Joint Needs Assessment Report

This report contains the compilation of the JNA –Phase 01 actions in the state of Manipur, India in the aftermath of the incessant rains and the subsequent embankment breaches which caused massive floods in first week of August 2015 affecting 6 districts of people in valley and hills in Manipur. This is the worst flood the state has witnessed in the past 200 years as observed on traditional experiences.
Disclaimer:

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1. Executive Summary

Manipur experienced heavy rain that began on 28th July, 2015 which leads to worst flood in 200 years and landslide in Chandel District. All main major rivers were overflowed causing havoc and washing away connecting bridges, breaching of embankments, cutting off many villages from the mainland. The situation is getting serious as water level recede but low lying areas are still inundated and many habited areas in Thoubal and Chandel districts are left water logged with muddy water and sand. Meanwhile, a major landslide in Chandel District on 1st August 2015 swept away Jomol village. Six districts are flood affected out of nine districts. The worst flood affected districts are Thoubal, Chandel and Churachandpur. Moreh town, in Indo-Myanmar border, Jiribam on the Assam border, Kasom Khullen in Ukhrul District, have been cut off from rest of the state due to landslide and destruction of bridges.

The Manipur Relief and Rehabilitation department estimated that the district has lost up to 90 percent of the standing crops. According to the crop damaged report, rice cultivated in some 34,960 hectare has failed and they will not yield anything in this season.

Due to the adverse situation of the flood, thousands are left homeless, crops are damaged, and road connection disrupted. The affected populations are taking shelter in the schools, community halls, waiting shed, Clubs, road sides, relative’s house, church, etc. State Government has been providing limited supplies to the flood affected people.
2. Background

Widespread of flooding and landslides in six districts out of the nine districts in Manipur impacted to the communities and road connectivity. Six bridges constructed on the Chakpi River were washed away by the turbulent water in Manipur Chandel District.

**Estimates of humanitarian impact:**

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<th>Total population of Manipur State</th>
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**Worst Affected Districts/Blocks/Villages**

1. THOUBAL DISTRICT:
   - In Thoubal Block: Keirenbikhok, Wangjing, Salungpham, Heirok, Wabagai, Tentha, Sangaiyumpham, Marenkhun, Kakching Khunou
   - In Kakching Block: Serou, Sugunu, Wangoo, Wairi, Chumngang, Chairel

2. CHANDEL DISTRICT:
   - Pallel, Island, Theimongkung, Molmon, Rungchang, Chapikarong, Peace Island, Novokom, Harala.

3. CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT:
   - Samulamlan and Sangaikot Blocks, 70 villages affected

4. BISHNUPUR DISTRICT:
   - Ishok, Naorem, Kwasiphai, Upokpi Khunoi

5. Ukrul DISTRICT:
   - Kasom Khullen, Awungtang

In total, nearly 33,312 hectares of paddy fields in the districts of Manipur have been destroyed. Thoubal district being worst-hit district, rice grown in 19,164 hectares has been...
damaged by the deluge caused by rains. Thoubal has a total 1,95,000 hectares of paddy fields.

Relief Measures GO & NGOs

Findings across the district are:

- MLA/MDC has distributed food items like rice and medicine in a small quantity.
- Civil society organization spearhead Kuki Khanglai Lompi, Young Paite Association, etc collected donation among the non-affected community for the purpose of supplying food and clothing items. Donation also received from social media groups, Kuki Worship service and individuals across and outside the country.
- MDC of Sangaikot constituency initiated clearance of mud/sand which is blocking roads to the level of 4/5 feet thick by hiring of earth mover.

Issues and recommendation:

- Little amount of Food item distributed to the affected community is not sufficient. They have to travel along way to collected it. Distribution of more food items along with clearance of road for easy movement of the community and the relief teams is a priority. Though local MDC has initiated road clearance so far vehicular movement is not possible.
- There is report of post-flood affect in the formed of fever, diarrhoea, etc. A free medical camp in a village/cluster level is urgent.

Relief measure by NGO: URS matrix attached as Annex

2. Inherent capacities- traditional knowledge

Agriculture and allied activities are the main source of livelihoods and income of the communities in the affected villages. Landslides and gushing water washed away the standing crops jhum fields and terrace farms in the hills. In the valley, standing crops were severely damaged and inundation continues in low lying areas. The flood water also inundated fish farms, causing huge lost to the fish farmers. These famers need support to restart their livelihoods.

Most of the families, especially farmers, practice of having a granary for stocking paddy. These stocks of paddy have helped in meeting emergency food needs of the affected families. The communities, especially in the hills district have also practice of community grain bank, which helped the village authorities/church authority to support needy families. In addition, it was found that handloom and handicrafts are also important household activities which serve to supplement the household income to a great deal. For many, handloom and handicrafts is the main source of income. Weaving is done women both in the valley and hills. Furniture making, cane & bamboo works, making of kauna mats are also
important economic activity for both male and female. Such works can be resumed with a small capital. In most villages, people have started rebuilding/repairing damaged houses with whatever materials available. The assessment teams found that there is community willingness to address WASH under proper guidance. Even the school teachers are willing to start the education as soon as school buildings are cleaned and repaired.

3. Field Assessment:

The Joint Rapid Need Assessment was carried out in 5 districts of Manipur by lead organisation like Caritas India, IGSSS, Action Aid, ADRA India, World Vision and further supported by local NGO partners from different districts. The JRNA covered 21 worst affected villages under 5 districts of Manipur. Of 5 districts Chandel and Thoubal districts were the worst affected. Where as in the hills more than 60 villages were affected by landslides and there roads were completely cut off.

6. Sectoral wise emerging Needs:

6.1 Food Security and Livelihoods: Situation Analysis

a. Food security:

- Rice is the staple food of the people. Food stocks in the granaries (of farming families), were lost to landslides and inundation of houses in flood water. People had stocks of paddy in fewer quantities, indicating food shortage, especially among poorest farmers/sharecroppers/tenant farmers. The affected population, thus, are exposed to food scarcity and malnutrition. Children and pregnant women are most vulnerable. In Chandel and Churachandpur districts, the assessments shows that food is available for a week.

- Shortage of essential commodity can be seen, especially in village, which have been cut off. Price of food items have increased in and around the affected area.

- People in Manipur usually have two meals a day, comprising rice as staple food. Affected population have reduced food intake. There is no special supply of ration/nutritional foods for children or nursing mothers & pregnant women in the camp.

- ICDS and PDS supply in Manipur is erratic and irregular. Therefore, there is little or no information on whether they will be able to provide supplementary nutrition and food grains soon.

- Vegetable and horticulture production has also damaged severely causing shortage of vegetables.

- Small business and private enterprises such as furniture making, petty shops, etc. received major losses, since most of them do not have insurance and recovery of loss is minimal.
People prioritise repairing and cleaning of their houses now thus impacting their daily wages. They are not able to go out to do work or earn their livelihood.

The ongoing agitation on the demand for Inner Line Permit system in the state has hindered efforts by the affected persons to come to other areas like Imphal to seek daily wage labour or aid from relatives and friends. Even if they seek work in their locality, work availability has been less in the affected area.

b. Food Relief:
So far the government has not publicly announced any food relief measures. Rations were distributed by MLAs, social workers, Deputy Commissioner, NGOs, voluntary organisations in some locations. One time food items distributed are rice, lentils, cooking oil and salt. The items and quantities of the items depend on the persons/organisations, who/which distributed the relief. In most cases, the amount of rice distributed ranged from 1-6 kg per family. The amount distributed is not only insufficient for the families but also did not reach all the affected families. In majority of the affected villages, no relief has reached.

c. Livelihoods:

Agriculture is the mainstay of people both in the hills and valley of Manipur with 52.81 percent of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Permanent cultivation is generally practiced in the valley areas while jhum or shifting cultivation is widely adopted in the hills. Terrace cultivation is done in some parts of the hills.

The flood and landslides have destroyed the standing crops both in hills and the valley. Vast areas of paddy fields are still inundated in the valley. In some area standing crops, which were almost ready for harvesting were destroyed. According to a news reports based on findings by the state Agricultural Department, nearly 33,312 hectares of paddy fields in nine districts of Manipur have been destroyed in the recent flood with Thoubal district being the worst-hit District.

The Manipur Relief & Rehabilitation Department estimated that the district has lost up to 90 percent of the standing crop. According to the crop damage report, rice cultivated in some 34,960 hectare has failed and that they will not yield anything this season. The following table published in Hueiyanlanpao shows district wise damage of affected area.

As the farmers of Manipur practice mono-cropping and the paddy planting season is nearly over, there is concern of food shortage in months/year ahead. As the districts
affected by the flood and landslides are the main rice producing centres of the state, food security has been severely affected.

- Most families have a small kitchen garden where they plant a few vegetables to supplement their family needs. As these are also inundated in many places and destroyed by the silt deposit of the receding waters in many places, the people have not been able to get a balanced diet.

- Horticulture products like pineapple, banana, orange and lemon are important sources of income in the hills areas. There are reports of such farms in the landslides area have been affected.

d. Fishery:

- Fishery is the next important avenue for both food and income. Fish is the main source of protein for the majority of the people, especially for the population in the valley. Vast inland fishery resources such as ponds, tanks, natural lakes, marshy areas, swampy areas, reservoirs, low lying paddy fields are utilised for fish production. The rising waters had inundated fish farms, destroying the embankments and carrying away the fish.

6.2 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The major assessment findings across all districts are:

Assessment findings show that humanitarian needs in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is most apparent in Thoubal district in terms of scale and impact of the flood. The water distribution systems in some areas of Chandel district were damaged.

Water

Source & Quality

- The floods have exacerbated an already existing problem of access to drinking water in the affected villages. The usual sources of drinking water are buying water from private water suppliers (tankers), ponds (occasionally), government water distribution systems, very rarely well with retrofitted hand pump and rarely Mark 3 hand pumps. People access water from ponds for other domestic use. Many areas in Thoubal people buy water tankered by private providers for Rs. 250 per 1000 litre or Rs. 150 per 500 litres. The rates vary from village to village.

- In Thoubal district the government water supply system had stopped functioning even before the floods in many areas. The functional ones are not working after floods. The ponds are entirely inundated during floods. Only in one village near a river the households have wells with retrofitted hand pumps which they use for drinking purpose. All these wells were inundated during floods and now the water is not fit for consumption.
• Few local MLA have provided drinking water through tankers who lift water from Public Health Engineering (PHE) department water facilities. However, the supply is not regular and sufficient. People need to store water in buckets, tanks, etc. In few villages, people are using water from open wells and hand pumps. Most of the people are getting water from water tankers however they are receiving on and average between 2-3 days.

• This water from PHED and distributed by local NGO is reported to be chlorinated. Visual examinations showed turbidity to be high in most locations.

Handling and storage

• Households store water in metal buckets and pitchers, plastic buckets and large 300 litre capacity tanks. Even if the distributed water is chlorinated, there is high possibility of contamination during handling and storage. Significant numbers of households do not have adequate storage provision.

Water treatment

• As per the findings of assessment carried out in 5 districts, the water source is contaminated in 80% of villages.

• In all areas assessed water treatment before drinking is minimal currently.

• The drinking water distributed through tanker in Thoubal district is reported to be chlorinated. However, observations show high turbidity. Few cases, people reported using alum to purify rainwater that they collected to use for drinking. Some households reported boiling water before drinking. However, not all households boil or have sufficient fuel to boil water before drinking. Some just let the sediments settle by keeping the water from ponds overnight and use next day for drinking.

• No chlorination of other water sources has been reported in any of the assessed districts.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Toilets

• Before floods most people had access to open pit latrines, which are inundated now. This has made flood water unsafe that is likely to carry contamination around.

• The people in relief camps have access to limited but communal toilets. Other people on road near their village do not have access to toilet or open spaces. They use the nearby river during mornings and roadside spaces during night. Open defecation is the only resort in such areas.

Hand washing

• The affected households have access to hand washing soaps, though limited. In some clusters of villages, low income group, soaps are not available.

Bathing space
• Bathing space is available in some relief camps and not available in others. Households who have taken shelter in relative’s or friend’s houses have access to bathing space.

Sanitation needs of women

• There are no reports of local administration or other agency providing sanitary materials for women and young girls. It is a need for women, especially those who have taken shelter in relief camps. There is a need of sanitary napkins in the affected women or young girls.

Solid waste management

• Solid waste management is a concern as entire villages were inundated, most parts of which are still under water. Debris cleaning from houses, roads and public spaces is going to be a major need as water recedes slowly and mud sludge is till there which need to clean.

Morbidity

• Doctors reportedly have visited villages. In Thoubal District, Doctors were not carrying medicines. However medicines were not provided. Some people have reported that children are falling ill. Cases of water borne diseases are reported in few village, mainly few cases of diarrhoea and skin irritation. Sub health centres are partially functioning in affected area.

GENDER & WASH

• There are no overt protection issues for women and young girls in the relief camps. Other households are residing with their relatives and friends. Provision of sanitary material is a need, especially in the relief camps. Lighting provision is required at relief camp sites and even at household level, as electricity is irregular and lighting materials are not available adequately. Bathing spaces are not available.

6.3 Health:
Situation Analysis:

• The extent of the damage on the health infrastructures and health problems brought upon by the landslide and flood in Manipur is still not known since many places are inaccessible and due to lack of proper health surveillance system in the state. However as per the need assessment reports conducted by some NGOs, media and government sources many of the existing health facilities are submerged under water and health related services is one of the immediate needs of flood affected areas.

• As water levels recede in flood hit Chandel, Thoubal, Ukhrul, Bishnupur and Churachandpur districts, issues of sanitation, unavailability of safe water, rotting animal carcasses, septic tanks, cesspools, and pit privies contaminating wells following seven days of flooding, raise fears of disease.
• All these can potentially increase the transmission of waterborne diseases, such as typhoid fever, cholera, leptospirosis and hepatitis A and vector borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue etc.

• Some of the affected villages are malaria prone areas and stagnant water provides breeding sites for mosquitoes. Therefore enhances the potential for exposure of the disaster affected population and emergency workers to infections such as dengue, malaria etc. Malaria epidemics in the wake of flooding are a well-known phenomenon in malaria endemic areas worldwide.

• Poor living conditions in the camps can enhance the risk of disease outbreak. There is an increased risk of respiratory tract infections due to exposure (loss of shelter, exposure to flood waters and rain).

• Preventing outbreaks if diseases like typhoid, dysentery, infectious hepatitis, and other diseases associated with flood waters should now be one of the major objectives of all relief work.

• In chapikarong and machi villages of chandel district the health centres have been washed out in the flood waters

• 90% people complain that there a threat to the health and well-being of the affected population due to rainwater run off/drainage. In thoubal and bishnupur there is threat due to darkness.

• Possible onset of diarrhoea and dehydration, possibility of vector borne diseases

• Access to health services is a major challenge in Chandel Chapika Rong where 1 Health centre, 1 primary health centre and 1 ICDS centre has been affected.

• Skin infections, cough and scabies, dysentery, fever, headache are the common complaints in Nungu, Tentha khonbal mayai leiki(south and north), chumbnang villages of thoubal and kakching block.

• Need to have medical camp as many children have started getting cold, fever with high chances of epidemic outbreak. Contaminated logging water high chances of causing water borne diseases

• No Antenatal/post natal health services or basic emergency obstetrical services in Tengnopal, Chapikorong and Machi blocks of Chandel district and

• Health camps have been organised in Sangaikot Tuibang and Machi blocks of Churachandpur and Chandel districts. No health camps in other affected blocks/villages.

• Nungu, Tentha khonbal mayai leiiki(south and north), chumbnang villages of thoubal and kakching block are faced with acute shortage of medical supplies and equipment.

• Few NGOs are responding in tentha khobal north and chumnang villages on health issues.

• In Chandel Tengnoubal, 2 ICDS centres have been affected.

• In Chandel chapikarong peaceland people do not have access to OPD, Antenatal/post natal services, routine immunization, Be MONC services or institutional delivery, while as in k.molmom village these services are available.

• Damage to hospital equipment in chandel is the predominant reason for non-functional health services.
Fever with rashes are the underlying health concerns (pre-disaster) in the affected districts. 70-80% cases of diarhoea are also reported from Chandel, thoubal and bishnupur.

10-12 pregnant women in 3 affected districts in the last trimester do not have access to institutional delivery in chandel, thoubal and bishnupur.

In chandel district children are in special need of psychosocial care and support.

**Condition of Pregnant Women and Children:**

- Recently delivered women (mei-ning-kumba in Manipuri) using the unsafe flood water for cleaning themselves (vaginal cleaning called eesing-louba in Manipuri, a practice followed by women for a few weeks after delivery and believed to help heal the vaginal and womb area faster) after boiling the water.
- The children are also being bathed in the same water.
- ASHA and Anganwadi workers are unable to provide any assistance as many of them are affected by the flood.
- There were no separate response from the concerned departments to assess or provide extra care to the pregnant and nursing mothers through the ASHA and AW workers.
- Nutritional intake of the pregnant and nursing women are also compromised as the food supply is not adequate and more portions are being given to the men and children.
- Few infants and young children have developed rashes.

**Non Communicable diseases:**

- Due to the huge loss, death, displacement and absence of basic amenities there is chance/possibilities for uprise of non communicable diseases such as hypertension, Cardiovascular diseases, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD), mental health etc which may need a long term sustained intervention.

- There is definitely need for addressing malnutrition related health problems especially amongst the vulnerable groups such as children, adolescent and pregnant ladies.

**6.4 Shelter**

**Situation Analysis**

Assessment across 21 Villages of the entire 5 districts shows that there is a damaged of houses, partially 406 HH- and fully- 171 HH in Tengnoupal, Machi and Chapikarong Blocks of Chandel district; Thoubal and Kakching blocks of Thoubal districts; Bishnupur block of Bishnupur district; Kasom Khullen block of Ukhrul district; Sangaikot, Tuibong, Lanva and Samulamlan blocks of Churachandpur district. The sand brought by river water have deposited inside most of the houses and water logging with likely to damage structure, snake bites make unsafe to live in and requirement of essential NFI where the major problem/basic needs faced by the people living in the affected areas. Most of the affected populations are taking shelters at Community Run Kitchen and their close relative houses.

**Type of house:**
Houses are of Semi-pucca and kutcha types. Houses of Lanva and Tuibong area are mostly of semi-pucca type with cemented floor, mud walls and GI sheets on the roof and of Haopi and Makhao area of Sangaikot block it is mostly kutcha with wooden planks floor, mud walls and GI sheets roof on the roof.

Assessment Findings:

- Houses are of Semi-pucca and kutcha types, mostly of semi-pucca type with cemented floor, mud walls and GI sheets on the roof and kutcha with wooden planks floor, mud walls and GI sheets roof on the roof. There is need of cleaning the deposition of sand/alluvial silt brought by river water where there is also fear of snake bites while removing the slits/debris.

- Many of the families also lost their kitchen utensils, furniture, TV, and many other important properties in all the assessed villages. Large numbers of clothes are also buried in the sand and some are washed away by the flood waters as there is no electricity and scary to live in with chances of snake bites.

- The standing houses are also likely to collapse in a very near future and most of the half portion of wall have been broken down and mud/sand covered the floors upto 2 feet and above. Besides, community halls, schools, toilets and livestock sheds are also severely affected.

- There is no record or plan of rehabilitation on the part of government and non-government agencies for the damage and loss of shelter/property. The affected families are taking shelter in the nearby houses, relatives, schools and community hall. However, no family is in a relief camp in the district.

- Most of the affected families are those residing in the river bank or low lying area. 5 houses completely carried away by strong current river water in Haopi area and another 2 collapse at Makhao area. The another standing houses (above 30 and 40 houses of Makhao and Haopi area respectively) are also likely to collapse in a very near future as half portion of wall have been broken down and mud/sand covered the floors upto 2 feet and above. Besides, community halls, schools, toilets and livestock sheds are also severely affected.

Relief measures:

There is no record or plan of rehabilitation on the part of government and non-government agencies for the damage and loss of shelter/property. The affected families are taking shelter in the nearby houses, relatives, schools and community hall. However, no family is in a relief camp in the district.
6.5 Protection:
Assessment findings:

- Dignity and privacy for women and girls have emerged as an issue in relief camps.
- Lack of access and availability of separate and safe latrines, especially for women and girls makes them feel uncomfortable.
- Due to unprecedented and massive devastation, children do not have access to school; hence, remain cut off from their peers. This creates stress and increases burden from psycho-social aspects.
- Villagers have been seen pro-active in helping each other in spite of the inconveniences and problems faced.
- Number of families perceives threat to their survived livestock, which will multiply the risk to their food security livelihoods as the loss to only crop of the year is very high.
- As schools are closed due to destruction caused by the floods, children remain vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.
- Women and girls from displaced families shared that they feel safe at home; anxieties around living in camps as anything can happen to them.

Condition of Women, Children and Adolescent Girls:

- No facilities available for pregnant and nursing women in the makeshift shelters and relief camps.
- Women have no privacy nor adequate health and nutritional provisions.
- More nutritional food been given to men and children in the make shift camps.
- In many camps the small infants, sometimes less than a month has been found lying on a piece of cloth spread on the ground.
- Adolescent girls have no privacy, inadequate nutrition and no proper sanitation facilities.
- No Access to sanitary napkins.

Urgent Needs

- Provision of cubicles for women and adolescent girls for privacy during bathing and for menstrual hygiene practices.
- Creating Child Friendly Spaces to ensure protection of children.
- Seek support from existing Child Protection Committees (wherever functional) to support activities of CFS as well monitoring on day to day basis.
- Provide psychosocial counselling services and/or referrals for both children and adults.
- Report any missing, unclaimed and unaccompanied and unsupervised children to the missing child help line (18002002325).

6.6 Education:
Situation Analysis
• Manipur’s literacy rate grew by 10 per cent during the past decade, at 79.85 per cent, according to the provisional census report, 2011, released by the state director of census operations. The state’s literacy rate is higher than the national average of 74.04 per cent, with the male literacy rate being 86.49 per cent and female literacy rate being 73.17 per cent.

• A significant proportion of children affected by disaster are out-of-school. Achieving Education for All requires that we ensure learning opportunities for these children and youth affected by emergencies. It is increasingly recognized that education must be a principal part of any humanitarian response. Disaster-affected communities themselves prioritize the provision of education for their children, often even before more immediate material needs. Education can save and sustain lives, offering physical, cognitive and psychosocial protection when delivered in safe, neutral spaces. Education restores routine and gives people hope for the future; it can also serve as a channel both for meeting other basic humanitarian needs and communicating vital messages that promote safety and well-being.

• While ensuring that the education is restored in emergencies it is also important to ensure quality of education. Quality education can increase children’s earning potential, enable them to keep their families healthier and improve their ability to break out of the poverty cycle.

Assessment Findings

• On the basis of Joint Needs Assessment collected from various sources such as affected families, government departments, children through one to one interactions, focused group discussions, key informant interviews and also physical verification of assessment team. However, this represents only a representatives sampling of assessment and multi-sectoral in depth assessment gives more acute and broader pictures on impact of current disaster on education and children.

• In Chakpikarong & Rungchung areas the schools are not functional after disaster due to massive damaged of school infrastructures and also, some schools are reported that it was used for temporary shelter, community kitchen and conducting other medical camps etc.

• Children have informed that the schools are closed as they are not usable and some schools being used as shelter.

• Almost 100% of the children of the assessed areas in Chandel have reported that they have lost education material such as books, bags, uniform etc.

• There is a marginal decrease of school attendance of girl children in all the assessed districts of Chandel.

• In all the affected districts, most of the children, teachers and PRI members reported that the Mid Day Meal has been stopped as schools are defunct which has a huge impact on nutritional status of the children.
• In Chandel District under Chakpikarong, some of the children have lost their text books, note books and school bags. Teachers have also reported that Teaching Learning Materials, Teaching Aids got wet/ washed out and are not useful.
• Children have also reported that the schools are not functioning due to fully or partially damages and also relief camps are running in schools.
• Dropout children, wherever schools are functioning, shared that they are supporting in cleaning and reviving the houses and it will be continued few more day.
• In Chandel dist, flood affected schools reported infrastructure damages, especially teaching learning material.
• More than 75% villages have reported of loss of educational materials
• More than 25% of assessed villages reported that schools in their localities will not be functional in the next thirty days and some parts of the Chakpikarong under Chandel district reported that it may take 2-3 months.

**Urgent Needs**

• Need to advocate and pressurise the government to immediately repair and renovate the damaged portions of the infrastructures
• Need to establish Temporary Learning/ Education Centres
• Provide education material/kits including school bags, uniform for children who lost education material

**Advocacy:**

• Ensure Mid-day meal programme is running in all schools
• Ensure schools are reopened as soon as possible with intervention from the government.

**7. Recommendation**

**7.1 Food security and Livelihoods:**

• Support to agriculture farmers/fish farmers clean agricultural land/repair fisheries tanks/ponds and restart their livelihoods
• Support to families dependent on traditional crafts like handlooms and handicrafts and occupations like animal husbandry
• Advocacy around effective functioning of PDS shops, ICDS centre for better access to food
• Cash transfers will be an appropriate response action with vouchers being used to enable local markets and infusion of much needed liquidity. With the Eid season on the way, markets need to survive and the boost to local economy will be a good intervention strategy
• Cash for work to clean agricultural land, schools, Panchayats in order to provide them work.
Demands for the protection and safety of Safai karamcharis involved in post flood debris clearance and exclusive employment of Safai Karmcharis to do any kind of carcases removal, manual cleaning etc. to be avoided.

Immediate facility of protective gears - safety kits / masks / gloves to the persons involved in this job

All the dead bodies / carcases / silt mud etc. should be cleaned by machines without the involvement of human hands.

Ensure no child labour and trafficking takes place.

Immediate needs:

- Supply of rations to most affected population at least for one month.
- Cash for work/cash transfer for the most vulnerable families
- Support for fodder and veterinary care for livestock
- Advocacy for food relief supports to affected families

7.2 WASH:

- Water testing of currently used drinking water
- Chlorine tablets at household level
- Hygiene kit with covered water storage, sanitary items for women, soap
- Rehabilitation of ponds
- Debris cleaning

7.3 Health:

- Organize health camps in the affected villages and free medicines including health education
- Provision of safe drinking water and water purifying tablets such as chlorine tablets is the top priority to prevent any water borne diseases especially for pregnant ladies.
- Provide treated mosquito nets and mosquito repellents to the flood affected populations especially malaria prone areas.
- Provide liquid bleach or powder to purify the water for cooking, bathing and cleaning etc.
- Special Nutritional support to vulnerable groups such as children, Adolescent and pregnant women
- Provisions of Psychological Counseling support by setting up rehabilitation centres within the community for sustain long term support.
- Mobile Medical Clinic (MMC) support through NHM and others health sector for long term medical care services to the community as most of the other health delivery centers are non functional at this points.
- Establish health surveillance system in flood affected areas to monitor disease outbreaks.
- Basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care facilities, at chandel.
- Mobile clinics to be set up at chandel thoubal and bishnupur for epidemiological surveillance and disease control and emergency health services.
- Provision of safe delivery kits for visibly pregnant women in 2nd and 3rd trimester.
- Provision of Mosquito nets at thoubal and bishnupur.
• Provision of Sanitary napkins and dignity kits for women and adolescent girls.
• Provision of mental health and Psycho-Social Support for children and women.
• Provision of management of trauma or emergency medicine
• Health education and raising awareness on the risk associated with clean-up activities

7.4 Shelter
• Cash transfer programme/reconstruction of damage houses for flood affected victims
• Training of local construction workers for constructing flood resistant houses
• There should be mass awareness programs on selection of construction sites along with proper measures of flood and earthquake resistant features
• NFIs, blankets, mosquito net, cooking utensils, torches/ solar lamps to be provided to flood victims
• Emergency Shelter Kits (tents, ropes, tarpaulins) along with the one pager information for site selection

7.5 Protection:
• Psycho social support to women, children as well as men for getting them out of fear situation and to motivate them to live their life normally.
• Capacity building of community to cope with mental fear and trauma
• Assessment on security of women and children such as sexual abuse or child abuse/ exploitation
• Dignity kits and menstrual kits for women and adolescent girls and provision for hygienic disposal of sanitary pads and other waste.
• Child and adolescent safety and security related audit and preventive steps involving community ownership and participation.
• Setting up of grievance committees with people trained in addressing issues around sexual, emotional violence among women, children and other vulnerable population groups.
• Assessment on security of women and children such as sexual abuse or child abuse/ exploitation
• Psychosocial support for Women and Children
• SV related health services to be made available at the relief camps.
• Proper lighting facilities be made available in the relief camps. Separate toilets for females
• Child and adolescent safety and security related audit and preventive steps involving community ownership and participation.
• Including women in the relief distribution process in the camps.
• Sexual and Reproductive Health Coordinator to be in place.
• Setting up of grievance committees with people trained in addressing issues around sexual, emotional violence among women, children and other vulnerable population groups.
• Capacity building of community to cope with fear and trauma.
7.6 Education
- Psycho social support to students
- Books & other study material for children
- School authorities may start temporary school in a safe building situated at a high altitude place.
- Taking in consideration children reach to school buildings, small home tuition classes can be arranged in different areas.
- Assess the children who lost family, and house
- Assessment of academic institutes damaged and reconstruction of the structures
- Provision of mid-day meal to students

8. Assessment Methodology:

8.1 Methodology:
- Orientation on JRNA process and tools by lead organisation at each districts
- Identification of worst affected districts based on primary and secondary data.
- Identification of worst affected Tehsils/Blocks/Panchayat/village in consultation with Deputy Commissioners/District EOC/Emergency Officer/BDO/NGOs
- Field assessment with FGD, interview’s, Geo-tagging pictures
- Debriefing by the field assessment team on 12th August 2015
- Data entry/compilation
- Data analysis and Reporting by the lead organisation
- Draft JRNA on 24th August 2015

8.2 Tools
- District JRNA Tool
- Village JRNA Tool
- Guidance Note on how to use the tools

8.3 Training on JRNA Tools-
- The leads agencies from each district are Sphere India members and they are the Master Resource on how to process JRNA further training/debriefing at district level have been conducted similarly to the local agencies/partners by them.

8.4 Field Assessment
- (8-11th August 2015)
- No of Districts= 5
- No. of Villages Covered= 21

8.5 Debriefing by the field assessment team
A debriefing at Imphal was organised by Caritas India, Sphere India and DSSS supported by Caritas India on 12th August, 2015 where PPTs on Immediate Needs, Findings and Challenges along where shared by each leads agencies.

PPTs and related documents are attached through below link
9. Annexures:

9.1 Assessment Formats

District Link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kPOY-3gL9hqmacLfgDLVRpkzi3QM2HrKsg3ltbD8J94/edit

Village Link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1m8A1_BZM1tdkaOuog354Z2VXwoptphGNFcAf4azcU0g/edit

Guideline Link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N5R4QK6OftyyTTEZDxMQOV7B4Wfr3CTEgJsoguOAmA/edit

9.2 Assessment Areas (5 Districts and 21 Villages)

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<td>Island</td>
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<td>Teimongkung</td>
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<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Nungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Tenthakaongbal mayai leikai (southern)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>Tenthaya mayai leikai north</td>
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<td>Kakching</td>
<td>Chumning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Ishok 1 and 2</td>
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<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>Naorem</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>Kwasiphi</td>
</tr>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>Upokpi khunou</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Kasom khullen</td>
<td>Kasom khullen</td>
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<td>Tuibong</td>
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<td>Sagang</td>
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9.4 Contacts of the Key stakeholders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Phone/Fax</th>
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<td></td>
<td>STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT &amp; RELIEF DEPT (03852)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jason Shimrey</td>
<td>Principle Secretary, Disaster management &amp; Relief Dept. Government of Manipur</td>
<td>2444470 (O)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BISHNUPUR DISTRICT ( STD CODE: 08379 )</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LALASANG INFIMATE</td>
<td>Additional Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>22212 (O)</td>
<td>22349 (Fax) 22272 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N. HEROJIT MEITEI</td>
<td>Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>22270 (O)</td>
<td>22222 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DR. NG. HEMANTAKUMAR SINGH</td>
<td>Chief Medical Officer</td>
<td>22213 (R)</td>
<td>22354 (O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DIG (BSF)</td>
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<td>221606, 220070</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>32 BSF(Chothe)</td>
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<td>22221</td>
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<td>2-BSF(Loktak)</td>
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<td>61331</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8-AR (Airport)</td>
<td></td>
<td>442141, 442140 (Fax)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>CO.5-AR, BISHNUPUR</td>
<td></td>
<td>22007</td>
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<td></td>
<td>THOUSBAL DISTRICT</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>T. RANJIT SINGH, IAS</td>
<td>DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, THOUSBAL</td>
<td>22262 (O)</td>
<td>22278 (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, THOUSBAL</td>
<td>22251</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, THOUSBAL</td>
<td>22558</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO, 7th ASSAM RIFLE, THOUSBAL</td>
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<td>22250 (R)</td>
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<td>OC, 29TH CRPF, THOUSBAL</td>
<td>22246 (O)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMANDER, 59TH MOUNTAIN BRIGADE, KAKCHING</td>
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<td>UKHRUL DISTRICT ( STD CODE: 03870 )</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deputy Commissioner</td>
<td>265035 (O)</td>
<td>265025 (R)</td>
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9.5 Secondary Data- Demographic (2011 Census)

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<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate (2001-2011)</th>
<th>Sex ratio</th>
<th>Population Density per sq.km.</th>
<th>Proportion of District Population to State Total Population (%)</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>120,178</td>
<td>240,363</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>133,526</td>
<td>271,274</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Imphal West</td>
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<td>227,531</td>
<td>452,661</td>
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<td>Ukhrul</td>
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<td>89,102</td>
<td>183,115</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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9.6 Secondary report - 5th August 2015


9.7 Emerging Needs Manipur Floods 2015 - 20th August 2015

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<th>SECTORS</th>
<th>IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>- Heath camp need to be planned for each of the settlement both in the relief camps and relative houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hygiene kits and awareness of cleanliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security and livelihoods</td>
<td>- Cash transfers will be an appropriate response action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Cash for work to clean agriculture land, schools, houses and roads in order to provide them work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Advocacy around setting up new PDS shops in place where most damage happened to them and also towards improving PDS distribution for better access to food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Food items for the villages there were completely cut off</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wash &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>- <strong>Water</strong>: Chlorine tablet distribution based on water testing (especially supply water for drinking).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Water</strong>: Water filtration, purification, storage and distribution unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Water</strong>: Pond water treatment in Thoubal district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Sanitation</strong>: Debris cleaning in neighbourhoods, schools, hospitals and unreached localities. Bleaching powder</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>Hygiene</strong>: Hygiene kit distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>- NFIs, Blankets, cooking utensils, torches/ solar lamps, bedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Provision of building materials and support for owner driven reconstruction of shelters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Advocacy for complete assessment of the entire population affected to get the total number of damaged houses and to expedite the compensation process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>- Provide education material/kits including school bags, uniform for children who lost education material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination &amp; Advocacy</td>
<td>- Coordination with Local NGOs, Civil organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Advocacy for the restoration of houses ad compensation and also for the Disaster Risk Reduction programme on landslides</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10. Acknowledgement

We acknowledge and give our thanks to humanitarian agencies which have provided their all efforts to carry out Joint Need Assessment and writing report on situation analysis and emerging needs.

**Agencies took lead in writing the Report:**

- ADRA, OXFAM, EHA, ACTION AID, WORLD VISION, CARITAS INDIA, IGSSS, NEICORD, EHA AND MCF. PROGRAMME & SECTORAL COMMITTEES for providing their important inputs to the report at national level.

**Assessment Teams:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Leading agency</th>
<th>Team Leader</th>
<th>Contact Detail</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Sebastian</td>
<td>9707011370</td>
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<td>Thoubal</td>
<td>ADRA India</td>
<td>Goldflag</td>
<td>9862633326</td>
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<tr>
<td>Churachandpur</td>
<td>IGSSS &amp; NEICORD</td>
<td>kaplaal</td>
<td>9435550556</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bishnupur</td>
<td>Action Aid India</td>
<td>Sawapan Singh</td>
<td>9435405527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhrul</td>
<td>WVI</td>
<td>Loli</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

- **Overall agencies involved in carrying out JRNA in Manipur:**

  Caritas India, OXFAM India, ADRA, ACTION AID, NEICORD, IGSSS, CASA, EHA, MCF and WVI

- **Local Partners/NGOs:** DSSS, CSDO, SADO, REACH-M, YVU, PRDA and WSDC

*End of Document*