



Sphere India

National Coalition of Humanitarian Agencies in India

JOINT RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Tripura Floods and Landslides



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Spetember 2024

Tripura Floods and Landslides
Joint Rapid Needs Assessment

September 2024

Acknowledgement

This Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) would not have been possible without the cooperation and constant support of volunteers, local member organizations of Society for Professional Action in Development (SPADE), Bagma Agri Producer Company Ltd. (BAPCL), Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Society of Anti-Poverty Development Assistant (SAPDA), Jana Unnayan Samiti-Tripura (JUST), Nalchar Bamboo Craft producer company limited, Calcutta society for professional Action in Development, Feni agri producer company limited, Seven Star MPCS Ltd., Durnata TV, Jampuijala FPC, Nalchar Bamboo Craft producer company limited, Durga Social Society, Jana Unnayan Samiti Tripura, Sarbong Amarpur Agri Producer Company Limited, Yuva Vikash Kendra, Indian Red Cross Society, district and village officials, 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.

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

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About JRNA and Disclaimer

As per Sphere India Standard Operating Procedures, adapted to address the emergency, a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) was conducted across the floods and landslides affected areas of Tripura; data collection was conducted through secondary sources, field visits, personal interviews, observations, and information provided by local authorities and 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 a data collection mobile application and collated by the core team taking due consent from the villagers. The aim was to gather information on the impact of floods and landslides on the community members and understand their recovery needs, collate, and analyze the findings, and disseminate the information to the State, National, and international 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 purposes.

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Executive Summary

Since August 18, 2024, Tripura has been grappling with relentless rainfall that has triggered severe flooding and landslides across multiple districts, leading to a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented scale. The disaster has claimed 32 lives, injured three people, and left one person missing. Over 38,000 families, comprising nearly 1,49,087 individuals, have been displaced and are currently residing in 821 relief camps. In response to the flood, relief and response efforts were initiated in Tripura by government and humanitarian agencies. The primary focus of these initiatives was to provide immediate assistance and support to the affected population. This included the provision of essential supplies such as food, clean water, medical aid, and temporary shelter for those who had been displaced. As per the guidance of Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) was conducted to determine urgent priorities for response and relief efforts.

Sectoral Findings and Urgent Needs



FOOD & NUTRITION
SECURITY



HEALTH



WASH



SHELTER



EDUCATION



PROTECTION

Food Security and Nutrition (FNS) and Livelihood: The floods have caused widespread damage to agricultural crops, food stocks, and livelihoods. The flood's impact has disrupted food production and supply chains, leading to limited access to nutritious food for the population. As a result, food insecurity and malnutrition risks have been further exacerbated, putting the affected population at greater risk. The floods have not only affected agricultural lands, crops, and livestock, but also businesses, resulting in the loss of livelihoods for farmers and daily wage earners.

Immediate measures are crucial to address food and nutrition challenges and support the revival of livelihoods. As most of the affected population does not have access to cooking utensils, and markets are also not functioning in many areas, there is an immediate need to provide cooked food, and utensils and cooking kits. Efforts should focus on restoring agricultural activities, market infrastructure and supply chains, for reviving economic activities and enhancing self-sufficiency. This includes providing farmers with seeds, tools, and fertilizers to restart agricultural activities, along with financial assistance and training to recover their losses. Facilitating access

to schemes such as MGNREGA, Agriculture/ livelihood related schemes under NRLM and SRLM etc., TPDS, PM- Poshan and other state specific social protection schemes.

Health: The floods have considerably impacted the health sector. Health facilities, including hospitals and clinics, have been damaged, hindering access to healthcare services. The damage of infrastructure and disrupted transportation has further limited the availability of medical care. The flood's aftermath has also increased the risk of waterborne diseases and vector-borne illnesses due to contaminated water sources and stagnant water.

Medical teams need to be deployed, and essential medicines and supplies must be provided. Temporary health clinics and mobile units can be established in the affected areas to ensure healthcare access. Public health campaigns are crucial to promote hygiene practices and prevent the spread of diseases. Additionally, psychosocial support and counselling services should be made available to address the mental health needs of the affected population.

Education: The floods has severely impacted the education sector. Schools have been converted to relief camps and sustained damages from the floods, disrupting the learning process. As a result, academic calendars have been affected, and educational institutions have been forced to close. Displacement of teachers and students has further complicated the situation, particularly for vulnerable groups such as children with disabilities and those living in remote areas.

Repairing and reconstructing damaged schools and educational facilities is crucial to resume normalcy. Provision of temporary learning spaces and materials can help ensure continued education.

Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH): The floods have severely impacted the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene conditions in the affected areas. Water sources have been contaminated due to flooding and damaged sanitation systems. Moreover, limited access to clean and sufficient drinking water, increases the risk of waterborne diseases. Inadequate sanitation facilities, including toilets and handwashing stations, pose significant challenges.

Immediate measures are necessary to address the WaSH challenges. Providing clean drinking water through water treatment and distribution systems is crucial. Restoring damaged water supply and sanitation infrastructure is a priority. The construction of temporary latrines and handwashing facilities is essential to ensure proper sanitation.

Shelter: The assessment showed that 74% of households across the affected districts reported damage to their homes. Gomati and Dhalai were the hardest hit, with 91% and 83% of households, respectively, experiencing shelter damage. Most of the affected homes in these

areas were temporary structures, making them particularly vulnerable to disasters. Key findings include 26% of houses being unsafe and requiring repairs, 23% partially collapsed, and 22% inundated by floodwaters. Additionally, 19% of homes were contaminated by mud and debris, especially in Dhalai, which had the highest contamination levels. Displacement was widespread, with 64% of households forced to evacuate, predominantly seeking refuge in relief camps or with relatives.

The assessment underscores the urgent need for shelter rehabilitation, especially in Gomati, Dhalai, and South Tripura. Immediate interventions are necessary to address the widespread damage and displacement, with a focus on repairing unsafe homes, improving sanitation facilities, and providing targeted support for housing recovery. Longer-term efforts should focus on building resilient housing and enhancing land tenure security, particularly in vulnerable districts.

Protection: The floods have resulted in increased vulnerability and exposure to exploitation, and abuse, particularly among women, children, and marginalized groups. The evacuated people and other respondents also reported disrupted power supply creating a sense of insecurity especially in the minds of vulnerable sections of the society.

Urgent actions are required to ensure the protection of affected individuals. Establish safe spaces and shelters for vulnerable individuals, especially women and children, along with strengthened community-based protection mechanisms to provide support and assistance.

Background

Situation Overview

Since August 18, 2024, Tripura has been hit by relentless rainfall, resulting in severe flooding and landslides across multiple districts. The disaster has caused significant casualties, with 32 people dead, three injured, and one missing. Over 38,606 families, totalling nearly 1,47,712 individuals, have been displaced, seeking refuge in 821 relief camps. The worst-affected districts include South Tripura, Gomati, Khowai, and West Tripura.

The floods have extensively damaged infrastructure, with roads, bridges, and power lines severely disrupted. More than 9,026 homes have been destroyed, nearly 9,368 severely damaged, and over 38,272 partially damaged.¹ Agricultural losses are substantial, with 1.60 lakh hectares of farmland submerged, impacting both paddy fields and vegetable crops. Landslides at over 2,500 locations have blocked major roads, complicating relief efforts. The power infrastructure was heavily compromised, with thousands of electric poles and hundreds of transformers damaged.

The situation remained critical, particularly in areas like Udaipur in Gomati, where 175 relief camps shelter over 35,000 people, and South Tripura, where families in Sabroom, Belonia, and Shantirbazar are navigating deep waters. Telecommunications were disrupted, prompting emergency measures to restore communication. The estimated damage is valued at INR 15,000 crore, underscoring the scale of devastation. Despite ongoing relief efforts, the continuous heavy rain posed significant challenges, further exacerbating the crisis for the affected communities.

Relief Measures GO & NGO

Government Response

- **Relief Camps:** From August 19th to August 22nd, 2024, the government established 821 relief camps across Tripura, sheltering 38,606 families, with a total of 147,712 camp residents. As of September 5th, 2024, the number of active relief camps has decreased to 88. These include 26 camps in Dhalai district, 1 in Khowai, 38 in Gomati, and 23 in South Tripura.
- **Deployment of Teams:** Over 200 teams, including personnel from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Fire Service, Border Security Force (BSF), and Tripura State Rifles (TSR), were deployed for rescue operations. A total of 26

¹ SEOC Sitrep: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YpjCsFEPk2tUCqOCwVM6qNFoci5YDgdg/view?usp=drive_link

SDRF teams, including TSR jawans from all 14 battalions, actively participated in the rescue efforts. Four NDRF teams were airlifted from Arunachal Pradesh and deployed to Gomati, West Tripura, and Sepahijala districts.

- **Essential Services:** Authorities provided essential services, including food, drinking water, and medical care, in relief camps. Efforts to clear debris and restore road connectivity were ongoing, especially after landslides blocked major roads, including national highways.
- **Financial Aid and Resources:** The Uttar Pradesh Government contributed Rs 10 crore, and the Madhya Pradesh Government contributed Rs 20 crore for restoration efforts. The Chief Minister announced a solatium of ₹4 lakh for the families of each victim and allocated Rs 2 crore from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for relief efforts.
- **Damage and Losses:** The state reported significant damage to infrastructure, including the Fisheries sector, with 16,312 hectares of aquaculture ponds submerged. The Animal Resources Development Department estimated losses at Rs 100 crore due to the death of cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry birds.

Humanitarian Response

- **Voluntary Health Association of Tripura:** Supported basic needs for children, women, and tribal livelihoods in seven districts.
- **ADRA India:** Conducted field visits and distributed 'Back to Home Kits' with essential items like dry food, non-food items, and WaSH supplies in South Tripura and Gomati districts.
- **SPADE - Tripura Office:** Provided hygiene kits to 500 affected households in South Tripura and Gomati districts, with plans to continue support with NFI and WaSH supplies.
- **Jana Unnayan Samiti Tripura (JUST) & CARITAS, Red Cross:** Supported flood response efforts across various parts of Tripura.
- **Yuva Vikas Kendra:** Distributed food and clothing in the Agartala Municipal Area and coordinated with district administration to assist vulnerable households.
- **Kabiguru Agro Fed Farmer Producer Co-Operative Society Limited (FPO):** Initiated response activities in West Tripura district.
- **Sphere India:** Facilitated an Emergency Coordination meeting on August 24th, deployed a technical resource person for better coordination, and activated the United Response Strategy (URS) 5W Matrix to map relief efforts across affected districts. A Joint Rapid Needs Assessment was initiated on 31st August.

- **Dharmangkur Youth Society:** Provided rations, including oil, dry fish, lentils, and spices, along with cash transfers to 130 households in Uttar Debipur, under Bagafa R.D Block in South Tripura. The organization focused on meeting the immediate nutritional needs of the affected population.
- **Kusharghat Tarun Sangha:** Distributed essential food items, cattle feed, agricultural seeds, and instruments to 277 families in West Charakbai, under Jolaibari R.D. Block, South Tripura. The organization aims to support both immediate consumption needs and agricultural recovery efforts.
- **Samabhoomi Samgik Sangstha:** Provided rations, including lentils and spices, along with cattle feed and agricultural instruments to 145 families in Latuatila, under Jolaibari R.D Block, South Tripura. The organization focused on addressing both immediate food security and long-term agricultural recovery.
- **Society of Anti-Poverty Development Assistance (SAPDA):** Supported 10,000 women rural fish farmers across multiple blocks in South Tripura by providing post-disaster relief supplies, including lime, paddy seeds, vegetable seeds, agrochemicals, fertilizers, and other essential farming inputs.
- **Jiban Jyoti:** Distributed food items, including soybean, flour, lentils, and mustard oil, along with clothes and essential medicines to 2,100 families across several villages in Gomati and Sepahijala districts. They also organized health camps, clothing distribution, and awareness programs as part of their relief efforts.
- **SEEDS:** Provided 1,800 hygiene kits, 1,300 NFI kits, and protection camp services to 2,000 families in Amarpur RD Block and Jolaibari RD Block in South Tripura and Gomati districts. The organization is also looking into early recovery measures, such as supporting schools and shelters.
- **Udhbhabani Samajik Sanatha:** Distributed food items, including biscuits, milk, and chira, along with hygiene supplies like ORS, soap, and Dettol liquid to affected households in Salgara, under Kakraban in Gomati district, as part of their immediate support efforts.
- **Achin Baba Sangha:** Provided food items, milk, study books, hygiene supplies, and cash transfers to 1,000 families in Moharani, Chandrapur, and Kusharghat, under Matabari and Jolaibari R.D Block in Gomati district. The organization focused on meeting immediate food and hygiene needs while also supporting educational continuity for children.
- **Caritas India/JUST:** Distributed PP Shelter kits and facilitated cash transfers to 455 households in Amarpur and Korbuk, under Gomati district, focusing on villages such as

Komlai Para, Tingoria Para, and Dewan Para. Their efforts targeted both immediate shelter needs and financial support for recovery.

Humanitarian Coordination

Two essential meetings were conducted in response to the aftermath of Flood and Landslides in Tripura. Firstly, Sphere India initiated an Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) meeting ([MoM](#)) on 24th August 2024, which served as the initial review and coordination meeting between the IAC Committee and local organizations from Tripura, after which the URS (Unified Response Strategy) was activated.

Sphere India also deployed a resource person to Tripura on 25th August 2024 to provide technical support to the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). This individual was stationed at the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) from 26th August to 2nd September 2024, facilitating stakeholder mapping and coordination by visiting various offices and districts in person.

On 30th August 2024, a GO-NGO Coordination meeting ([MoM](#)) was convened under the leadership of the nodal officer responsible for NGO interaction and coordination. The meeting, attended by 34 people in person and 54 virtually, welcomed the support of NGOs and humanitarian organizations. This coordination meeting also addressed the Joint Needs Assessment (JRNA) orientation, strategizing and planning a collective response to the ongoing crisis in Tripura, held at the Geetanjali Guest House conference hall, Department of Tourism, and via Zoom.

Overview of Joint Rapid Needs Assessment

Time Frame

Table 1: Timeframe of JRNA

S. No	Timeline	Activity
1	19th August 2024	Heavy Rains started in Tripura
2	20th August 2024	Floods & Landslides in the state
3	21st August 2024	Release of Situation Report 1
4	23rd August 2024	Release of Situation Report 2
5	24th August 2024	IAC Committee meeting and situation review
6	25th August 2024	Deployment of Sphere India technical resource to Tripura
7	28th August 2024	Release of Situation Report 3
8	30th August 2024	GO-NGO Coordination meeting at Tripura
9	31st August to 2nd September 2024	Data Collection
10	3rd September 2024	Data Cleaning, Analysis, and Report Writing
11	4th September 2024	Sector Review by Experts
12	5th September 2024	Release of Report
13	6 th September 2024	Multi-Stakeholders Consultation

Methodology

A Joint Rapid Needs Assessment was conducted to identify the urgent, mid-term and long-term needs of affected community for the essential sectors of Food & Nutrition, Health, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH), Education, Shelter, Livelihood, and Protection. This would help flag the vulnerability of affected community to access basic services and entitlements in Tripura.

Following steps were taken for the JRNA:

Coordination with NGO partners: Based on the emergency situation, the Inter agency Coordination committee coordinated with its existing NGO partners working in the affected districts of Tripura.

Orientation on JRNA Tool: Volunteers were oriented to carry out data collection using household and key informant interview tools in these affected districts.

Data Collection: The JRNA is the result of joint efforts from member organizations and the state IAG facilitated by Sphere India and with field support from local NGOs, Government led institutions, and line departments to provide the required data and information.

Data Analysis: The collected data got analysed by the Sphere India team, and the draft report was reviewed by the respective sectoral experts. The reviewed and 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, damage assessment reports prepared by the government, pre-disaster information from respective line departments, and secondary data from various sources, media reports and discussions with grassroots functionaries. Data was collected according to the listed indicators available on the specific tools/questionnaires deployed 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) Village level data collection from relevant stakeholders/officials through Key Informant Interviews
- c) Secondary data from various media sources with observation and fact checking

Rationale behind the sampling for Assessment

The sample size was determined based on secondary data information available from government reports and media sources. Affected areas were chosen from different districts of Tripura. The areas were selected based on the impact data, vulnerability, heavy rainfall and in consultation with the local NGOs aware of local situations and event impact. The households for the survey were selected to ensure the participation and response from vulnerable groups like migrants, elderly people, PwDs, children and marginalized communities living in low-lying areas, near drainage areas, slums, etc.

Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection process included household surveys and key informant interviews in village level at the affected areas to cover households and local administration. The questions were designed to grasp the needs and challenges in the sectors of Food and Nutrition Security, Shelter, Protection, Health, Livelihood, Education, and WASH. Household level questionnaires

designed by national experts, and suggestions from local humanitarian actors were filled through the KoBo Collect Tool. 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.

Table 2: District wise distribution of respondents

District	Percentage	No. of Respondents
Sipahijala	15%	36
Dhalai	19%	46
Gomati	31%	76
South Tripura	36%	88
TOTAL		246

Of all the affected districts, data was collected from 4 districts for household assessments. Specifically, 36 households from Sipahijala, 46 from Dhalai, 76 from Gomati, and 88 from South Tripura were surveyed and documented using various instruments and questionnaires to evaluate the impact of the floods on the most affected communities.

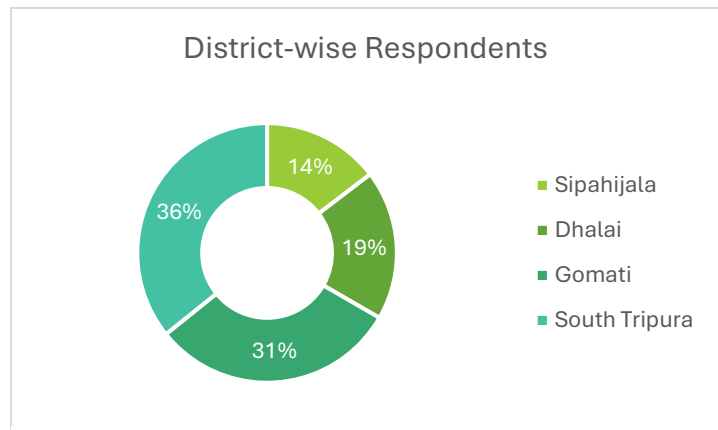


Figure 1: District-wise Respondents

Quantitative Data Analysis

Once data was collected, Sphere India team carried out data cleaning and 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.

Sectoral Assessment & Recommendations

Respondents Profile

The data collection from Dhalai, Gomati, Sipahijala, and South Tripura provided a comprehensive understanding of the situation. Of the total 246 respondents, 63% were male and 37% were female, with no respondents identifying as other genders. In terms of gender distribution by district, Dhalai had 57% female and 43% male, Gomati had 13% female and 87% male, Sipahijala had 14% female and 86% male, while South Tripura had 58% female and 42% male.

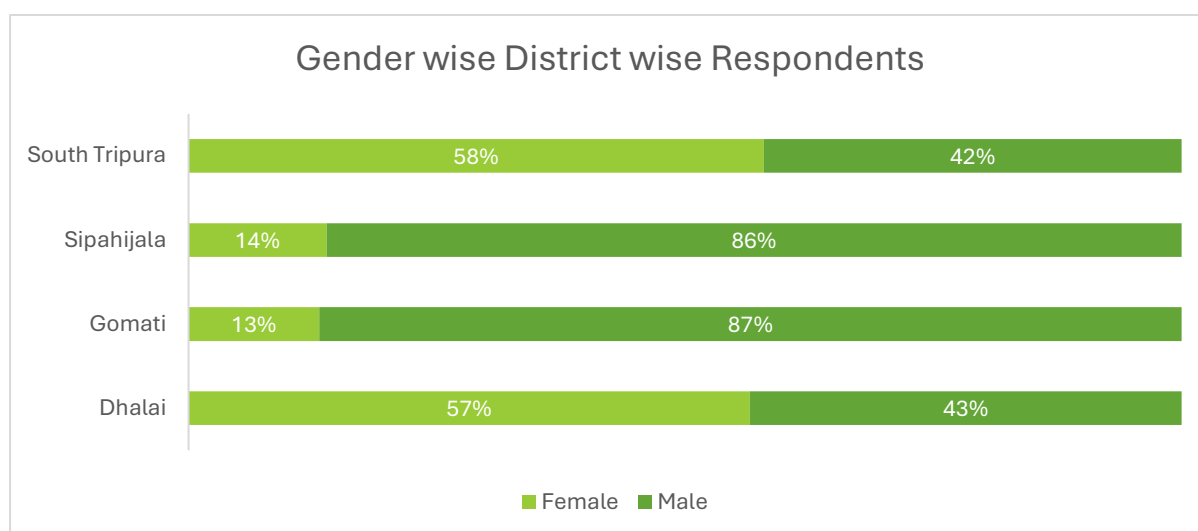


Figure 2: District-wise Gender-wise distribution of Respondents

Age distribution showed that 98% of respondents in Dhalai, 80% in Gomati, 39% in Sipahijala, and 97% in South Tripura were between 18 and 60 years old. Individuals above 60 years accounted for 2% in Dhalai, 12% in Gomati, none in Sipahijala, and 2% in South Tripura. The under-18 age group was represented minimally, with 8% in Gomati, 61% in Sipahijala, and 1% in South Tripura. Overall, 83% of respondents were between 18 and 60 years, 5% were above 60 years, and 12% were under 18 years.

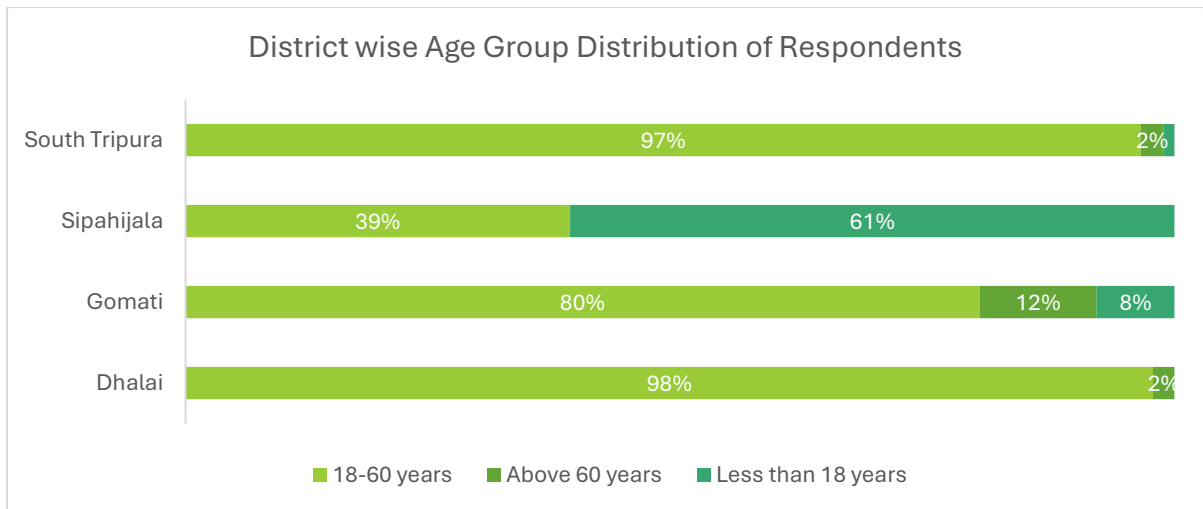


Figure 3: District wise Age Group Distribution of Respondents

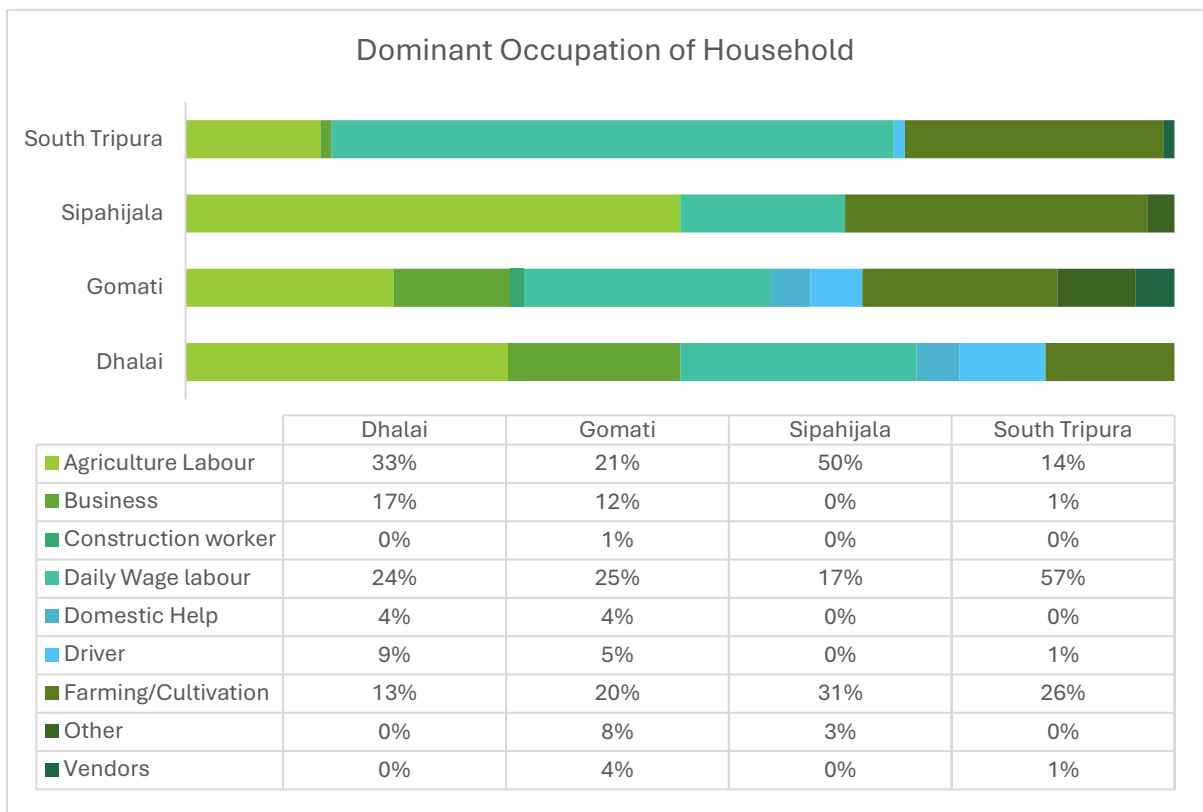


Figure 4: Dominant occupation of Households

Regarding occupation, the average household size was 4, with an average of 2 males and 2 females per household. The predominant occupations were agriculture labor (25%), daily wage labor (35%), and farming or cultivation (22%). Specific to districts, Dhalai had 33% agriculture laborers, 24% daily wage laborers, and 13% engaged in farming or cultivation. Gomati had 21% agriculture laborers, 25% daily wage laborers, and 20% in farming or cultivation. Sipahijala had 50% agriculture laborers, 17% daily wage laborers, and 31% in farming or cultivation. South Tripura had 14% agriculture laborers, 57% daily wage laborers, and 26% in farming or cultivation.

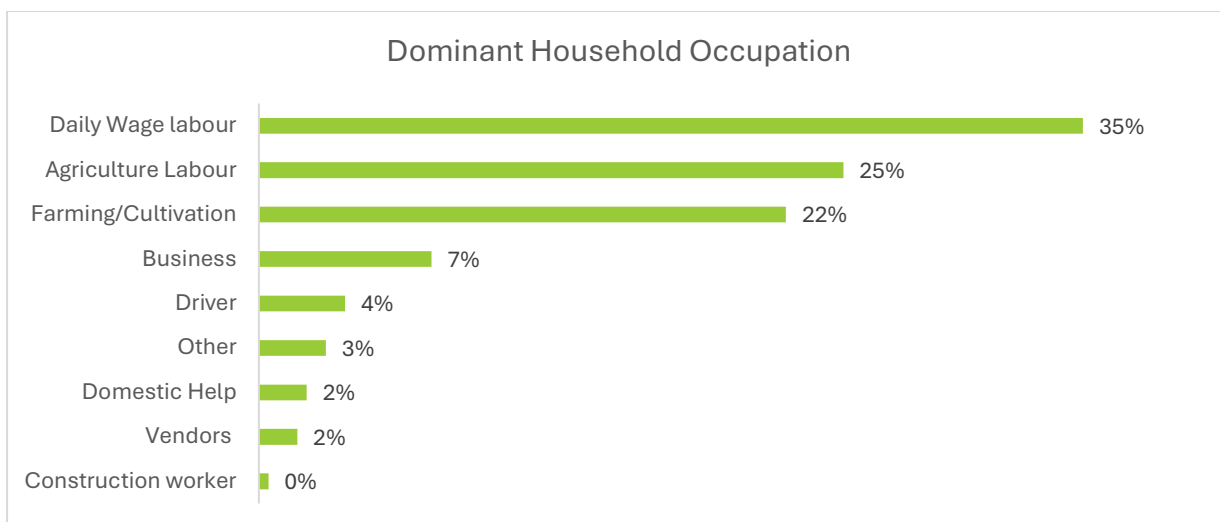


Figure 5: Dominant Household occupation in the 4 districts

The overall occupational distribution among respondents in the 4 districts highlights that the majority are engaged in Daily Wage Labour (35%) and Agriculture Labour (25%), followed by Agriculture and Farming/Cultivation (22%). Other significant occupations include Business (7%), Driver (4%), and Domestic Help (2%), with a smaller proportion involved in Construction Work and as Vendors (2%).

Table 3: Land ownership among the respondents

	Dhalai	Gomati	Sipahijala	South Tripura	Grand Total
Land on lease	33%	13%	9%	17%	16%
Own the land	67%	87%	91%	83%	84%

Land ownership data indicated that 84% of respondents owned their land, while 16% had land on lease. Dhalai had 67% of respondents owning land, Gomati had 87%, Sipahijala had 91%, and South Tripura had 83%. The caste distribution among respondents varied significantly across districts (Fig. 6). In Dhalai, 17% identified as General, 4% as Other, 30% as Other Backward Class (OBC), 17% as Scheduled Caste (SC), and 30% as Scheduled Tribe (ST). In Gomati, 29% were General, 1% Other, 22% OBC, 39% SC, and 8% ST. Sipahijala had no respondents from the General category, 3% from Other, 22% OBC, 56% SC, and 19% ST. South Tripura had the highest proportion of General category respondents at 55%, with no respondents from Other, 22% OBC, 16% SC, and 8% ST.

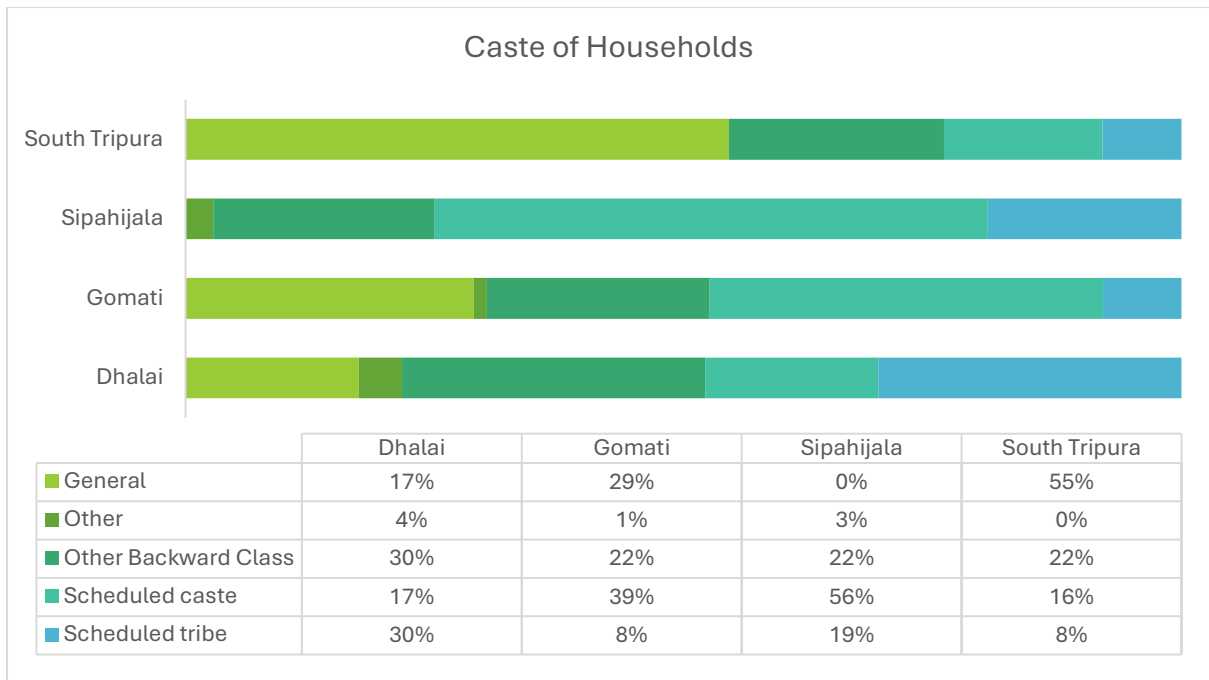


Figure 6: Caste of Households

In terms of current living conditions, 67% of respondents were staying at home, 33% in relief camps or shelters, and a minimal 0.4% were on the road. By district, Dhalai had 93% of respondents staying at home, Gomati had 50%, Sipahijala had 94%, and South Tripura had 56%. Relief camps or shelters accommodated 7% of respondents in Dhalai, 49% in Gomati, 6% in Sipahijala, and 44% in South Tripura.

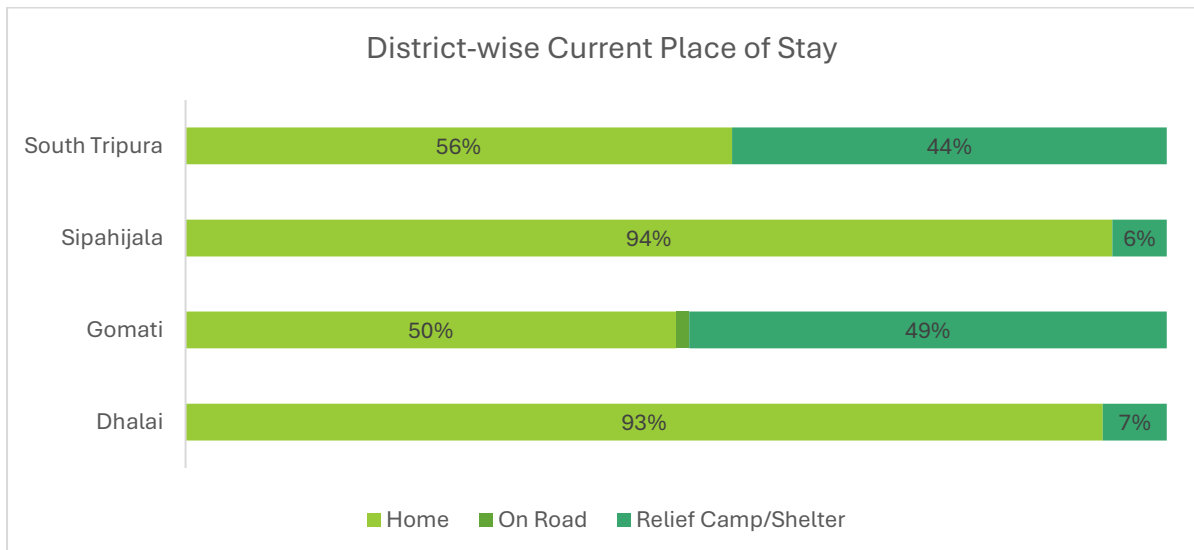


Figure 7: District-wise Current Place of Stay

Food and Nutrition Security

Overview

The assessment findings highlight significant concerns related to Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) across various districts. Disruptions in government nutrition services were particularly pronounced in South Tripura and Gomati. Additionally, there was a notable decline in the number of meals consumed daily by households' post-disaster, indicating a widespread impact on food access and security in the affected regions. Overall, the data underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to restore food security and nutrition services.

Assessment Findings

Overall, 52% of respondents across the state reported disruptions in food supply, highlighting considerable challenges in access to essential food items. This indicates that more than half of the population surveyed is facing difficulties in securing adequate food, which could have severe implications for nutrition and well-being.

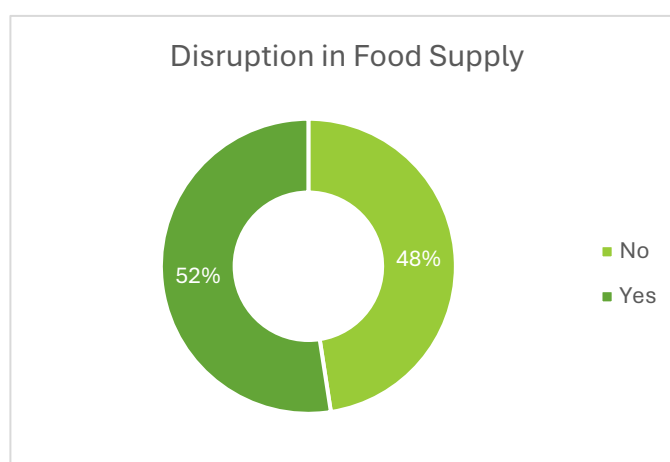


Figure 8: Disruption in Food Supply

When examining the situation at the district level, the impact varies. In South Tripura, a substantial 70% of the 88 respondents reported disruptions in food supply, making it the most affected district. Gomati follows, with 53% of its 76 respondents experiencing similar issues. In Dhalai, 43% of the 46 respondents reported disruptions, showing a moderate level of impact. Meanwhile, Sipahijala appears to be the least affected, with only 19% of its 36 respondents reporting disruptions in food supply.

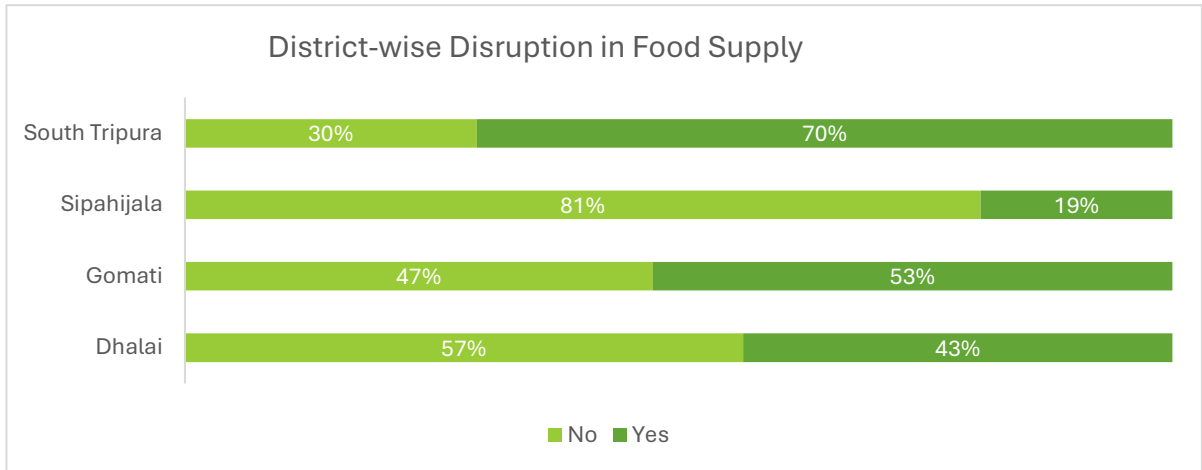


Figure 9: District-wise disruption in Food Supply

When examining the reasons behind the disruption in food supply, 44% of respondents cited accessibility issues, 26% reported the unavailability of cooking utensils, 17% mentioned that markets and private shops were not functional, and 13% indicated that PDS (Public Distribution System) shops were not operational. In South Tripura, 79% of respondents who reported a disruption in food supply identified accessibility issues

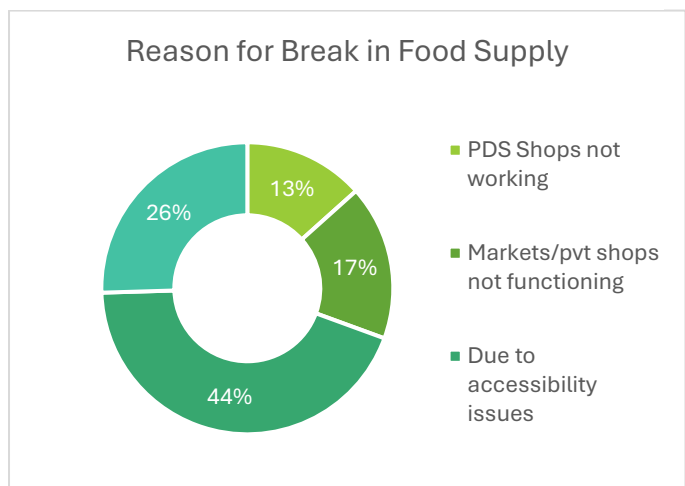


Figure 10: Reason for Break in Food Supply

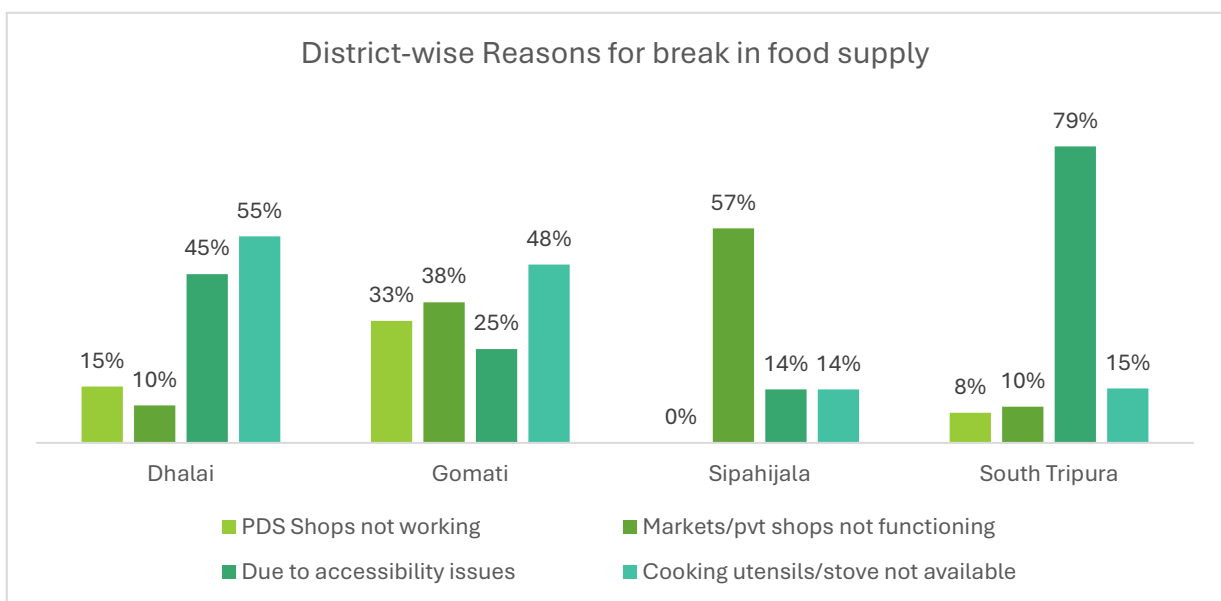


Figure 11: District-wise Reasons for break in food supply

as the main cause. Additionally, 15% mentioned the unavailability of cooking stoves or utensils, 10% indicated that markets were not functional, and 8% reported that PDS shops were not operational.

In Sipahijala, 57% of respondents who reported a disruption in food supply cited non-functional markets as the primary issue, while 14% reported both accessibility issues and the unavailability of cooking stoves. In Gomati District, 48% of respondents who experienced a disruption in food supply reported the unavailability of cooking utensils, while 38% cited non-functional markets as the cause.

In Dhalai District, among those who reported a disruption in food supply, 55% cited the unavailability of cooking utensils and stoves as the main issue, while 45% reported accessibility issues. Additionally, 15% mentioned that PDS shops were not functioning, and only 10% reported that markets were not operational.

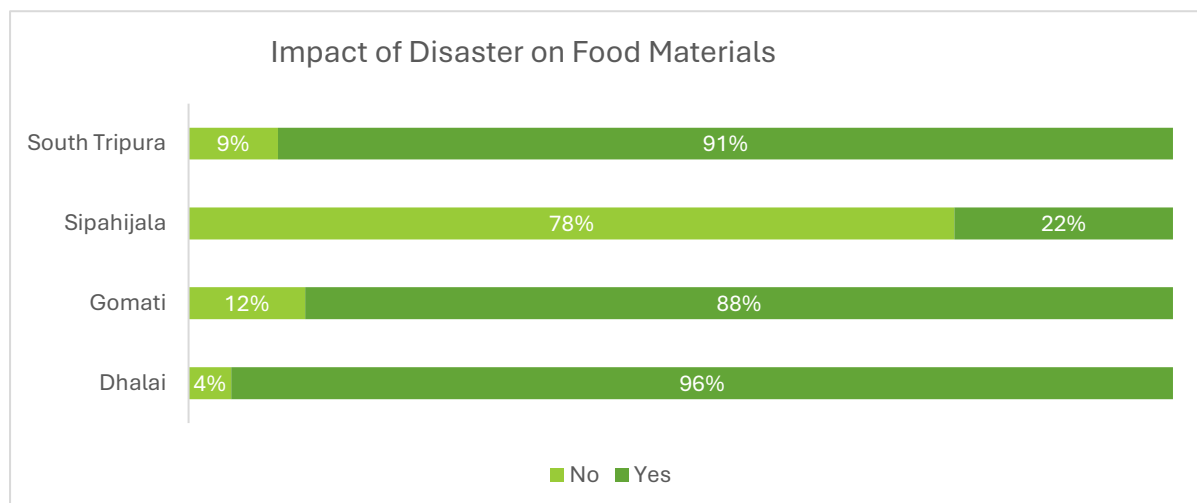


Figure 12: Impact of Disaster on Food Materials

The disaster had a significant impact on food materials across the surveyed districts. In South Tripura, 91% of respondents reported that their food materials were affected. In Dhalai, this figure was even higher, with 96% of respondents reporting damage. In Gomati, 88% of respondents indicated their food materials were affected, while in Sipahijala, 22% of respondents reported similar issues. Overall, 81% of

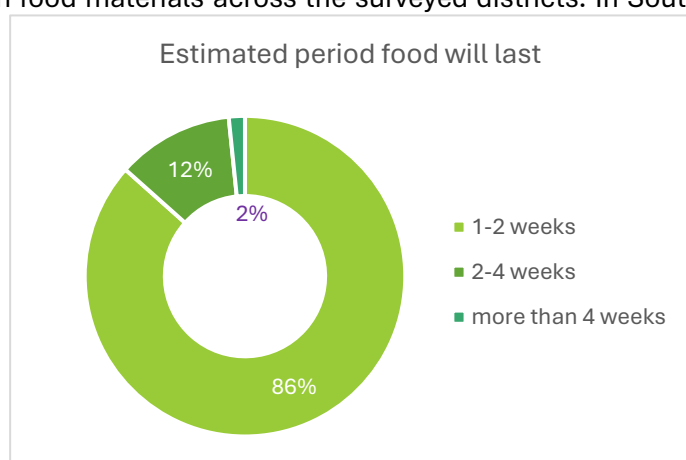


Figure 13: Estimated period food will last

total respondents across all districts reported that their food materials, particularly dry rations, were affected by the floods.

Additionally, 86% of respondents reported that their remaining food supplies would only last 1-2 weeks. Meanwhile, 12% indicated that they had enough food for 2-4 weeks, and only 2% reported having food that would last more than 4 weeks.

District-wise analysis reveals that 84% of respondents from South Tripura, 100% from Dhalai, 87% from Gomati, and 75% from Sipahijala estimate that their food supplies will only last for 1-2 weeks

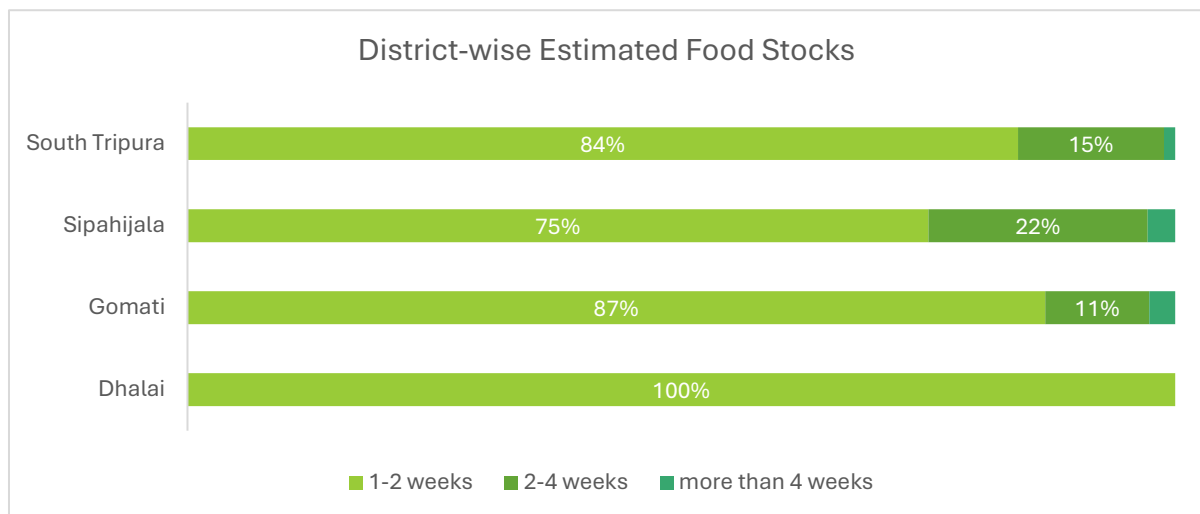


Figure 14: District-wise Estimated food stocks

Overall, 69% of households reported that they do not have access to fresh fruits and vegetables. At the district level, 60% of respondents in South Tripura, 78% in Sipahijala, 87% in Gomati, and 48% in Dhalai reported a lack of access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

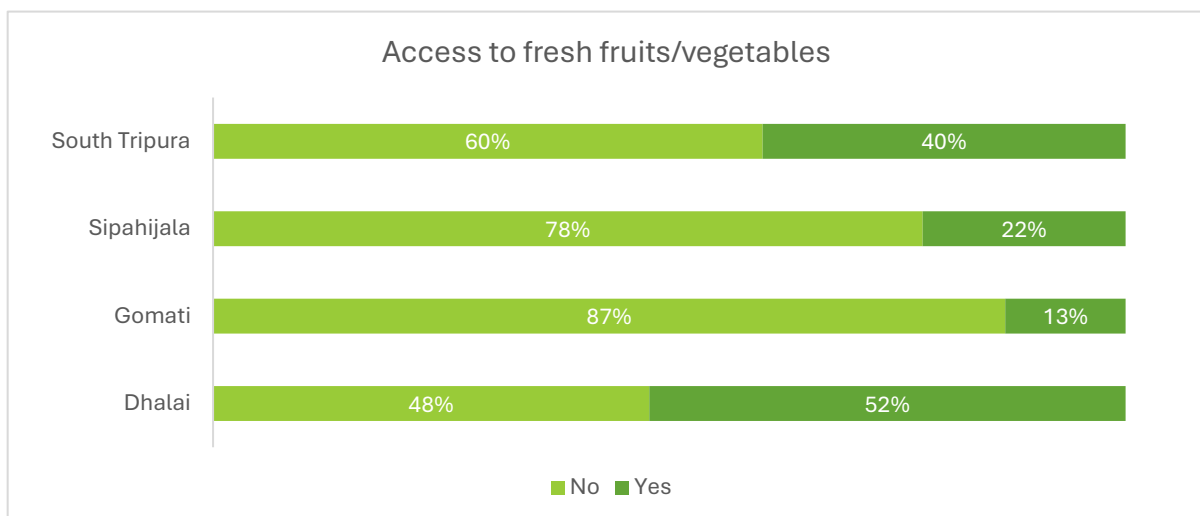


Figure 15: Access to fresh fruits/vegetables

The findings reveal a worrying reduction in the number of meals consumed post-disaster. For instance, in South Tripura, the percentage of respondents consuming more than three meals a day dropped from 20% pre-disaster to just 8% post-disaster. Similarly, in Sipahijala, the number of respondents consuming one meal per day decreased from 61% pre-disaster to 58% post-disaster, indicating a significant decline in food intake. In Gomati, the proportion of respondents consuming three meals a day fell from 28% pre-disaster to 26% post-disaster. These findings underscore the severe impact of the disaster on the food security and nutrition of affected communities, with many households facing reduced access to food, financial difficulties, and disruptions in essential services.

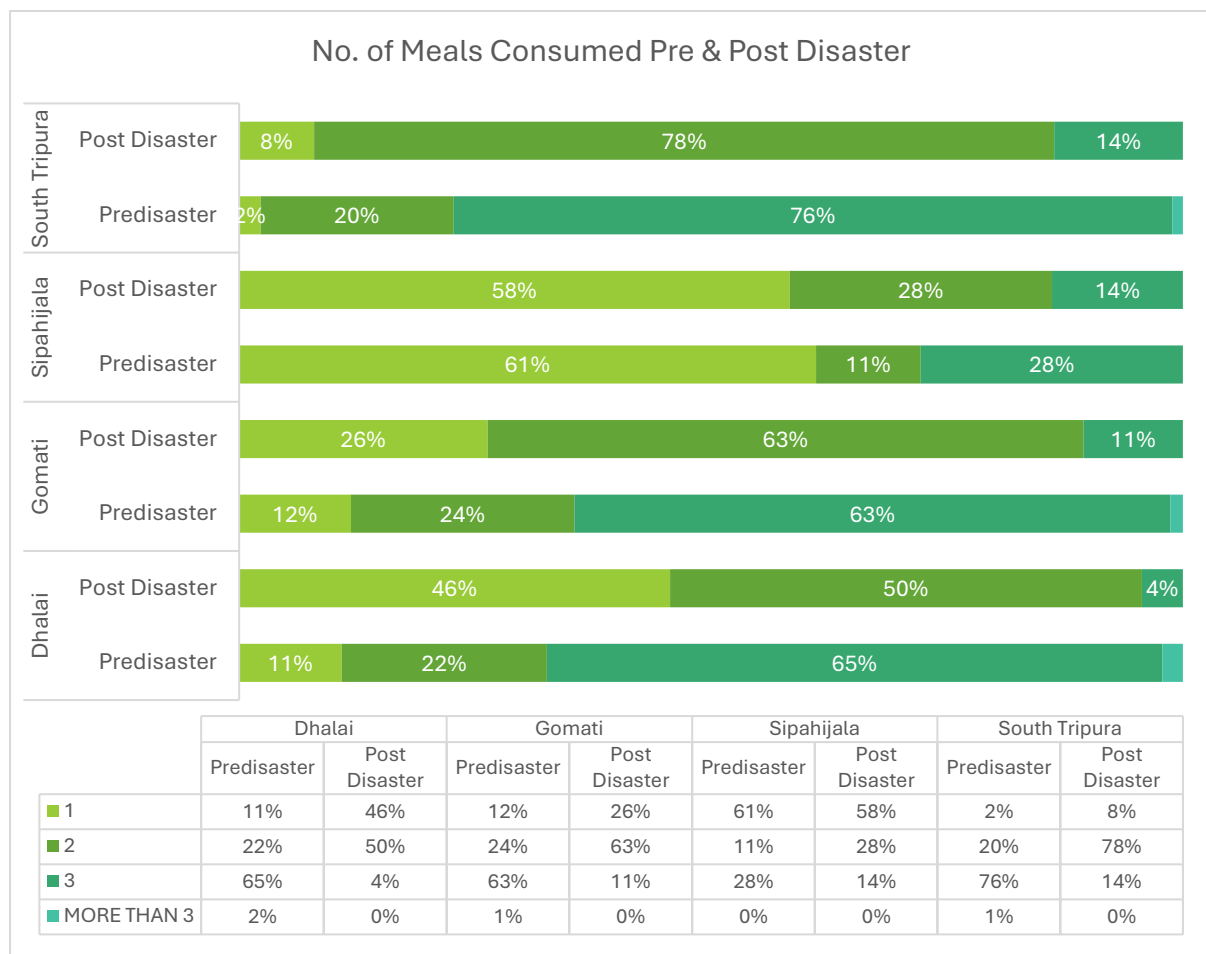


Figure 16: No. of Meals Consumed Pre & Post Disaster

When examining the main concerns related to food and nutrition security (FNS), 55% of respondents reported the absence of cooking facilities, and another 55% highlighted the unavailability of food materials. Additionally, 29% cited the lack of money to purchase food, 25% mentioned the absence of utensils, 17% reported price hikes due to the crisis, and 7% noted an increase in black market activities.

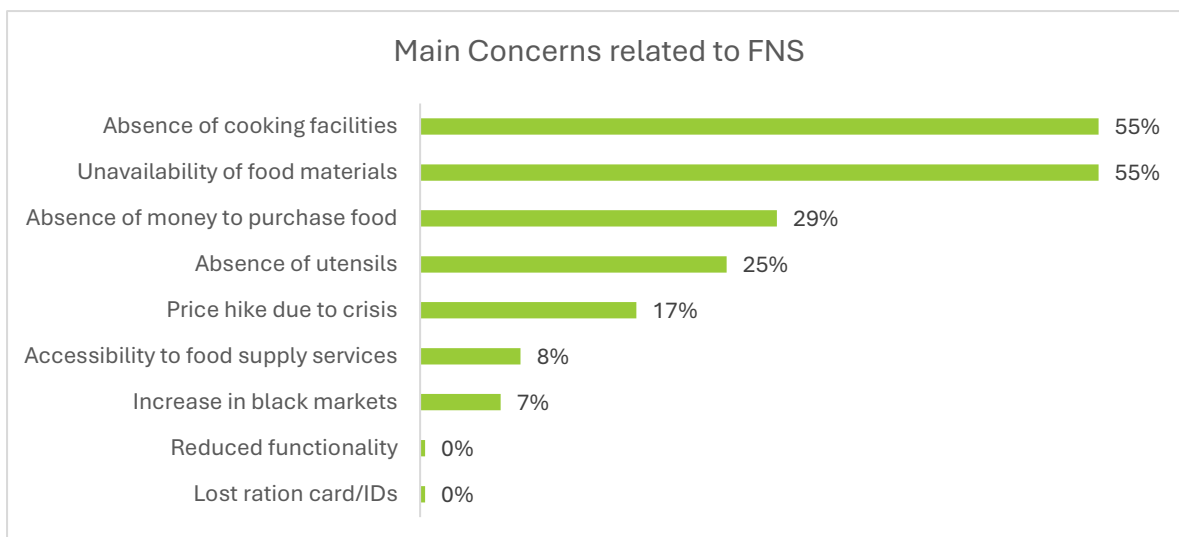


Figure 17: Main Concerns related to FNS

The assessment findings reveal significant concerns regarding food and nutrition security (FNS) in the affected districts. A large majority of respondents, reported that their food materials, including dry rations, were severely impacted by the floods. This issue was particularly acute in Gomati, where 66% of respondents indicated significant disruptions, and in Sipahijala, where 75% reported similar issues. The situation was even more dire in South Tripura, with 55% of respondents noting substantial impacts on food availability.

A critical concern identified was the absence of cooking facilities, which was reported by 76% of respondents in South Tripura, 61% in Gomati, and 41% in Dhalai. This lack of facilities severely limits the ability of affected households to prepare meals. Additionally, financial constraints were a major issue, with 49% of respondents in Gomati and 41% in Dhalai stating that they do not have enough money to purchase food. This financial strain is further exacerbated by the reported price hikes due to the crisis, affecting 33% of respondents in Dhalai, 26% in Gomati, and 6% in Sipahijala.

Another concerning finding was the increase in black market activities, which was reported by 28% of respondents in Dhalai and 3% in Sipahijala. This situation makes food even less accessible and affordable for those in need. However, reduced functionality and loss of ration cards were reported by a smaller percentage of respondents, at 3% and 2% respectively, indicating these were lesser concerns compared to others.

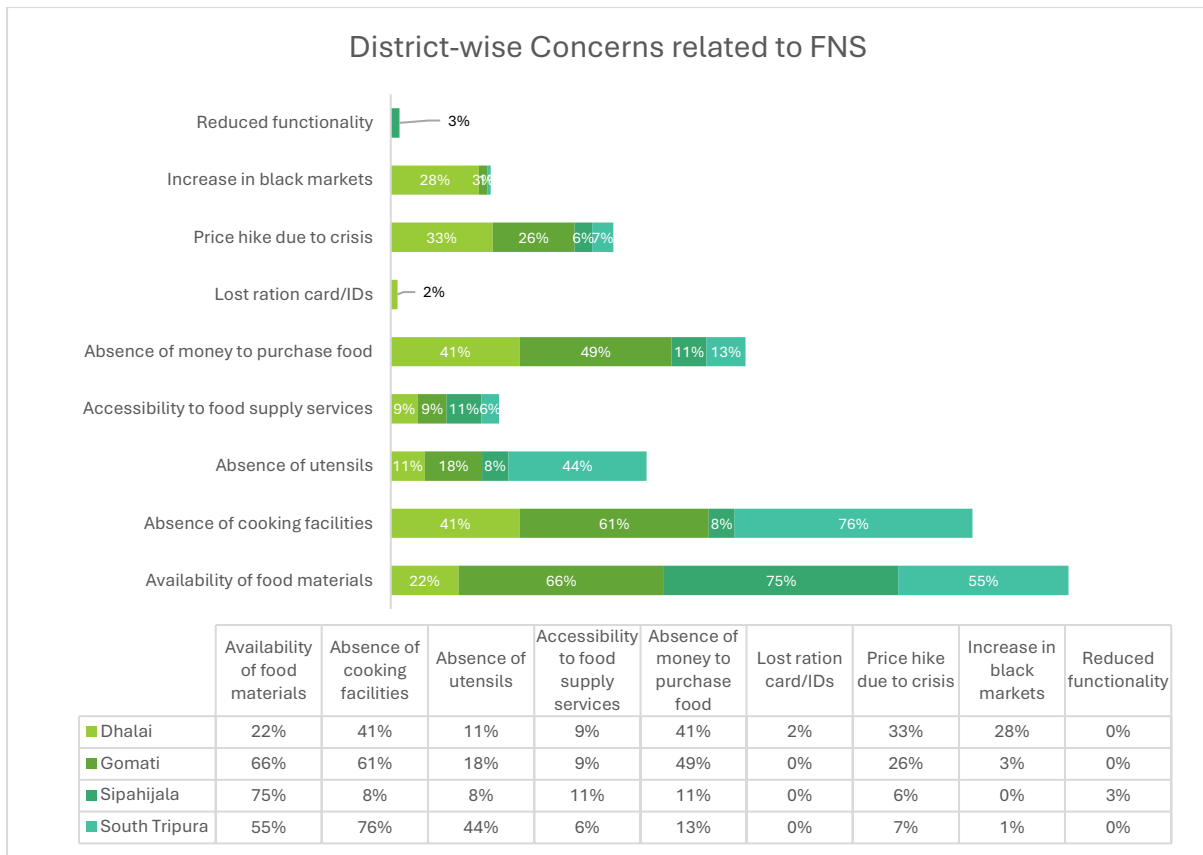


Figure 18: District-wise Concerns related to FNS

The assessment also highlighted disruptions in government nutrition services, which were noted by 17% of respondents in South Tripura, 11% in Sipahijala, 14% in Gomati, and 2% in Dhalai. Moreover, a significant portion of respondents lacked awareness of available nutrition schemes, with the highest levels of unawareness in Dhalai (43%) and South Tripura (36%).

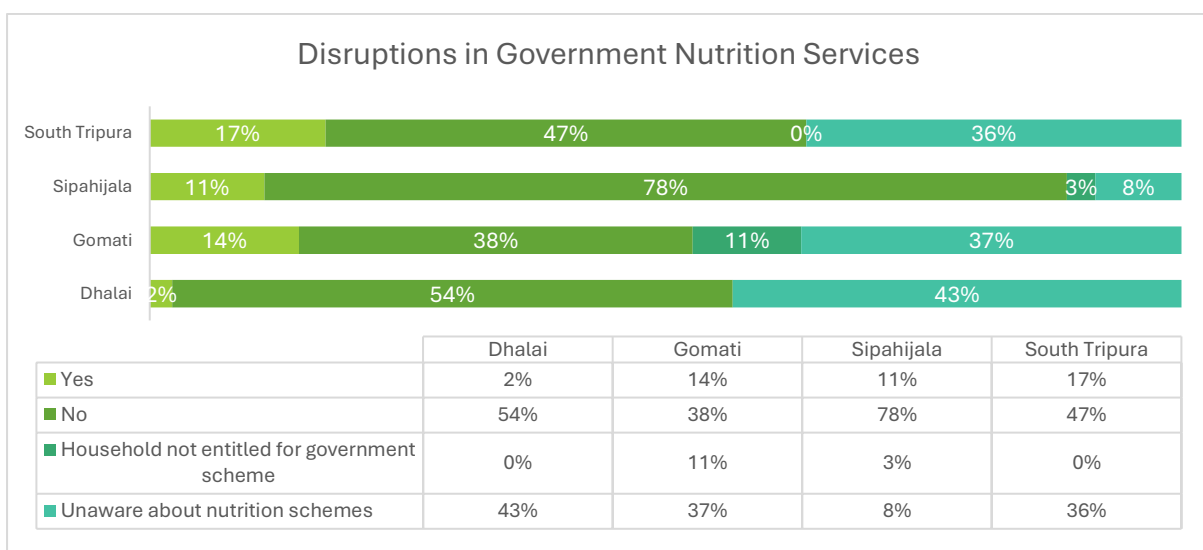


Figure 19: Disruptions in Government Nutrition Services

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the water and sanitation conditions of communities affected by the floods, highlighting the impact of the disaster. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate WaSH requirements of the affected population, their access to safe sanitation facilities and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

As per the assessment findings, the main sources of drinking water in the affected districts include borewell or handpump and functional household tap connections set up under JJM. However, borewell/handpump as main source of drinking water has reduced from 61% pre-disaster to 56% post-disaster. Similarly in the case of public taps, this has reduced from 23% to 20%. Household piped water supply has also dropped to 12% from 17% indicating damage to pipelines and water infrastructure. Water tankers, provided by the state government, as source of water has increased to 11% and use of bottled water to 15% due to the flooding. Use of open well has seen a slight increase from 2% to 3% despite flooding requiring monitoring of open water sources to prevent health-related concerns arising from contaminated water sources.

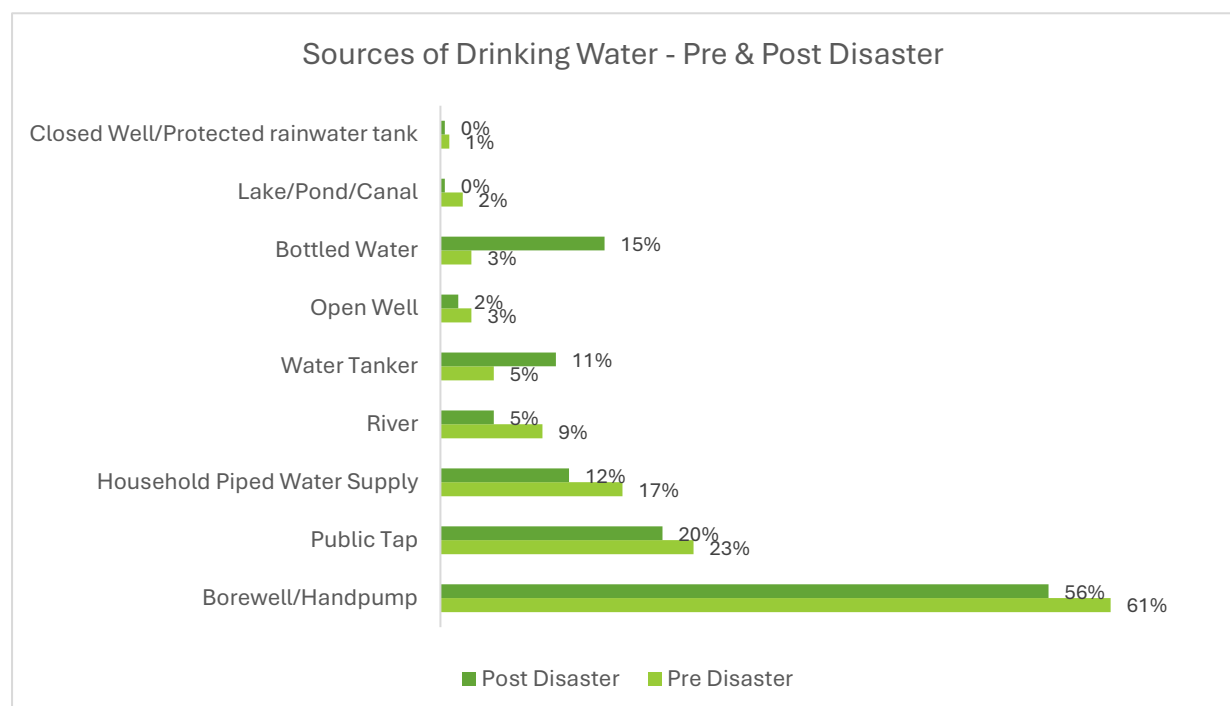


Figure 20: Sources of Drinking Water - Pre & Post Disaster

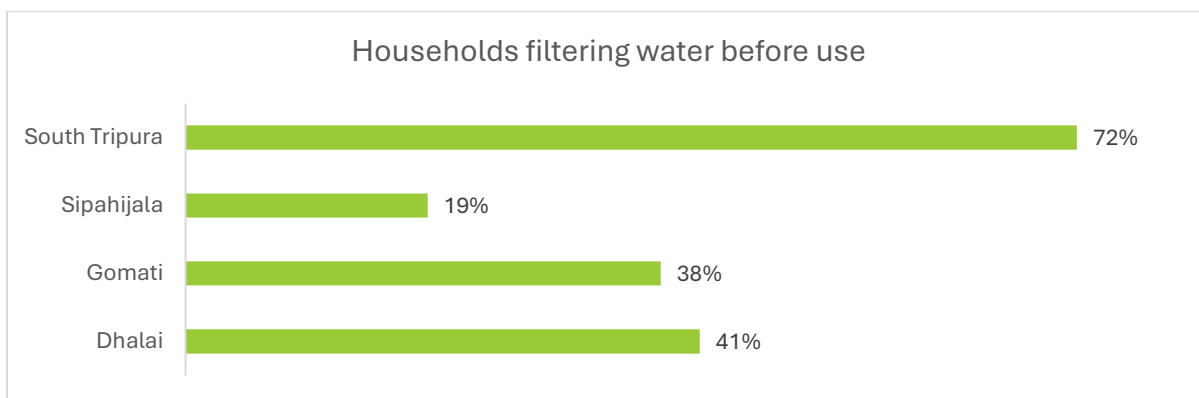


Figure 21: Households filtering water before use

At the district level, respondents from 72% of households in South Tripura, 41% households in Dhalai, 38% households in Gomati used to filter water before consumption. In Sipahijala only 19% of the households filtered water before consumption.

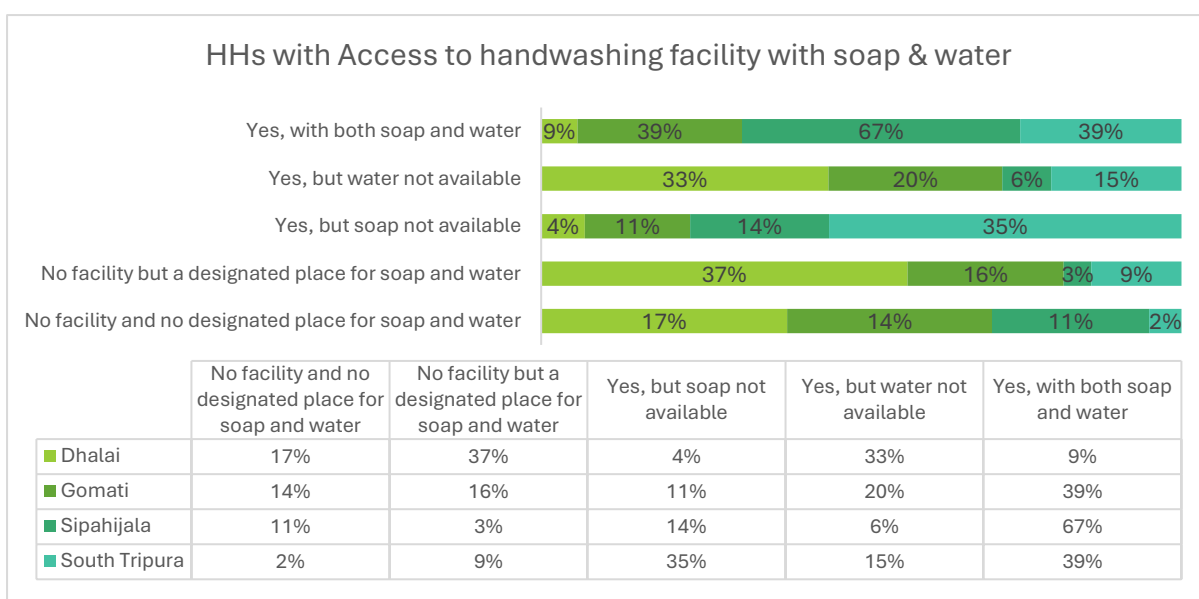


Figure 22: HHs with Access to handwashing facility with soap & water

Sixty-seven percent of households in Sipahijala have access to handwashing facilities with both soap and water as compared to 39% in Gomati and South Tripura and only 9% in Dhalai district. Thirty-three percent of households from Dhalai district reported lack of water availability along with 20% household respondents in Gomati, 15% in South Tripura and six percent in Sipahijala. Lack of soap availability was reported by 35% households in South Tripura followed by 14% in Sipahijala, 11% in Gomati and four percent in Dhalai. Thirty-seven percent in Dhalai responded that while there was no facility there were designated place for soap and water, followed by 16% in Gomati, nine percent in South Tripura and three percent in Sipahijala. Lack of any handwashing

facilities or designated place for soap and water was reported by 17% in Dhalai followed by 14% in Gomati, 11% in Sipahijala and two percent in South Tripura.

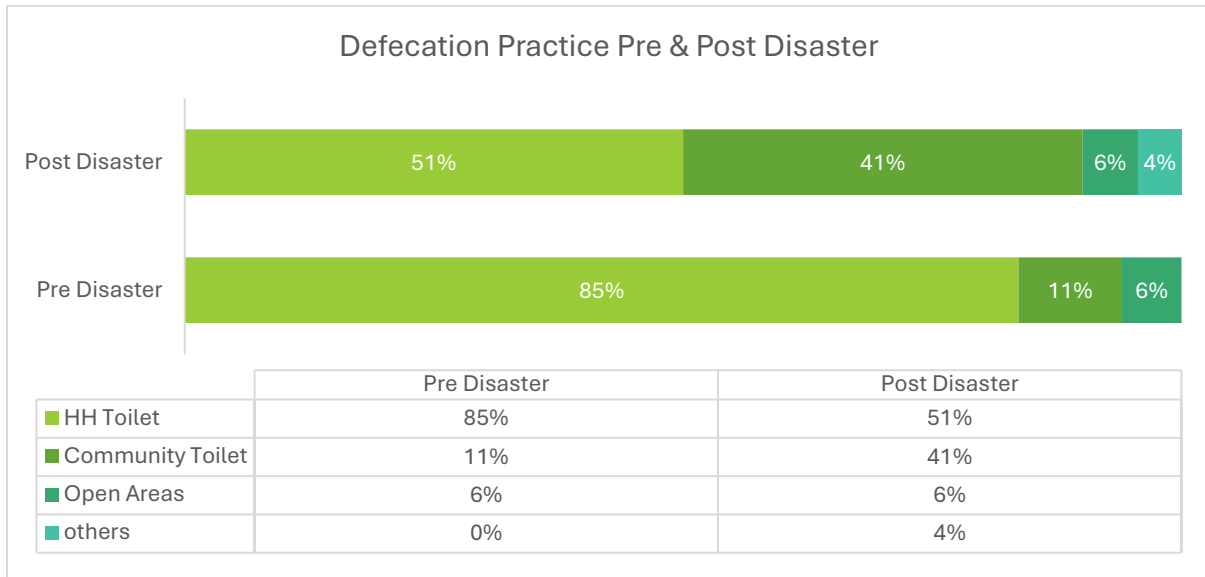


Figure 23: Defecation Practice Pre & Post Disaster

In terms of assessment findings on defecation practices, use of household toilets have dropped from 85% to 51% post floods and use of community toilets increased from 11% pre-disaster to 41% post-disaster. However, this might be due to affected population residing in relief camps. Defecation in open areas have not increased post-flooding. Increase of other options for defecation post-disaster include friends toilet/school toilets/relatives toilets/camp toilets etc.

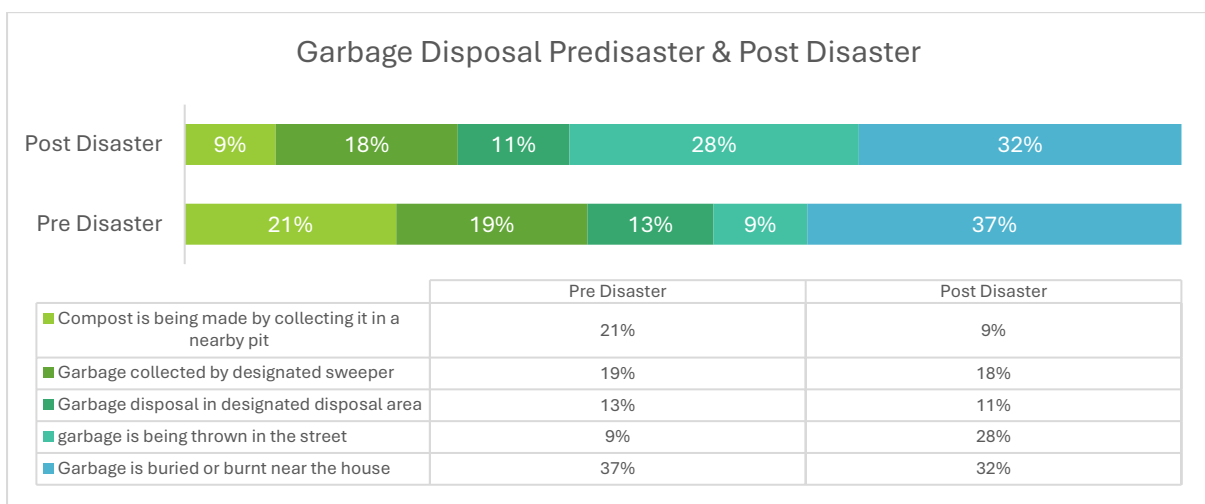


Figure 24: Garbage Disposal Pre-disaster & Post Disaster

With regards to garbage disposal mechanisms pre and post-disaster, garbage burial and burning has dropped from 37% to 32%. Similarly, compost pits have dropped from 21% pre-disaster to 9% post-disaster. Garbage disposal at designated disposal area has dropped from 13% to 11%

post-disaster. Moreover, garbage being thrown in the street has considerably increased from 9% to 28% post-disaster.

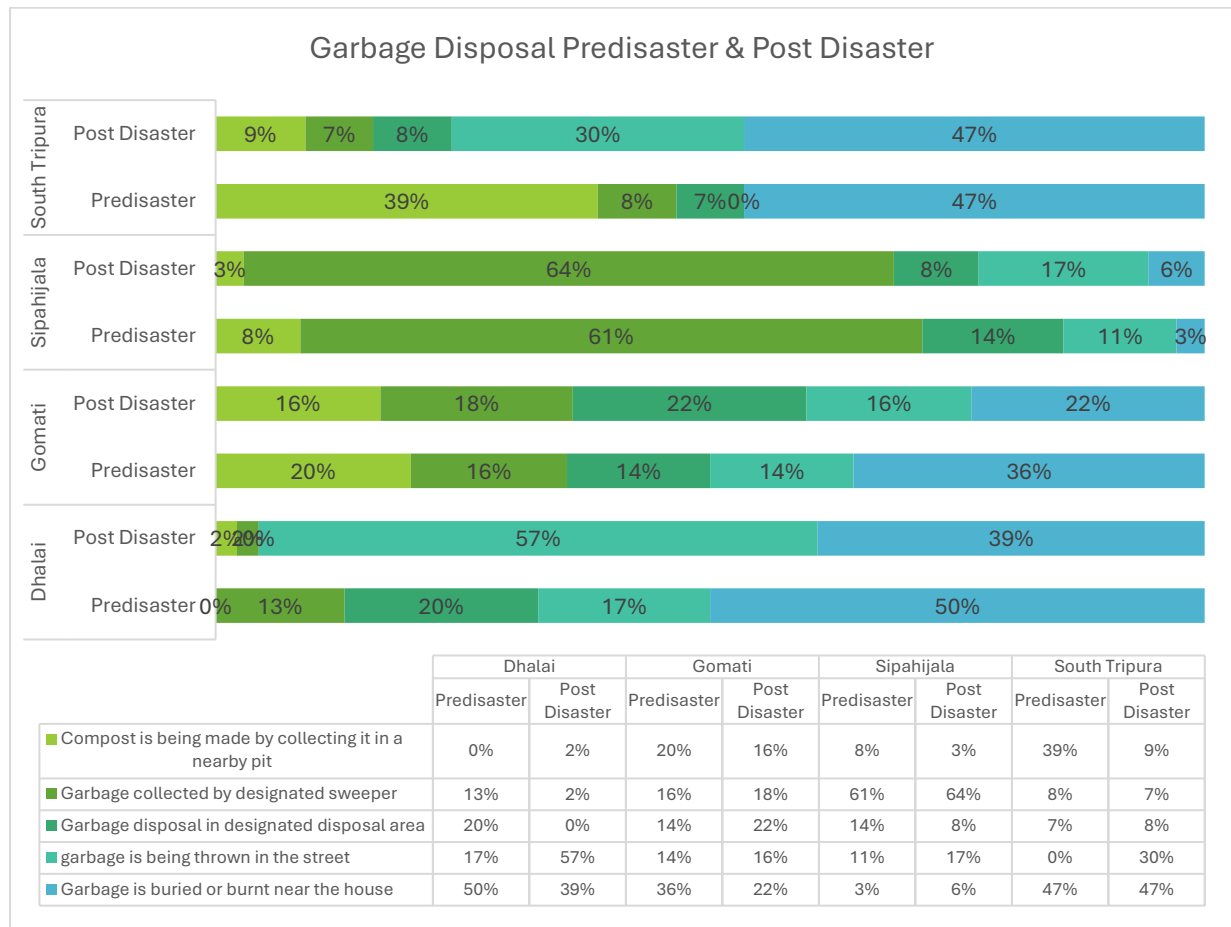


Figure 25: Garbage Disposal Pre-disaster & Post Disaster

At the district-level for garbage disposal mechanisms, with regards to compost pits there is minimal practice across all districts except for South Tripura (39%). However, there is a slight increase post-disaster in Sipahijala (3%) and South Tripura (9%). Garbage collected by a designated sweeper increased in Gomati (18%) and Sipahijala (6%), but decreased in Dhalai (2%) and South Tripura (7%) post-disaster. Garbage disposal at a designated area increased in Gomati (22%), but decreased in Dhalai (2%) and South Tripura (8%) post-disaster. After the disaster, garbage thrown on the street saw a significant increase in Dhalai (57%) and Sipahijala (64%), while other districts show little change. Post-disaster responses reflect a shift towards more unsanitary practices, including throwing garbage in the street, especially in Dhalai and Sipahijala districts. There has been a reduction in formal waste management practices (like garbage collection and disposal in designated areas) in most districts after the disaster.

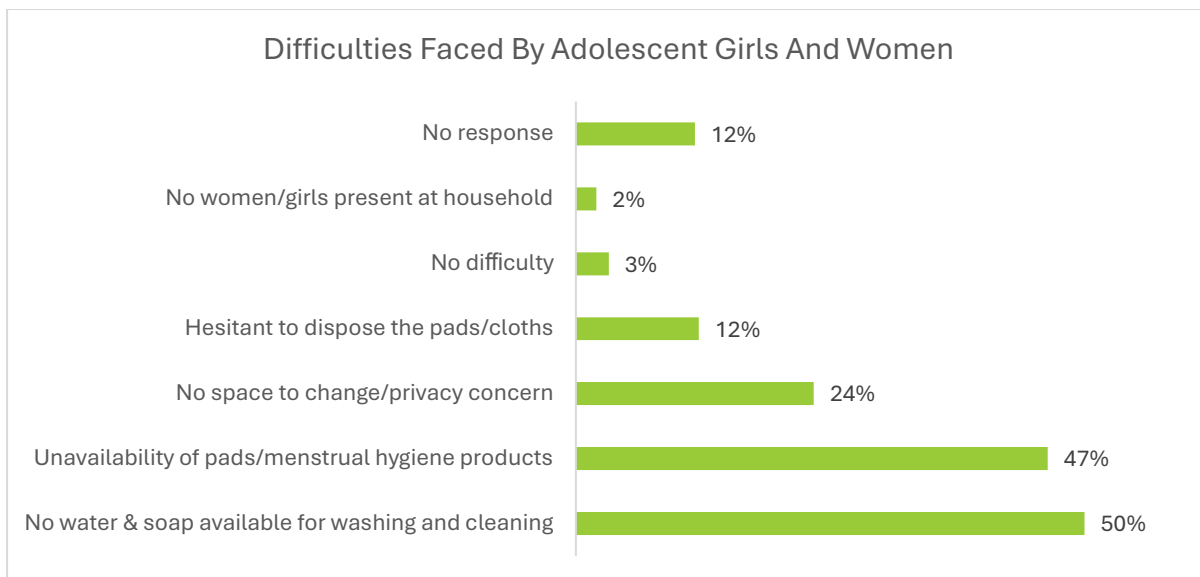


Figure 26: Difficulties Faced By Adolescent Girls And Women

The findings reflect that the primary challenges faced by adolescent girls and women during menstruation are the lack of water and soap for washing and cleaning (50%) and the unavailability of pads or menstrual hygiene products (47%). Privacy concerns, such as no space to change, affect 24% of respondents, while 12% hesitate to dispose of pads or cloths. A small percentage (3%) reported no difficulties, and 12% did not respond. These findings underscore barriers to menstrual hygiene management, particularly in terms of access to essential resources and privacy.

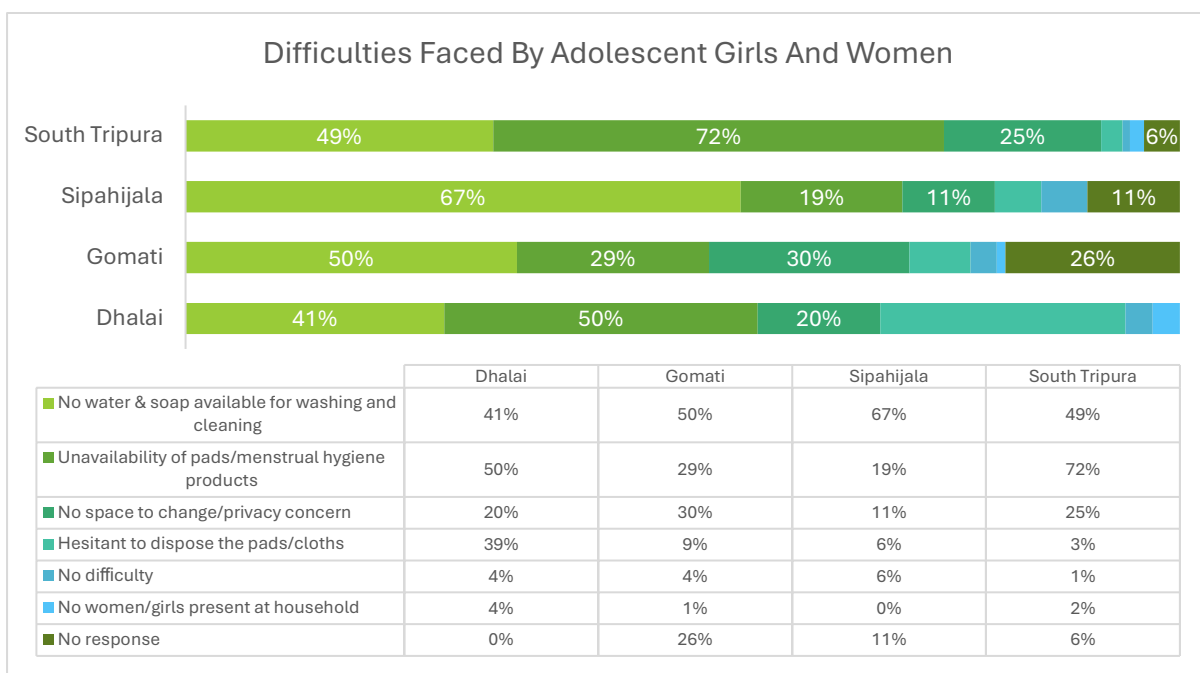


Figure 27: Difficulties Faced By Adolescent Girls And Women

The chart showcases assessment finding with respect to difficulties faced by adolescent girls and women in different districts. In South Tripura, the most significant issues are the unavailability of pads or menstrual hygiene products (72%) and the lack of water and soap (49%). In Sipahijala, 67% report issues with water and soap, while 19% struggle with access to hygiene products. Gomati district responses show 50% lacking water and soap and 29% without hygiene products. In Dhalai district, 50% respondents face a lack of hygiene products, and 41% lack water and soap, with 39% hesitant to dispose of pads or cloths. Privacy concerns and hesitation to dispose of pads are also notable issues across all districts, although less prevalent.

Women residing in camps in Gomati and South Tripura district have complained of insufficient number of toilets, dirty/unhygienic conditions, absence of latch and absence of inside lights and difficulties to access toilets. Absence of latch and lights have been a major concern for women as the prevailing conditions compromise with their safety and security and thereby negating dignity and privacy for women and young girls. Women must take up the arduous task of looking for a space for bathing and changing

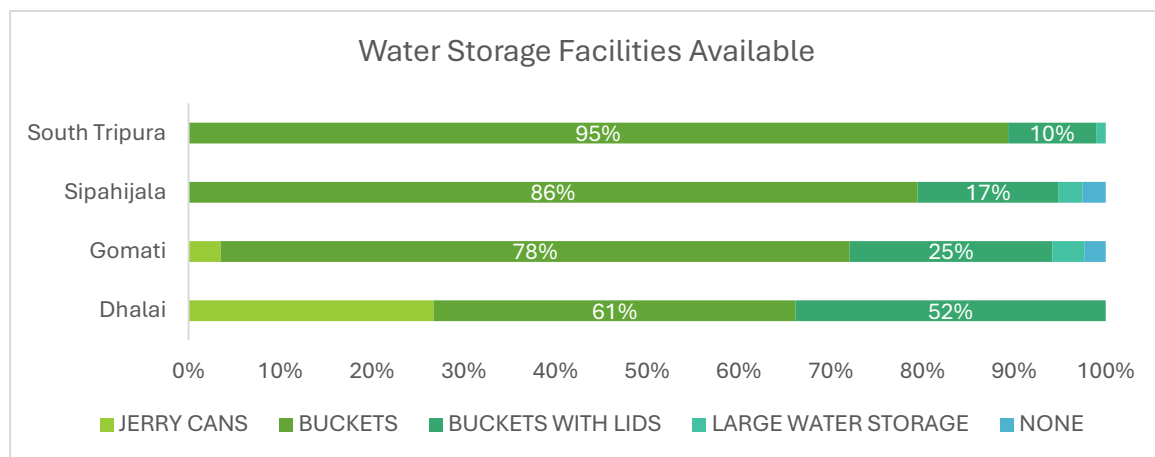


Figure 28: Water Storage Facilities Available

For water storage, 61% use buckets, 52% use buckets with lids, and 41% use jerry cans in Dhalai. In Gomati, the majority (78%) use buckets, while 25% use buckets with lids, and only 4% use jerry cans or large water storage. In Sipahijala, 86% rely on buckets, 17% on buckets with lids, and 3% have no water storage. In South Tripura, 95% use buckets, with limited use of buckets with lids (10%) and almost no use of jerry cans or large storage. Currently, buckets are the most common storage facility, while large water storage and jerry cans are used minimally.

Thirty-six percent of households also reported that they have solid waste or water logging within 30 metres of the vicinity of house/temporary stay after the disaster.

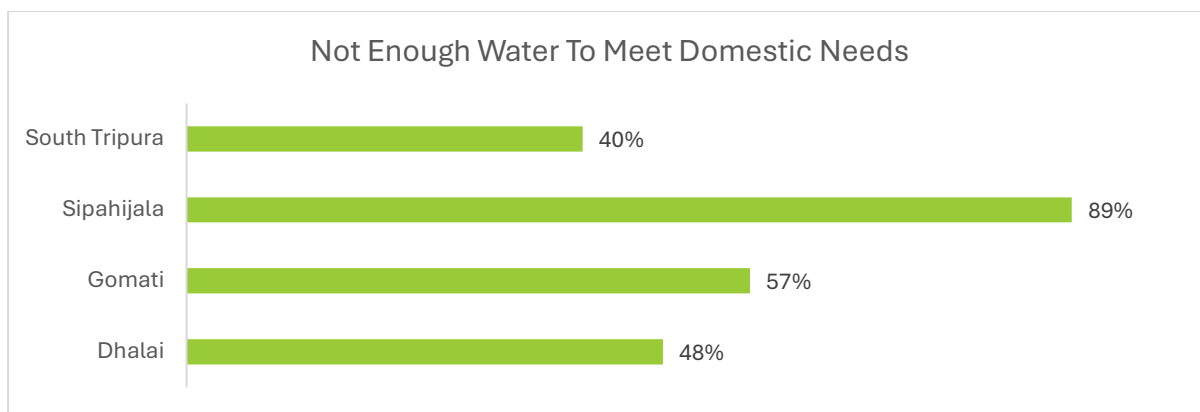


Figure 29: Not Enough Water To Meet Domestic Needs

In Sipahijala, 89% of respondents reported not having enough water to meet domestic needs, the highest among all districts. Gomati follows with 57% facing water shortages, while Dhalai has 48% of respondents indicating insufficient water. In South Tripura, 40% reported water shortages, the lowest percentage among the districts. Water scarcity is critical issue, particularly acute in Sipahijala district Sipahijala and South Tripura District; the total collapse of power supply and inundation of water supply infrastructure, DWS² building has further compounded this issue.

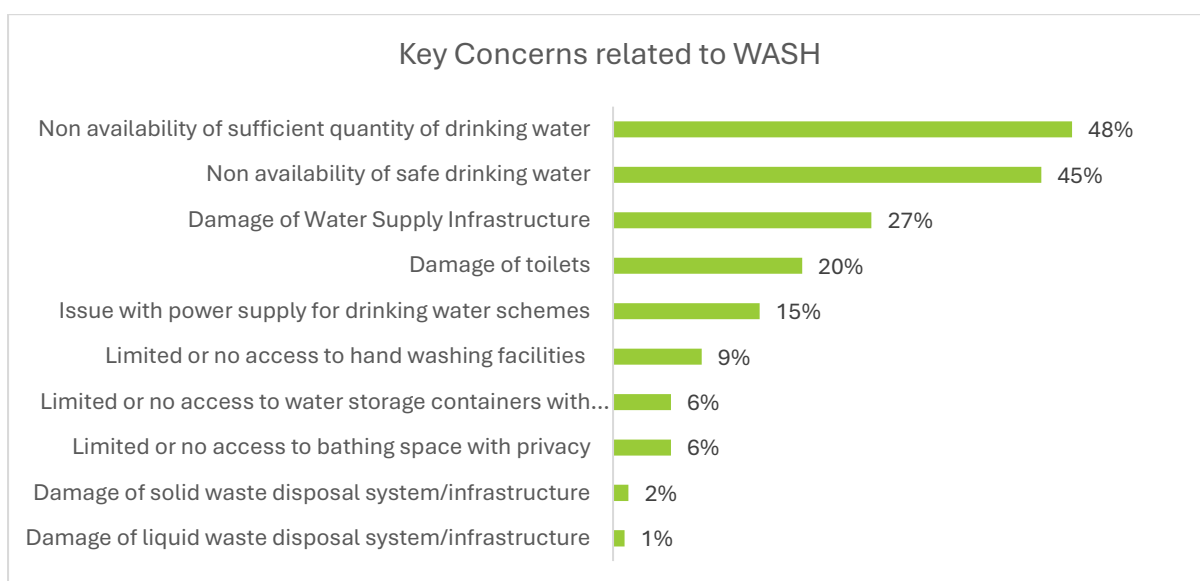


Figure 30: Key Concerns related to WASH

The assessment findings show that key concerns related to WASH include non-availability of sufficient quantity of drinking water (48%), followed by non-availability of safe drinking water (45%), and damage of water supply infrastructure (27%). Other concerns include damage to toilets (20%), disrupted power supply for drinking water schemes (15%), limited or no access to

² Drinking Water and Sanitation Wing under the Public Works Department is the nodal agency for water and sanitation in Tripura.

handwashing facilities (9%). Concerns related to lack of privacy for bathing spaces (6%), limited or lack of access to closed water storage facilities (6%) and damage to solid (2%) and liquid (1%) waste disposal systems, are also prevalent.

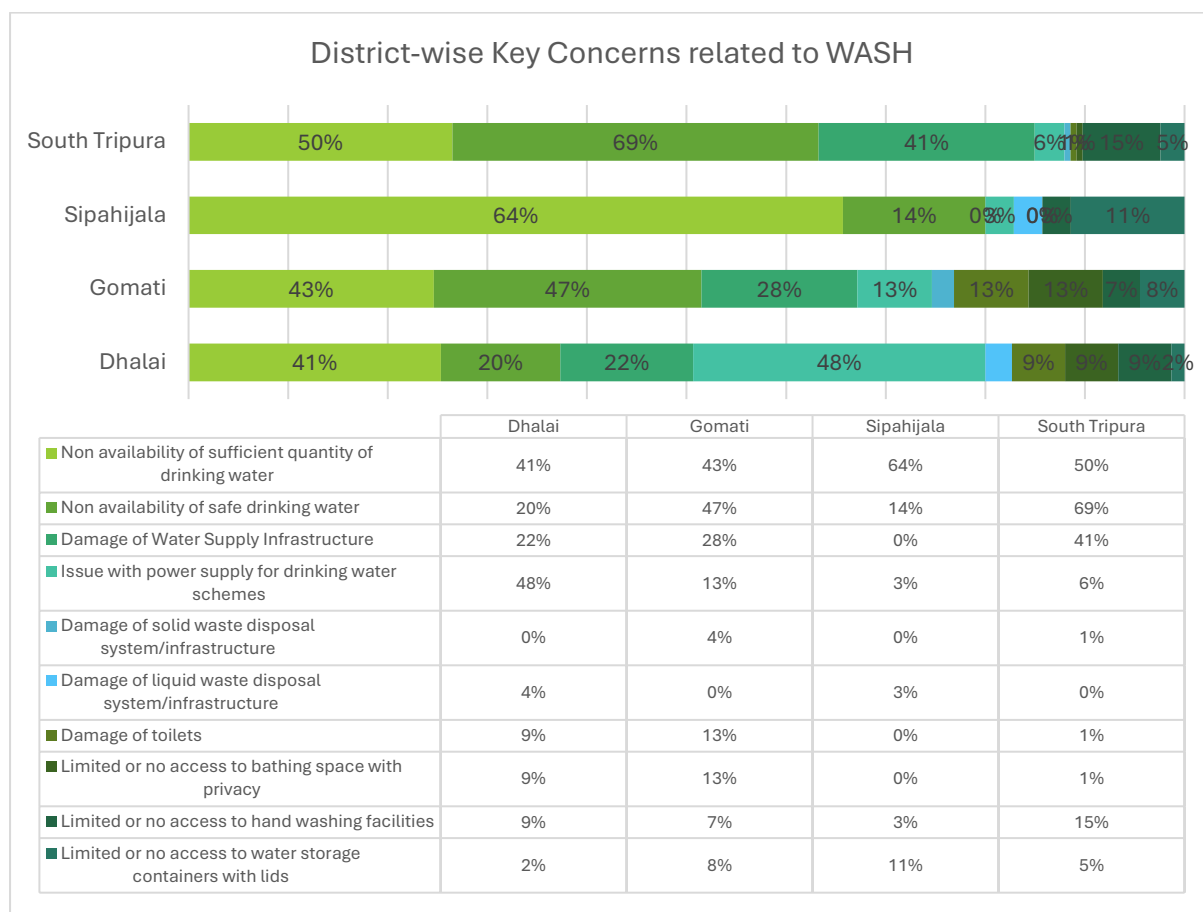


Figure 31: District-wise Key Concerns related to WASH

At the district level, several key concerns related to WASH are reflected in the assessment findings. Non-availability of sufficient quantity of drinking water is a key concern in Sipahijala (64%), South Tripura (50%), Gomati (43%), and Dhalai (41%). Non-availability of safe drinking water is also a prominent issue in South Tripura (69%) and Gomati (47%), and a slightly lower concern in Dhalai (20%) and Sipahijala (14%) districts. Damage to water supply infrastructure is noted in South Tripura (41%), Gomati (28%) and 22% in Dhalai district. Issues with power supply affecting drinking water schemes are most severe in Dhalai (48%), followed by Gomati (13%), while Sipahijala (3%) and South Tripura (6%) are less impacted due to the same. Damage to toilets and limited access to bathing spaces with privacy are also concerns, primarily reported in Gomati (13%) and Dhalai (9%) districts. Limited or no access to handwashing facilities is a concern in South Tripura (15%), Dhalai (9%), Gomati (7%), and Sipahijala (3%) districts. Limited access to water storage containers with lids is most notable in Sipahijala (11%) and less so in other

districts, with Gomati at 8%, South Tripura at 5%, and Dhalai at 2%. Damage to solid waste disposal systems is minimal but reported slightly in Gomati (4%) and South Tripura (1%) districts. Similarly, damage to liquid waste disposal systems is reported in Sipahijala (3%) and Dhalai (4%) districts.

Education

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the education conditions of communities affected by the floods, highlighting the impact of the disaster. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate education requirements of children and students in the affected areas, their access to educational facilities and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

As per the assessment findings, 45% of total households reported that nearby educational facilities are functioning in their area. At the district level, Sipahijala shows the highest percentage of non-functioning schools with a significant 56% stated schools are not functioning and 42% reporting functioning schools, and only 3% having no school-going children. In Gomati, 45% reported functioning schools, while 25% said schools are not functioning, and 30% have no school-going children. In Dhalai, 78% of respondents reported that educational facilities are functioning, with only 7% saying they are not, and 15% indicating there are no school-going children. In South Tripura, 30% reported both functioning and non-functioning schools, with 41% indicating no school-going children.

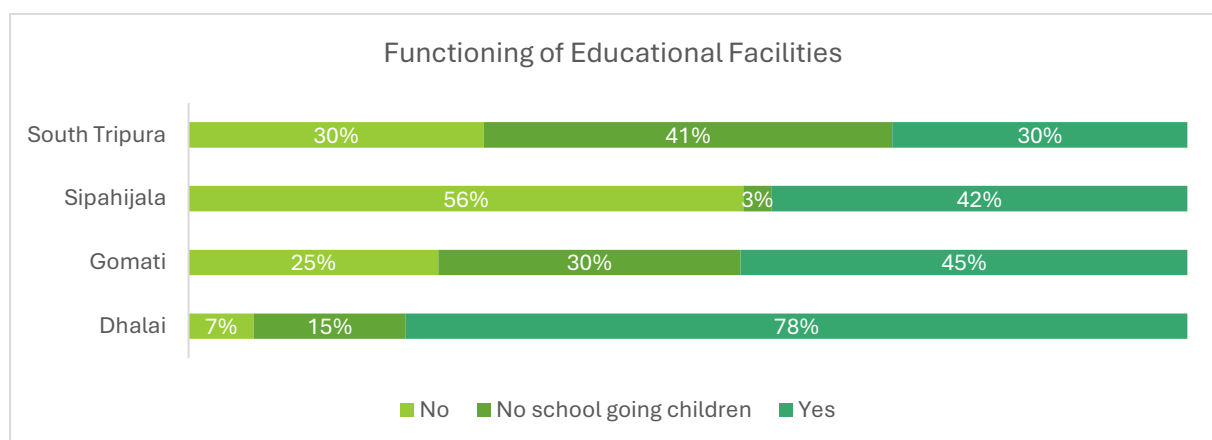


Figure 32: Functioning of Educational Facilities

With regards to the reason for non-functioning of schools, 57% stated power shortage followed by 37% stating conversion of schools to relief camps and 6% citing damage to schools.

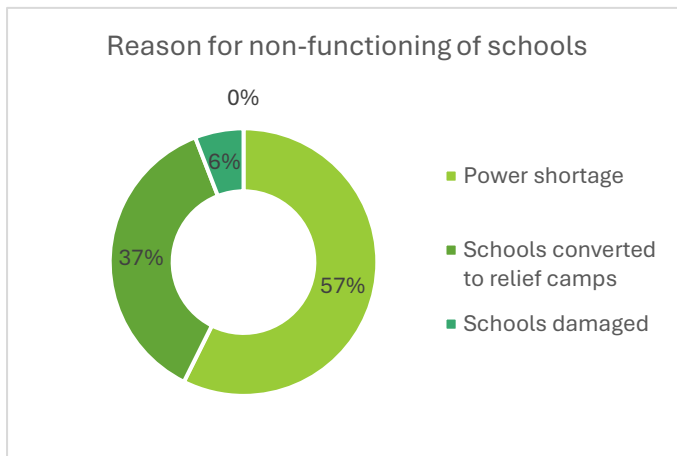


Figure 33: Reason for non-functioning of schools

In terms of the status of educational materials, the assessment findings reveal varying impacts. 60% of households reported that education material of their children was damaged due to floods and 69% households requested for educational support.

At the district level, Sipahijala shows the highest lack of access, with 69% of respondents reporting no educational materials, and only 31% having them. In South Tripura, 46% do not have access to educational materials while 54% have access. In Gomati, 42% do not have access to educational materials while 58% have educational materials. In Dhalai, 95% of respondents reported having access to educational materials, with only 5% lacking them. Overall, access to educational materials is relatively high in Dhalai but significantly lower in Sipahijala.

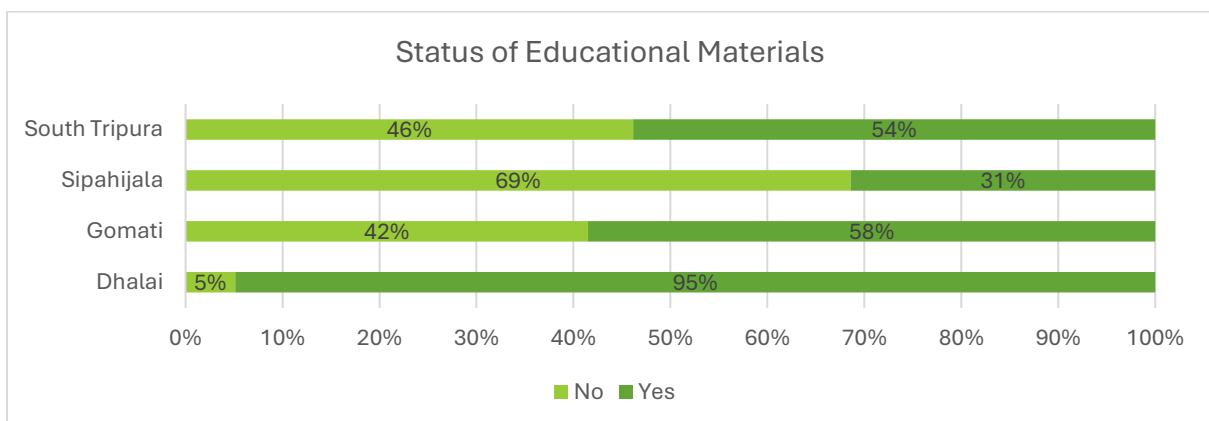


Figure 34: Status of Educational Materials

With regards to educational support required, school supplies are the highest sought in Dhalai at 69% with Gomati at 36%, while Sipahijala and South Tripura have a slightly lower demand at 17% and 27%, respectively. Textbooks are also required most in Dhalai, with 74% of respondents requesting the same. In Gomati, Sipahijala and South Tripura districts, 20-21% of respondents have requested support in the form of textbooks. Transportation support for education is requested by 3% in Dhalai and 4% in Gomati districts. Tablets for education are sought by 13% in South Tripura, 6% in Sipahijala and 2% in Gomati districts.

Health

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the health conditions of communities affected by the floods and landslide, highlighting the impact of the disaster. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate health requirements of the affected population, and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

The severe flooding in Tripura has significantly disrupted the functionality and accessibility of health systems across the affected districts, leaving many households without essential medical care. The assessment of health services across the four districts of Tripura reveals a troubling situation. In South Tripura, only 7% of health services are operational, with a vast majority (85%) being non-functional, and 8% lacking data. Dhalai is in the most critical state, where none of the health services are functioning, 78% are non-operational, and 22% have unavailable information. Sipahijala shows slightly better conditions, with 11% of services functioning, 47% non-functional, and a significant 42% without available data. In Gomati, a mere 3% of health services are operational, 78% are non-functional, and information is missing for 20% of the services. This disruption in healthcare accessibility has exacerbated the health issues experienced by the affected population with previous history of health issues in the family along with the increased health risks post disaster.

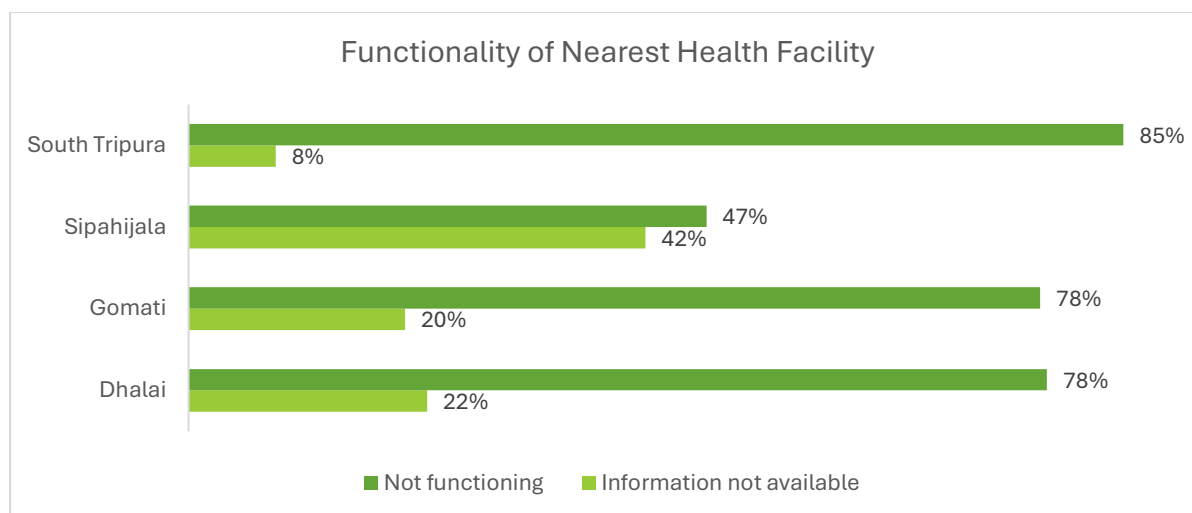


Figure 35: Functionality of Nearest Health Facility

The distribution of the health problems faced by these Households across the region reported a range of issues, including communicable diseases, mental trauma, fungal infections, and

waterborne illnesses. In Gomati district, 63% of families reported health issues directly attributed to the disaster, the highest among the affected areas. South Tripura followed with 41%, while 37% of families in Dhalai and 25% in Sipahijala reported similar concerns. Furthermore, 11% of all assessed households mentioned outbreaks of diseases such as cold and flu, fungal infections, fever, stomach pain, and skin infections in their localities after the floods.

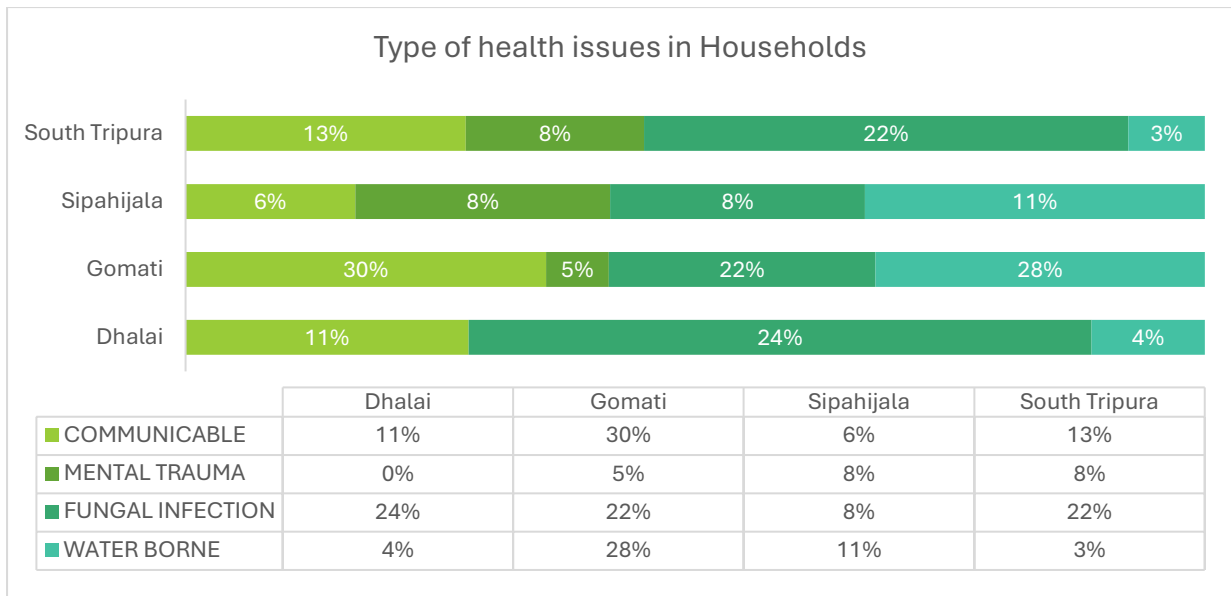


Figure 36: Type of health issues in Households

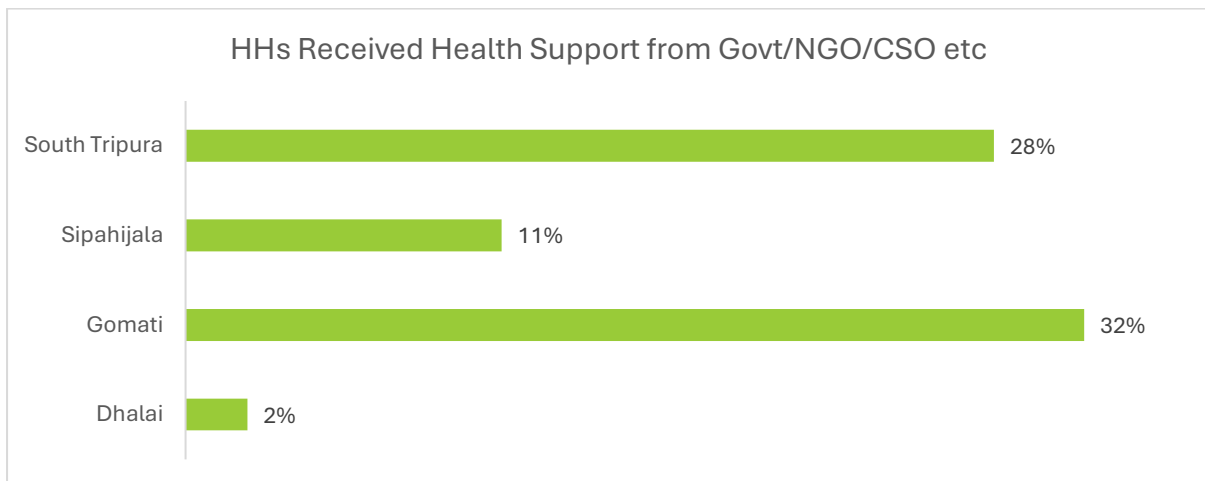


Figure 37: HHs Received Health Support from Govt/NGO/CSO etc

Amongst these widespread health challenges, the response in terms of health support has been uneven. Overall, only 22% of the households reported receiving any form of health assistance from the government, NGOs, or CSOs. In Gomati, 32% of households received some support, including health camps, health kits, and checkups, while South Tripura saw 28% of its

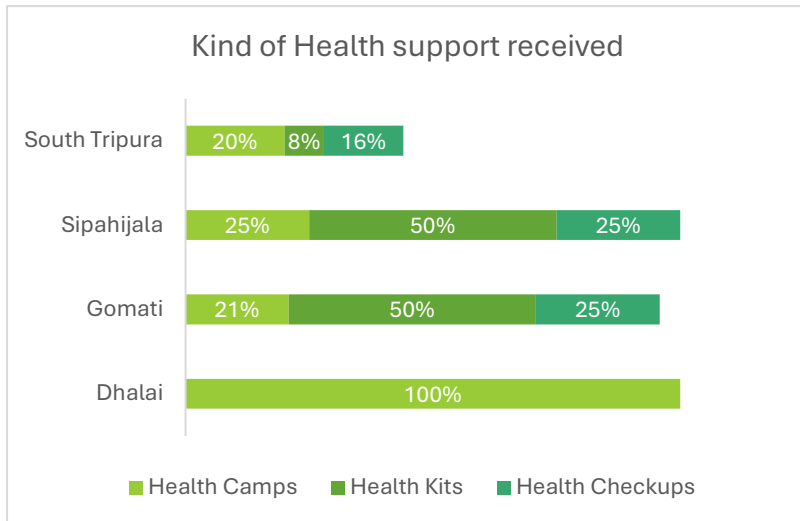


Figure 38: Kind of Health Support received

households receiving aid. In contrast, Dhalai was particularly underserved, with only 2% of households reporting any health support which was limited to health camps. Additionally, there is a notable gap in mental health services, as only two households, both from Gomati and Sipahijala districts, received

psychosocial support or counselling after the disaster.

Shelter

Overview

The Shelter Sector in Tripura has been severely impacted by recent floods and landslides, with widespread damage reported across multiple districts. The assessment highlighted that a majority of households, especially in Gomati and Dhalai, experienced significant damage to their homes, many of which were temporary structures. Key issues include unsafe or partially collapsed houses and contamination by mud and debris, particularly in Dhalai.

The disaster has led to the displacement of many families, with most seeking refuge in relief camps or with relatives. Immediate attention is needed to repair unsafe structures, restore sanitation facilities, and provide targeted support for housing recovery.

Looking ahead, there is a pressing need to focus on long-term solutions that improve housing resilience and enhance land tenure security, particularly in the most vulnerable areas. This overview underscores the critical state of the shelter sector in Tripura and the necessity for coordinated recovery and resilience efforts.

Assessment Findings

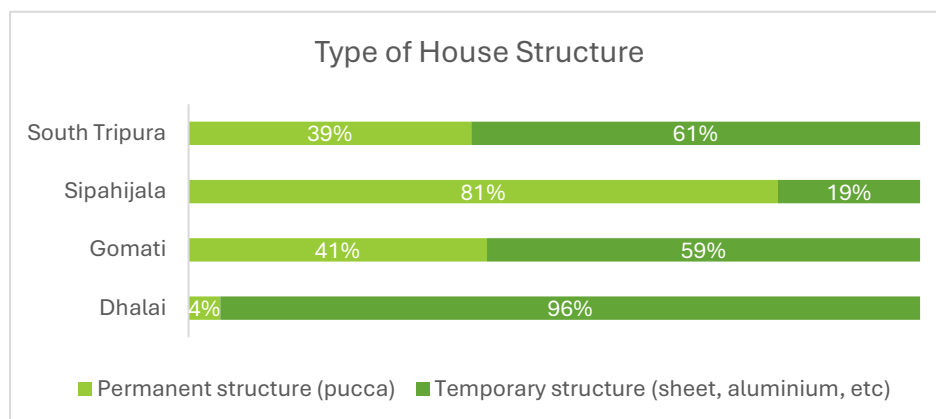


Figure 39: Type of House Structure

In Dhalai, 96% of the population resides in temporary structures, with only 4% living in permanent (pucca) houses, indicating high vulnerability to

disasters. In contrast, Sipahijala has the highest percentage of permanent structures at 81%, making it the least vulnerable among the districts. Gomati and South Tripura have mixed housing conditions, with 41% and 39% of the population living in permanent structures, while 59% and 61%, respectively, reside in temporary shelters. These figures suggest the need for targeted interventions to strengthen housing resilience, particularly in Dhalai and South Tripura, where a significant portion of the population is exposed to higher risks due to temporary housing.

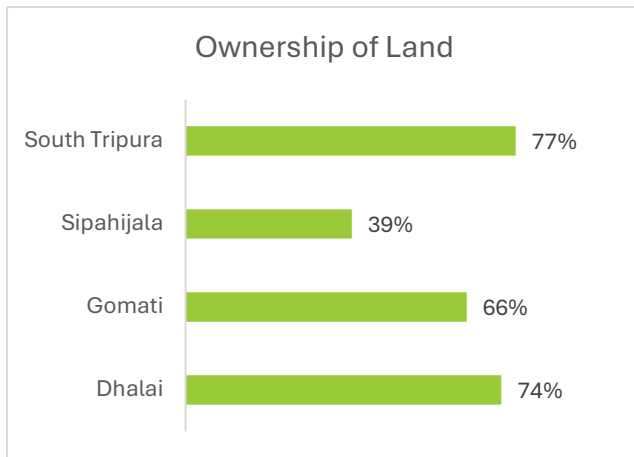


Figure 40: Ownership of Land on which HH is living

In South Tripura, 77% of households own the land they live on, indicating relatively stable housing conditions. Dhalai follows closely with 74% land ownership, suggesting a significant portion of the population has secure tenure. In Gomati, 66% of households own their land, indicating moderate stability. However, Sipahijala has the lowest percentage of land ownership at 39%, which may

contribute to increased vulnerability, especially in the context of post-disaster recovery. These statistics underscore the need for interventions that address land tenure security, particularly in Sipahijala, to enhance resilience against future disasters.

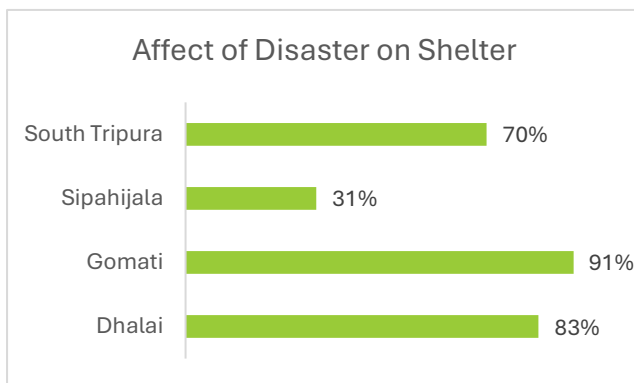


Figure 41: Affect of Disaster on Shelter

Gomati experienced the highest impact, with 91% of households reporting damage to their shelters, followed by Dhalai at 83% and South Tripura at 70%. Sipahijala, with 31% of households affected, appears to be the least impacted. Overall, 74% of the assessed households in Tripura reported that their shelters were affected by the landslides and floods. This widespread impact emphasizes the urgent need for shelter rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, particularly in Gomati and Dhalai, where the majority of households are facing significant housing challenges.

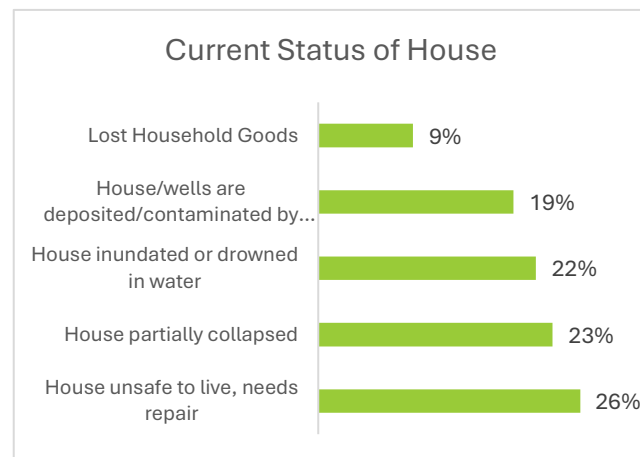


Figure 42: Current Status of House

Out of those who reported their house was affected due to disaster, 22% of houses are inundated, 23% have partially collapsed, 26% are unsafe and require repairs, 19% are contaminated by mud and debris, and 9% of households have lost goods. South Tripura is the most affected, with 28% of houses inundated and 24% partially collapsed. Dhalai has the highest

contamination, with 41% of houses and wells affected by mud and debris, and 30% of houses deemed unsafe. In Gomati, 26% of houses are unsafe, with 21% partially collapsed and 14% inundated. Sipahijala is the least affected, with only 11% of houses needing repairs and minimal inundation or collapse. These findings highlight the urgent need for shelter restoration, particularly in South Tripura, Dhalai, and Gomati.

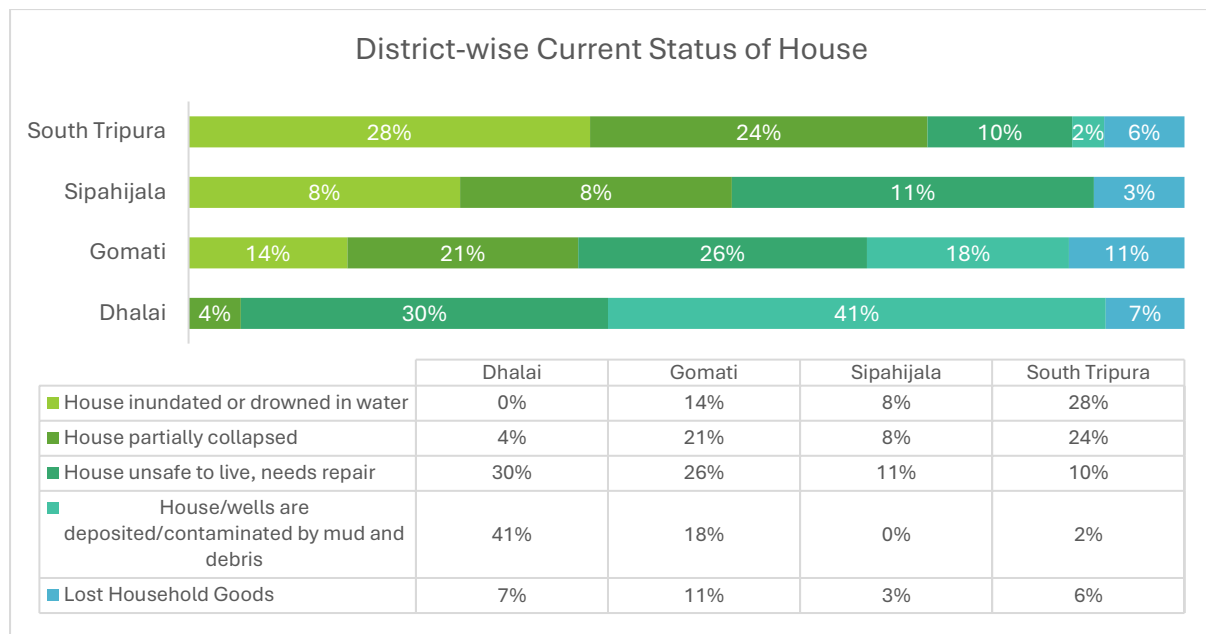


Figure 43: District-wise Current Status of House



Figure 44: Functionality of HH Toilets

The HH data shows that 52% of households have functional toilets, but conditions vary significantly across districts. In Dhalai, 59% of toilets are damaged or inundated, and only 4% of households have fully functional toilets. Gomati fares slightly better, with 47% of toilets damaged but 36% of households having toilets used by all members.

Sipahijala reports the best situation, with 83% of households having fully functional toilets and only 8% of toilets damaged. South Tripura also shows a relatively good condition, with 77% of households having functional toilets and 14% damaged. The assessment highlights that Dhalai and Gomati are facing more severe toilet issues compared to the better conditions in Sipahijala and South Tripura.

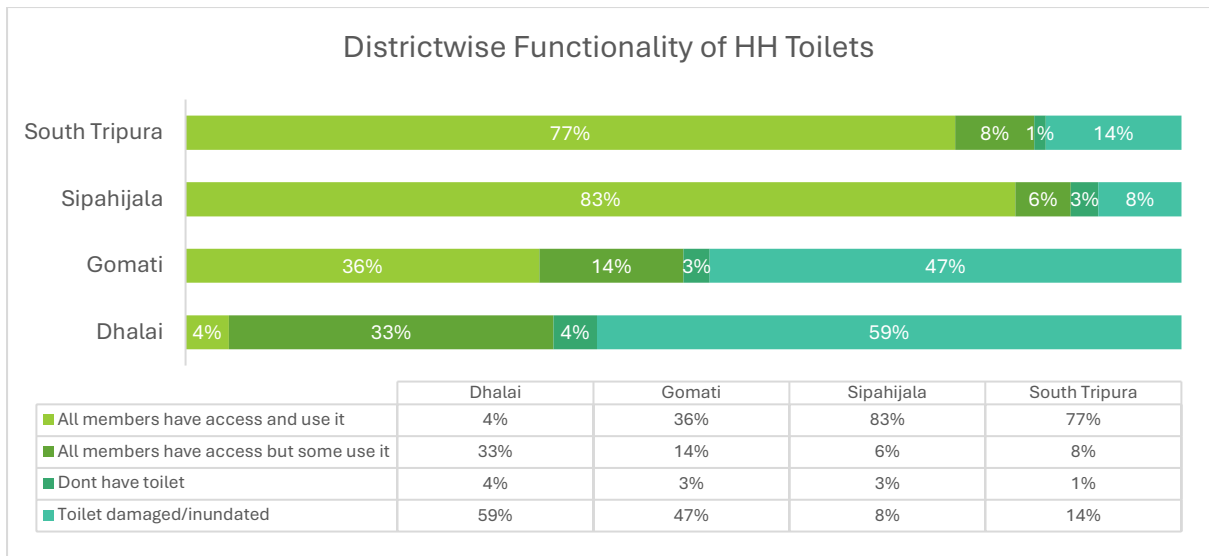


Figure 45: Districtwise Functionality of HH Toilets

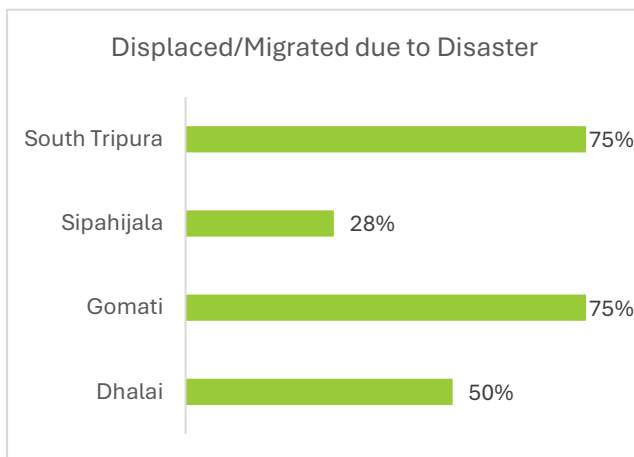


Figure 46: Displaced/Migrated due to Disaster

Overall, 64% of the households assessed reported being displaced or migrated due to the disasters. The impact varies across districts: Dhalai and South Tripura show significant displacement, with 50% and 75% of households affected, respectively. Gomati also has a high displacement rate at 75%. In contrast, Sipahijala reports the lowest displacement rate, with only 28% of households displaced. This data underscores the varying levels of impact across districts, with Gomati and South Tripura experiencing the highest levels of displacement.

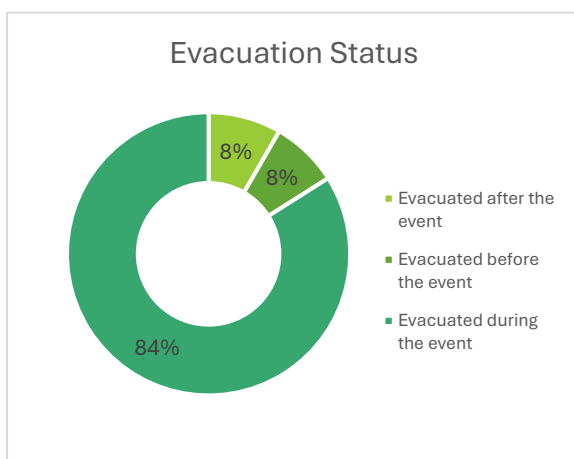


Figure 47: Evacuation Status

Overall, 64% of households reported being displaced or migrated due to the disaster, and of these, 84% were evacuated during the event, while 8% were evacuated before and 8% after. District-wise data reveals that in Dhalai, 91% of evacuated households left during the event, with only 4% evacuating before or after. Gomati also saw a high percentage of evacuation during the event (81%), with 16% evacuating after and 4% before. In Sipahijala, 60% evacuated during the

event, while 20% left before and 20% after. South Tripura had 88% evacuating during the event, with smaller proportions evacuating before (11%) or after (2%). This indicates that most evacuations occurred during the disaster itself across all districts.

In the aftermath of the disaster, accommodation patterns for displaced households reveal that

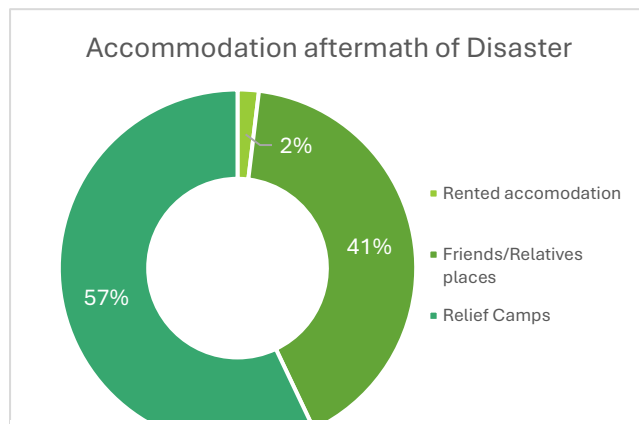


Figure 48: Accommodation aftermath of Disaster

57% sought refuge in relief camps, while 41% stayed with friends or relatives. Only 2% of households opted for rented accommodation. This distribution highlights the reliance on relief camps and informal support networks for shelter, with very few opting for rental options.

Out of the total households assessed, 11% reported receiving support for repairing

their houses, while 52% have not received any aid. When asked if they require further assistance for repairs, 40% indicated they do need help, 23% said they do not, and the remaining households reported that their houses were not damaged. Among those seeking further assistance, most requested financial aid or support for construction materials and labor costs. This highlights a significant need for continued support, particularly in the form of financial resources and materials, to aid in the recovery and repair of damaged homes.

The status of power supply across districts is as follows: In Dhalai, 35% of households report that power supply is not operational. Gomati has a higher rate, with 47% of households experiencing power outages. Sipahijala is the most affected, with 61% of households reporting non-operational power supply. In contrast, South Tripura has the lowest impact, with only 15% of households facing power supply issues. This variation highlights the differing levels of disruption to power services across the districts.

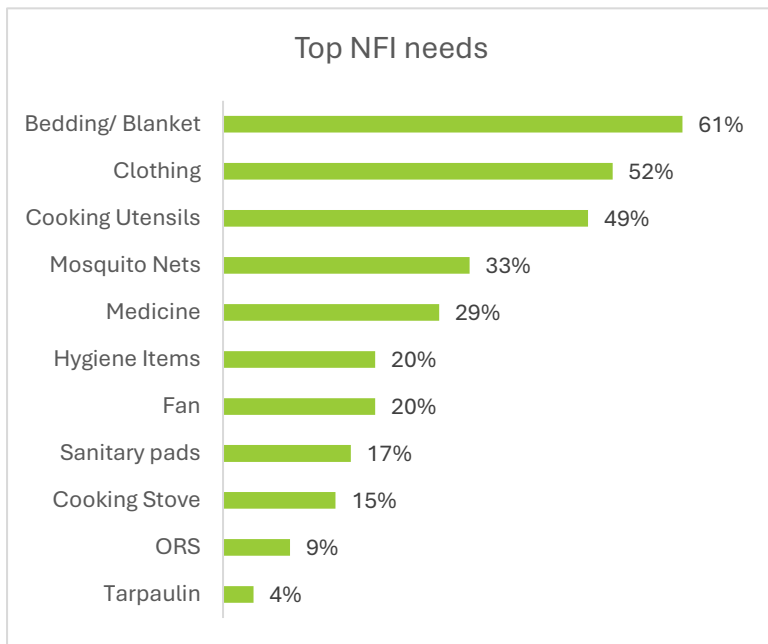


Figure 49: Top NFI needs

The top non-food item needs among households are as follows: Bedding or blankets are the most requested items, with 61% of households in need. This is followed by clothing, needed by 52%, and cooking utensils, required by 49%. Mosquito nets are also a significant need, with 33% of households requesting them. Medicine is needed by 29%, while hygiene items and fans are both required by 20%.

Sanitary pads for women, transgenders and adolescent girls are needed by 17%, and cooking stoves are requested by 15%.

Livelihood and Animal Husbandry

With regards to livelihood of affected population, 64% of households reported that their livelihood was affected by disaster. The average monthly income of 56% of responding households was between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000. Thirty percent of the households had average monthly income of less than Rs. 5000. Nine percent of the households had average monthly income of less than Rs. 5000. Nine percent of responding households has income between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Only 1-2% of households had average monthly incomes between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000.

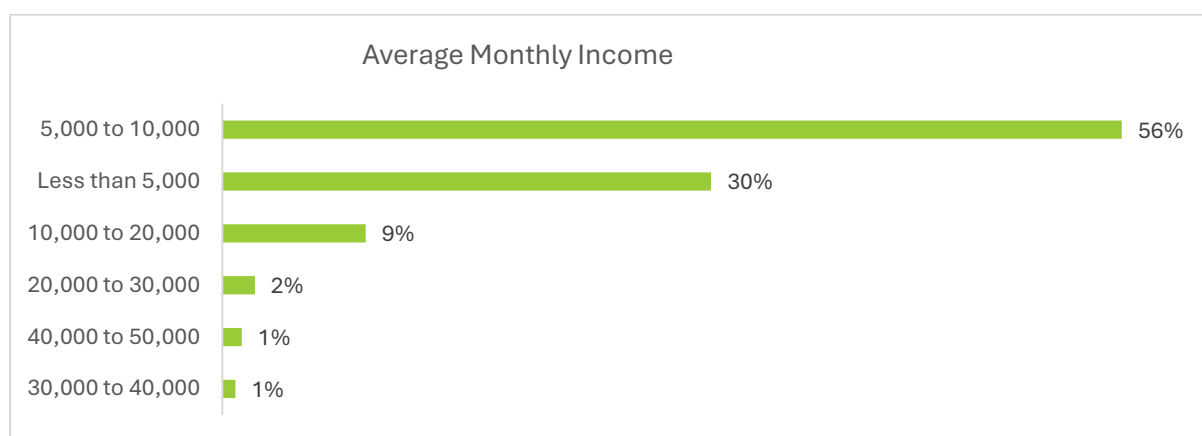


Figure 50: Average Monthly Income

The disaster has significantly impacted livelihood in all the affected districts with 93% of respondents in Dhalai stating impact on livelihood, followed by Gomati (72%), South Tripura (53%) and Sipahijala (33%).

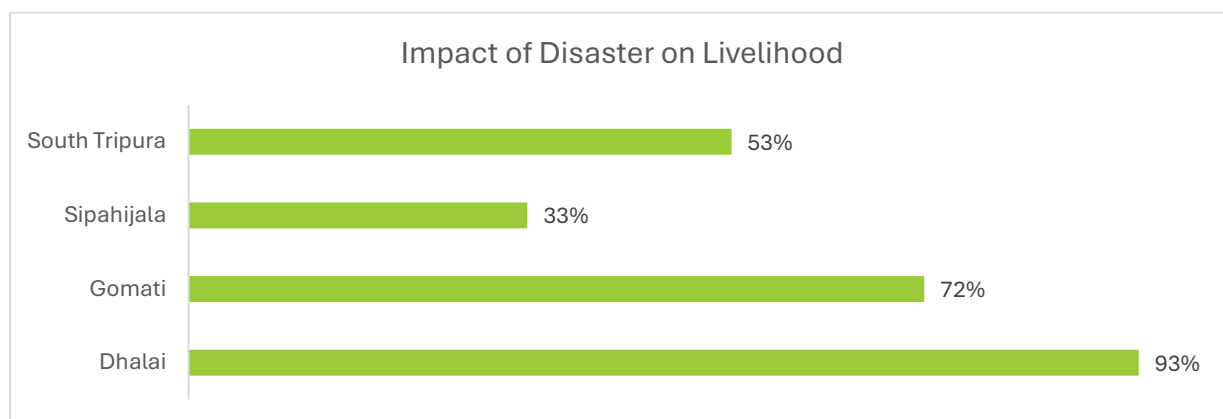


Figure 51: Impact of Disaster on Livelihood

The key concerns related to livelihood after disaster primarily include the loss of agricultural land (53%), loss of income (46%), loss in animal husbandry (25%), loss in animal husbandry (25%), loss in business (17%), loss in fishing (15%) and employment loss (7%).

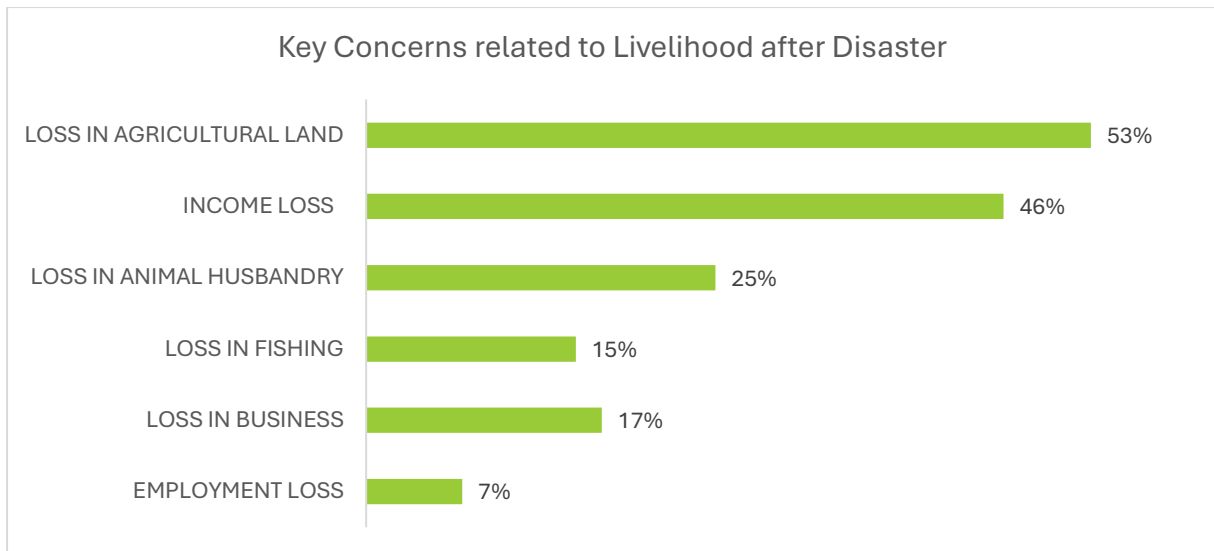


Figure 52: Key Concerns related to Livelihood after Disaster

In terms of district-wise impact on livelihoods, Dhalai faced the most significant loss in animal husbandry (41%), with lesser impacts in Gomati (13%), South Tripura (10%), and Sipahijala (6%). Loss of agricultural land was notably high in Dhalai (46%) and Gomati (36%), with Sipahijala (19%) and South Tripura (32%) also experiencing considerable losses. Dhalai experienced the highest loss in business (26%), followed by Gomati (11%), South Tripura (7%), and Sipahijala (3%). Significant income loss was reported in Dhalai (48%) and Gomati (39%). Sipahijala and South Tripura were also impacted at 11% and 19% respectively. Gomati saw the highest impact on fishing (13%), followed by South Tripura (11%), Sipahijala (6%), and Dhalai (4%). Employment loss was also reported by 11% in Gomati, and 3% in South Tripura.

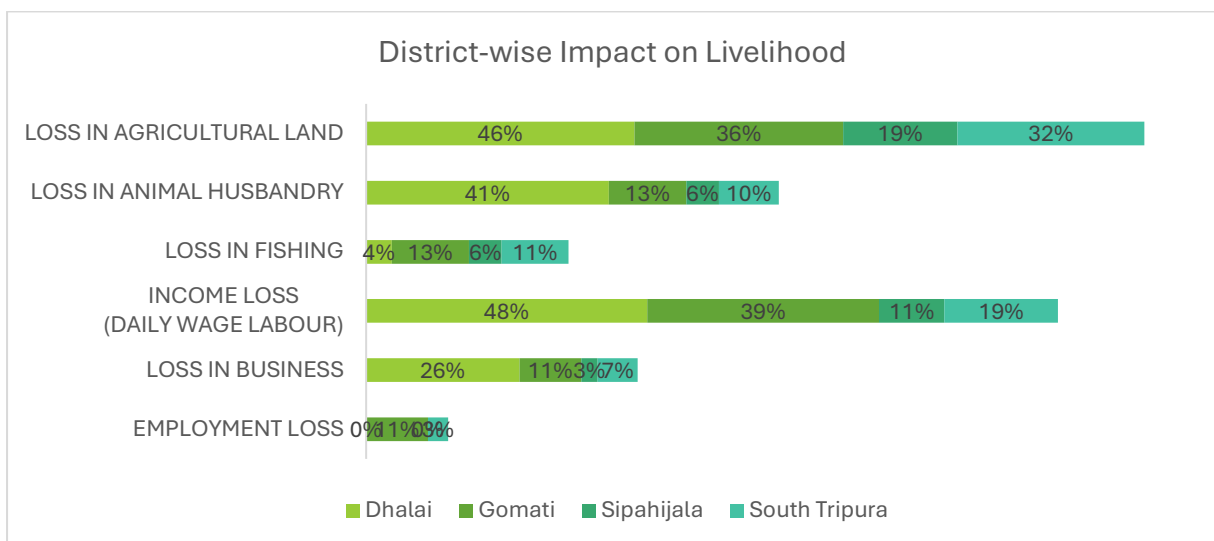


Figure 53: District-wise Impact on Livelihood

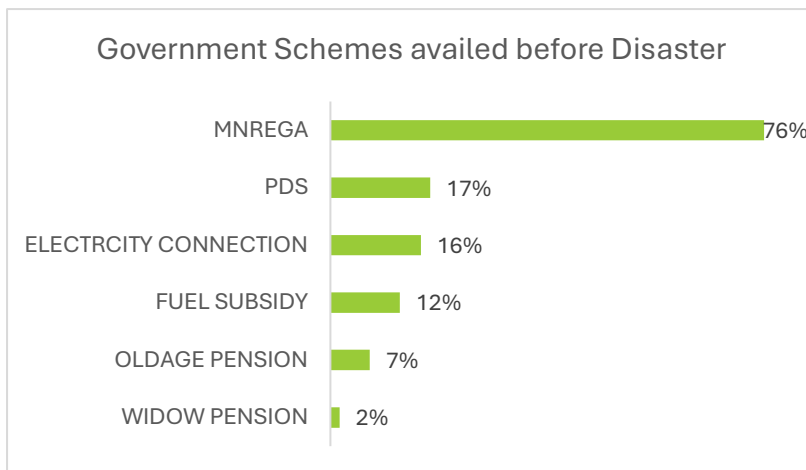


Figure 54: Government Schemes availed before Disaster

93% of total households, whose livelihood was affected due to disaster reported that they have not received any support for livelihood. The remaining seven percent reported that they received some support from government/NGOs/CSOs or

microfinance institutions/banks.

Several government schemes were availed by the households prior to the disaster. A majority of the

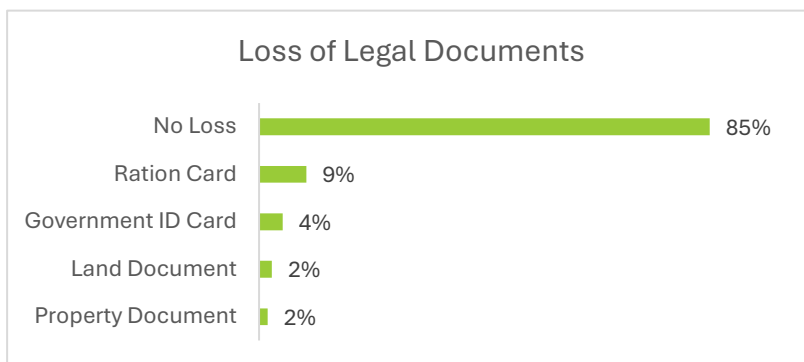


Figure 55: Loss of Legal Documents

households accessed schemes such as MNREGA (76%), Public Distribution System (PDS) (17%), oldage pension (7%) and widow pension (2%) schemes. Other

schemes availed include

subsidies for electricity (16%) and fuel (12%).

A majority of the affected households have reported no loss of legal documents (85%). However, some respondents have reported loss of ration cards (9%), government identity cards (4%), land documents (2%) and property documents (2%).

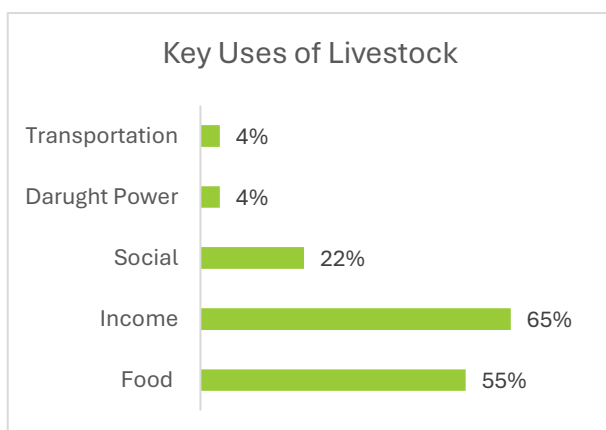


Figure 56: Key uses of Livestock

30% of total HHs reported that their livestock was affected due to disaster.

The key uses of livestock are primarily for income and food. A significant 65% of households use livestock for income generation, while 55% rely on them for food. Social purposes are important for 22% of households. Livestock is less commonly used for drought power and transportation, with only 4% of households

utilizing them for these functions. This distribution highlights the critical role of livestock in economic and dietary support.

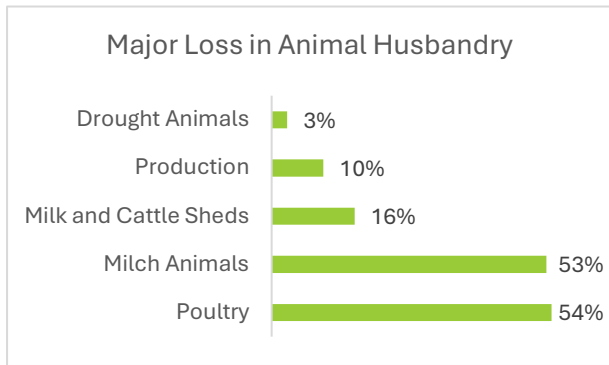


Figure 57: Major Loss in Animal Husbandry

The major losses in animal husbandry are as follows: Poultry and milch animals represent the highest losses, affecting 54% and 53% of households, respectively. Milk and cattle sheds have been lost for 16% of households, while production losses impact 10%. Drought animals, which are less common, account for 3% of the losses. This distribution indicates

that poultry and milch animals are the most significantly affected, with less impact on milk and cattle sheds, production, and drought animals.

Protection

Overview

The assessment findings reveal that most of the surveyed households are most concerned about security issues due to shelter damage, with other major concerns including inadequate lighting, limited access to menstrual hygiene, and privacy challenges in relief camps. District-level data highlights severe issues with shelter damage in Sipahijala and South Tripura, while Gomati and Dhalai report significant privacy and accessibility concerns. Key needs for children across all districts focus on food and healthcare, with varying levels of concern for education and safety.

Assessment Findings

Based on the households surveyed, 59% reported security concerns due to shelter damage as the most significant issue. Other major concerns included lack of light in the evening (25%), limited access to menstrual hygiene (21%), and privacy challenges in relief camps, particularly for women and girls (17%). Accessibility issues for marginalized groups, such as SC/ST, transgender individuals, and persons with disabilities, were also noted but at lower rates, as indicated in the figure below:

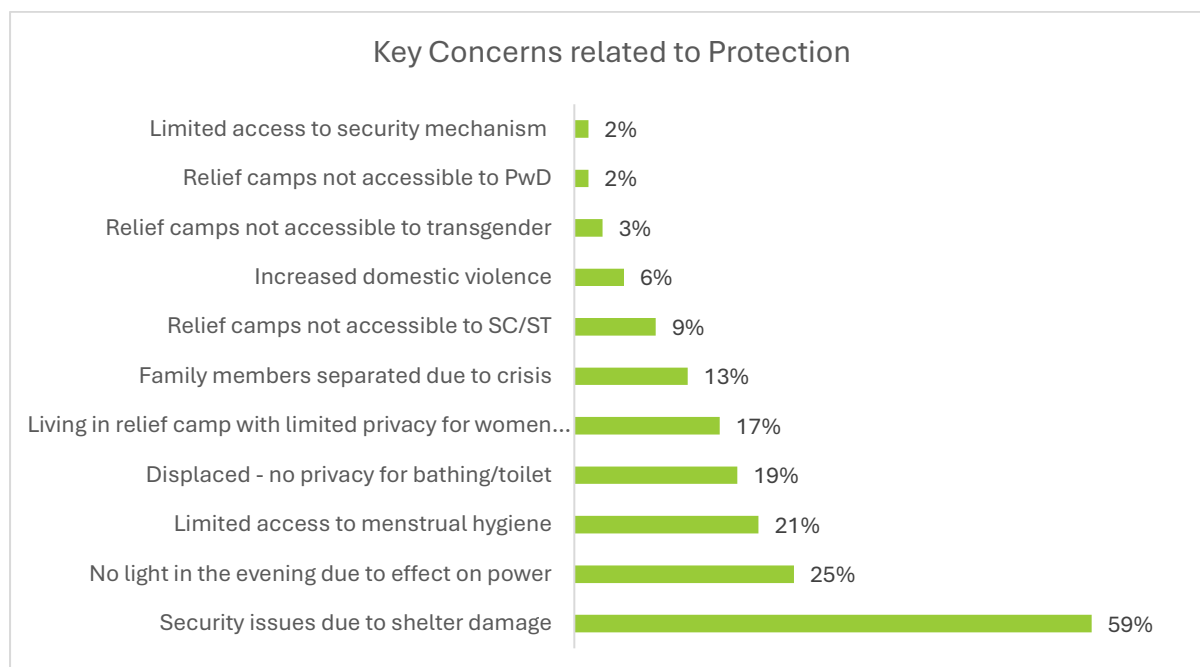


Figure 58: Key Concerns related to Protection shared by Respondents

At the district level, in South Tripura and Sipahijala, security issues due to shelter damage were reported by over 65% of households, while Gomati highlighted privacy concerns with 29% reporting no privacy for bathing/toilet and 28% reporting limited privacy for women and girls.

Dhalai showed significant accessibility issues, with 43% noting that relief camps were not accessible to SC/ST individuals and 37% citing limited access to menstrual hygiene.

Table 4: Key Concerns related to Protection at District level

	Dhalai	Gomati	Sipahijala	South Tripura
Relief camps not accessible to transgender	15%	0%	3%	0%
Relief camps not accessible to PwD	0%	1%	0%	3%
Limited access to menstrual hygiene	37%	13%	8%	25%
Increased domestic violence	4%	7%	3%	7%
Limited access to security mechanism	0%	0%	3%	3%
Displaced - no privacy for bathing/toilet	15%	29%	0%	19%
Family members separated due to crisis	4%	24%	11%	9%
Living in relief camp with limited privacy for women and girls	30%	28%	0%	7%
Relief camps not accessible to SC/ST	43%	1%	0%	2%
Security issues due to shelter damage	41%	57%	67%	68%
No light in the evening due to effect on power	11%	49%	11%	18%

In Sipahijala and Gomati, a significant percentage of households reported that women and children did not feel safe, with 64% and 41% respectively. In contrast, Dhalai and South Tripura reported much lower levels of safety concerns, at 15% and 13% respectively.

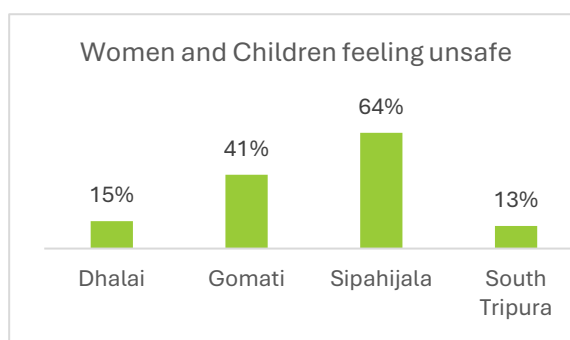


Figure 59: Safety Concerns for Women and Children

Most surveyed households (53%) reported no concerns regarding the protection of women, while 38% were uncertain, and a small percentage highlighted issues such as verbal and physical harassment. Additionally, 9% of households had no women present.

Challenges Faced in Accessing Protection Services:

Access to protection services is hampered by several challenges. There is a lack of awareness among the community members about the available services and how to access them. In addition, cultural norms and stigma often prevent women and children from reporting violence or seeking help. The limited presence of protection agencies and inadequate resources further restrict the community's ability to access timely and effective support.

Vulnerabilities of the affected community

One of the major factors among these vulnerable communities is the absence of proper livelihood means at the local level, leading to migration. Almost 30% of the rural population (Nontribal SC and minority) migrates to nearby places in search of work, seeking higher wages and more job opportunities.

Poverty/structural poverty of the targeted communities

The common identified issue in the Tripura region is 60% destruction of crops and 35% Animal resources, making it challenging for marginalized farmers dependent on agriculture to find livelihood opportunities. The limited availability of alternative livelihood options exacerbates this issue.

Gender-based discrimination

Gender equality is a significant concern in the affected communities, particularly among women. Despite being more involved in running their families, women are less involved in decision-making processes at all levels, from family to legislature. Gender discrimination, women trafficking, violence against women, and migration, drug addiction are serious issues in the targeted area. The persistence of gender discrimination, inequality, and violence against women remains a significant concern.

Socio-economic vulnerability

The economic status of these communities has always been precarious. Mostly belonging to marginalized communities (SC, ST, Minority) they constantly struggle for economic sustainability. The flood situation has further exacerbated this struggle, making them even more vulnerable.

- Displacement:** The large-scale displacement in Tripura is a pressing concern. the number exceeds 77,000. These populations are in urgent need of external humanitarian aid.

- Exclusion:** Among the displaced, the most marginalized communities are often left out of mainstream response efforts due to the challenging geography and severity of the situation.

- Gaps in Response:** As people return to their homes, they face immense challenges in retrieving their belongings and clearing debris.

- Lack of Presence and Experience:** The reach of both government and civil society is limited. They are stretched thin by ongoing commitments to other disasters and have limited local presence in the affected areas, making the response more challenging.

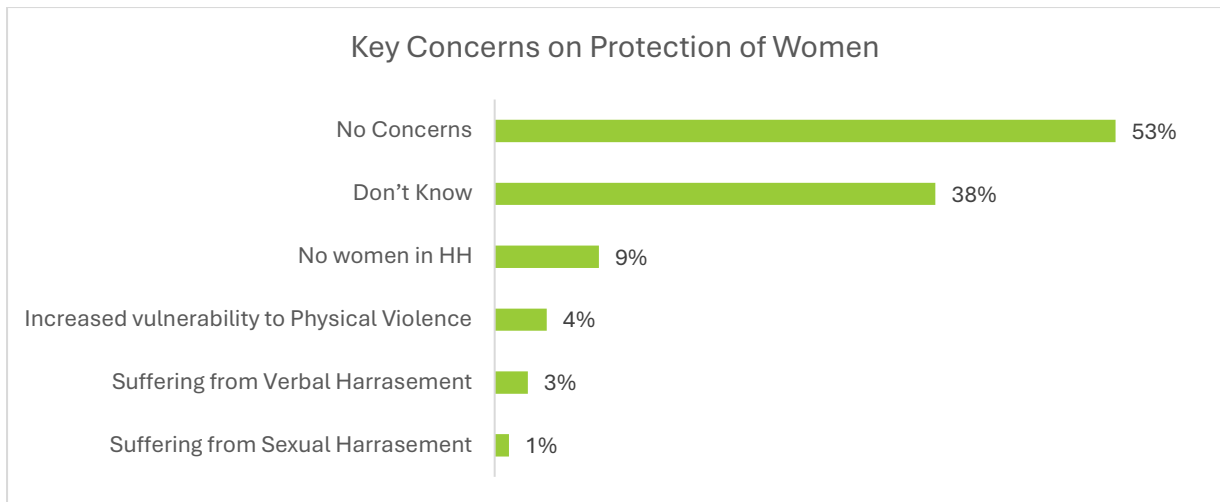


Figure 60: Key Concerns on Protection of Women

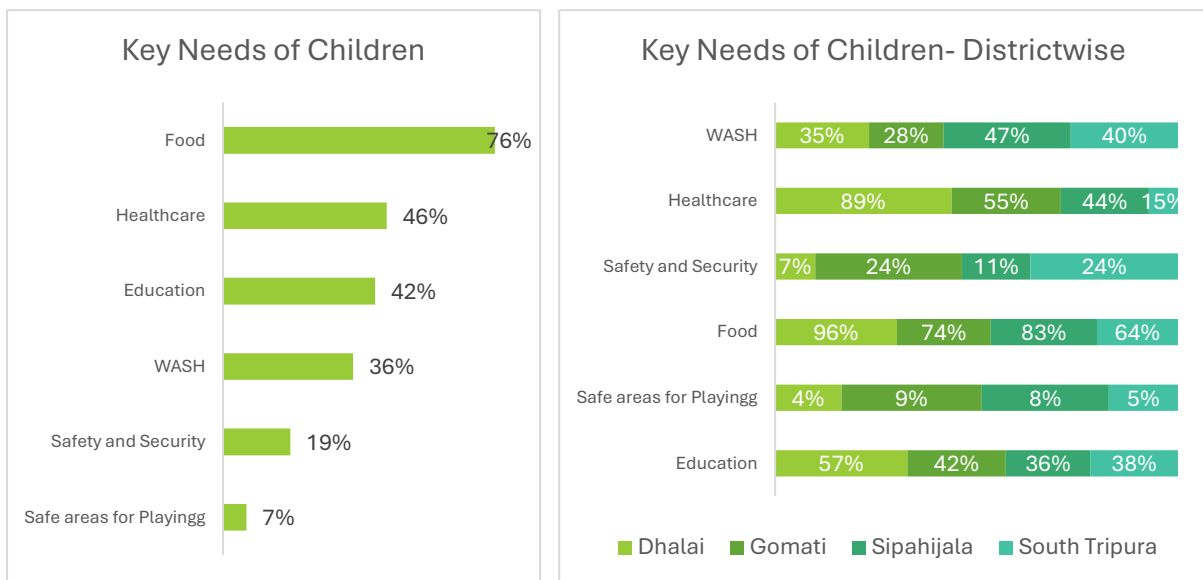


Figure 61: Key needs of children

Based on the responses received from the affected HHs, the primary needs identified for children are food (76%) and healthcare (46%), followed by education (42%) and WASH services (36%). Safety and security are also significant concerns for 19% of children, with safe areas for playing being the least prioritized need at 7%.

At the district level, food is reported as the most critical need for children across all districts, with Dhalai (96%) and Gomati (74%) showing the highest percentages. Healthcare is also a significant concern, especially in Dhalai (89%). Education needs are highest in Dhalai (57%), while safety and security concerns are notably high in Gomati and South Tripura districts (24%). Safe areas for playing are less of a priority across districts, with the lowest percentages reported in Dhalai (4%) and South Tripura (5%).

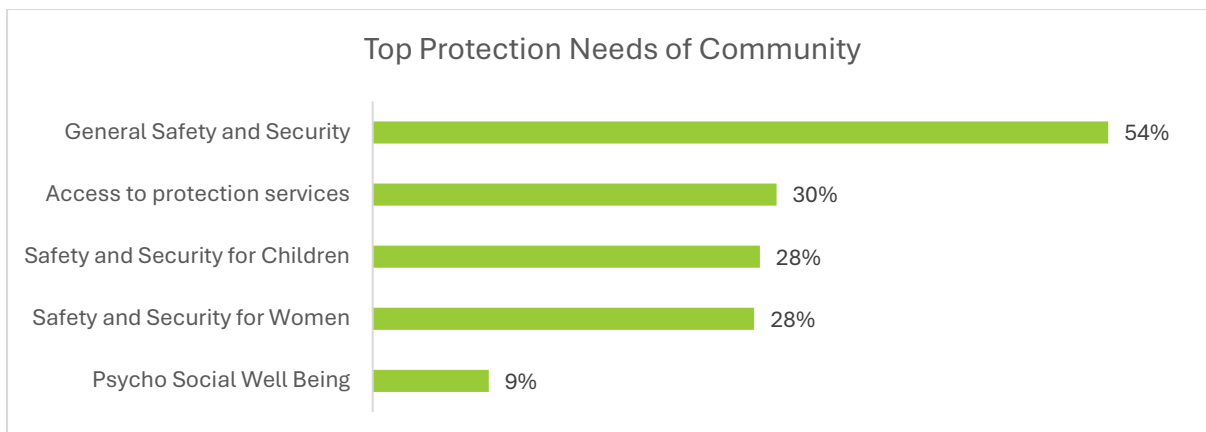


Figure 62: Top Protection Needs of Community

The respondent's shared that the community's top protection needs focus on general safety and security (54%), with significant concerns for access to protection services (30%). Safety and security for women and children are also critical, each at 28%, reflecting the need for comprehensive protection measures. While at the district level, the respondents reported access to protection services is a major concern in Sipahijala (83%), whereas general safety and security are predominant needs in Dhalai (61%) and South Tripura (68%) as shared in the figure below. Safety and security for women are most pressing in Dhalai (57%), while safety for children is a significant issue in Dhalai (70%). Psycho-social well-being is a lesser concern across the districts, with varying levels of importance.

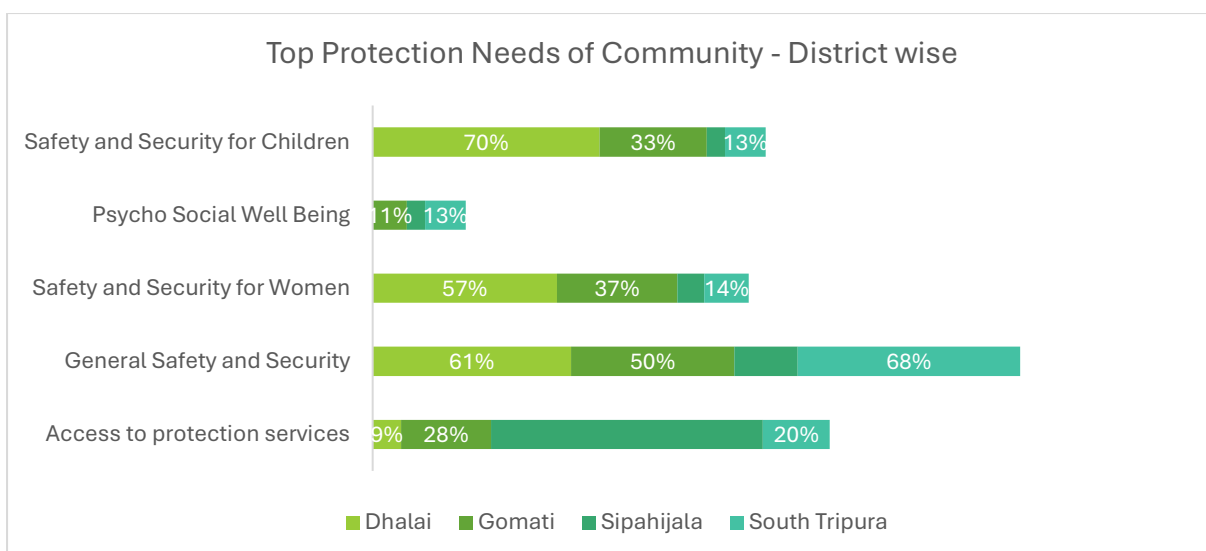


Figure 63: Top Protection Needs of Community - District wise

Relief & Recovery Needs

Assessment Findings

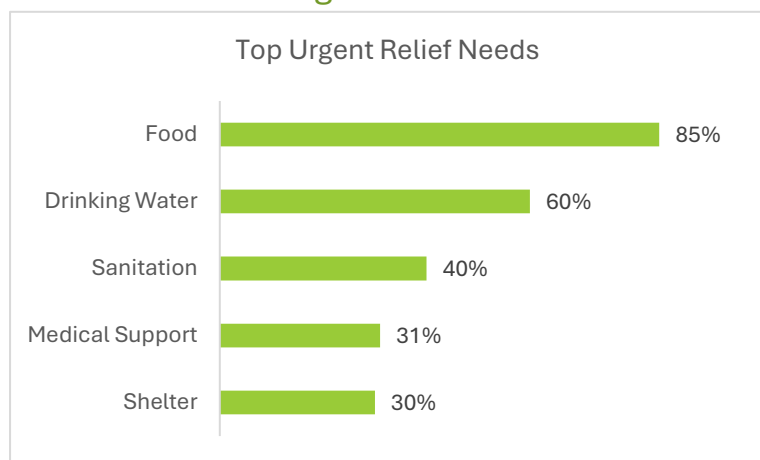


Figure 64: Top Urgent Relief Needs

The top urgent relief needs are as follows: Food is the most critical need, with 85% of households requiring assistance. Drinking water is also a major priority, needed by 60% of households. Sanitation needs follow at 40%, while medical support is crucial for 31% of households. Shelter is an urgent need for 30% of

households. This distribution underscores the critical demands for food and drinking water, with significant needs in sanitation, medical support, and shelter.



Figure 65: Most Important Recovery Need

The most important recovery needs are as follows: Housing repair and reconstruction is the top priority, with 37% of households highlighting this need. Livelihood support and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) support are both crucial for 26% of households. Health facilities are needed by 6%, and

safety is the least reported need, with 5% of households considering it a top priority. This indicates a strong emphasis on addressing housing issues and supporting livelihoods and WASH services in the recovery phase.

Recommendations

Food & Nutrition and Security

Short-Term:

- Cooked food and Community Kitchens: Provide cooked meals and set up of community kitchens by forming kitchen committees and providing dry ration, vegetables, utensils and fuel etc., especially in the areas of South Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and Sipahijala..
- Identify vulnerable groups like pregnant and lactating women, children and elderly with specific dietary requirements and support them with age appropriate nutrition.
- Kitchen Utensils: Provide portable cooking stoves and utensils to households without access to cooking facilities, prioritizing areas like South Tripura, Dhalai and Gomati.
- Price Monitoring and Subsidies: Price Control mechanisms need to be implemented to prevent further hike of prices.
- In areas where markets are functioning, Food vouchers and cash transfer can be considered for households struggling due to financial constraints to buy rations.
- Clamp down black market: Strengthen monitoring and regulation of food distribution channels to prevent black market activities, particularly in Dhalai and Sipahijala, to ensure fair access to food supplies
- Launch awareness campaigns to educate affected populations about available government nutrition schemes and ensure that information reaches those who are unaware, particularly in Dhalai and South Tripura.

Mid-Term:

- Rebuild and reinforce local food distribution channels, including PDS shops and markets, to ensure consistent access to food supplies. This should include repairing and restocking affected markets in Sipahijala and other impacted districts.
- Implement financial aid programs to support households struggling with food purchases due to the crisis. This could include direct cash transfers, food vouchers, or subsidies for essential food items in districts like Gomati and Dhalai where financial constraints are severe.
- Enhance and stabilize government nutrition services, ensuring they are fully operational and accessible, particularly in South Tripura and Gomati, where significant disruptions were reported.

Long-Term:

- Invest in infrastructure and systems that enhance food security and resilience to future disasters, including improved storage facilities, sustainable agriculture practices, and robust supply chains in all affected districts.
- Develop long-term nutrition programs that focus on vulnerable populations, ensuring continuous support even beyond the immediate recovery phase. This could include expanding nutrition schemes, regular monitoring, and community-based nutrition education.
- Advocate for and implement policy reforms to address gaps in food security and nutrition services, such as enhancing the PDS system, regulating market prices, and curbing black market activities, to prevent future disruptions and ensure equitable access to food.

Health

Short-term:

- Restore functionality of non-operational health facilities by deploying temporary clinics and medical teams to provide immediate care.
- Organize health camps and distribute essential medical supplies, including health kits, antibiotics, antipyretics, and ORS packets.
- Provide mental health support through immediate deployment of psychosocial professionals and establishing emergency hotlines to address trauma.
- Engage female health workers to ensure that the specific health needs of women and girls are met, ensuring privacy and dignity.
- Distribute clean water, water purification tablets, and install community water filters to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases

Mid-term:

- Repair and rehabilitate damaged health facilities to ensure they are fully operational with adequate medical stocks.
- Hire additional healthcare staff and provide training on disaster response and gender-sensitive care.
- Establish transportation services to ensure patients, particularly pregnant women and children, can access health facilities promptly.

- Create community support groups focused on trauma counselling, with special attention to the needs of women and children.
- Train local health workers in mental health and psychosocial support to better serve the community during recovery.

Long-term:

- Strengthen the resilience of health systems by integrating disaster risk reduction measures into healthcare infrastructure.
- Incorporate mental health care into primary healthcare services, ensuring consistent access to psychosocial support for all.
- Develop a coordinated healthcare network linking government, NGOs, and community health workers to ensure equitable healthcare delivery across all regions, particularly in remote areas.

Education

Short-term:

- Provide temporary learning spaces in a safe and secure environment equipped with essential teaching materials and supplies to ensure uninterrupted access to education.
- Ensure children build awareness on their rights and safety and security issues.
- Distribute essential educational materials to students in flood-affected areas.
- Provide need-based support to children with disabilities like aids and appliances and customized teaching learning materials.
- Provide safety kits to adolescent girls and play materials to young children.
- Provide catch-up classes and remedial support to students to bridge learning gaps caused by disruptions.
- Engage children through group activities for their well-being (Physical, social, and emotional), education sector expertise to introduce inclusive non formal and skill education, use of games, arts, and crafts to build the resilience of children aftermath of emergency.
- Ration distribution under the provision of mid-day meal through schools and fortified food through Anganwadi centres need to be restored and strengthened to ensure the fulfilment of nutritional needs of children to avoid possibility of malnutrition which might hinder their physical and mental development.

- Mobilise school management committees with respect to their roles and responsibilities and ensure all children have access to learning spaces and are safe.
- Adolescent girls are at more risk for early and forced marriage, sexual harassment, hence creating a safety net for girls would be critical.
- Mapping of children, separated from parents and take appropriate actions with support from government.
- Ensure Childcare facilities.

Mid-term:

- Reconstruct and rehabilitate damaged Aanganwadi centres and schools, making them resilient to future disasters, child friendly and ensuring safe learning environments.
- Strengthen teacher training programs, focusing on disaster-resilient pedagogy and the use of technology in remote learning.
- Enhance access to digital learning tools and technologies, ensuring connectivity and providing equal educational opportunities.
- Restoration of electricity is essential to ensure continuity of digital learning.

Long-term:

- Invest in the development of disaster-resilient school infrastructure across all affected districts to withstand future disasters.
- Integrate disaster preparedness and response strategies into the education sector's long-term planning.
- Conduct regular disaster drills in schools, and creating contingency plans for future emergencies.
- Consider alternative energy sources for power supply to schools to ensure consistent power availability and avoid disruptions in education.
- Establish sustainable systems for ongoing support of educational materials, transportation, and technological resources to ensure long-term access and quality education for all students.

WASH

Short-term:

- All the drinking water sources need to be disinfected immediately to make people access to safe drinking water facilities. Additionally, disinfectants (Halogen tablets/ Bleaching powder etc) may be supplied to the required households in the community.
- Provide immediate access to safe drinking water through the distribution of water purification tablets, disinfectants, water containers/ tanks, and temporary water supply systems.
- Immediately disinfect all the functional drinking water sources in each community/ village to ensure access to safe drinking water facilities.
- Set up emergency sanitation facilities, including latrines and handwashing stations, to prevent the spread of diseases in temporary shelters and displacement camps.
- Provide essential hygiene supplies such as soap, menstrual hygiene products, and water purification tablets.
- Minor repairs or restoration to the damaged piped water supply, handpumps, tube wells, borewells, etc., should be taken up immediately to restore the existing drinking water supply system in the area.
- Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns, emphasizing handwashing practices, safe water storage, and proper waste management.
- Safe water containers (2 Nos. 10 Lt capacity Minimum) with lid and tap should be provided to vulnerable families.
- If toilets of schools, panchayats and other community places are in working condition, it should be opened for people who don't have access to toilets. Panchayat should take responsibility of cleaning and maintaining these facilities, along with provision of adequate water and lighting at night.
- If required temporary Pit latrines or trench latrines may be constructed in the specific designated location with proper disinfection of the area to avoid open defecation and further contamination.
- Ensure supply of Hygiene kits/ WASH kits (with detergents, soaps, disinfectants, storage/ container, Sanitary Napkins) wherever it is needed in the community/ relief camps.
- Along with the supply of sufficient Hygiene Kits, there is an immediate need to use the IEC materials on hygiene education, especially on personal hygiene and Menstrual hygiene and use of some such IEC materials.

Mid-term:

- Repair and rehabilitate damaged water supply systems, ensuring the availability of clean and safe drinking water for households, schools, and healthcare facilities etc.
- Promote hygiene education programs, targeting schools, community centers, and households, to raise awareness about good hygiene practices.
- Conduct Cleanliness Drive in the community to strengthen solid and liquid waste management systems, including waste collection, and safe / proper disposal, cleaning and disinfecting the drains, community water bodies etc., to improve environmental sanitation.

Long-term:

- Implement sustainable WaSH infrastructure projects, such as rainwater harvesting systems and improved sanitation facilities, to ensure long-term access to clean water and sanitation services.
- Cleaning, disinfection, and maintenance of village ponds should be taken up jointly to ensure that the ponds serve as emergency water sources and not turn into waste dumping areas.
- Develop water resource management plans to ensure efficient use and conservation of water sources, especially during periods of scarcity.
- Promote community-led initiatives and capacity-building programs to sustain hygiene practices and sanitation standards in the long run.
- Advocating and Influencing Govt to adhere resilient WaSH flagship programs along with proper Operation and Management in Place for community WaSH facilities, (On both drinking water and Sanitation) towards its sustainability.

Shelter

Short-term:

- Immediate Shelter Repair: Provide emergency shelter repair kits and tarpaulins to households whose homes are partially collapsed or unsafe, particularly in Gomati, Dhalai, and South Tripura.

- Temporary Evacuation Centers: Set up and maintain relief camps for displaced populations, ensuring they have access to basic services like sanitation and drinking water.
- Debris Removal: Prioritize clearing debris and mud from inundated and contaminated houses, especially in Dhalai and South Tripura.
- Cash Transfer for repair of houses and buying essential non food items.

Mid-term:

- Housing Rehabilitation Support: Offer financial aid or construction materials to households needing repairs, focusing on areas with the highest damage such as Gomati and Dhalai.
- Land Tenure Security: Implement programs to address land tenure issues, particularly in Sipahijala, to support long-term housing stability and reduce vulnerability.
- Sanitation Restoration: Repair and restore damaged toilets in affected areas, with a focus on Dhalai and Gomati, where toilet functionality is severely compromised.

Long-term:

- Permanent Housing Construction: Develop and implement plans for building permanent, disaster-resilient housing in the most vulnerable districts like Dhalai and South Tripura.
- Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure: Integrate disaster risk reduction measures into housing reconstruction projects to enhance resilience against future floods and landslides.
- Community Awareness and Training: Conduct community-based training programs on safe construction practices and disaster preparedness to reduce future shelter vulnerabilities.

Livelihood

Short-term:

- Agricultural Input Support: Distribute seeds, fertilizers, and tools to farmers whose agricultural land was affected, focusing on regions like Dhalai and Gomati where agricultural losses were significant.
- Wage Labor Assistance: Provide immediate cash-for-work programs to support daily wage laborers who have lost their income due to the disaster, particularly in areas like Gomati and South Tripura.

- **Poultry Farming Kits:** Supply poultry farming kits, including feed and chicks, to households that rely on poultry farming for their livelihood, especially in districts where this sector was heavily impacted.

Mid-Term:

- **Agricultural Land Rehabilitation:** Facilitate soil restoration, repair irrigation systems, and provide technical support to rehabilitate damaged agricultural land, enabling farmers to resume cultivation.
- **Livestock Restocking Programs:** Implement livestock restocking initiatives, providing new animals and veterinary support to households that lost livestock, with an emphasis on the 30% of households that reported losses in animal husbandry.
- **Poultry Farm Recovery:** Support the recovery and expansion of small-scale poultry farms by offering microloans and technical assistance, focusing on enhancing the resilience of poultry farming operations.

Long-Term:

- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as drought-resistant crops and diversified farming systems, to reduce future vulnerability to similar disasters.
- **Sustainable Livelihood Diversification:** Encourage the diversification of livelihood options for daily wage laborers, such as training in alternative trades or crafts, to reduce dependency on a single income source.
- **Integrated Livestock Management:** Develop long-term programs for integrated livestock management, including improved breeding practices, veterinary care, and disaster preparedness, to strengthen the resilience of animal husbandry in affected areas.

Protection

The top protection needs of the community include:

Short-term:

- Establish dedicated and safe bathing facilities and toilets for women and adolescent girls to ensure privacy and safety.
- Distribute menstrual hygiene kits and provide education on menstrual health and hygiene practices to address challenges with menstrual hygiene.

Mid-term:

- Implement measures to improve accessibility for marginalized groups such as SC/ST, transgender individuals, and persons with disabilities in relief camps, other support facilities and entitlements.
- Enhanced Security Measures: Increased security personnel and proper lighting in the camps to ensure safety, particularly for women and children.
- Safe Spaces for Women and Children: Establishing safe spaces where women and children can access support services, counseling, and engage in educational and recreational activities.
- Improved Access to Protection Services: Strengthening the presence of protection agencies and ensuring that the community is aware of and can access these services without fear or stigma.
- Support for Survivors of Violence: Providing comprehensive support, including medical care, and psychosocial counseling, for survivors of GBV and other forms of violence.
- Education and Livelihood Opportunities: Ensuring that children have access to education and that families have opportunities to rebuild their livelihoods, reducing their vulnerability to exploitation.
- Collaborate with local authorities and community leaders to develop and implement protocols for addressing domestic violence and ensuring privacy in relief camps and shelters.
- Establish community-based support groups and helplines to provide counseling and assistance to individuals experiencing family separations or privacy concerns.
- Conduct training workshops for healthcare workers and volunteers on identifying and addressing protection concerns, particularly those related to women and children.

Long-term:

- Strengthen institutional mechanisms for protection by integrating protection concerns into disaster preparedness and response plans.
- Invest in infrastructure development to improve access to sanitation facilities, safe housing, and community centers that promote safety and well-being.
- Advocate for policy reforms to address systemic issues contributing to protection vulnerabilities, such as gender inequality and social marginalization.
- Foster partnerships with local NGOs and civil society organizations to enhance community resilience and support mechanisms for vulnerable populations.

Annexure

JRNA Report writing team & contributors

Sector	Name	Organisation
WASH	Eshani Choudhary	ADRA India
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Protection	Dr Henna Hejazi	Change Alliance
Education		
Health		
Altamash Khan		Sphere India
Krupalakshme M.		
Mishel Mohan		
Nupur Tyagi		
Utkarsh Dwivedi		
Vishnu P.		

Enumerators List

S.No.	Enumerator Name	Organisation
1	<i>Abhijit Saha</i>	Bagma Agri Producer Company Ltd. (BAPCL)
2	<i>Avijit Chakraborty</i>	
3	<i>Babul Debnath</i>	
4	<i>Bhaskar Nandi</i>	
5	<i>Biplab Ghosh</i>	
6	<i>Chandan Majumder</i>	
7	<i>David Debbarma</i>	
8	<i>Kanika Kar</i>	
9	<i>Nirmal Das</i>	
10	<i>Pankaj Das</i>	
11	<i>Pradip Debnath</i>	
12	<i>Prasenjit Ghosh</i>	
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14	<i>Subrata</i>	
15	<i>Suman Majumder</i>	
16	<i>Tuhin Debbarma</i>	
17	<i>Debashish Chakma</i>	Dharmangkur Youth Society
18	<i>Suresh Chakma</i>	
19	<i>Ayub Sarkar</i>	Duranta TV
20	<i>Barsha Dey</i>	
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24	<i>Ananta Behari Jamatia</i>	Jampuijala FPC
25	<i>Bisharam Jamatia</i>	

26	<i>Dukmali jamatia</i>	
27	<i>Laxman Jamatia</i>	
28	<i>Rabi Dayal Jamatia</i>	
29	<i>Ram Jamatia</i>	
30	<i>Pramod</i>	
31	<i>Surajit</i>	Jiban Jyoti
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33	<i>Lilmohan Reang</i>	JUST
34	<i>Robert Lushai</i>	
35	<i>Mrinal Kanti Das</i>	Nalchar Bamboo Craft Producer Company Limited
36	<i>Chirantan Chakraborty</i>	
37	<i>Saikat Sarkar</i>	SAPDA
38	<i>Sanghita Sarkar</i>	
39	<i>Prandhan Chakma</i>	Sarbong Amarpur Agri FPC
40	<i>Ashim Bhowmik</i>	Self
41	<i>Suman Das</i>	Seven Star MPCS Ltd.
42	<i>Deepson Debbarma</i>	
43	<i>Jahar Ranjan Tripura</i>	
44	<i>MD. Shoukat Miah</i>	SPADE
45	<i>Pintu Das</i>	
46	<i>Keya Bhowmik</i>	
47	<i>Samrat Basak</i>	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura
48	<i>Sukanta Acharjee</i>	

JRNA Questionnaire

[Household Questionnaire](#)

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