Joint Needs Assessment Report
WEST BENGAL FLOODS, AUGUST 2015

This report contains the compilation of the JNA –Phase 01 actions in the state of West Bengal, India in the aftermath of the incessant rains and the subsequent embankment breaches which caused massive floods in August 2015 affecting 14 districts of people.
Disclaimer:

The interpretations, data, views and opinions expressed in this report are collected from Inter-agency field assessments Under Joint Need assessment (JNA) Process, District Administration, individual aid agencies assessments and from media sources are being presented in the Document. It does not necessarily carry the views and opinion of individual aid agencies, NGOs or Sphere India platform (Coalition of humanitarian organisations in India) directly or indirectly.

Note:

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1. Executive Summary

Due to incessant rainfalls in the state during the month of July’15 and Komen, the cyclone that hit the State on the 30th of July’15, over 1.06 crore people from West Bengal have been affected. The flooding is mainly due to the high tidal effects and KOMEN depression-related rainfall. Adding to it was the release of huge quantum of water from the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC). The calamity had affected 14 districts 236 blocks, 55 municipal areas and 814 gram Panchayats covering 21,885 villages. The death toll has reached 125. As many as 7, 43,000 houses have been damaged; 2,473 relief camps are in place to shelter over 5.06 lakh marooned people and 824 medical camps are functional as shared by Disaster Management Department officials. Crop over an area of 12, 92,372 hectares has been damaged and so far, 22,716 livestock were lost. Population living in low lying areas experienced water stagnation in their houses and villages for about 10 to 12 days.

State of West Bengal is vulnerable to flood, cyclone, landslides and earthquake. During this hour the state is experiencing massive flood in the twelve districts of South Bengal. Flood situation triggered prior to cyclone “Khomen” followed by heavy rainfall during 29th to 31st of July 2015.

This resulted due to discharge of “store barrage waters” from Dams which inundated low-lying areas of South Bengal. In North 24 Parganas, bordering Bangladesh areas due to poor carrying capacity of “river Ichhamati and Yumuna” flood water is still stagnant (as on 27th August 2015).

2. Background

West Bengal has 37,660 sq. km flood prone area spread over 111 blocks where the total geographical area of the state is 88,752 sq. km. An analysis of the statistics of flood that occurred during last 56 years (from 1960 - 2015) shows that only on 5 occasions the state has not faced any severe flood. The total devastated area crossed 20,000 sq. km in 4 different years and the flood of medium magnitude i.e. in between 2,000 to 10,000 sq. km.
occurred on 10 occasions (Refer Annexure). Among natural hazards, occurrence of flood ranks first in West Bengal which has become annual festival in the State. Almost all the districts are affected by flood during the period from July to October. According to the Irrigation Department, 37.6 lakhs Ha of West Bengal (42.4% of the total geographical area and 69% of its net cropped area) has been identified as flood prone area; of this 29.8 lakh Ha (i.e., 58% of the flood prone area) is Protected Area. Strong monsoon, rivers and floods are an integral part of Bengal’s characteristic ecology that shaped its civilization and culture and at the same time, cause of flood hazard and disasters for the society as a whole.

The situation is likely to get from bad to worse due to the risk of waterborne diseases, food scarcity and lack of livelihood opportunities once the water is completely receded. Since the water bodies and the field areas are filled with water, further rains due to monsoon and depression might again aggravate the situation.

**Estimates of humanitarian impact:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of districts affected:</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of districts severely affected:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Blocks affected:</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Gram Panchayats affected:</td>
<td>814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Villages impacted by floods:</td>
<td>21,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Municipalities affected:</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population affected:</td>
<td>1.06 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of human lives lost:</td>
<td>125 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Houses damaged:</td>
<td>7,43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop loss/washed away:</td>
<td>12,92,372 hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Livestock lost:</td>
<td>22,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated total damage (in INR) - overall loss for the state of WB:</td>
<td>INR 3,000 crores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Relief Camps:</td>
<td>2,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in Camp:</td>
<td>5.06 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Medical team:</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDRF teams engaged for Rescue and evacuation operations:</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Relief Measures GO & NGOs

Findings across the district are:

- Government of West Bengal has set up relief camps
• Civil society organizations extend support to the victims by identifying gap areas.

• Chief Minister has declared 12 districts in Bengal as flood-hit with heavy rain hitting the state in July and early August. Total area under cultivation damaged by the flood is 12 lakh hectares and over 80% of the damaged farmland is under kharif rice (aus and aman) production. State Government planning to extend support to the affected farmers through cash of Rs.12,500/-. 

• The government is distributing seeds and fertilisers to the flood-hit paddy growers for re-plantation.

**Issues and recommendation:**

The flood situation has largely affected the living conditions of the population, specially the children and women, as the flood water has partially or fully damaged their ‘kaccha’ houses, threatening their securities. There was temporary disruption and closure of schools and ICDS centres but their functioning has resumed after the water receded. The intervention would logically address the unmet needs of the most vulnerable in general and children, lactating mothers and pregnant women in particular. The key findings are enumerated below:

• Majority of the thatched houses have either collapsed or damaged to unliveable condition. Partial or full damage of mud houses have disrupted the normal living condition and threaten security of these poor families.

• Due to extended flooding and inundation, most of the water points / sources of drinking water have been contaminated. This has increased severity in terms of availability of drinking water. Water from the hand pumps is available but the quality of water is unsafe for drinking as most of the hand pumps were submerged for more than 10 to 12 days.

• As the field areas are still inundated, the incidence of snake bites has risen and death cases have been reported.

• The economy is dependent on the agricultural productivity and the community people are mostly agricultural, fisheries and daily labourers. Since the fields are under water, their livelihood opportunities have been largely affected.

• The general practise of the communities is open defecation. With present flood situation, poor sanitation in the inundated areas, aggravate the risks of water borne diseases.

• Children are living in very risky environment due to the flood situation.

• The flood has resulted into temporary disruption of educational and early childhood care facilities. Most of the schools buildings were used as camps for the affected people as temporary shelter and they were closed for their normal functioning. But with flood water receding, they have resumed their daily functioning.

• An alarming threat of outbreak of health ailments such as fever, cold and cough, diarrhoea and dehydration, gastroenteritis and cholera and water borne and vector borne diseases, skin diseases are on the rise after the flood, which further aggravates the existing malnutrition among young children and health in general.
• Lack of adequate food for children and their families as the flood waters have come rapidly and destroyed the existing food grains and standing crops.

Relief measure by NGO: URS matrix attached as Annex

4. Inherent Capacities- Traditional Knowledge

Agriculture and allied activities are the main source of livelihoods and income of the communities in the affected villages. This is the harvest season of Paddy, which largely inundated by flood water. In villages, standing crops were severely damaged and inundation continues in low lying areas.

The flood water also inundated fish farms in North 24 and South 24 Parganas of West Bengal, causing huge loss to the fishermen community. These community needs support to restart their livelihoods. In North 24 Parganas, due to over water Jalkar (Shrimph Farming) areas also faced a loss.

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 districts like Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and East Mednapur have also practice of community grain bank, which helped local authority to support needy families.

5. Field Assessment:

The Joint Rapid Need Assessment was carried out in 4 districts of West Bengal by individual organisations like Save the Children, CASA, Caritas India, CRS, World vision and further supported by other local NGO partners from different districts. The JRNA covered 21 worst affected villages under 4 districts of West Bengal.

6. Sectoral wise emerging Needs:

6.1 WASH

As per the census 2011 and subsequent base profiling about status of drinking water & sanitation facilities in West Bengal, more than 50% of population depends on shallow hand pumps for exclusive drinking water purposes, 25% of population have access to tap water either through individual connections or public stand pots &approximately 58% of population have access latrines. But flood had adversely affected the serviceability of these facilities in many ways. The JRNA was conducted under the leadership of INGOs across 21 villages belonging to 08 blocks spread over 04 Districts.

Situation Analysis:
The findings of the need assessment could be summarised as under:

- Around 85% hand pumps were found submerged with exception of those where affected population had/ have taken the shelter.
- About 75-80% of the latrines were found inundated with flood water and posing a huge risk of pollution to water bodies.
- There are also incidences of water borne diseases viz diarrhoea, fever, cough & cold at several places and situation may worsen if adequate corrective measures are not undertaken.
- At places incidences of snake bites were also found.
- Normal practices of Women and girls during mensuration cycle are of using cloths and they are still in access to it.

6.2 Shelter

In West Bengal, The Kuccha houses have

- Adobe wall, Bamboo as structural frame and thatch (leaves) as roof.
- Mud walls upto basement and jute sticks / bamboo framework and CGI sheet / thatch roofing.

The Pucca houses have

- Brick walls, load bearing structural system and RCC Roof slab.
- Partly Brick walls (plastered) and partly with CGI walls using strong bamboo frames & CGI sheeting roofing.

Damages in shelter identified as Wall Damages, Foundation Damages and total tilting of Structures

Situation Analysis:

- Major damages caused to shelters are due to continuous rainfall and flooding, for almost 7 to 14 days in most of the locations.
- Displaced people are staying in public shelters
- 11.11 % households are fully damaged and 66.67% are partially damaged
- Majority of the fully damaged shelters are due to lack of adequate construction methods adopted and materials used for safe construction.
- Almost all the kucha houses are either fully or partially damaged.
- The critical elements that requires to be addressed during restoration of shelters are (i) Tying of various members (poles, walls, roofs etc..) so that the different components will behave like a single homogeneous structure (ii) strengthening of walls with proper bracings and (iii) raising of plinth and stabilising it with mud mortar and protecting with plinth lining to save from stagnant water /flooding.
- There is lack of skills among the local artisans (masons, carpenters, bar benders etc..) to construct disaster (flood) resilient shelters.

- At some villages schools are being as shelter (villages Lego, Rambahra, Balithya, Mossinapur, Khiri, Diyachabri, Kamarberia in district Bankura)
- Thatched houses / mud houses are damaged very badly. Few mud houses have collapsed during incessant rainfalls. The families have resorted to local materials like paper, straw, tin, thatch etc to make temporary shelters.
- As the flood water receded after 10 to 12 days of water stagnation, mud houses collapsed and the remaining are on the verge of collapsing.
- Relief Camps had been established in some of the villages.
- The people in the shelter were provided flattened rice and water by the government.
- In most of the villages the electrical connection has been damaged due to the flood and repairing work has not been completed.
- Since the field are still under water, people are getting scared of attack of snake especially during nights. Incidences of snake bites have been recorded.
- Tarpaulin has been provided from the government to the affected families. District officials have admitted the shortage of supply of tarpaulins.
- About 70% houses are still marooned with water. 40% HH are semi kuchha i.e. made with tin roofing and mud walls and floor. Floor is wet and walls have started collapsing.
- It will be difficult for people to stay in these shelters unless the walls are repaired and floor is dried. As rainy season is left with one more month, there are still chances of rain and damage to shelters will be more.
- People staying at low laying area of the villages are worst affected. These families are mostly daily wage labourers and small farmers.

6.3 Education

**Situation Analysis:**

- No loss of school infrastructure has been reported.
- However, due to the inundation, the children and families have reported damage and loss of educational materials (loss of books and school bags) from their houses. This might affect the children to continue their education and they might drop out of school.
- For the initial 3 to 4 days during the floods, the schools are used as shelter by the families whose houses are completely damaged/ collapsed. But still in some villages of East Midnapore, families are living in the school premises.
- This had disrupted the normal school functioning and the supply of Mid day Meal has discontinued since the space was damaged by the flood. There are no repairing efforts to this end.
- The children could not access the services of the school and ICDS centers for the initial days of flooding due to heavy rainfall but they have resumed schools and AWCs after flood water receded.
- Although schools have resumed in some areas there are reported cases of damage especially in cooking spaces. There are no repairing efforts to this end.
- Some of the school toilets have lost their roofs due to strong winds in East Midnapore.
- In Kotulpur block of Bankura district and in Purbasthali & Gundupada blocks of Burdwan district, children were not going to schools post disaster. Loss of school
infrastructure has also been reported from these areas. As reported, most of the schools will become functional within 15 days.

6.4 Food Security and Livelihoods:

- All visited villages are still marooned with 2 to 4 ft water. Water is still inside houses. People are in relief camps run by Govt. These camps are running in schools, railway platforms and big grounds. Temporary shelters are established by Govt in grounds.
- People also staying on roof tops and raised bamboo platforms inside the houses.
- People could salvage all house hold items and there is no major loss of their assets (Kitchen utensils, major papers like ration card, voter ID etc.). Stored food grains of few families are lost.
- Crop loss is huge as shared by communities. Jute is the standing crop which is in harvesting stage and is in water.
- Local markets are closed due to shortage of supply from outside. However, current stock of food grain in the market can manage the local need for another week.
- Major source of livelihood in the area is daily wage labour (50%), cultivation (30%) and business (20%). Jute is current standing crop which is ready for harvesting and there are chances of loss of this crop. Paddy transplantation has affected as the fields are in water.
- Cooked food is served by Govt. in Burdwan and North 24 pgs district while in other district local people are serving cooked food once a day. People staying in villages are also collecting food from camps.
- Generally, people store food grains for rainy season. The entire stored food grains could not be saved from heavy water inside the house. Wage labours go for daily purchases.
- Daily wage labourers have started taking loan (as advance wages) for buying food materials.
- In the sheltered places, people are not able to cook due to non-availability of firewood and cooking utensils.
- Children, women and old people are having more difficulties as there is shortage of food at household level.
- Standing crops such as Jute and backyard vegetable garden which were ready to harvest are submerged in water. While vegetable is completely lost, yield from jute will be reduced a lot.
- Many farmers in certain areas never cultivate paddy in Kharif as paddy fields flooded each year. Paddy fields where transplantation was already done are in water and it shall take a long time for water to recede. There is less chances of survival of these fields.
- Only farmers (about 30% of total HH) have cows, bullocks, goats and hens in affected areas.
- Most of the affected population plan to sell the livestock to meet the food and other household needs.
6.5 Health

- As few of the Healthcare centres are inundated with flood water so access to health services is limited as a result Routine immunization and outpatient consultation, antenatal care are disrupted in the affected villages. This poses a serious threat to pregnant women & children (0-6 Months)
- Although some medical camps has been arranged in the affected villages however with limited Doctors, paramedic staff and medicines.
- There is a potential risk of outbreak of waterborne diseases as there is a shortage of safe drinking water. Possible onset of diarrhoea and dehydration, possibility of skin infection diseases.
- Water logging in the field is posing serious problem for the farming community and is likely that water logging will to continue in coming weeks.
- Breastfeeding can be seriously compromised, by conditions and stress, which can lead to increase in diarrhoea and pneumonia.
- The ICDS were non functional during the flood period but have resumed but still not in full swing as children cannot access them due to water logging in some areas.
- Government is providing ORS, Zinc, etc. as part of diarrhoeal treatment protocol in Bankura, which is not so prominent in East Midnapore.
- Prevalence of malnutrition among children might aggravate as the families are reeling under poverty and livelihood loss, with minimum food support.

Situation Analysis:

- Sub-Centres and AWC are affected due to flood however ANMs, ASHA and AWW are managing somehow with their limited resources for delivering services to pregnant women and children.
- Medical team has been stationed there to take care of basic health needs. However small quantities of medicines were seen in the camps.
- Service delivery on routine immunization for Children and PW and ANC for PW are disrupted
- There is lack of medicine stock in the Sub-Centres
- There are some incidence of Diarrhoea, skin infections and snakebites.

6.6 Protection:

Situation Analysis:

- Lack of access and availability of safe and private latrines, especially for women and girls, have forced them for open defecation.
- No facilities available for pregnant and nursing women in the camps where they are taking shelter.
- Adolescent girls have no privacy, inadequate nutrition and no proper sanitation facilities.
- The children and adolescent girls especially who stayed in the rescue centres or relief camps had lack of privacy and hence they were put back to their relatives.
- Child protection issues have not been found in the assessment areas.
- To mitigate with the property and livelihood loss, there is chance of increase in the child labour and migration case.
- Incidences of child marriage are there in the area.
- In Kotulpur block of Bankura district and in Purbasthali & Gundupada blocks of Burdwan district, risks of sexual abuse, harmful traditional practices, discrimination
(caste based, related to HIV, gender etc.), breakdown of law and order (looting crime), violence(s) between members of displaced community and/or host community, threat from host community, loss of legal documents, more at risk persons are persons with special needs (i.e. disabilities, elderly, single-headed household, single women) has been reported.

7. Sectoral Recommendations:

7.1 WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Long term needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safe Drinking Water supply</strong></td>
<td>For villages accessing tap water an assessment ought to be carried out to find out the impact of flood at water sources point. The operation of water supply ought to be restored and the outlined procedures of water quality control and water quality surveillance must be adhered with.</td>
<td>For villages identified with hand pumps as the only source of drinking water must be encouraged to identify at least one common hand pump (easily accessible during all weather conditions for at least 200-250 persons) and that must be equipped with raised platform and possibly with online chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorination of water sources</strong></td>
<td>Disinfection of hand pumps with an assurance that discharging water is absolutely free form at least faecal coli form (at least one source for a population of 250 persons).</td>
<td>Users committees for each of the hand pumps (equipped with raised platform above the maximum flood level) ought to be constituted &amp; trained to ensure community ownership and trouble free functioning &amp; management and on proper disinfection measures and adoption of preparedness measures; so as to prevent the contamination of hand pumps during floods in future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Provisioning of hygiene kits with specific attention on water purification tablets (at least to meet the needs till the affected drinking water source is not properly disinfected &amp; tested to ensure absence of at least faecal coli form and carbolic acid to safeguard the population from menace of snakes in specific</strong></td>
<td>Awareness-cum-campaigns on adoption of key hygiene practices such as hand washing with soap, consumption of safe drinking water through use of water purification tablets and better management of human excreta through demarcation of specific fields as a measure to</td>
<td>As model-cum-demonstration of flood resistant toilets should also be undertaken in collaboration with ongoing Government sanitation programme.</td>
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</table>
### Joint Needs Assessment Report: West Bengal Floods 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical region.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>control indiscriminate open defecation as well as protection of critical water bodies.</td>
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### 7.2 Shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Long Term needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tarpaulin, Blankets, Hygiene Material and blankets need to be provided to the community as immediate relief.</strong></td>
<td>Providing Transitional Shelter Materials and facilitate the housing construction having Disaster Resilient construction features like, -Diagonal and Corner bracing of walls and proper connections to wall and &amp; joints which enables strong inter connection of various members which acts as one single unit. - Rising the Plinth level using Stabilized earth &amp; having strong foundations -Core housing structure ( a modification of W.B. Government rural housing design) as per Sphere Standards (20 Square metre)</td>
<td>Local community people can be employed in cash for work. It will also provide livelihood opportunities (unskilled labour) for the affected population (traditional knowledge, skilled masons and carpenters) can be fully utilized.</td>
</tr>
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### 7.3 Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Long term needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books and study material</strong></td>
<td>Cash for work for infrastructure damage</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Advocate for free books / study materials</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Withdrawal of the schools building as relief camps at the earliest through support of temporary shelters</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 7.4 Food & Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Areas of Multi-sectoral Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dry food items like Biscuits, Chuda etc could also be given for Children/Old people/ pregnant women in camps</strong></td>
<td>Conditional cash transfers to engage in alternate livelihood or livelihood activities through cash for work.</td>
<td>Advocacy with Government and linkages with food security and social protection schemes of the Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supplement with Govt Effort to meet the food need of people if asked by local administration/Collector</strong></td>
<td>Create opportunities for employment so that people do not have to go out or migrate to meet their food need</td>
<td>Detailed nutrition assessment of the affected communities especially focusing on infant and young children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dialogue with local vendors to make accessible rice, onion, dal, potato and oil at minimum affordable price for 1-1.5 months</strong></td>
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</table>

## 7.5 Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Long Term needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic emergency rehabilitation and restoration in an emergency basis of health facilities, epidemiological surveillance and disease control and treatment, Medical professionals to provide medical services in all the affected villages of Bankura, Burdhaman, 24 Paragans South and North.</strong></td>
<td>Health education and raising awareness on the risk associated with clean-up activities.</td>
<td>For deployment of Paramedics (ANM/ GNM/ Technicians) under short term assignments in different in rural hospitals and healthcare units of the affected Districts of West Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deployment of Mobile medical teams with support of medicines, vaccination</strong></td>
<td>Psycho Social Support to the Healthcare providers and the affected community</td>
<td>To support State Health Department through mobilizing medicine/ additional equipment’s that is required in Rural healthcare facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Delivery Kits to ANMs for pregnant women in flood affected Sub-Centres of these four affected districts** | For deployment of Doctors (Interns/ Practitioners) for 1-2 months in Rural hospitals/ PHC of the affected Districts of West Bengal  
○ As Medical Surge | For mobilizing RH kits (0-12) for Sexual & Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, Gender Based Violence during flood from West Bengal State Health Department |
Malaria prevention through provision of mosquito nets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immediate Needs</th>
<th>Mid-term (3-6 months)</th>
<th>Long term needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support for Women, Children, elderly, people with disabilities and single women.</td>
<td>Setting up of grievance committees with people trained in addressing issues around sexual, emotional.</td>
<td>Including women in the relief distribution process in the camps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure proper support and/or referral mechanisms are in place at the community level to address protection concerns.</td>
<td>Setting up of grievance committees with people trained in addressing issues around sexual, emotional.</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health Coordinator to be in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Assessment on security of women and children such as sexual abuse or child abuse/exploitation</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7.6 Protection

8. Assessment Methodology:

8.1 Methodology:
- Identification of lead agencies based in different affected districts carrying out JRNA exercise.
- 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
- Data entry/compilation
- Data analysis and Reporting by the lead organisation
- Draft JRNA on 28th 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 already know how to process JRNA. Which will further trained/debriefing local agencies/partners by them at district level.
8.4 Field Assessment (6th – 16th August, 2015)
- No of Districts = 4
- No. of Villages Covered = 21

9. Annexure:

9.1 Assessment Formats

**District Link:** [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kPOY-3gl9hqmacLfgDLVRpkzl3QM2HrKsg3ItbD8J94/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kPOY-3gl9hqmacLfgDLVRpkzl3QM2HrKsg3ItbD8J94/edit)

**Village Link:** [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1m8A1_BZM1tdkaOuog354Z2VXwopthGNFcAf4azcU0g/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1m8A1_BZM1tdkaOuog354Z2VXwopthGNFcAf4azcU0g/edit)

**Guideline Link:** [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N5R4QK60ftyyTTEZDxMQOV7B4Wfr3-CTEgJsoquOAm/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N5R4QK60ftyyTTEZDxMQOV7B4Wfr3-CTEgJsoquOAm/edit)

9.2 Assessment Areas

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<td>Gundupda</td>
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</table>

### 9.3 Contacts of the Key stakeholders:

**Department of Disaster Management, West Bengal; State Level**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sh. Suresh Kumar IAS</td>
<td>Pr. Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Subrata Mukherjee</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>22501938</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Ikhlaque Hussain</td>
<td>Joint Secretary &amp; Nodal Officer DM</td>
<td>033-22143526</td>
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### 9.4 Emerging Needs West Bengal Floods 2015 - 29th August 2015

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

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

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

- Save the Children, FADV, World vision, TDH, Caritas, Prism, CASA / IAG West Bengal and Sphere India at State level.
- Core committee for report writing comprising of OXFAM, WHH, Caritas India, World Vision and Christian Aid at National Level. PROGRAMME & SECTORAL COMMITTEES for providing their important inputs to the report at national level.

**Individual Assessment Reports/ Data:**
Save the Children, Caritas, CRS, Care India and IAG West Bengal in coordination with local Agencies.

*End of Document*