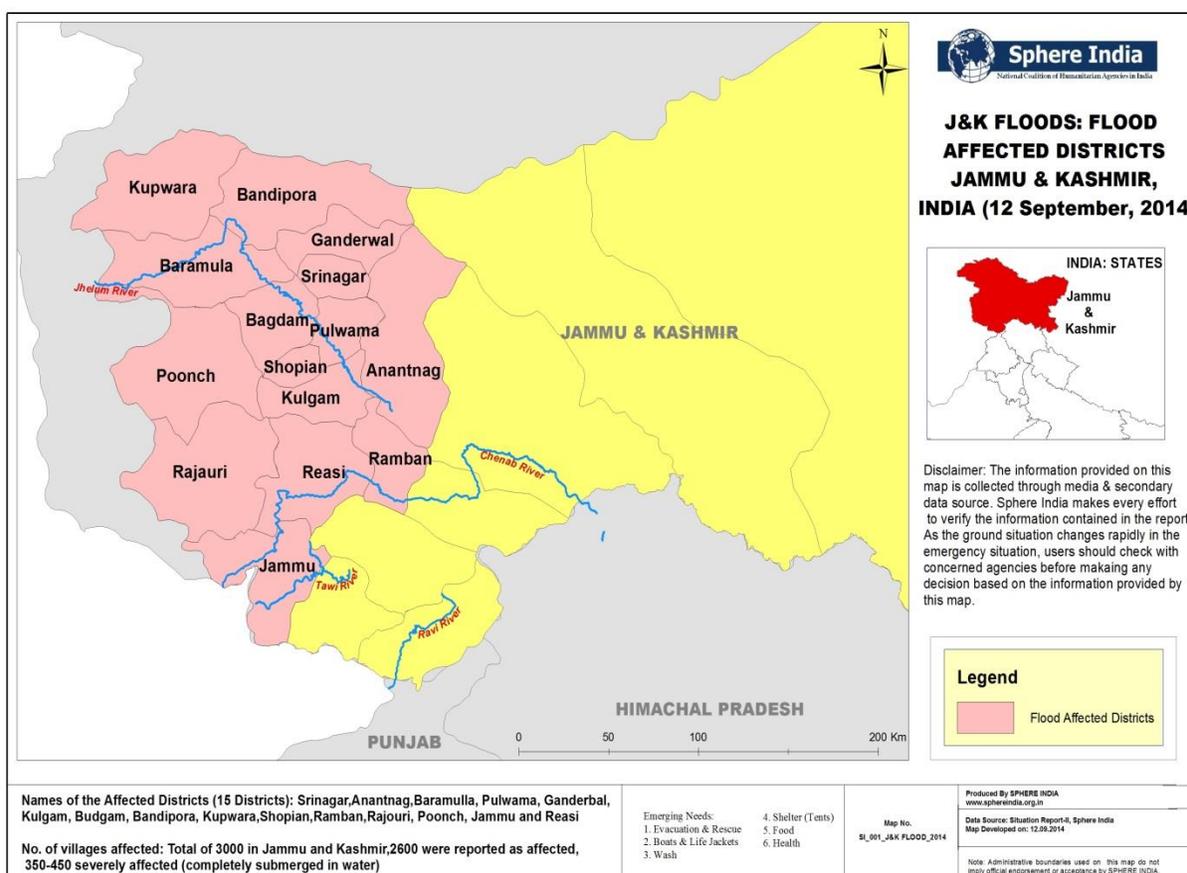
2. Background and Affected Population Details

10,136,063			
Population Affected: Communication, Accessibility, Availability of Supplies, Agriculture, Livestock, Assets Losses			
8,186,273 Indirectly Affected		1,949,790 Directly Affected (tangible and intangible)	
Impact on roads, access, local economy, markets, availability of food, food price increases, contamination of water sources, public infrastructure	1,406,311 Direct loss of household assets, livelihood, Psychosocial 196,318+ houses flooded 66,220+ Houses damaged	543,379+ Displaced by flooding and shelter damage 67,934+ Houses completely damaged	280+ deaths 53,082+ persons injured/ sick 55,000+ persons in relief camps 226,000+ Evacuated

Worst affected districts as per the Government

Jammu	Kashmir
<p>10 districts affected in Jammu Worst affected districts based on damage are Rajouri, Poonch and Reasi (many villages in these districts are still inaccessible). In terms of no. of villages affected Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Poonch, Doda, Kishwat, Ramban, Jammu, Kathua and Sambha in descending order. As on 13-09-2014, total 1673 villages from 10 districts are affected. 5390 residential houses were fully damaged and 12125 are partially (excluding Poonch District) in Jammu Region.</p>	<p>Worst affected are Srinagar, Anantnag, Kulgam and Pulwama. In Budgam, Bandipora, Baramulla, Shopian also a few blocks are badly affected.</p>

Map of Affected Districts



3. Relief Measures – GO & NGO Response

The National Crisis Management Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary continued its review of the situation in J&K arising on account of floods on 10th September. Secretary (Planning), J&K briefed the Committee about the ground situation and further support required.

Compensation declared by the Government:

1. Compensation will be provided to affected (Rs. 2 lakh for the kin of the dead and Rs 50,000 for those seriously injured) from PM's Relief Fund.
2. For fully damaged Pucca houses, a compensation of 75,000/- will be provided. For fully damaged kuchcha houses 17,500/- will be provided.

Relieve Supplies:

1. 3,435 tons of relief material air dropped
2. Relief items reported: 508,000 litres of water, 2.6 tons of biscuits, 7 tons of baby food, 370 tons of cooked food, 3 tons of milk in tetrapack, milk powder, 6,000 Solar lanterns, 8,200 blankets and 1,572 tents. Thirteen tons of bleaching powder and twenty RO water filtration plants capable of purifying 600,000 litres of water a day.
3. 2,500 tons of dry rations have been distributed. (sufficient for approximately 40,000 households for three weeks).
4. Haryana Government has sent 50,000 blankets, 50 Lakhs worth of medicine, 10 pump sets, and 10 Crore worth of aid.
5. Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi, visited J & K on 7th Sept and conducted an aerial survey of flood affected areas. PM has declared it a national disaster. The PM announced Rs. 1,000 crore of Aid for the state.

Government Deployments:

6. Over 372 boats have already been deployed (by 11th September)
7. 30,000 soldiers deployed.
8. Over 226,000 persons have been rescued (by 15 September) so far by the Armed forces and NDRF from different parts of Jammu and Kashmir in the on-going rescue and relief operations. The Health and Medical Education Department has set up 58 mobile health clinics in Srinagar city as water was drained from the G B Pant Hospital, the LD Hospital and the SMHS Hospital.
9. Centre also sent 8 National Disaster Response Force teams who have saved 112 persons.
10. Air Force choppers carried out 2,451 sorties for rescues and to airdrop relief materials.
11. Air asset support is being up-scaled. Over 84 transportation aircraft were made available. Indian Airlines has declared free passage for the tourists trapped in Srinagar. Three C-130J Super Hercules aircraft have also been deployed.
12. Heavy-duty submersible pumps are being flown in to pump out water once the river level starts subsiding.
13. To restore road connectivity, five task forces of Border Roads Organization, which include 5,700 personnel, have been pressed into service. On the Jammu-Srinagar highway, BRO personnel are trying hard to clear the road blocked by fresh landslide
14. On 20th September Army called off its operation Megh Rahat launched in response to floods. Relief and medical assistance is still continued.
15. 5,700 personnel of the Border Roads Organization have been pressed into service to repair road infrastructure.

Civil Society Response:

1. USAID has allocated \$250,000 through the local Embassy to Care, Plan and Save the Children.
2. Gates Foundation has allocated \$700,000 to the response.

Civil society organisations have started distributing relief items in the districts that have become accessible,

Major Humanitarian Needs

Estimated Requirements	Details	Quantity
Food Parcels (see annex A)	For three weeks	134,000
Drinking Water (see annex B)	Litres	35,332,500
Water container	Units	110,000
Hygiene kits	Per household	55,000
Temporary toilets	Per 20 persons	6,000
Temporary Shelter materials (see annex C)	Per household	55,000

4. Field Assessment

The assessment for Jammu and Kashmir Floods was carried out between the 9th and 21st of September. This preliminary joint assessment report, is drawing on information collected by field teams responding to the emergency and participating in the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) using the common format. It is expected that the JRNA report will be completed by the 27th of September 2014. The JRNA has been initiated with 6 teams in Jammu and 10 teams in Srinagar covering 16 districts and approximately 80 villages. A total of 123 persons (55 in Jammu and 68 in Srinagar) from 59 NGOs are participating in the process. (see Annex G for full list of NGOs involved in JRNA).

Methodology of Preliminary Joint Assessment: The secondary data analysis was completed and disseminated on the 12th of September 2014, being a desk study that estimated scale, severity and impact based on information in the media, from field volunteers and local contacts, from government sources and from remote sensing data. This report is a harmonized report based on Direct Observation, Field Assessment reports of various agencies, Initial sectoral assessment reports and Agency specific documentation. The JRNA format being used by assessment teams presently will lend itself to further analysis of the impacts of the flooding.

Communications and Transport: Access to most areas is beginning to open up, and communications networks are largely functional apart from more remote areas. Some operators are providing free calls up until the 3rd of October.

5. Sector wise needs

5.1 Food Security and Livelihoods

Jammu and Kashmir is basically an agrarian economy, with 70% of the population dependent on agricultural activities. The state is known for its agricultural and mineral resources especially for the growth of Basmati rice. The fruit crops grown in the state include apples, cherries, pomegranates, peaches, pears, walnut etc. Animal husbandry is also a source of income. Other sources of livelihoods include labour, small business, petty shop owners and artisans. The key social security schemes include Public Distribution system, Mid Day Meal, Integrated Child Development Scheme and J&K Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Key Characteristics

- 73.8% of rural households use firewood for cooking fuel, whereas 75.7% of urban households use LPG/PNG. Other cooking fuels include crop residues 3% and cow dung cakes 5.2% in rural areas.
- 85.5% of rural households have kitchen facilities inside the house.
- 70% of households use banking services
- 21.63% of the population are BPL (below poverty line)
- There are 91,984 fishermen in the state, less than 1% of the population; women are usually tasked with selling fish, having to walk long distances to markets.
- Major livestock numbers include 20% cattle, 24% sheep, 5% buffalo, 11% goats, 36% fowls and 3% ducks.
- The average household size is 5.83, overall with 5.91 in rural areas.
- The state is deficient in food grain production by about 24%
- The average size of operational holdings is 0.67 Hectares. There is a total of 1,377,808 operational holders, 94% of farmers are marginal and small farmers.
- Rice/Paddy, Wheat and Maize make up 90% of all grain production
- Women conduct 80-85% of the agricultural operations, either alone or along with men. Operations include seedbed preparations, transplantation, weeding, harvesting, and to some extent application of fertilizers and insecticides, weedicides and fungicides along with men-folk and threshing of grains. Women also do winnowing and bagging of threshed crop and its storage and aftercare in the home.

See Annex F for Seasonal calendar, PDS rates and food prices

Social Security Schemes

- The state has 28,591 AWCs and 141 ICDS projects. The Government reported early 2014 that approximately 900,000 children between 6 months and 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers are being provided with supplementary nutrition.
- Monthly allocations through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for APL, BPL and AAY are at the scale of 35kg per family per month of mostly rice and about 30% wheat.
- PDS mechanisms: APL is above poverty line, BPL is below poverty line, AAY is Antayodaya Anna Yojana or poorest of the poor which includes households headed by widows, terminally ill, or disabled persons..
- BPL households are 42.05% Scheduled Tribe, 38.07% other backward classes (inclusive of the Pahari speaking population), 22.77% Scheduled Caste and 16.85% other categories. Literacy rates amongst BPL population is 42.15% (with females only 35.3%)

Impact of Floods:

- Paddy and fruit crops have suffered huge losses, there are also reports of severe damage to vegetable and maize crops, and there will be a reduction in yield or loss of crops.
- It is likely that land will be unfit for agricultural production once the water subsides.
- Potential loss of seeds and tools
- Supply routes and transportation networks have been severely affected, and will lead to reduced availability of food stocks, increased prices and reduced access of households to food.
- Access issues will also hamper the ICDS services and PDS.
- Flooding has likely had a major impact on household level food stocks, with water logging causing damage to dry rations, and flash floods washing away household assets.
- The poorest survive by buying and cooking food daily, maintaining limited storage of food supplies. Considering the disruption to supply or distribution, the flooding may cause immediate shortages for these groups.
- Flooding has caused major loss of livestock.
- Many of the migrant workers, known as Biharis (irrespective of place of origin) are reported to have left the state during the flooding. The shortage of labourers has resulted in nearly 30 to 50 per cent hike in the daily wages of skilled and unskilled labourers. While skilled labourers have hiked their daily wage rates from Rs 400 to Rs 600, the unskilled labourers have increased it from

Rs 330 per day to Rs 420 per day. An estimated three lakh migrant labourers come to Kashmir to every year to earn a livelihood.

Recommendations:

- Provide food assistance to meet short term food supply needs. See annexes for further recommendations relating to local consumption patterns. Field teams could consider assessing Food Consumption Scores (FCS) or Household Dietary Diversity after the JRNA is completed.
- To mitigate the impact of floods on short term livelihoods and compensate for loss of incomes, Cash Transfer programs such as UCT or CFW could be considered. Field teams are indicating that local markets seem to be active, further analysis of the JRNA results on market performance would provide necessary information to inform the approaches and timing of cash transfer responses.
- Responses addressing medium term livelihood recovery should consider provision of seeds and tools considering likely loss of productive assets at the household level and amongst smallholders.
- Repair to roads and local infrastructure could be considered through the Cash Transfers programs at the local community level.

5.2 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

According to Census 2011, out of 20,15,088 households in the state, 9,83,791 did not have latrine facilities on their premises, this results in a high risk of contamination of all water sources. The findings also revealed that 63.9 per cent of the households get tap water out of which only 34.7 per cent get it from treated (dependable and clean) sources. While 29.2 per cent of the households get tap water from untreated sources, 6.7 per cent fetch water from rivers and canals.

Key Characteristics:

- 77.9% of rural households, and 65.4% of urban households source water from untreated sources.
- 65% of rural households and 51% of urban households have to fetch water from sources outside of their premises.
- 61.4% of households do not have a latrine facility in rural areas as opposed to 12.5% of households in urban areas. 58% of the rural population practices open defecation.
- There is a general problem with increasing urbanization and populations where water tables are falling and rivers and untreated effluents and sewage are contaminating groundwater.

Impact of Floods:

- Water sources are inundated and mostly contaminated
- Water Supply through tubewell, pipe water, and open wells has been adversely damaged in all 15 villages assessed in Singpora (Baramulla) and Sumbal (Bandipora). Current source of water supply is ponds and open water bodies and few tubewells. In one village one pipeline is still coming. Army is supplying drinking water.
- Toilet facilities have been damaged in all villages.
- In a few villages there is a practice of household and community latrine while in some villages open defecation was being practiced
- There is potential threat of diseases in all the villages due to no proper disposal of debris and carcasses
- Displaced population in alternate shelters needs safe drinking water
- Though the floodwater recedes, if there is water logging for more than a week in the low level areas, there is a problem of water contamination.
- There will likely be damage to pumping equipment, pipes and tube wells.
- Overflow of pit latrines and sanitation practices continue to be at risk once water recedes, government sources also indicate that groundwater is contaminated which may indicate a need for continued water treatment or longer term solutions..

Recommendations:

- Distribution of safe water and means to store and use. Although Potable Drinking Water is currently being supplied by the government to urban centres and relief camps, more than 50% of the state is affected by damage to drinking water sources.
- Distribution of household water treatment materials and related instruction.
- Hygiene Kits (including sanitary provisions for women and girls).
- Rapid cleaning and disinfecting programme for affected water sources, and disinfection of public spaces, decontamination of water from community ponds or essential water bodies used for washing and cleaning utensils.
- Provision of adequate excreta disposal facilities and promotion of good excreta disposal practices. Improving access for hygiene and sanitation services, repairs to existing sanitation facilities and water works. Innovative approaches to sanitation in flooded areas, such as raised latrines, pit liners or rings, sealed pits or tanks, or contained leach fields.
- In the medium term ensure raising tube-wells, boreholes and latrines above flood water level to prevent future contamination.

5.3 Shelter

Many of the shelters are made of concrete or burnt brick, some shelters may withstand the heavy rain and flooding, however there are many shelters that are built with mud walls that are likely damaged. With estimates based on information available on the 10th of September pointing to more than 60,000 shelters flooded or severely damaged, many households are either marooned or displaced. Many of the settlements are built along the river in low-lying areas, with close to a million people at risk. There are several big relief camps in Srinagar at the moment with about 20,000 people. Local organizations are providing some water and food at the relief camps. There is a large relief camp near Tainpora with about 5,000 to 6,000 persons. Many people are setting up makeshift shelters on roads that are above the flood level. There are also smaller camps scattered around the city with between 200 and 1000 people.

Key Characteristics:

- 14.7% of households (248,000 houses) have mud walls. 32% of rural households use grass/ thatch/ bamboo or wood for roofing materials. 60% of rural households use mud for floors.
- 25% of households only have one-room shelters. 66% of rural households have a household size of more than 5 persons, of which 36% are between 6 and 8 family members in a house.
- In rural areas, 54.3% of houses are classified as permanent, 36.4% semi-permanent and 7.6% temporary.

Impact of Floods:

- Majority of the population from the affected families in Srinagar, Pulwama, Quimoh (Anantnag) and Narbal (Badgam) blocks have been displaced and are now residing in relief camps. Apart from the camps set up by the District Administration, a lot of local NGOs, Mohallas committees and Gurudwaras have also set up the camps. .
- Waterlogging of shelters near major rivers, major displacement due to marooning of villages, households living in temporary relief camps with limited protection from continuing rain.
- Rain damage to shelter with mud walls, semi-permanent shelters, with likely structural damages, Households will have experienced loss or damage to household assets, major damage is expected in rural areas.
- Most of the children have single set of clothing.
- Children do not have footwear.
- Field teams have observed households initiating reconstruction of their houses in areas where the water has receded as they are concerned about the onset of winter.

Recommendations

- Emergency Shelter Kits (tents, ropes, tarpaulins), floor mats/ groundsheets for temporary shelter and privacy.

- NFIs, Blankets, cooking utensils, torches/ solar lamps
- Provision of winterized tents where reconstruction of shelters is not possible before winter.
- Provision of building materials and support for owner driven reconstruction of shelters.
- Construction of transitional/ semi-permanent shelters In the medium term, prior to the onset of winter.

5.4 Health

Conditions are favourable to the survival and reproduction of vectors, and pathogenic organisms may also be widespread in the environment. Transmission of diseases by vectors is therefore likely to be a serious health risk within affected communities. Major Hospitals have been submerged in water and there is immediate need for medical services, and medicines. Hospitals situated in low lying areas including valley's lone trauma-care specialty Bone and Joint Hospital, Barzulla, SKIMS Medical College and Hospital, Bemina and Sub-district Hospital Magam have been inundated. Hospital and medical facilities are stocked with supplies to treat water borne infections and dehydration. Sanitation challenges in relief camps may also lead to increased risk of faecal-oral disease transmission. Carcasses of dead animals were also seen by the field teams many areas.

Key Characteristics:

- Under NRHM, there are 10,779 ASHA workers in the state, 198 Primary Health Centres, 76 Community Health Centres, 6857 village health, sanitation and nutrition committees in the state.
- Infant Mortality Rate is 41 per 1000 live births.
- During the monsoon season there is an increase of waterborne diseases such as acute gastroenteritis and Cholera, and vector borne diseases such as malaria, as well as food infection, water infection, jaundice and typhoid. Viral fever is also common during the monsoon.

Impact of Floods:

- There is also a risk of outbreak of waterborne diseases as there is a shortage of safe drinking water.
- Possible onset of diarrhoea and dehydration, possibility of vector borne diseases.
- Impact on access to medical facilities and on operation of facilities.
- Injuries including lacerations, broken limbs, water inhalation and ingestion.
- Acute respiratory infections (due to living conditions), skin infections, diarrhoeal diseases.
- Overcrowding in displacement camps could lead to increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases.
- Breastfeeding can be seriously compromised, by conditions and stress, which can lead to increase in diarrhoea and pneumonia.
- As this is unprecedented and worst flooding experienced by the region in many decades, the population is under a state of shock. Many are in need of psychosocial support.
- In Srinagar, most hospitals are inundated. When NDTV visited one of the few functional hospitals in the city, doctors said they urgently need more medicines and equipment to cater to patients, who were even being treated on floor because of lack of enough beds. The Army has also set up medical camps and said their doctors are treating 200-300 people every day.
- Hospitals sustained major losses to machinery and diagnostics equipment as a result of the water logging.

Recommendations:

- Basic emergency rehabilitation of health facilities, epidemiological surveillance and disease control, medical diagnosis and treatment, Medical professionals to provide medical services.
- Mobile hospitals and medicines, vaccination, including vaccination against hepatitis A
- Delivery Kits for pregnant women
- Reducing the individual risk of being exposed to waterborne and vector-borne diseases in the short term Malaria prevention through provision of mosquito nets. Malaria was noted in the previous Monsoon season, so there is possibility during this flooding.

- Health education and raising awareness on the risk associated with clean-up activities.
- Psycho Social Support

5.5 Education

There has been significant impact on education due to a large number of schools fully and partially damaged. Children have lost their school books and study material.

Key Characteristics

- Literacy rate is 67.16%
- Dropout rate in the state is 11%
- 41.1% of females are illiterate vs. 18.7% of males.

Impact of Floods:

- Many schools in the villages assessed have been partially or completely damaged and submerged in water. Although water has receded from most of the schools and the ICDS centres, there has been silt deposition (a few schools reporting up to 4-6 inches as well).
- None of the affected schools are functioning and it will take a minimum of one week for some of the schools to be restored. Children have lost textbooks, there has been damage to the buildings, furniture & fixtures and there is a foul smell in all the affected areas
- State government has declared all schools to remain closed till September 12(source: media).
- Schools in the state have remained closed ever since the area got flooded.
- As many shelters have been damaged and assets washed away children would have lost school books and other material like school bags, uniforms, notebooks, stationery etc.
- Schools in Jammu will be used as shelters from 12th of September.
- Access to many schools will remain difficult until water recedes.

Recommendations:

- Provision of cleaning materials to remove sediment and to disinfect facilities.
- Provision of groundsheets and temporary facilities for children for education purposes.
- Support the re-initiation of school activities through the provision of school supplies to affected households.

5.6 Protection:

Key Characteristics:

- Jammu and Kashmir being one of the sensitive state, the vulnerability vis a vis protection is a major concern.
- The sex ratio has declined from 941 to 862.
- Gender gap in literacy is 20.32%
- 8.5% of girls in rural villages marry before the age of 18. In some districts this is as much as 16.4% (Poonch).
- It is estimated that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 widows and 2,000 to 2,500 half widows.
- 6.8% of households in Jammu and Kashmir are female headed, 52% of female headed households are widows.
- 8.4% of the population is above the age of 60.
- <http://www.googleindia.blogspot.in/2014/09/crisis-tools-launched-for-jammu-and.html> is a site that is set up to help connect people, Red Cross is also involved in connecting missing persons and separated families.
- Regarding persons with disability there are few/limited basic or specialized curative and rehabilitation services in affected districts and limited capacity of the state to provide this support. Limited capacity of medical/civil service staff to identify and prevent disability. Limited knowledge of and implementation of policies and access for persons with disabilities to entitlements.

Impact of Floods:

- Incidents of breakdown of law and order reported in Bandipora and Baramulla. villages, presence of non-state actor in one village, violence between host and IDP in 3 villages.
- Forced return and relocation of communities in a few villages,
- Gender violence - in two villages, risks or presence of human trafficking.
- Loss of legal documents reported in a few villages assessed in Baramulla and Bandipora.
- Persons with special needs in 9 villages. Displacement of vulnerable groups, women headed households, elderly, persons with disability, with difficulty evacuating
- Loss of agricultural livelihood for women headed households
- Potential loss of legal documents
- Limited privacy for women and children in relief camps.
- Migrant groups are left vulnerable, reference has been made to 100 plumbers from Odisha, but there are likely more migrant who are particularly vulnerable.
- Some evidence of unrest is being seen.

Considerations for NGOs responding:

- The potential for the flood to lead to some changes in the role of women (from caregiver to head of household) and with less access to resources, disruption of social networks and changes in decision-making and lack of safety nets. Women have less freedom and mobility to look for alternative sources of income. Less access to relief and information.
- Women have low visibility in society, and responses need to have an understanding of the practical needs of women in the post disaster situation (i.e. reproductive health is often neglected).
- The flooding may lead to changes in food availability and intake that may lead to increase in indebtedness or decreased food intake, sale of productive assets, slaughter of livestock, sale or mortgaging of productive asset or land.
- Flooding may have impacted standard practices in collection of firewood, poles, reduce expenditure on inputs for productive activities, may lead to harvesting of reserve crops, increased dependency on social support.
- There may be cases of separation from families, separation of mothers and children, migration and child labour, short-term seasonal labour migration.

Recommendations:

- Carry out a gender analysis subsequent to the JRNA, collect sex and age disaggregated data, identify the productive and reproductive roles of men and women, collect data on the burden of work of women (both productive and reproductive).
- Identify practical and strategic needs of women.
- Ensure involvement of both male and female staff. Ensure that facilitation enables participation of both women and men, and consider having special meetings for Women to ensure full participation.
- Based on the analysis ensure that response is adapted, and that negative impacts are mitigated.
- In the short term ensure food assistance considers needs of infants and lactating mothers.
- Ensure that shelter and WASH responses consider fully the privacy and protection needs of women.
- Consider adequate lighting support and security to reduce the risk of SGBV for displaced groups.
- Ensure proper support and/or referral mechanisms are in place at the community level to address protection concerns.

Sources of Information

Village populations used for estimates of affected population:

http://censusindia.gov.in/PopulationFinder/Population_Finder.aspx

Census of India 2011 general indicators:

http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hlo/Data_sheet/J&K/Figures_glance.pdf

Jammu and Kashmir Economic Survey 2013-2014

<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/J&K%20EconomicSurvey%202013-2014.pdf>

Role of women in vegetable cultivation

<http://www.seea.org.in/vol10-2-2010/14.pdf>

Women in Jammu and Kashmir

http://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCUQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cwds.ac.in%2Flibrary%2Fservices%2F19.women_and_jammu_and_kashmir.pdf&ei=j8cRVOHuMY6zuATp5IHwAw&usq=AFQjCNFc-j423yBx_j5Kye1hje0nP8A_g&bvm=bv.74894050.d.c2E

ACAPS Disaster summary sheet for floods

News Sources:

http://zeenews.india.com/news/jammu-and-kashmir/jk-floods-army-sets-up-19-relief-camps-nearly-1-lakh-people-rescued-so-far_1468055.html

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/live-jammu-and-kashmir-floods-kashmir-floods-rescue-operations/1/382096.html>

<http://twocircles.net/2014sep11/1410455398.html#.VBHnLEueKdw>

(<http://www.ndtv.com/article/cheat-sheet/kashmir-floods-chief-minister-admits-initial-failure-air-force-scales-back-rescue-590307>)

Annexes

A- Minimum standards for immediate relief under Food and Nutrition

Sl.No.	Needs	Minimum standards	Quantity
1	Food Basket (General ration for a family for one week)	Energy - 2100 Kcals Protein - 53 gm (10% of total energy) Fat - 40 gm (17% of total energy)	
	Rice		12 kgs Rice
	Dal (either Moon/Masoor/Chola)		1.5 kgs Dal
	Iodized Salt		1 packet
	Mustard Oil		1 liter oil
	Onion		2 kgs
	Potatoes		2 kgs
	Spices		100 grams each (Turmeric powder, chili powder)
2	Multigrain fortified biscuits for		3 packets

	children/pregnant women/lactating mothers		
3	Supplementary nutrition for Elderly		
	Dalia in Jammu		2 kgs

B- Minimum standards to be followed under immediate relief under WASH Sector

Sl.No.	Needs	Minimum standards	Quantity
1	Water		
	Drinking water	2.5 litres per day	Per person
	Basic cooking needs	4 litres per day	Per person
	Basic hygiene practices	6 litres per day	Per person
2	Disinfectant chemicals (powder/tablets/liquids)		
3	Hygiene kit	1	1 per HH
	Essential items		
	Water container	20 litre capacity	2 (one for storage and one for regular using/carrying)
	Mug	Medium size	2
	Bathing soap bar	100g	5 pcs
	Laundry soap	200g	2
	Washing soap powder	500g	1
	Bucket for washing- with lid	1 nos	
	Disposable razors		1 pack of 5 pieces
	Ladies Underwear		(3 large)
	sanitary napkins	10 pieces per packet	3 packets
	Comb	1 small, 1 big	2
	Bathing towel	Medium size	2
	Hand towel	Large size	2
	Old Newspaper		

	Nail cutter	Small size	1
	Shampoo	sachets	5
	Toothbrush		3
	Toothpaste	200ml	1
	Cotton/Markin cloth for filtering water	1 meter	1
	Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)	5 packet (109 grams)	1
	Antiseptic Liquid	100 ml	1
	Mosquito Nets	Insecticide treated	1
	Washable baby napkin		3 pieces
	clothing for children (0-4years of age)	Woolen	2 pieces
	Safety pins	10/packet	2 packets
4	Temporary toilets	Wooden logs/tin sheet	1 each for maximum 20 people

C- Minimum standards to be followed under immediate relief under Shelter Sector

SI.No	Needs	Minimum standards	Quantity
1	Shelter		
	Tarpaulin 1 A	*Size 6 M x 4 M, *170 GSM with 8% variation, *16 eyelets, *Weight 4.700 kgs *Made of woven high density polyethylene (HDPE) fibers laminated on both sides with low density polyethylene (LDPE) with reinforced rims by heat-sealing. UV resistant, heat resistant, long life for outdoor use.	1
	Tarpaulin 1 B	HDPE Polythene Thermo Plastic Tarpaulin – 180 GSM, 12x18 feet with pasting in border, 8 eyelet, 3.5 kgs approx.	1
	Insulated sleeping mats	*Width: 3m, *Length: 6m, *Resistance to temp: -20 to 80 degree centigrade, Weight: 1 kgs	2
	Blankets	* Made of 60% wool content, * Size: 60 x	2

		90 inches, * Weight: 2.1 kgs. Approx, * Tightly sewen on all 4 ends stitched *Resistance to fire *No ignition, *20 pieces per bale	
	Ground sheet	140 GSM x 12ft x 9ft	1
	Shelter Toolkit		1
2.	Non-food items		
	Clothing		
	Female	2 Salwar kameez	per person
	Children	2 Woolen suits	per person
	Infant	2 woolen suits	per infant
	Male	2 Kurta pajama	per person
	Household items		
	Kitchen Utensils set	1 Set	1
	Ground sheet	140 GSM x 12ft x 9ft	
	Solar panel with a lamp & an output for charging mobiles	1 Pc-led.	1
	Bucket	14 ltrs	2
	Jerry can	20 ltrs (flatted) and 20 ltrs (un flatted)	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · All metallic goods like cutlery, bowls, plates and mugs, etc. should be stainless steel or enameled. · All plastic items like buckets, bowls, jerry cans, water storage containers, etc. should be made of food-grade plastic. 		

D- Minimum standards to be followed under immediate relief under Protection and Education Sector

Item	Minimum Standards	Quantity
Dignity Kit	1	1

Salwar kameez with dupatta for adolescent girls and women	Cotton/spun	2
Washing soaps	200g	2
Bathing soaps	100g	2
Comb	1 small, 1 big	2
Safety pin	medium size	12
Panties	medium and small size	2
Sanitary napkins	10/packet	2 packets
Old newspaper		
Torch with cell	small	1
Match box and candle	small size	1 packet each
Thread and needle	small size	
Hair oil	sachets	5
Shampoo	sachets	5
Rope	3-5mtr	1
Optional Items		
Pheran	Woolen (medium /big)	2
Education/Recreation Kit for Children	1	1
Drawing Book	Big size	1
Pencil	medium size	5
Note book	medium size	2
Geometry Box	medium size	1
Crayons	medium size	1 packet
Sketch pen	medium size	1 packet
Toys for toddlers and infants	Rattler/soft toy	2 toys

E- Minimum standards to be followed under immediate relief under Health Sector

Sr. No.	Items	Minimum standards	Quantity
A-1	Drugs (basic*) -(for 1000 population for 3 months)		

1.	Acetylsalicylic acid	300mg tab	3000
2.	Chloroquine,tab	150 mg base	2000
3.	Benzyl benzoate, lotion 25%	1 litre bottle	1
4.	Ferrous sulfate + folic acid	200+0.25mg	2000
5.	Mebendazole, tab	100mg	500
6.	ORS (oral rehydration salts)	Sachet for 1 litre	
7.	Paracetamol tab	100 mg	1000
8.	Sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim tab (cotrimoxazole)	400+80mg	2000
9.	Tetracycline eye ointment 1%	1%, Tube 5g	50
10.	Tab Ciprofloxacin	250/500mg	50
A-2	Drugs (supplementary\$)-(10000 population for 3 months)		
1.	Inj Pentazocine	30mg per ampoule	-
2.	Prednisolone	5mg, tab	100
3.	Diazepam,	5mg, ml- 2ml per ampoule	200
4	Amoxicillin tab	250mg tab	3000
5.	Ampicillin inj	500mg per vial	200
6.	oxytocin inj	10 IU/ml, 1ml per ampoule	200
7.	Salbutamol	4mg	1000
8.	Aminophylline inj	25mg/ml; 10ml per ampoule	50
9.	Alprazolam	0.25mg	
B.	Renewable supplies		
1.	Absorbent cotton wool	kg	1
2.	Adhesive tape 2	2.5cm x 5cm, roll	30
3.	Bar of soap	100-200g, bar	10
4.	Elastic bandage	7.5cam x 5cm,	20

		unit	
5.	Gauze compress	10x10cm, 12 ply, unit	500
6.	Thermometer, Celsius, clinical, flat type	Unit	6
7.	glove, examination, latex pre-powdered non sterile, disposable	Unit	100
8	MISP-RH Kits	Total 6 kits – MISP (color coded)	200 (for 10000 population for 3 months)
9.	Emergency contraceptive tablets	Packs of 4	100 packs – do-
10.	Chlorine tablet		
C.	Equipments		
1.	Bucket, plastic	Appr. 12 L,Unit	2
2.	Kidney dish, stainless steel	26x14cm,Unit	1
3.	Dressing set (3 instruments +box)	Unit	2
4.	Dressing tray, stainless steel	30x15x3cm, unit	1
5.	Drum for compresses with lateral clips,	15cm H, diam. 15cm, unit	2
6.	Syringe Luer, disposable	10ml, unit	1
7.	Scissors straight/blunt,	12-14cm, unit	2
	<p>Basic*: to be used by primary health workers with limited training. Supplementary\$: For professionals to be used with basic requirement/unit. Note: <i>The selection, standardization and quantification of drugs, others (basic unit) is given for a population of 1,000 persons for 3 months and been based on recommendations for standard treatment regimens. It is designed to meet the primary health care needs of a displaced population without medical facilities, or a population with disrupted medical facilities in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.</i></p>		

F- Local Livelihood Background Information
Seasonal Calendar

Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Rice/Paddy					S	SG	G	G	G	H	H	

Wheat	G	G	G	G	H					S	S	G
Maize				S	S	G	GH					
Millet			S	G	G	G	H					
Monsoon rains							X	X	X			
Cold	X	X	X									
Saffron								S	SG	GH	H	
Mustard	G	G	G	H	H					S	S	G
Vegetables	G	G	G								G	G
Fruit	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Potatos						G	G	G	G	G		
Cotton				G	G	G	G	G	G	G		
Migrant Labour (Bihari)			W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	

Sowing S, Growing G, Harvest H, Unskilled Workers W

S. No	Item	APL Rate	BPL Rate	AAY Rate
1	Rice	10.00	6.40	3.00
2	Wheat	7.25	4.80	2.00
3	Atta (loose)	8.00	5.35	2.00
4	Sugar	13.50	13.50	13.50
5	Atta 10kg pack	85.00	85.00	85.00

Pre-Disaster State average daily prices for essential commodities:

S. No	Commodity	Quality	Unit	Average Prices
1	Rice	IR-8	1 KG	22.24
2	Wheat	Loose	1 KG	18.12
3	Atta	Loose	1 KG	19.36
4	Gram Dal	Loose	1 KG	57.33
5	Tur/Arhar	Loose	1 KG	68.76
6	Sugar	Loose	1 KG	39.84
7	Ground Nut oil	Ginni	1 Litre	145.00
8	Mustard Oil	P Mark	1 Litre	112.00
9	Vanaspati Rath	Rath	1 Litre	73.81
10	Tea Brook Brand	Red Label	250 gm	85.00
11	Milk	Poly Pack	1 Litre	30.37
12	Potato	NL	1 KG	19.32
13	Onion	NL	1 KG	42.91
14	Salt	Iodized	1 KG	16.00

G - NGO participation in Joint Rapid Need Assessments

1. Action Aid
2. ACTED
3. ADRA India
4. Care India
5. CARITAS India
6. CASA
7. Catholic Social Service Society
8. CEET
9. Chander Bhaja Environmental Society Batote, Ramban
10. Childline/ red Cross
11. Christian Aid
12. Cordaid
13. CSSS
14. DCA
15. Dept. Of Information
16. Deptt. Of Tourism
17. DFY
18. EFICOR
19. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.
20. Help Foundation
21. HI
22. Hope
23. Human Welfare Foundation
24. HWF-Anantnag
25. IAG Bihar
26. Indian Red Cross Society
27. International Red Cross
28. J& K ITCO
29. J&K Humanity Foundation
30. JKRDA
31. JKWWS
32. JKYF/STC
33. JU & WWF
34. Kelley Memorial Society
35. Khushi Centre
36. Khushi Rehab centre
37. Koshish
38. Mercy Corps
39. MWWO
40. National Dev Foundation
41. NCDHR
42. NDW-NCDHR
43. NGOs Coordination Federation
44. NITCO
45. Noble Citizens Trust
46. Oxfam India

47. Plan India
48. Public Technocrats Society
49. Roots of Chinar
50. Saifi Healing Touch
51. Save The Children
52. SEWDS
53. Social Service
54. Sphere India
55. STC
56. Swaran Meditation
57. TDH
58. TISS
59. Wetlands International
60. World Vision