Sphere India

National Coalition of Humanitarian Agencies in India

Joint Rapid Need Assessment Report

Madhya Pradesh Floods

August 2022

Madhya Pradesh Flood JRNA Report

Madhya Pradesh

August 2022

Sphere India Secretariat

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Acknowledgment

This Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) would not have been possible without the cooperation and constant support of IAG Madhya Pradesh, UNICEF India, Save the Children, RAWS India, district and village officials, line departments, and communities from affected areas. We are indebted to all of them, exigencies of space and time constraints limit us from naming/mentioning each one of them here.

We would also like to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the guidance, cooperation and support extended from UNICEF India, in the preparation of JRNA Report.

And, above all, the communities of affected areas of Madhya Pradesh who, even amidst the adversities took out time and patiently provided answers to all the questions put to them, without any reservations.

Sphere India

27th August, 2022

About JRNA and Disclaimer

As per Sphere India Standard Operating Procedures, adapted to address the emergency situation, a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) was conducted across the flood-affected areas of Madhya Pradesh; data collection was conducted through secondary sources, field visits, personal interviews, key informant interviews, observations, and information provided by local CBOs. The organizations engaged in response have also shared their observation notes to incorporate in the report. Also, on ground information was collected using smart phones through data collection mobile application and collated by core team taking due consent from the affected population. The aim was to gather information on the impact of flood on the community members and understand their recovery needs, collate and analyze the findings, and disseminate the information to the State, National and International level agencies.

Disclaimer

The interpretations, data, views and opinions expressed in this report are collected from various sources including Government led institutions, line departments, field assessments by volunteers and team members deployed by Organizations who took initiative in Humanitarian Assistance activities and from secondary media sources. It does not necessarily carry the views and opinions of Sphere India or any humanitarian organization as a collective directly or indirectly. It is interpreted only for assessment purpose.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Background

Madhya Pradesh, is a landlocked state in exists in the central part of India. The state is also known as heart of India, due to its geographical location in India; Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in the country by area. Madhya Pradesh had the honour of being the largest state of the country until Chhattisgarh was carved out of it on 1st November 2000. With over 75 million inhabitants, it is sixth largest state in India by population. Its capital is Bhopal.

Madhya Pradesh has a subtropical climate. Like most of north India, it has a hot dry summer (April–June), followed by monsoon rains (July–September) and a cool and relatively dry winter. The average rainfall is about 1,370 mm (53.9 in). It decreases from east to west because monsoon wind moves from east to west and drained clouds in eastern part takes less quantity of water vapours with them to western part. The south-eastern districts have the heaviest rainfall, some places receiving as much as 2,150 mm (84.6 in), while the western and north-western districts receive 1,000 mm (39.4 in) or less. Overall, the state has a tropical climate varying from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. Summers are hot and at some places, it remains humid, while winters are reasonably comfortable. The maximum temperature during summer ranges from 33-44°C while minimum temperature from 19-30°C. The temperature during the winter season ranges between 10-27°C.

Waterlogging was caused by heavy rains in Madhya Pradesh from August 20 to August 24, 2022. According to the Indian Meteorological Department, Madhya Pradesh received 945.7mm of rain between June 1, 2022 and August 29, 2022. Rain had an impact in 39 districts. 225 people were killed, and 103 were injured. There were 226 fully destroyed homes and 3874 partially ruined homes.

Jabalpur city and Bundelkhand region witnessed severe waterlogging. Rivers Chapi and Betwa are flowing in extreme flood situation in district of Rajgarh and Vidisha. As of 22nd August morning, Madhya Pradesh has received 879 mm of rainfall during the season (since June 1), which is 26 percent more. 14 districts of the state have received 30-85 percent excess rainfall so far. The gates of Tawa Dam in Narmadapuram and three dams in Bhopal were opened to release excess rain water. Hanuman Tal in Jabalpur and Chhatarpur in Bundelkhand were flooded due to heavy rains. Many bridges are under water and roads are closed Half a dozen villages in Vidisha's Lateri were destroyed after a stop dam collapsed and water entered the fields. Power supply was disrupted for several

hours since Monday morning and was not restored till evening in most parts of the Bhopal city. More than two hundred trees were uprooted; Some of them fell on power lines.

FIGURE 1 - SITUATION IN DATARDA VILLAGE, SHEOPUR

Upper Lake in Bhopal, which is full to capacity, saw high waves that caused the cruise 'Lake Princess' of the MP Tourism Department to sink partially. Guna-Parvati River's strong current has damaged the railway track, the track of the bridge built near Kumbhraj railway station has collapsed, the trains on the route have now stopped, the Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam, Gwalior and Bina Kota route has been affected. The interior of a house collapsed in Jabalpur due to incessant rain, rescue teams rescued two families trapped on the second floor, saving 8 lives. Schools have been closed in some districts including Bhopal and Jabalpur.

Sphere India with support from local organizations conducted a Joint Rapid Need Assessment (JRNA) in highly affected areas of Madhya Pradesh. From the affected population, a sample of total 522 households were assessed from the affected wards. Key informant interview with local administration were also conducted to understand the situation and needs at community and institutional level.

Total number of samples collected	**596**
Total districts covered and their names	**07 – Guna, Dhar, Morena, Sheopur, Bhopal, Indore and Vidisha**

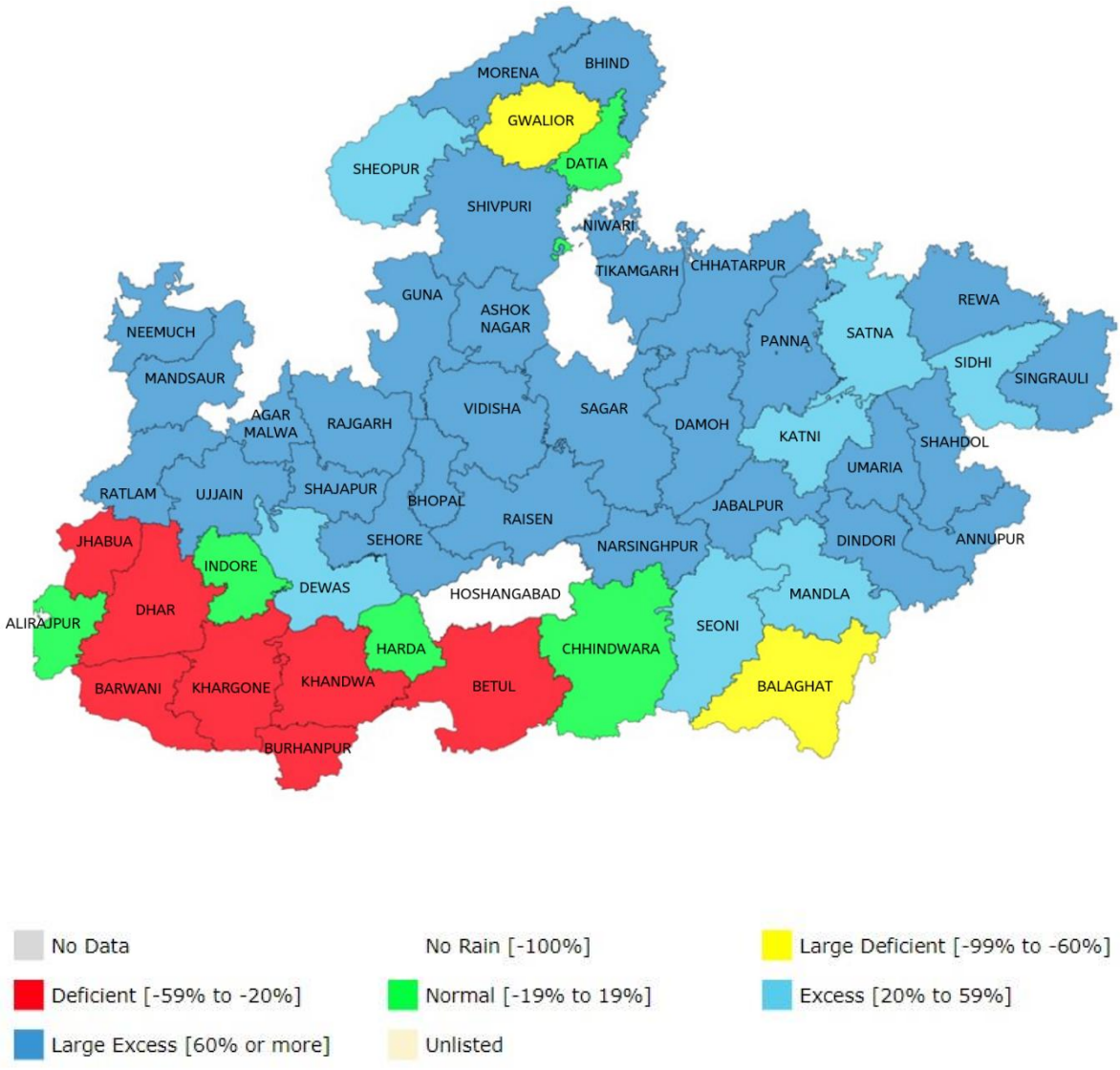


FIGURE 2 - WEEKLY RAIN FALL DATA FROM 18-08-2022 TO 24-08-2022, SOURCE : IMD

1.2. Summary of Urgent Requirement

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

The analysis revealed a lack of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population, as well as a disparity in excreta disposal post disaster. Residents reported damaged WASH infrastructure as well as a lack of hand washing facilities. There were also concerns about lack of WASH facilities and separate toilets, and a lack of privacy as well.

It is recommended that PHED should mobilise water tankers (with quality assurance) in the identified areas as needed. Safe water must be stored in water containers. Also, instead of erecting temporary toilets, a repair campaign for the toilets be launched through SBM. This is more sustainable and consistent with the behaviour change. An intensive hygiene promotion campaign promoting key behaviours is required, as is the use of toilets, the use and maintenance of safe water, and handwashing with soap at critical times.

Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items:

Across the covered districts, 25% respondents reported fully damaged shelter and 52% respondents reported partially damaged shelters or shelter drowned in water, loss of non-structural and household items ranging from clothing's, water storage tanks, beddings, utensils, stove and other hygiene items.

In the affected areas, there is a need for cheap, safe rental housing, financed by the government to cater to the needs of the labours and farmers, and temporary arrangements to safeguard the communities living in vulnerable houses with cracks and leakage through rooftops considering the monsoon.

Health

Floods have impacted access to holistic healthcare services post disaster as an essential service for the affected population segments during disasters and emergency situations. Several respondents are reported to be facing water borne diseases as a result of the heavy flooding and 42% of family members of respondents are facing pre-existing health problems. 61% of the respondents reported that health facility is not functional in the affected areas.

To cater to the emerging needs, it is recommended that Shelter relief camps must be equipped with medical supplies and the situational analysis will reflect on the dual impact on the healthcare

scenario with an impending issue of COVID-19 and emergency health aid to affected population segments during disasters and emergency situations. Special care should be given to PwD, elderly and children in terms of accessibility to health services. Proper monitoring for the outbreak of diseases in the affected areas is also recommended.

Education

Various education infrastructures like government schools, middle and higher standard schools were reported to be damaged due to floods and owing to COVID-19 the verge of education status was already at downfall.

Establishment of temporary educational centers/online classes wherein children can continue receiving education is an immediate requirement in the affected areas. Immediate creation and distribution of education kits along with prompt disinfection of school buildings and cleaning up of debris is recommended for the continuation of education.

Food Security & Nutrition, Livelihood

75% of the respondents informed about lack of availability of food with no means to purchase or even cook because of lack of utensils and other required sources. Fisheries, livestock and agricultural industry along with other small scale works faced huge losses due to rainfall and floods along with dysfunctional markets with limited or no access at all.

There is an urgent need to provide the dry food provision for a period of 15 days to ensure the food security and special focus to pregnant and lactating mothers and children with nutritional supplements. Setting up food distribution chains for the affected people not getting covered under government schemes and providing cash support to daily wage workers who do not have means of livelihood and have to struggle in buying essential items is recommended.

Protection

The evacuated people and other respondents reported to face long power cuts creating a sense of insecurity especially in the mind of vulnerable part of the society. 22% of the respondents are living in relief camps and 79% respondents have also reported the privacy issues due to shelter damage.

Identification and consultation with the children, PwD, women and elderly who are in need of care and protection is an immediate requirement. Access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, menstrual health and hygiene products should be ensured in a camp situation or in areas where people are living in makeshift shelters is also recommended.

2. OVERVIEW OF JOINT RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

2.1. Timeframe

TABLE 1 TIMEFRAME - JRNA

Timeline	Activity
21st-23rd Aug, 2022	Heavy Rainfall in Madhya Pradesh
23rd Aug, 2022	Orientation of volunteers on Kobo tool and JRNA process
24-25th Aug, 2022	Data Collection in the field
26th Aug, 2022	Data analysis
27th Aug, 2022	JRNA Report

2.2. Methodology:

Based on the emergency situation, Sphere India coordinated with its existing NGO partners working in the affected areas of Madhya Pradesh. It was decided to conduct a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment to identify the urgent, mid-term and long-term needs of affected community based on Food & Nutrition, Health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Education Shelter, Livelihood, and Protection, and to flag out the vulnerability of affected community to access the basic services and entitlements in urban areas.

The JRNA involved joint efforts from Member organizations in the affected districts facilitated by Sphere India with the field support from local NGOs, Government led institutions, line departments providing support and necessary information & data.

Volunteers were oriented to carry out data collection using household and key informant interview tools in these affected districts. The collected data got analysed by the Sphere India team, and the draft report was reviewed by the respective sectoral experts. The reviewed and then revised report also incorporates the inputs and insights shared by the Sectoral committee leads.

During JRNA, urgent needs of affected communities have been identified through direct data collection from the field, government's damage assessment reports, pre-disaster information from respective line departments, and secondary data from various sources, media reports and discussions with grassroots functionaries. Data was collected based on the indicators of the specific tools/questionnaires used during the interviews/ discussions. The methodology was based on:

a) Structured one-to-one interviews with affected households (ensuring prioritizing of random households from most affected villages giving equal representation to all sections of the local community).
b) Secondary data from IMD and various media sources to examine the observation and facts.

2.3. Rational behind the Sampling for Assessment:

The sampling sizes were determined based on secondary data information available from government reports and media sources. Affected areas were chosen from different Taluks of Madhya Pradesh. The wards were selected on the basis of the impact data, vulnerability, heavy rainfall and having thorough discussion with the local NGOs and in consideration of their situational awareness and impact of the event. The households for the survey were selected in a way that ensures the participation of vulnerable groups like migrants, elderly people, PwDs, children and marginalised communities living in low-lying areas, near to drainages, slums, etc.

2.4. Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection process was initiated by conducting household surveys and key informant interviews at the affected wards covering households and local administrations. The questions were designed to grasp the needs and challenges in the sectors like Food and Nutrition Security, Shelter, Protection, Health, Livelihood, Education, and WASH. Household level questionnaires have been filled through the KoBo Collect Tool, wherein the format was designed by national level experts, and has also included suggestions from the local humanitarian actors. In order to keep the assessment neutral, unbiased, and reflective of the ground reality, local volunteers were engaged, physically visiting and recording responses from the affected population.

FIGURE 3 - GLIMPSES FROM FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Samples Collected and Respondents Profile -

District	No. of Samples Collected	Community			
		Male	Female	Children	Others
Bhopal	6	7	6	6	0
Dhar	45	90	84	93	2
Guna	99	165	156	261	2
Indore	23	72	58	53	0
Morena	151	524	445	622	24
Sheopur	271	542	524	797	23
Vidisha	1	2	1	1	0
Grand Total	**596**	**1402**	**1274**	**1833**	**51**

Out of all affected villages and households, 7 districts and 596 households were taken as sample of most affected community and have been assessed and documented based on the instruments/tools/questionnaires.

Quantitative Data Analysis

Once data was collected from KoBo Collect Tool, Sphere India team carried out data cleaning and data analysis using Microsoft Excel. The key findings were analysed and highlighted in the form of graphs and charts to provide a better understanding of the emerging trends to the readers. For visual representation of assessment findings, data from Bhopal, Indore and Vidisha is not considered due to small sample size.

3.SECTORAL ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

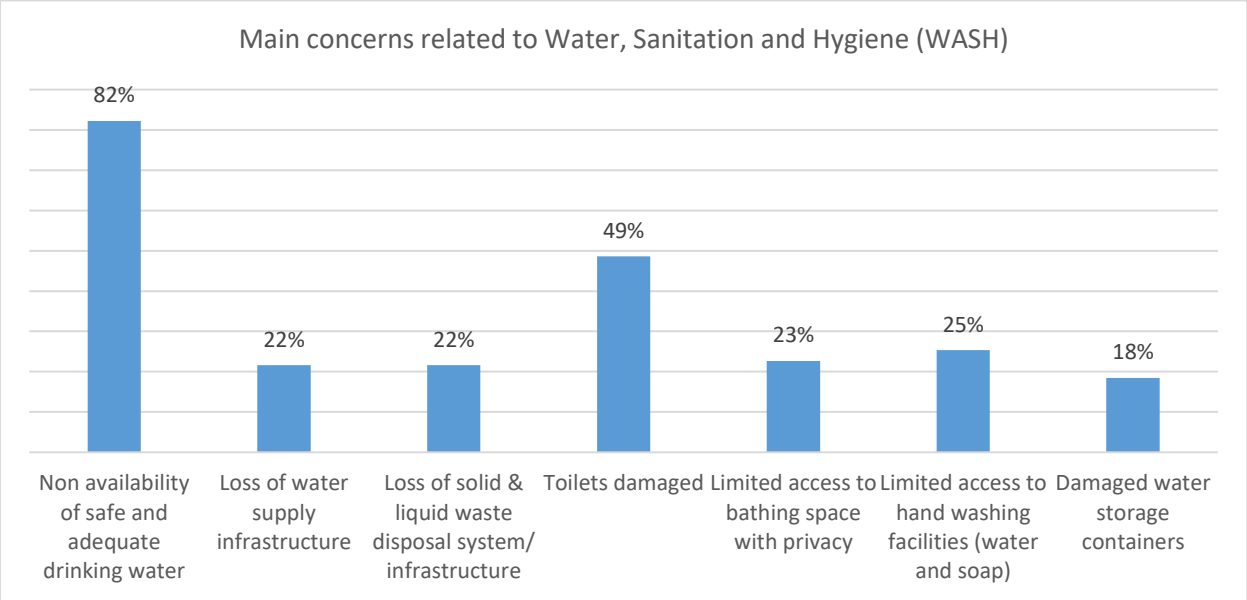
3.1 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Overview

In aftermath of large-scale flooding event, Water Sanitation and Hygiene needs of affected people is of paramount importance as lack of WASH support may lead to serious health hazard, particularly for children. The condition of water, sanitation and hygiene assessed helped to understand the prior vulnerabilities of the affected communities as well as to compare it with the post-rainfall events. Due to heavy rainfall the drains were overflowing in many areas which led to inundation of houses, deposition of mud, garbage and other waste materials in the localities of the community. Limited water storage containers, access to hand-washing facilities, etc., were some of the key concerns of the affected surveyed population,

FIGURE 4 COMMUNITY MEMBERS DEPENDENT ON WATER STORAGE CONTAINERS FOR THEIR DAILY NEEDS (LEFT), BLOCKED DRAINS NEAR TO THE HOUSEHOLDS (RIGHT)

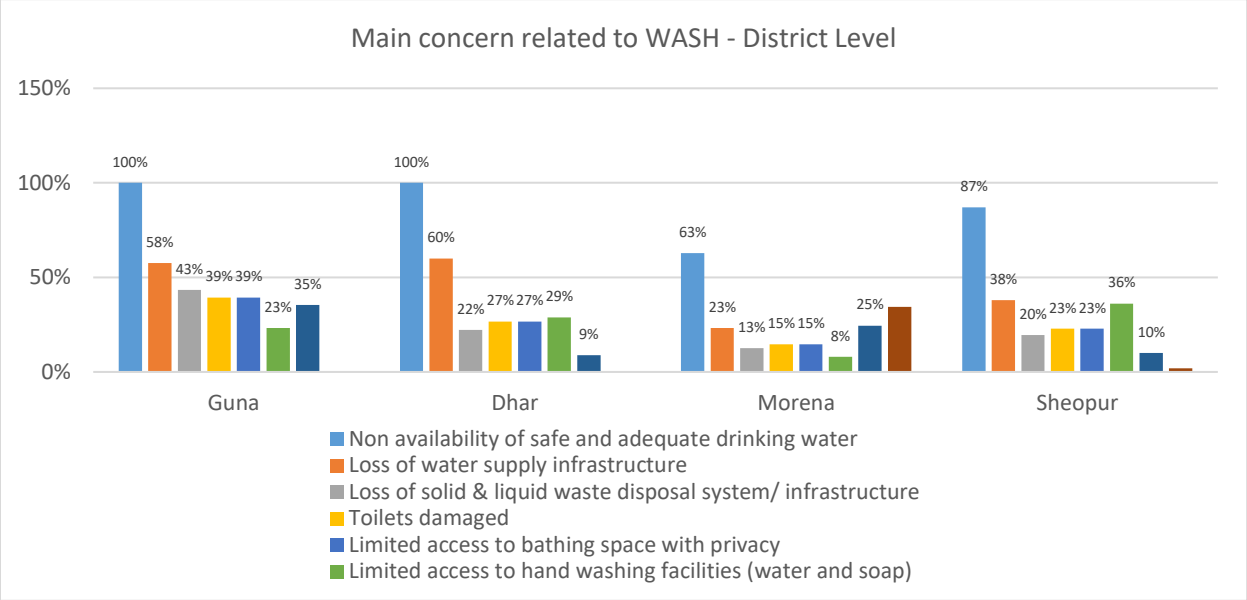
Assessment Findings



GRAPH 1 - CONCERNS ON WASH REPORTED BY HOUSEHOLDS

The concerns related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are as follows: -

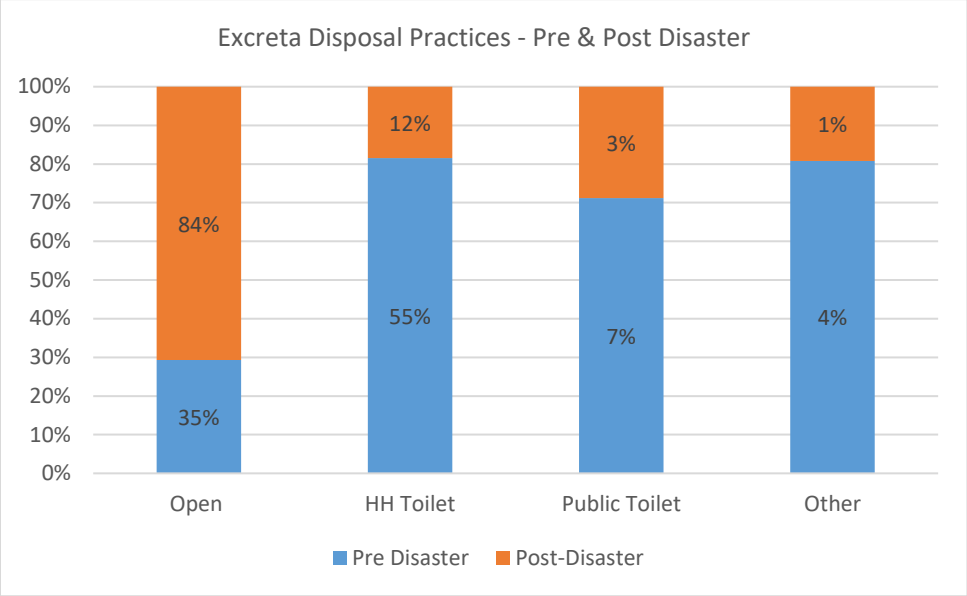
- Limited or no access to water storage containers – 18%
- Limited or no access to hand washing facilities – 25%
- Limited or no access to bath space with privacy – 23%
- Damage to toilets – 49%
- Damage of liquid waste disposal system – 22%
- Damage of water supply infrastructures – 22%
- Non-availability of safe and adequate drinking water – 82%



GRAPH 2. MAIN CONCERN RELATED TO WASH - DISTRICT LEVEL

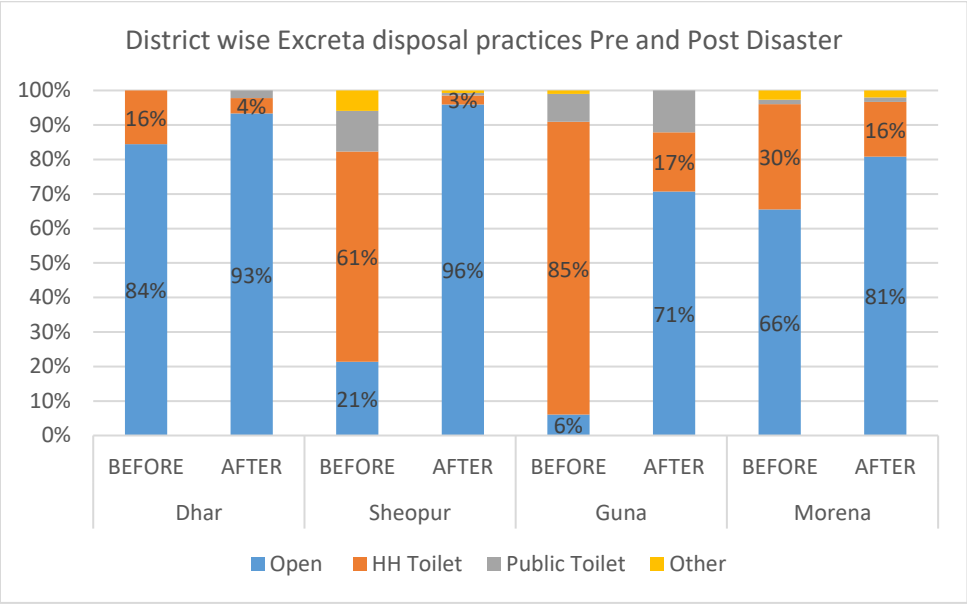
Non-availability of safe and adequate drinking water is the main problem in all the 5 districts surveyed. Flooded toilets are also a haunting problem in Guna and Sheopur districts

There has been a significant change in the source of drinking water after the crisis. Earlier, 58% of the population was using water from the hand pump, tube well, or bore well for drinking, 10% of the population used water from public stand posts, 24% of the population used water from tap water, and 3% of the population was using water from river and ponds for drinking purpose. After the floods, most of the population responded that they either got water from a nearby tubewell/bore well/or tap water. Some respondents also shared that they do not have access to clean water and are using the polluted water for drinking purposes. In the Sheopur district, affected people are also supplied with water tankers.



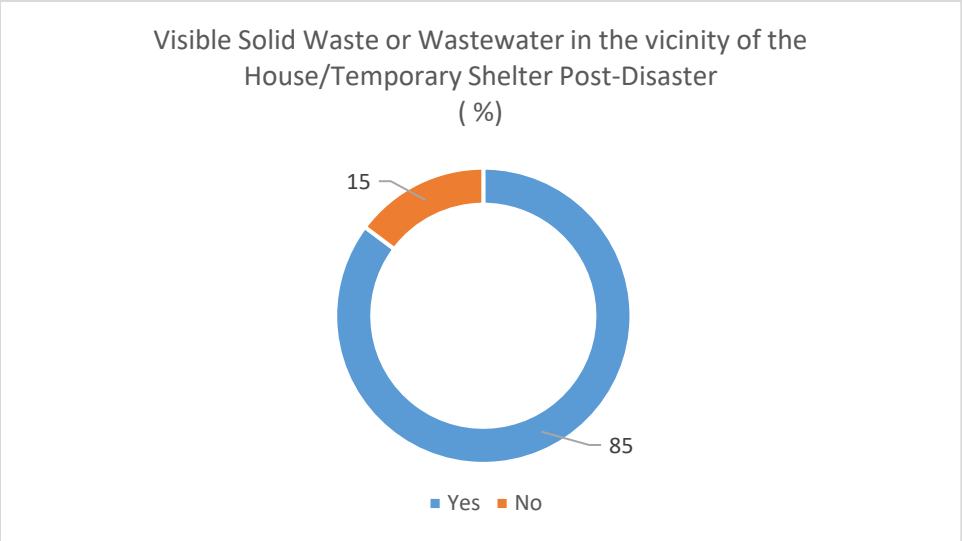
GRAPH 3. EXCRETA DISPOSAL PRACTICES - PRE AND POST DISASTER

According to the report, only 12% of people still use HH toilets after the flood season, down from 55% previously. From 35% to 84% more persons were defecating in public places. Additionally, the number of usable public restrooms has dropped from 7% to 3%.



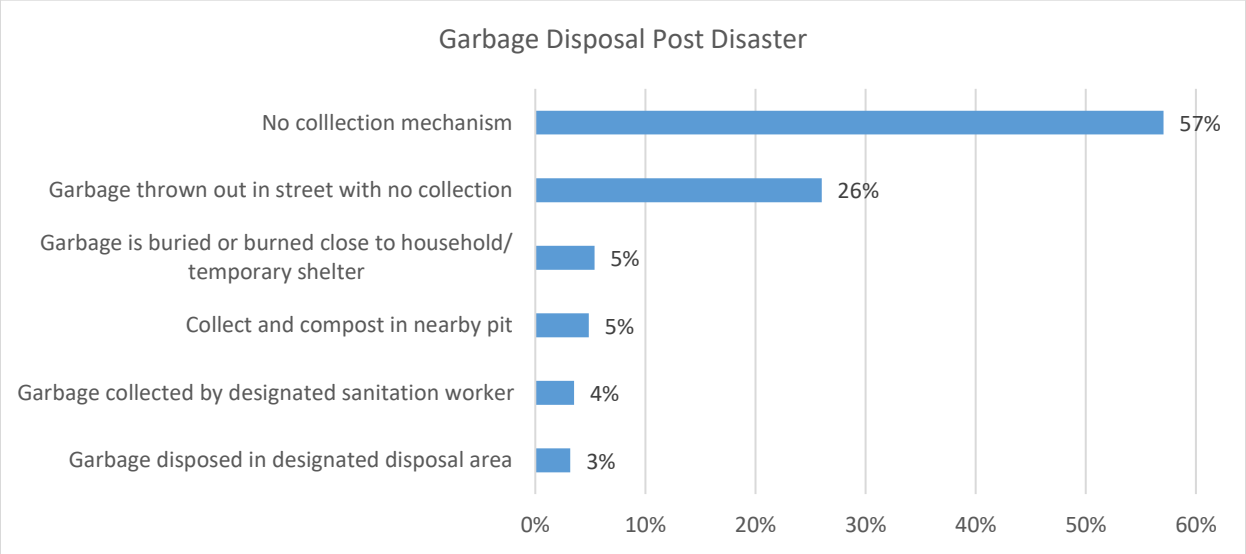
GRAPH 4 - DISTRICT WISE EXCRETA DISPOSAL PRACTICES PRE AND POST DISASTER

Out of 45 individuals, 42 (93%) reported open defecation as post-disaster excreta disposal practise. Similarly, in the district of Sheopur, open defecation has increased from 21% to 96%, and in Guna and Morena, 71% and 81% of respondents are defecting in open post-disaster, respectively.



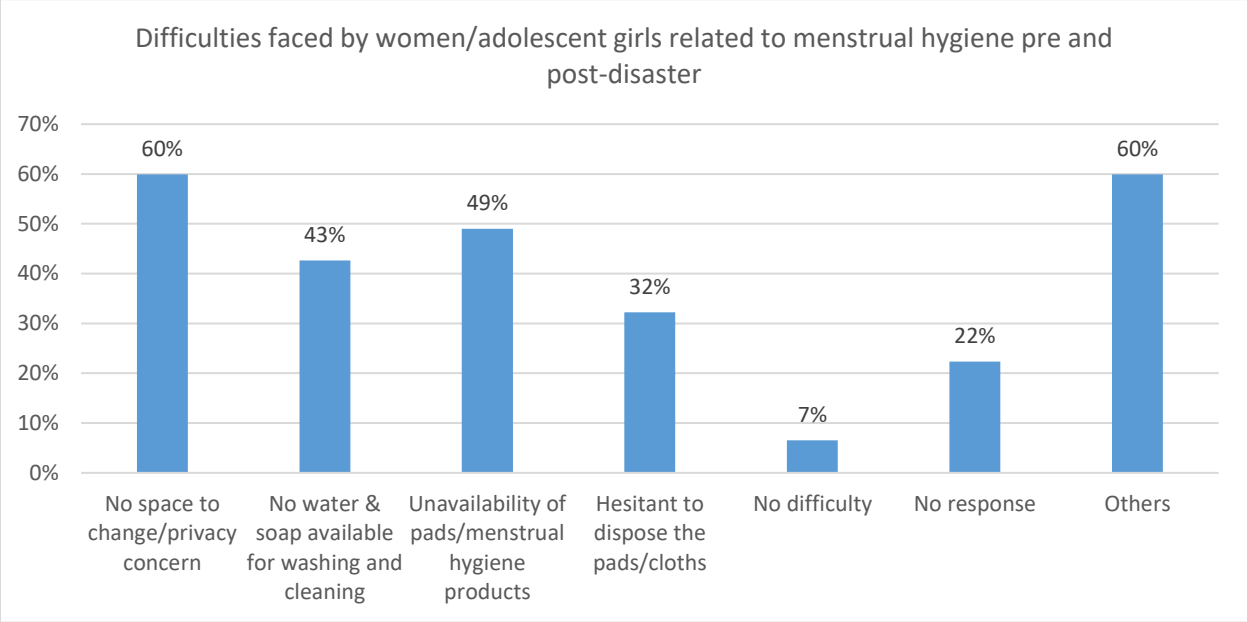
GRAPH 5. VISIBLE SOLID WASTE OR WASTEWATER IN THE VICINITY OF THE HOUSE/TEMPORARY SHELTER POST-DISASTER

Visible Solid Waste Solid waste was seen after flood in about 85% of the houses. Unhygienic conditions near shelter have been reported widely across all districts



GRAPH 6 - GARBAGE DISPOSAL POST-DISASTER

Functionality of garbage collection – 26% respondents reported its not functioning in their area. While 57% respondents reported that there are no garbage collection bins in their locality.



GRAPH 7 - DIFFICULTIES FACED BY WOMEN RELATED TO MENSTRUAL HYIENE

Difficulties faces by women/adolescent girls: Privacy is a major concern for maintaining menstrual hygiene as reported by the women of surveyed population in the affected regions along with unavailability of clean water and sanitation materials required to maintain hygiene. Shortage of pads are also reported from the affected districts.

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

a) Distribution of water storage containers in vulnerable areas with limited access to safe storage containers for water,
b) Temporary toilets in areas where open defection is practiced,
c) Awareness of treatment of water before cooking and drinking to communities in slum, migrants, etc.
d) Vector control goods such as mosquito nets, sprays, coils etc. should be provided in the affected areas to safeguard them from vector related diseases.
e) Awareness on safe disposal of children's faeces in slums, low lying areas, etc.
f) City Municipal body needs to clean community drains and dispose sludge regularly especially in the low lying areas,

Medium term recommendations for recovery

a) Power backup plans to ensure water supply during extreme events

b) Rainwater harvesting and storm water runoff control measures need to be revised/implemented as necessary.

c) Early Warning System to the last mile with steps to be taken to ensure water storage

d) Ensure garbage collection and its safe-disposal

Long term and resilience building

a) Clearing debris from drains for smooth flow of water during high rainfall

3.2. SHELTER

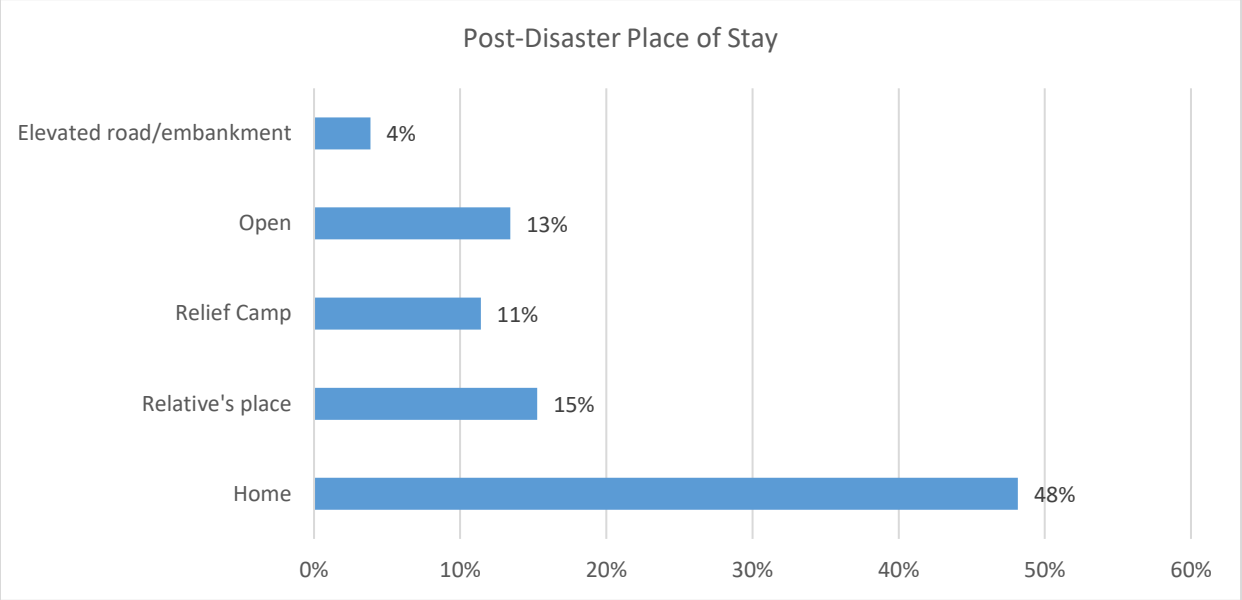
Overview

FIGURE 4 - FLOODED HOUSE

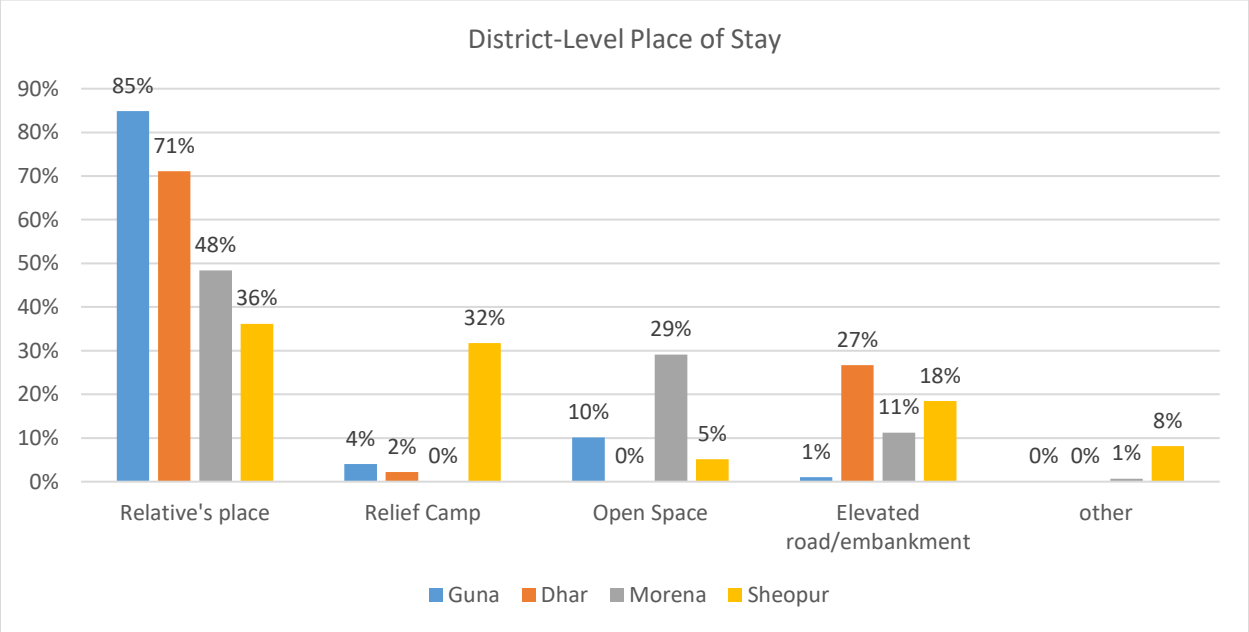
Joint Needs Assessment has shown that there has been widespread damage to houses and people are in need of basic shelter items like clothing, bedding, etc. Majority of the surveyed households live in their own houses which are prone to rain, wind and flooding. Poor construction and cracks in walls and roofs plague the community.

Assessment Findings

House structure – Among respondents, 48% live in their own house, which are highly vulnerable and at risk of damage and 15% lives in relative's place. In Sheopur, 36% people live in relatives' houses, while 32% people live in relief camps. In Morena, 29% people currently stay in the open space. 85% of respondents in Guna districts live in relatives' homes

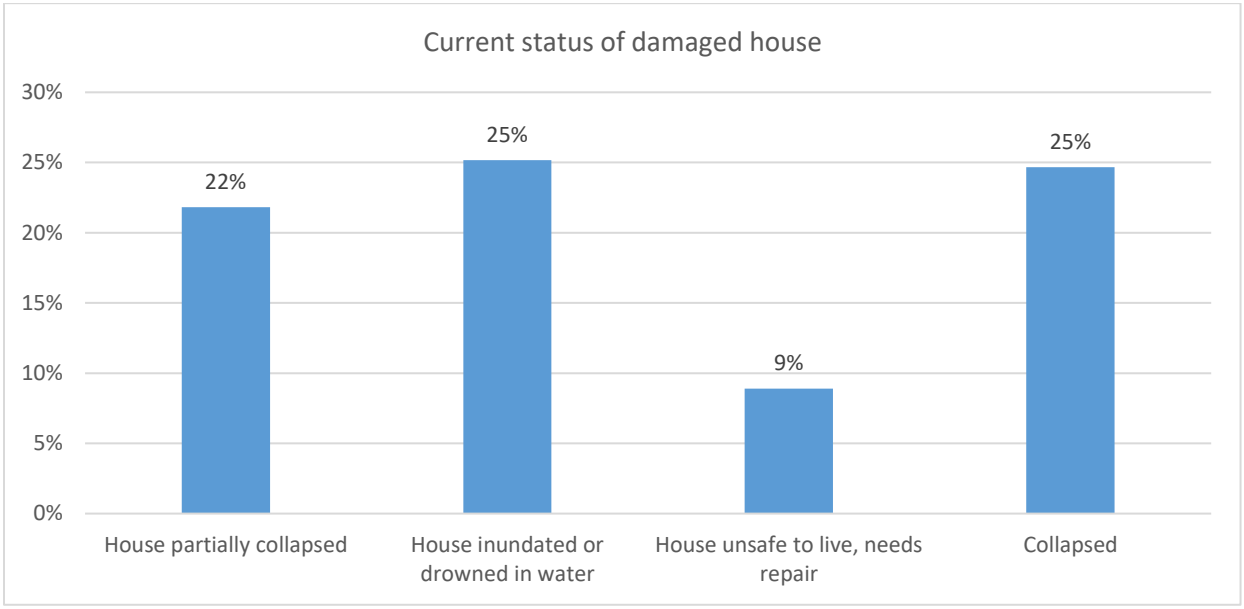


GRAPH 8 - POST-DISASTER PLACE OF STAY

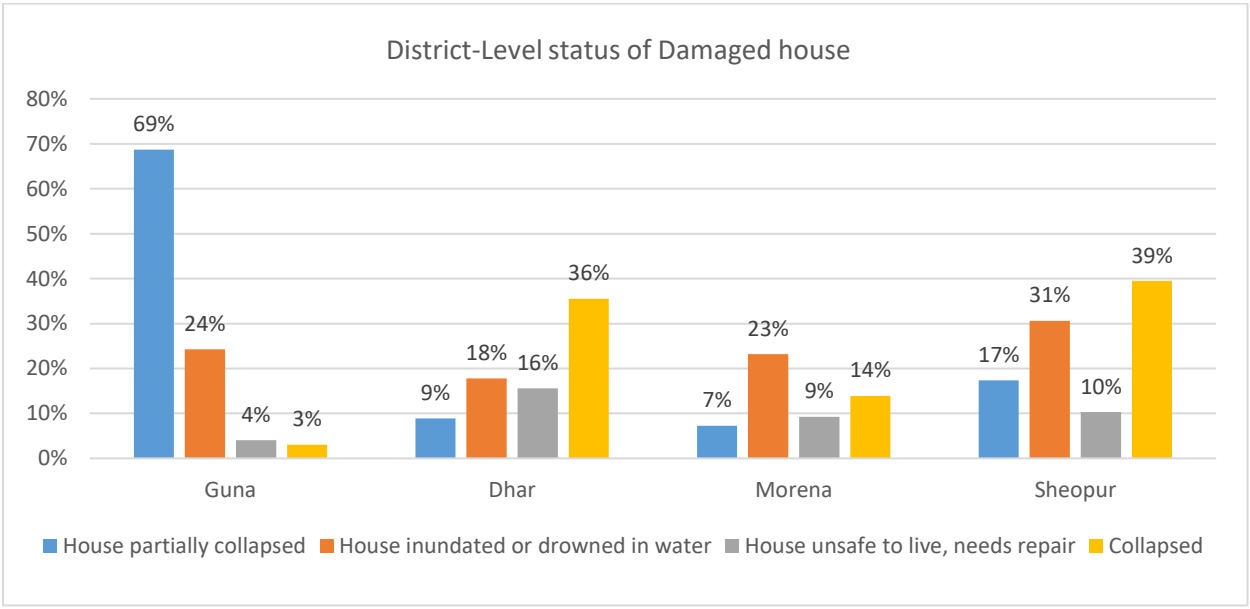


GRAPH 9 - DISTRICT-LEVEL PLACE OF STAY

Many of the respondents reported that their houses have been partially damaged (22%), completely damaged (25%), and house inundated or drowned in water (25%). 9% respondents are unsafe and they need repair.69% of houses of respondents in Guna district are partially collapsed. 36% of houses of respondents in Dhar district and 39% of houses of respondents in Sheopur district are fully collapsed.

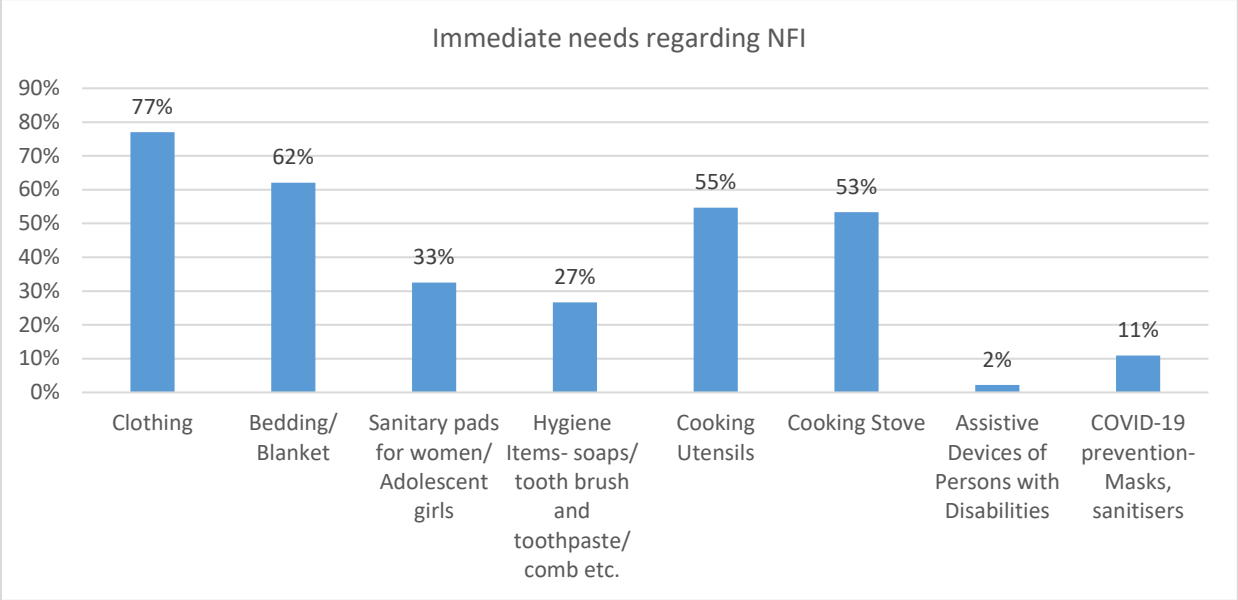


GRAPH 10 - CURRENT STATUS OF DAMAGED HOUSE

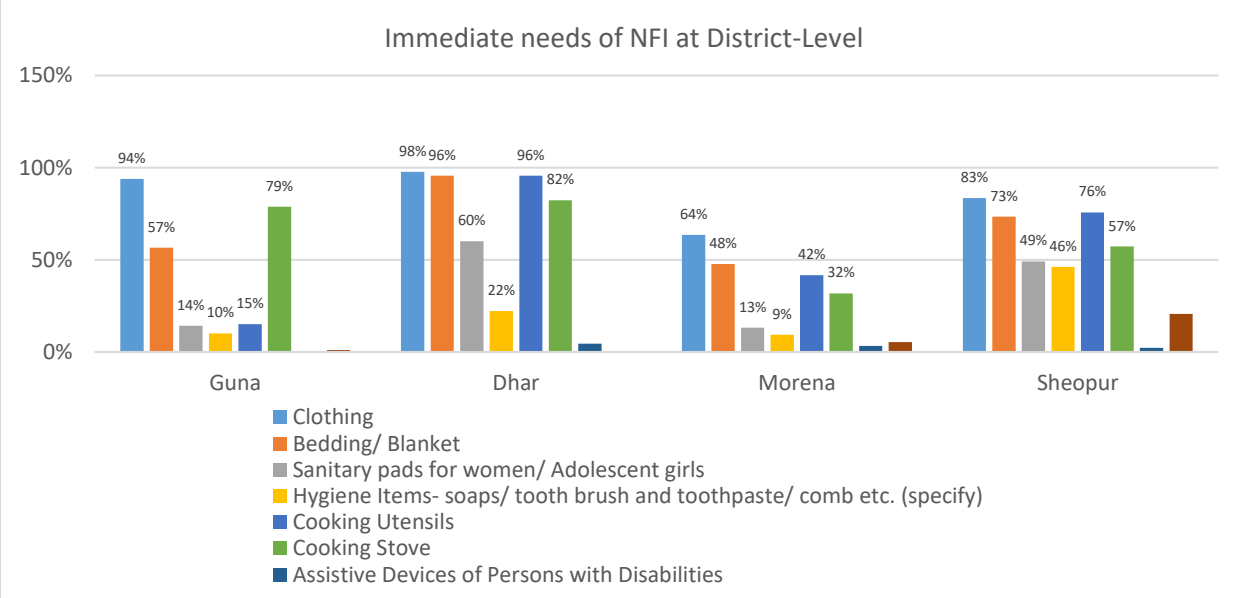


GRAPH 11 - DISTRICT LEVEL STATUS OF DAMAGED HOUSE

Immediate needs – Among the respondents, 77% people need clothing, 62% people need blankets and 53% people need cooking stove. 98% of respondents need cloths and 60% of respondents need sanitary pads in Dhar district.



GRAPH 12 - IMMEDIATE NEEDS REGARDING NON-FOOD ITEMS



GRAPH 13 - IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF NFI AT DISTRICT-LEVEL

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

a) Temporary arrangements to safeguard the communities living in vulnerable houses with cracks and leakage through rooftops considering the monsoon

b) Provision of finances and capacity building to those who have lost their houses- fully or severely damaged.

c) Need for cheap, safe rental housing, financed by the government to cater to the needs of the migrant labour.

Medium term recommendations for recovery

a) Awareness programs for mid to long term support to rebuild resilient houses.

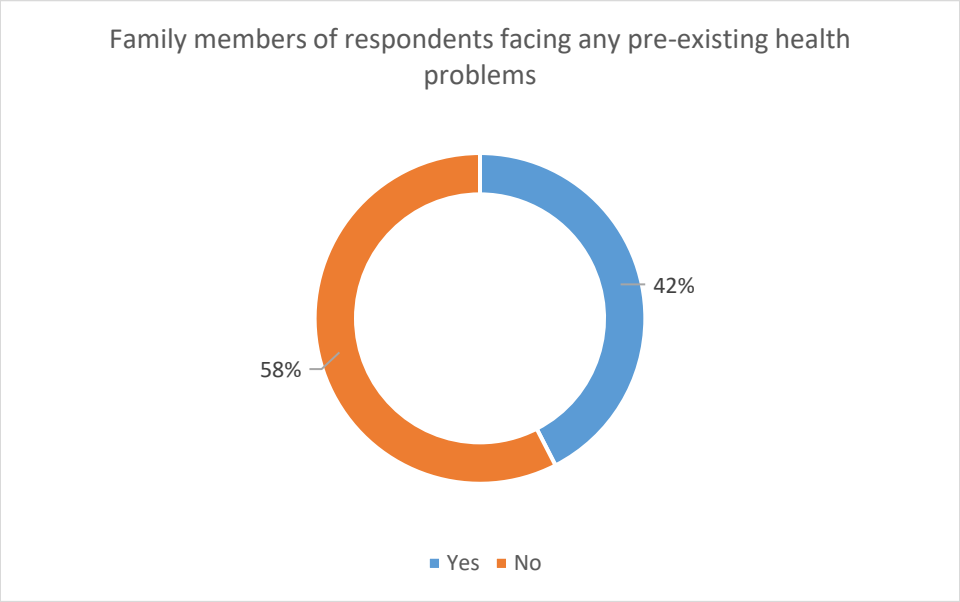
Long term recommendations for recovery

a) Build designated inclusive shelters for evacuating the communities at risk during emergencies

3.3. HEALTH

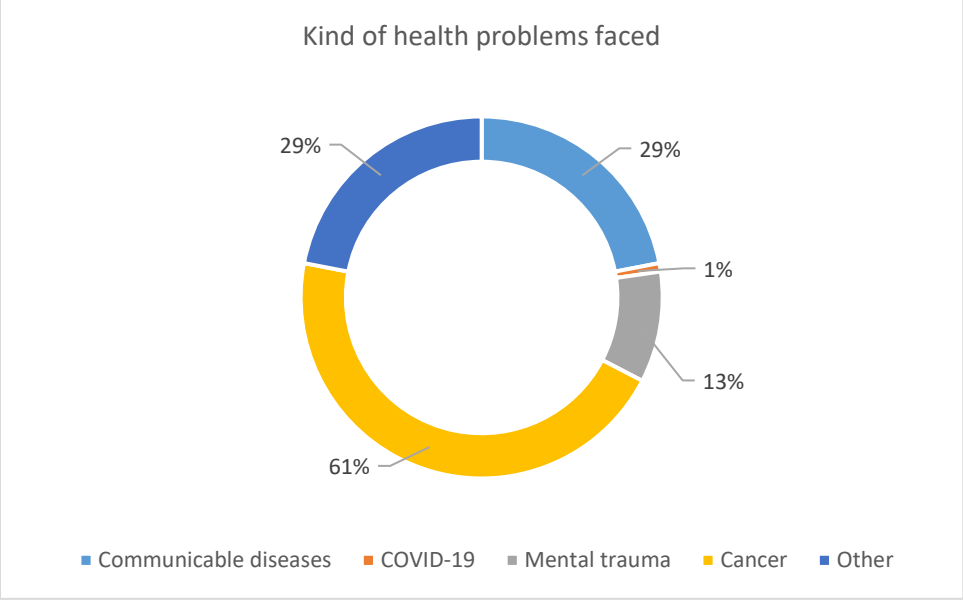
Assessment Findings

Functionality of health services – Some of the respondents reported that the functionality of health services was affected as a result of heavy rainfall.



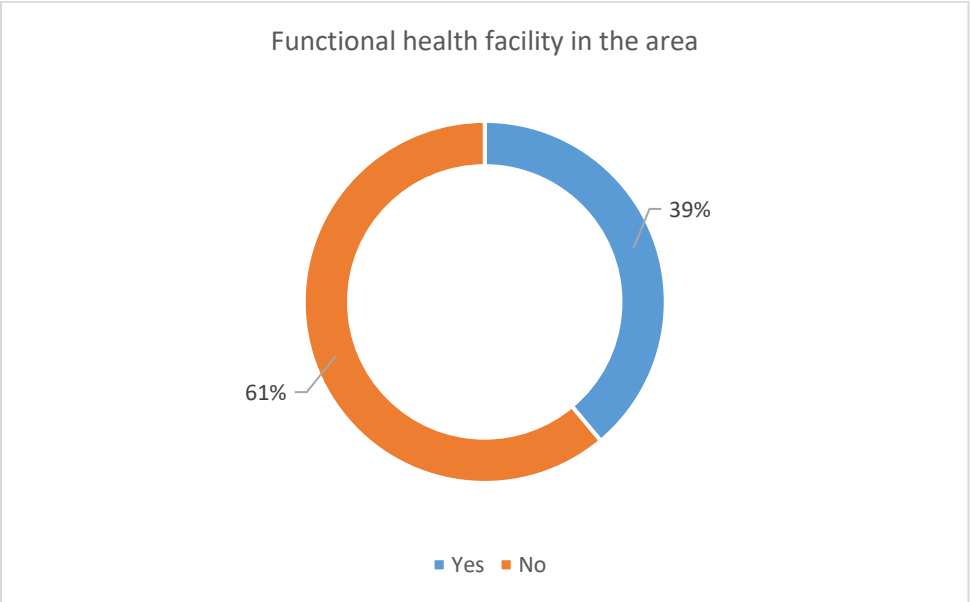
GRAPH 14 - FAMILY MEMBERS OF RESPONDENTS FACING ANY PRE-EXISTING HEALTH PROBLEMS

42% of respondents/ their family members are facing pre-existing Health problems.



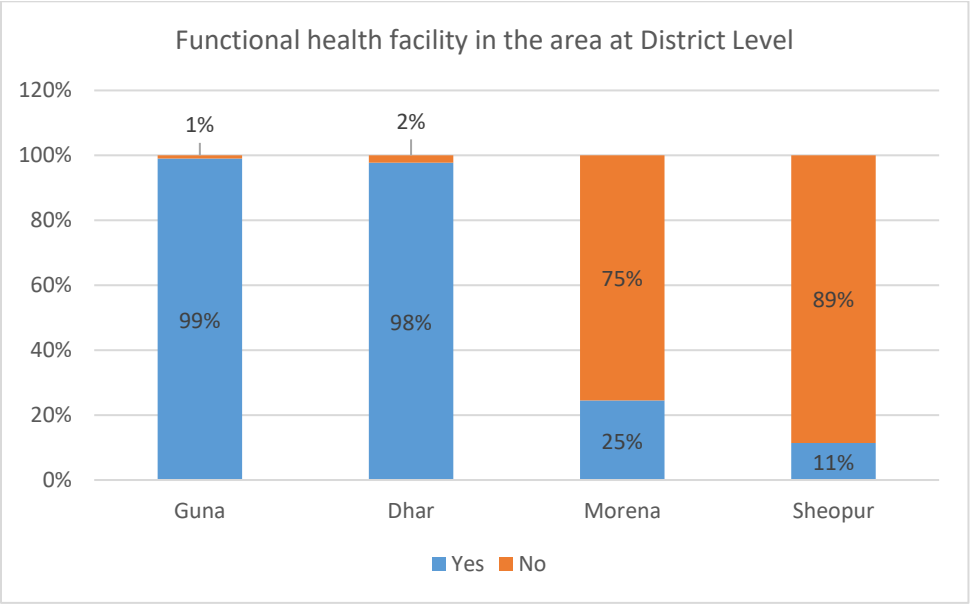
GRAPH 15 - KIND OF HEALTH PROBLEMS FACED

61% of respondents are facing cancer and 29% of respondents facing communicable diseases.



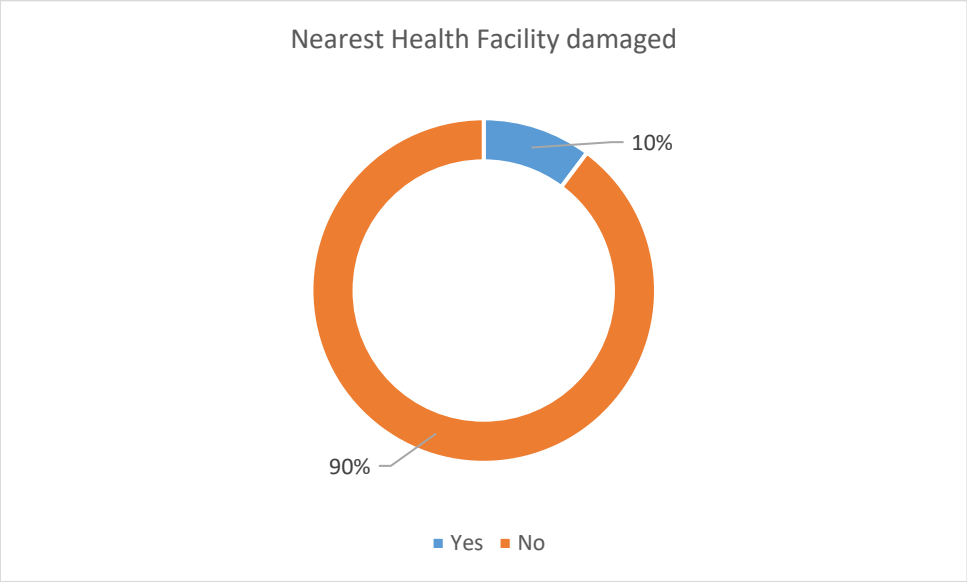
GRAPH 16 - FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY IN THE AREA

61% of health facilities in the flood affected area are not functional. 89%health facilities in Sheopur district and 75% health facilities in Morena district are not functional as per information received.

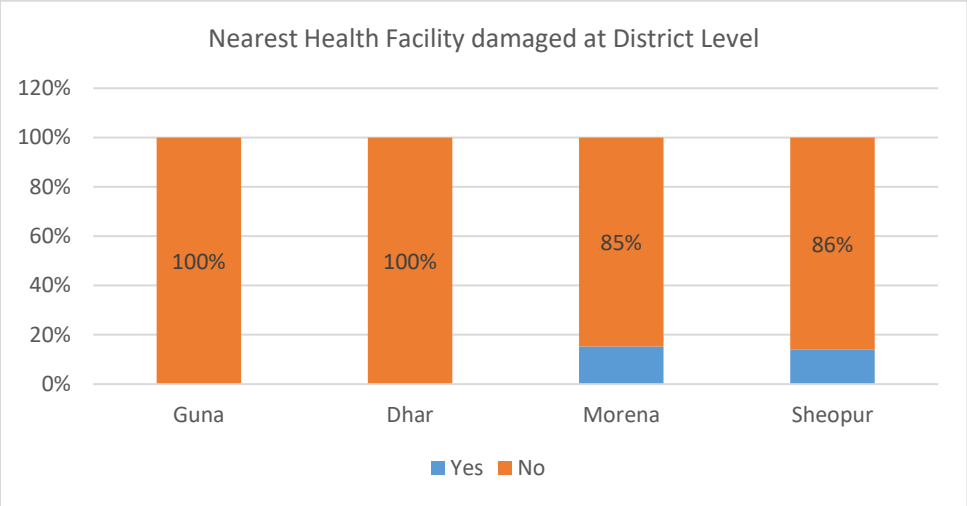


GRAPH 17 - FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY IN THE AREA AT DISTRICT LEVEL

10% of respondents' demand nearest Health facility. No one from Guna and Dhar districts is demanding a nearby health facility.



GRAPH 18 - NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY DAMAGED



GRAPH 19 - NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY DAMAGED AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

a) Monitoring for outbreak of diseases in the affected areas.

b) Access to health care services like routine immunisation and outpatient consultations must be ensured.

c) Pregnant women must be treated with priority. Special care should be given to PwD, elderly and children in terms of accessibility to health services.

d) Proper awareness on communicable diseases must be given to the community in local language.

Medium term recommendations for recovery

a) The functionality of health centres must be maintained and reasons of non-functionality must be looked after as there are chances of outbreak of diseases immediately after floods which requires medical attention. Basic hygiene promotion can be done to reduce risk of communicable diseases.

b) Removal of sludge and other waste must be done properly to reduce risk of long-term diseases.

3.4. EDUCATION

Overview

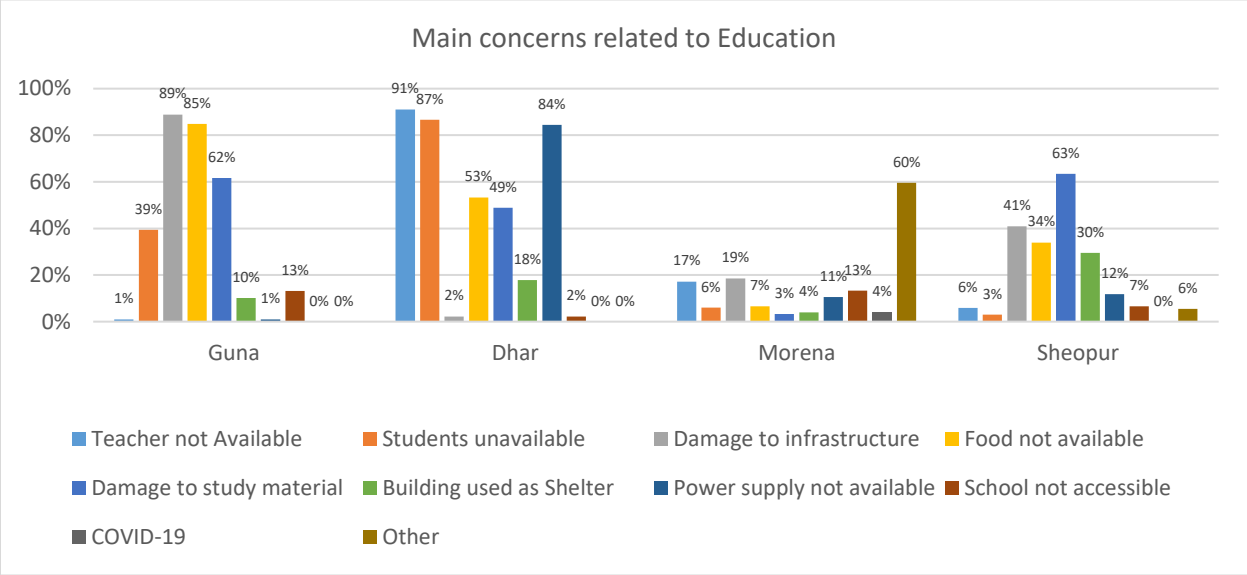
The educational services have been affected as a result of the heavy rainfall and the respondents have reported that the education of children have been disrupted. Damage to educational materials have also been reported in some of the surveyed areas.

FIGURE 5 - ASSESSMENT WITH COMMUNITY INCLUDING CHILDREN IN AFFECTED AREAS

Assessment Findings

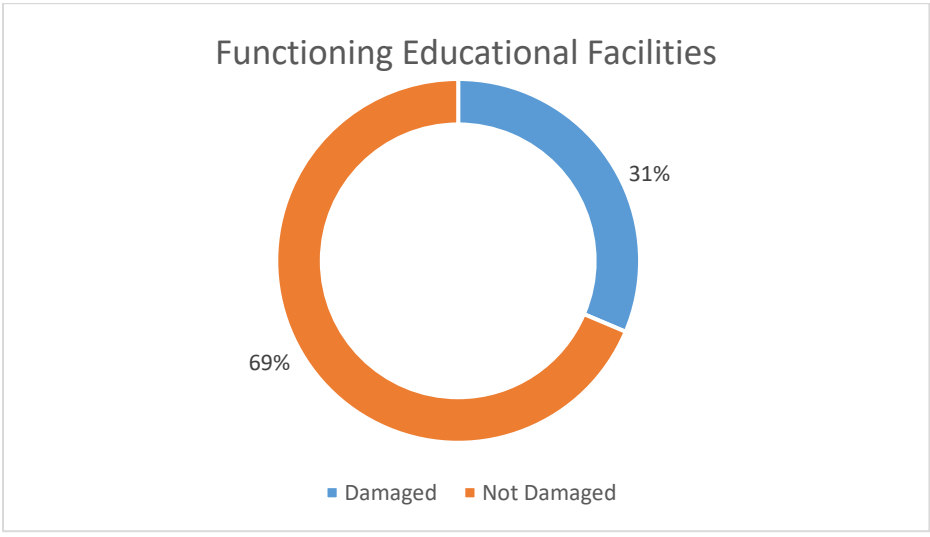
Educational services have been affected due to rainfall and disrupted. Moreover, damage to learning materials and damage to infrastructure due to heavy rains are being reported from the affected districts. Lack of teachers is also a major problem in some places. The use of schools as shelters in some places also destroys the education of students.

63% of respondents from Sheopur district reported that they require power supply for their children to continue education and 41% respondents reported damage to educational materials due to heavy rains. 88% of respondents from Guna reported damage of infrastructure and 85% of respondents reported the unavailability of food. In Dhar district unavailability of teachers is the main issue.

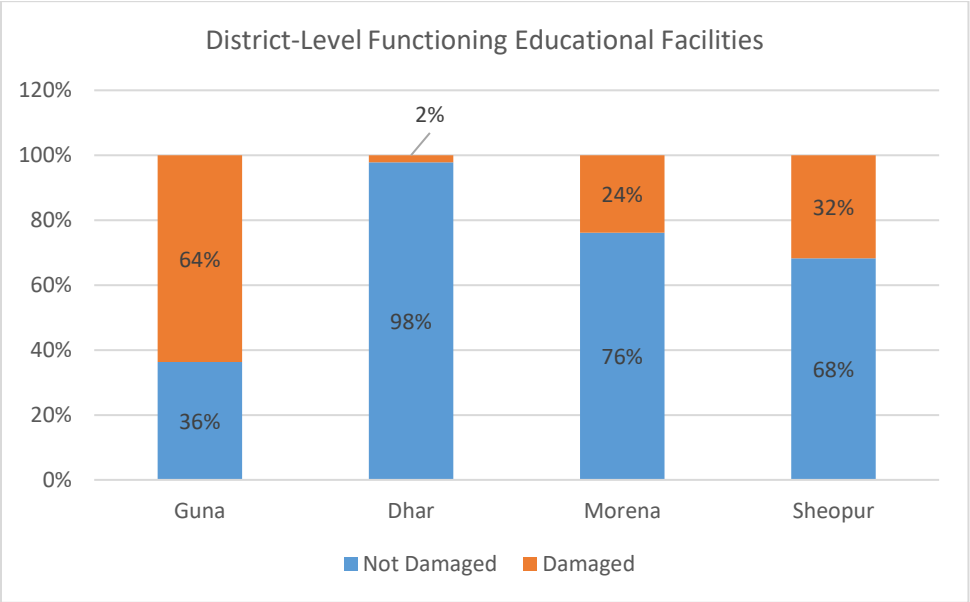


GRAPH 20 - MAIN CONCERN RELATED TO EDUCATION

According to the information received 31% educational facilities are damaged. 64% of educational facilities in Guna district are damaged whereas 98% of educational facilities in Dhar districts are not damaged. 32% of educational facilities in Sheopur district and 24% of educational facilities in Morena district are damaged during the rainfall.



GRAPH 21 - FUNCTIONING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



GRAPH 22 - DISTRICT-LEVEL FUNCTIONING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

a) Immediate creation and distribution of education kits for the continuation of education
b) Establishment of temporary educational centers/online classes wherein children can continue receiving education
c) Prompt disinfection of school buildings and cleaning up of debris

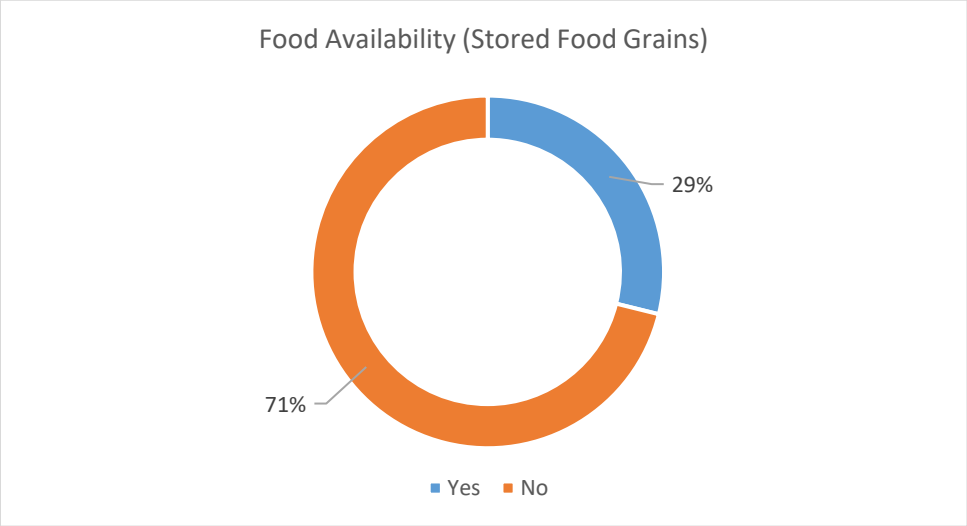
Medium term recommendations for recovery

a) Implementation and practice of the comprehensive school safety policy
b) Adequate steps undertaken by School Board in collaboration with the Government to come up with a strategic plan to tackle the dual challenge of COVID and the Floods in Bengaluru
c) Establishment of Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction strategy in the context of school education.

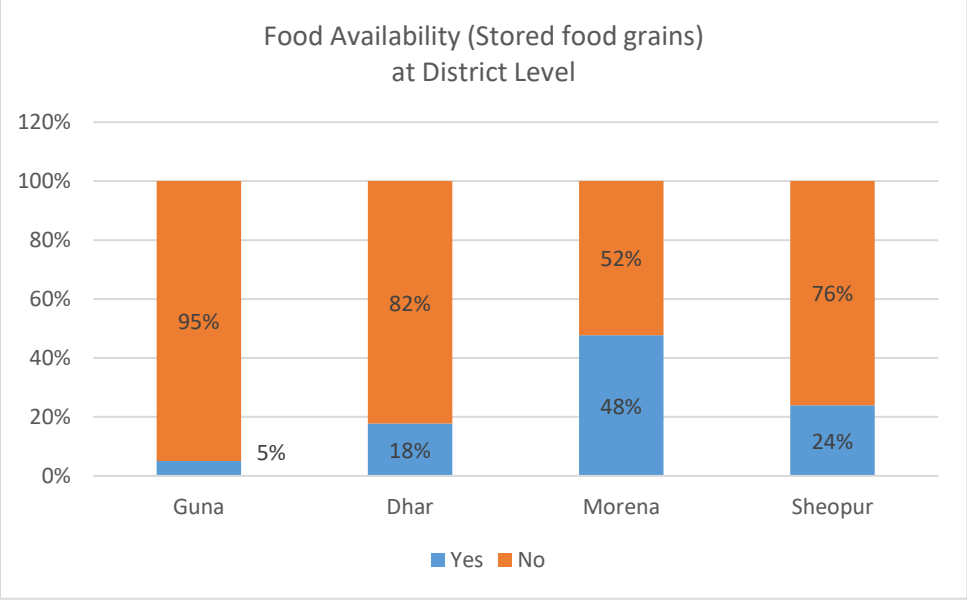
3.5. FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION, LIVELIHOOD

Assessment Findings

Majority of affected households have monthly income less than 5000 rupees whereas majority are engaged in agriculture and casual laborers. Under Food Security & Nutrition 71% of the respondents reported concern on availability of food grains but and 82% reported that they have access to vegetables and other food items.

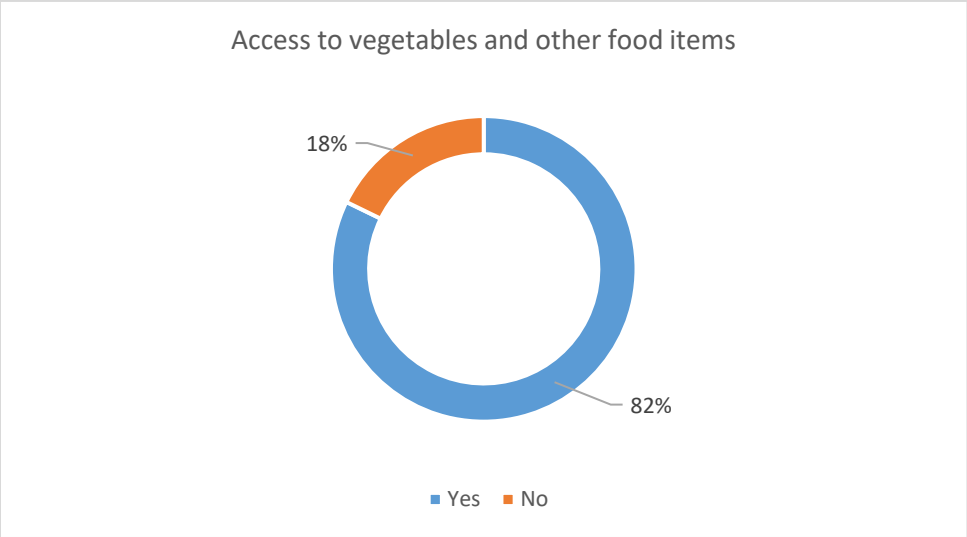


GRAPH 23 - FOOD AVAILABILITY (STORED FOOD GRAINS)

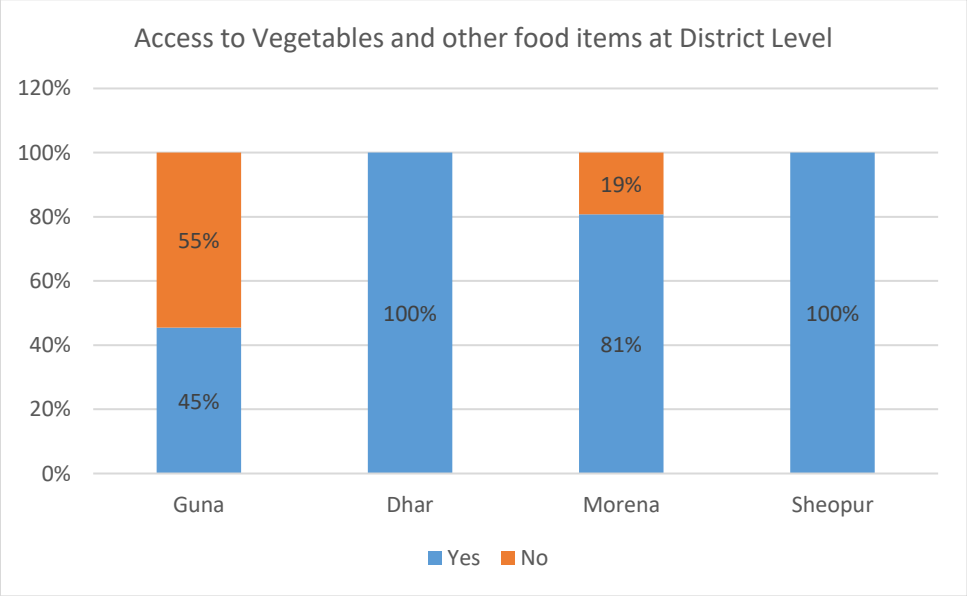


GRAPH 24 - FOOD AVAILABILITY (STORED FOOD GRAINS)

According to the information from the ground 18% of the respondents do not have access to vegetables and other food items. 100% of respondents from Dhar and Sheopur districts have accessibility of vegetables.



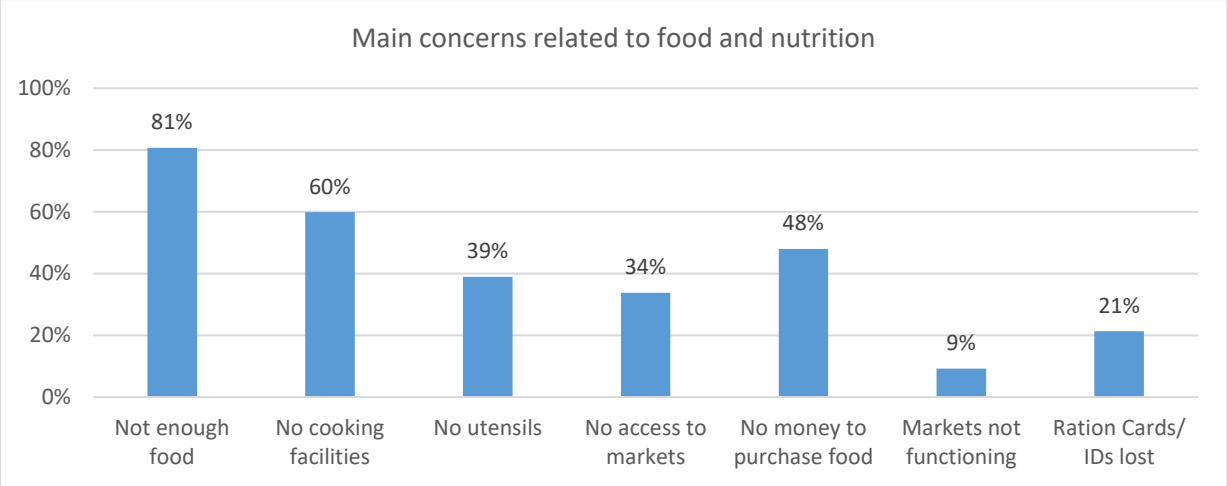
GRAPH 25 - ACCESS TO VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOOD ITEMS



GRAPH 26 - ACCESS TO VEGETABLES AND OTHER FOOD ITEMS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

81% respondents reported that they are not getting enough food during and after rainfall. Flooded situations and lack of money are the main causes for that.

60% of respondents reported no cooking facility and 21% of respondents do not have/lost ration cards. 48% of respondents do not have enough money to purchase food.

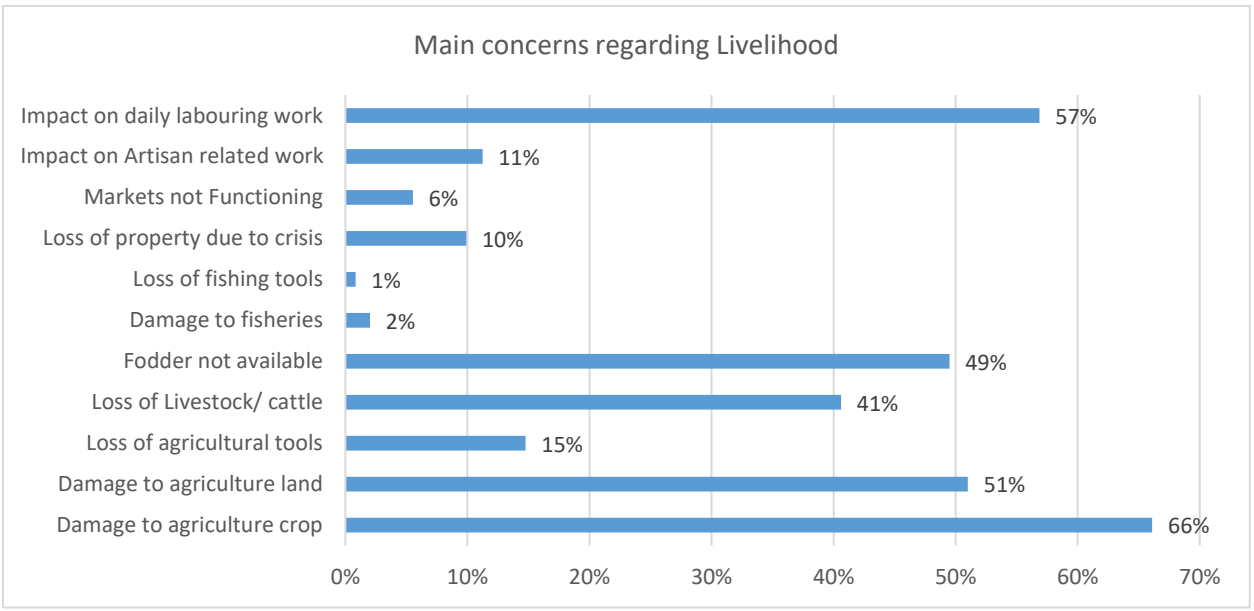


GRAPH 27 - CONCERNS RELATED TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Concerns related to food security & nutrition

- Not enough food -81%
- No cooking facility- 60%
- No access to market- 34%
- No money to purchase food- 48%
- Market is not functioning- 9%
- Loss of ration cards/IDs – 21%
- Absence of utensil – 39%

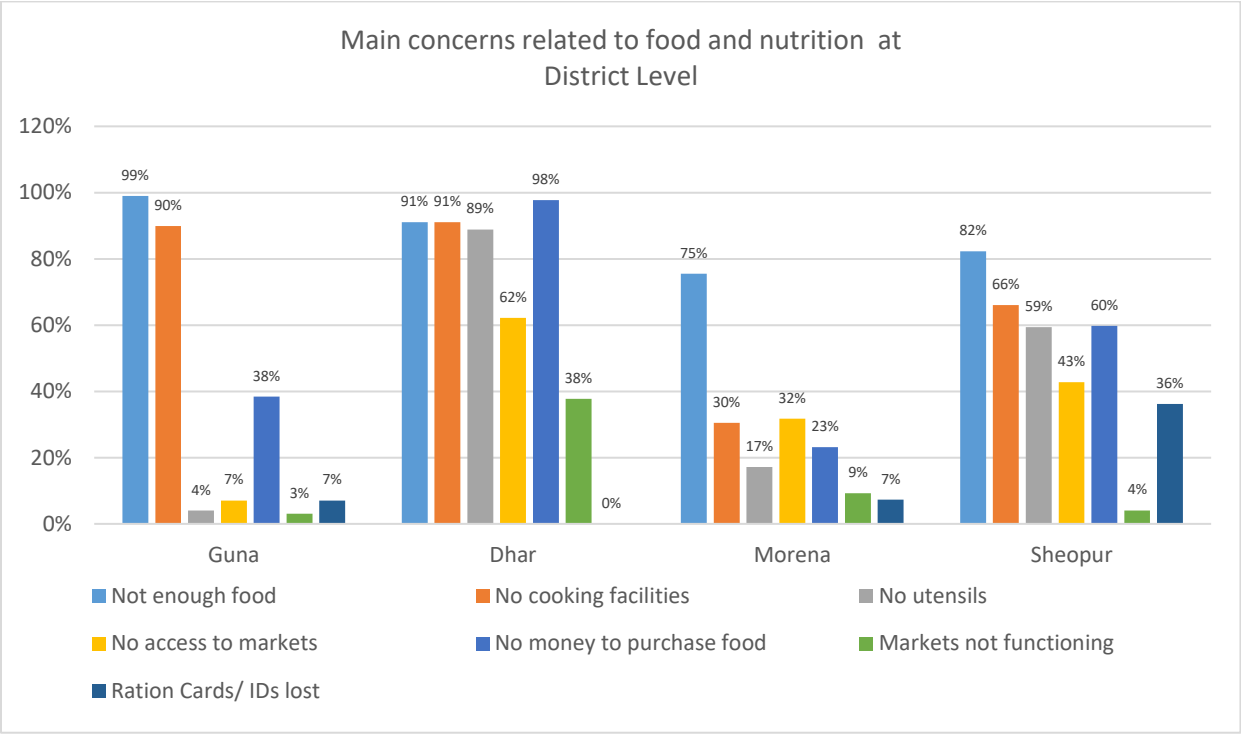
Note: Immediate attention is required for Guna, Dhar & sheopur



GRAPH 28 - MAIN CONCERNS REGARDING LIVELIHOOD

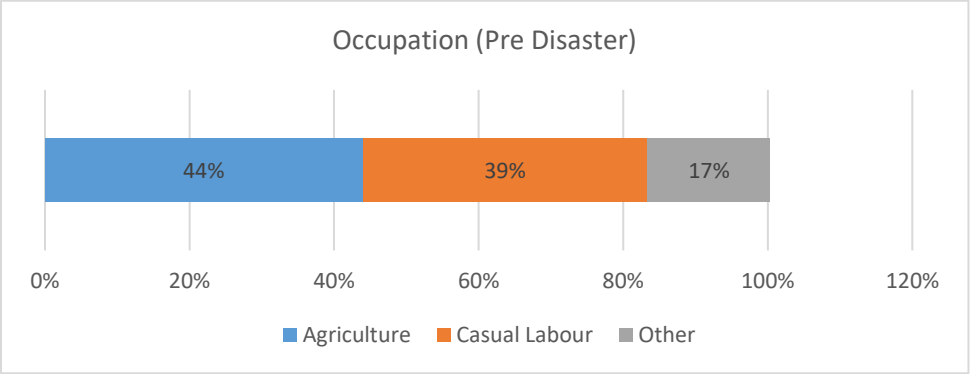
Concerns related to livelihood

- Impact on daily laboring work – 57%
- Impact on artisan related work – 11%
- Market not functioning – 6%
- Loss of fishing tools -1%
- Damage to fisheries -2%
- Fodder not available -49%
- Loss of livestock -41%
- Loss of agricultural tools -15%
- Damage to agricultural land – 51%
- Damage to agricultural crop – 66%

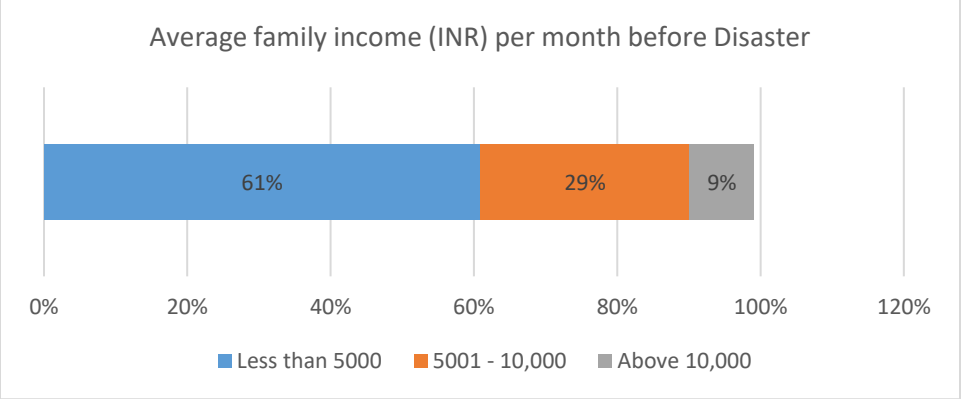


GRAPH 29. MAIN CONCERNS RELATED TO FOOD AND NUTRITION AT DISTRICT LEVEL

In the district Guna, loss of livestock/cattle and fishing tools is almost 39%. However, in Dhar loss of agricultural tools(89%), damage to agriculture land (73%) and damage to crop (78%) is very high, Similar picture is coming from Morena where agriculture crop (95%), land (72%) and fodder shortage (45%). Sheopur is also showing mix picture of heavy losses both to agriculture and livestock sector. immediate response from agricultural department is required for Dhar, Morena and Sheopur , where as animal husbandry department should immediately support to all the four districts.



GRAPH 30 - OCCUPATION (PRE-DISASTER)



GRAPH 31 - AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME (INR) PER MONTH BEFORE DISASTER

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

Since most of the affected are engaged in agriculture (44%) and casual labor (39%) and average family income of majority (61%) affected people is less than rupees 5000 per month. Urgent attention is required to ensure food supplies/ livelihood to them. Some of the short term recommendations are as follows

a. Identify groups/communities with the help of Anganwadi worker and PRI members that have the highest need for food & nutrition. Reach out to pregnant women and children under 5 years old. There is an urgent need to provide the dry food provision for a period of 15 days to ensure the food security and special focus to Pregnant and lactating mothers and children with nutritional supplements.

b. Set up food distribution chains for the affected people not getting covered under government schemes

c. Provide cash support to daily wage workers who do not have means of livelihood and have to struggle in buying essential items. Unconditional cash to beneficiaries' accounts would help the HHs to purchase their choices of items wherever markets are functional.
d. NFI like utensils, clothes and bedding will be an immediate need apart from the HHs who have lost their shelters.
e. Immediate focus on areas more prone to water contamination and scarcity as those areas will have high risk of diarrhea which may result in sever undernourishment and future illness

Medium term recommendations for recovery

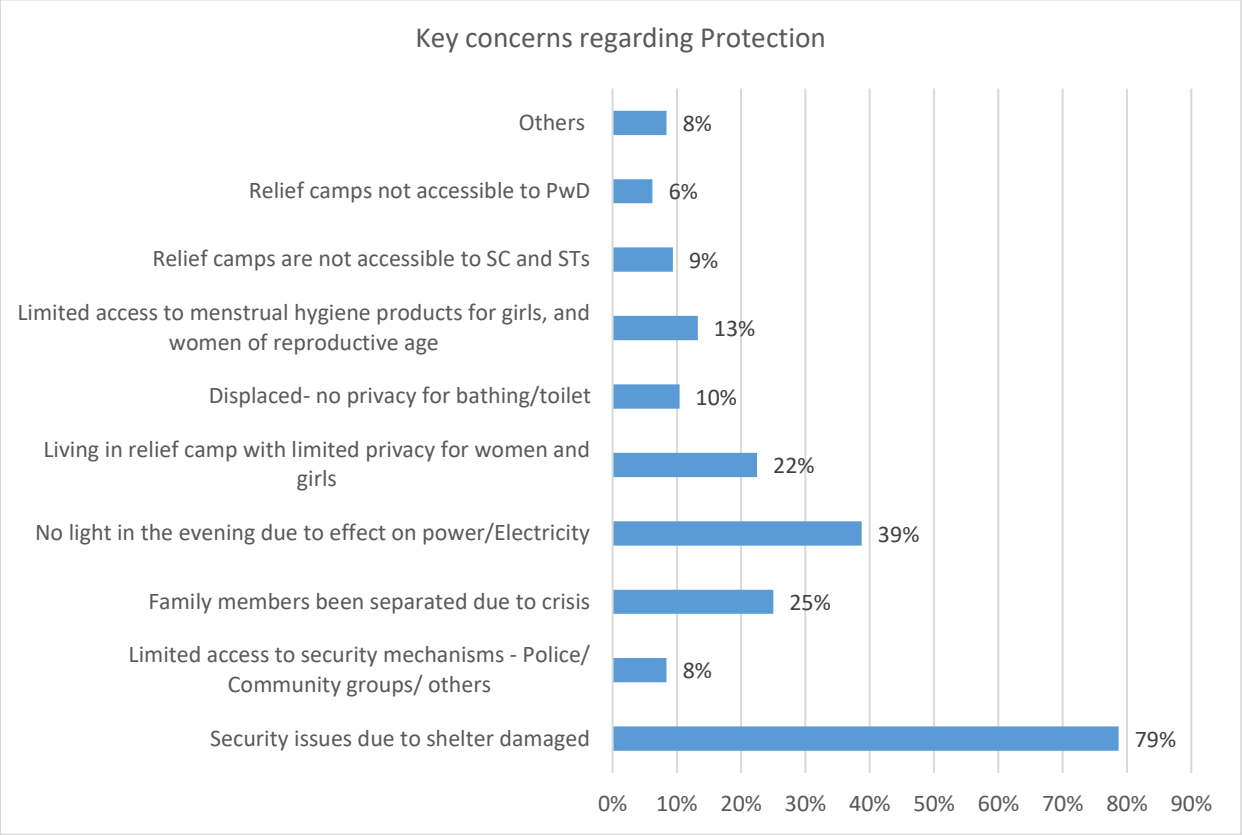
a. Provision to incorporate the vulnerable communities in food and nutrition schemes of the government.
b. Facilitate to avail the Ration cards, ID proof to get their rights and compensation.
c. Provision of livelihood opportunity for the laborer and others who have lost their livelihood.
d. Establish the GO-NGO coordination to facilitate to avail the rights and compensation declared by the govt.

Long term recommendations for recovery

a. Develop community resilience action plan by strengthening PRI as part of local resource group.
b. Participatory planning on community risk resilience and its implementation

3.6. PROTECTION

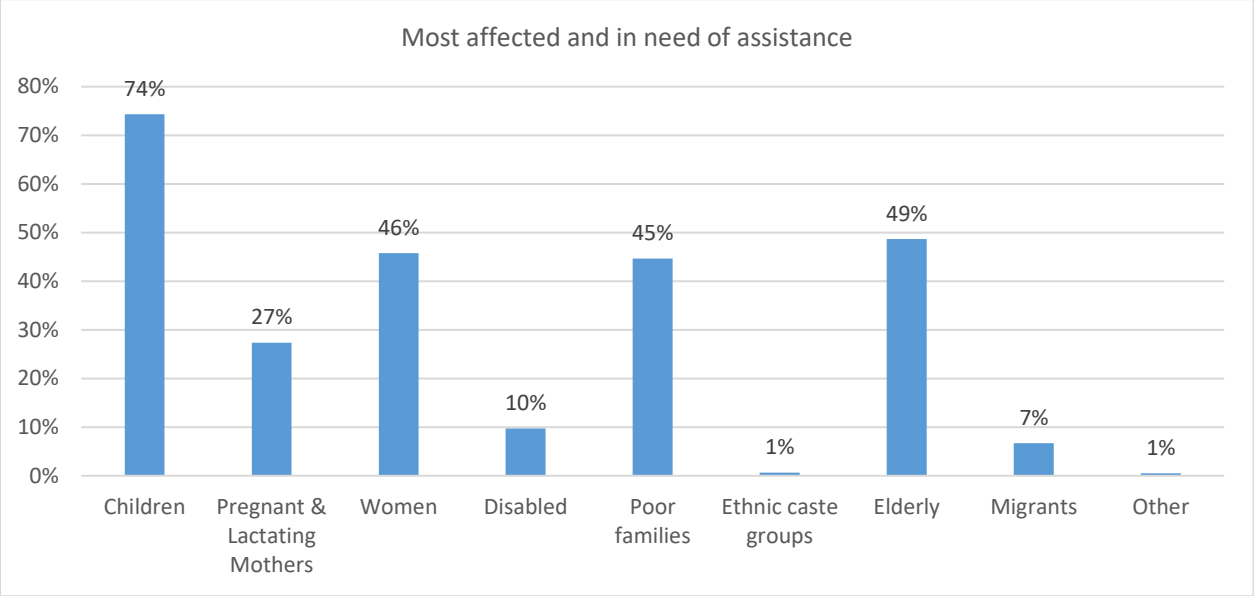
Assessment Findings



GRAPH 32 - CONCERNS RELATED TO PROTECTION

The key concerns related to protection are as follows: -

- Security issues due to shelter damage – 79%
- No light in the evening – 39%
- Family members have been separated due to crisis – 25%
- Displaced – 10%
- Limited access to menstrual hygiene – 13%
- Living in relief camps with limited privacy – 22%
- Living relief camp without accessibility to SC and STs -9%
- Limited access to security mechanisms – 8%
- Increased domestic violence – 2%



GRAPH 33 - MOST AFFECTED AND IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

Recommendations

Short term for immediate response

a) Access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, menstrual health and hygiene products should be ensured in a camp situation or in areas where people are living in makeshift shelters

b) People who have lost legal documents should be identified and should be supported in getting the new ones

c) Identification and consultation with the children who are in need of care and protection

Medium term recommendations for recovery

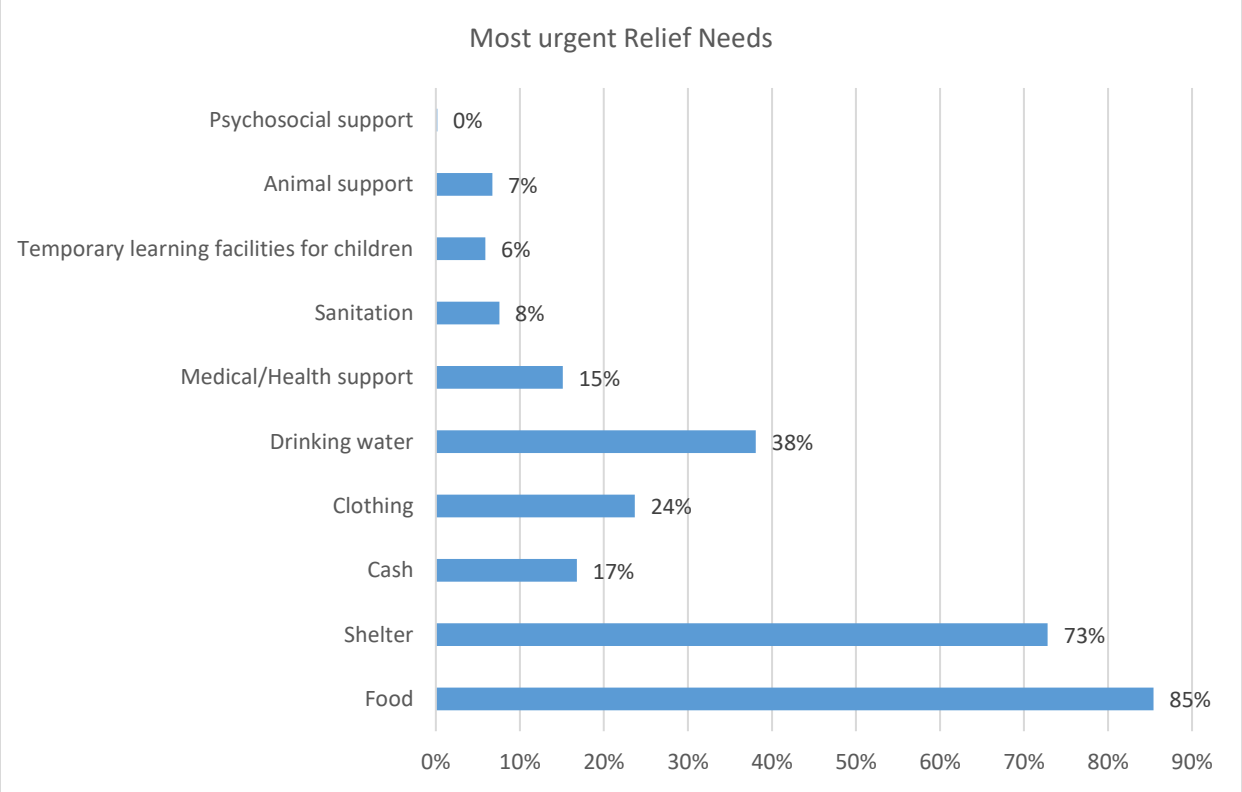
a) Strengthen the capacities of the communities (women, children, PwDs) on disaster mitigation and reducing the risk of hazard in the context of COVID 19.

b) The families of children in need of care and protection should be linked with social protection schemes.

c) Prepositioning of temporary toilet fitting at the panchayats which are highly prone to disasters.

d) Strengthening or building the capacities of the local government functionaries to identify, map and address the protection needs.

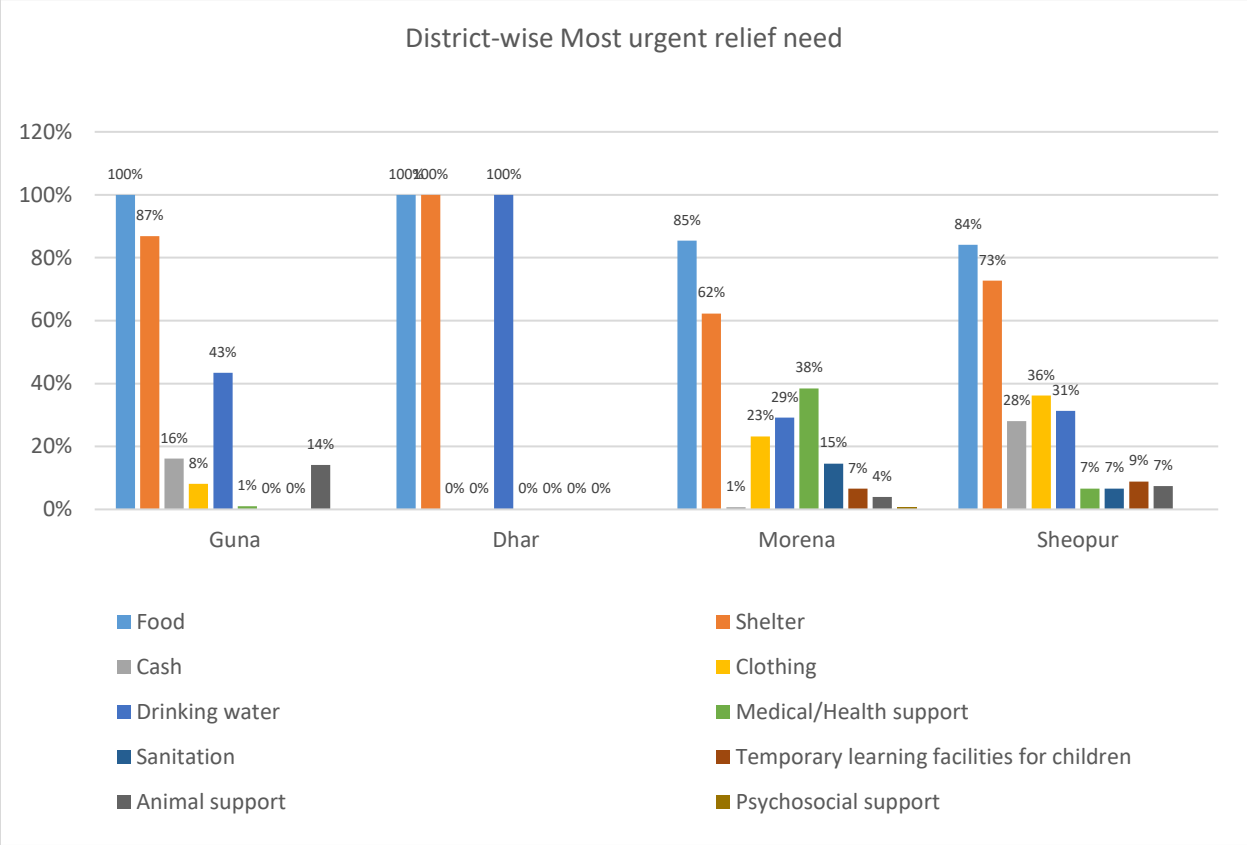
3.7. Relief and Recovery Needs



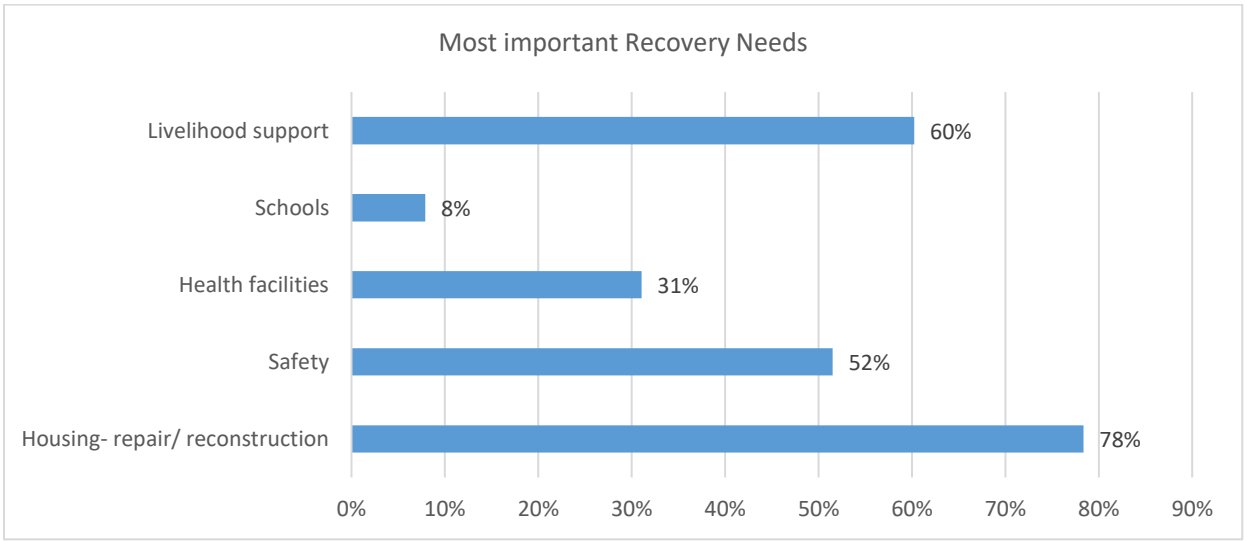
GRAPH 34 - MOST URGENT RELIEF NEEDS

The key concerns related to relief needs are as follows.

- Food – 85%
- Shelter – 73%
- Economic support – 17%
- Clothing -24%
- Drinking water-38%
- Health support -15%
- Sanitation -8%
- Temporary learning facility for children -6%
- Animal support -7%



GRAPH 35 - DISTRICT-WISE MOST URGENT RELIEF NEED



GRAPH 36 - MOST IMPORTANT RECOVERY NEEDS

Annexure

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