NOIDA Floods 2023 Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment

WASH, Health, Education,
Livelihood & Animal Husbandry

July
2023

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment would not have been possible without the cooperation and constant support of FPAI, Agragami, CFT, Chetna, Friendicoes SECA, Sashakt Foundation, Prayatna and the communities from the affected area. While exigencies of space and time constraints limit us from naming/mentioning each one of them here, we are indebted to all of them for their support and efforts.

We would also like to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the guidance, cooperation, and support extended from Tanyak, HCLF, HSI (Report Writers) in the preparation of the Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment Report.

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

Sphere India

29th July 2023

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Noida and Greater Noida, villages along the Yamuna River have experienced waterlogging situations, since 12th July, with over 7,200 people affected in the G B Nagar district. Additionally, approximately 6,000 cattle and 67 villages in the Sadar, Jewar, and Dadri tehsils of the district have been affected. The incessant rains have destroyed Crops on several acres of land in the floodplains. Approximately 1,390 hectares of land which had crops of paddy and jowar, have been flooded in the affected areas. As a response strategy, the flood control room has been established by the government with helpline number 0120-2974274 and mobile number 9811363725 in Noida. The district fire department in Noida has conducted rescue operations, saving over 300 cattle from private cowsheds on the floodplains in Chaprauli and Mangrauli villages of Sector 168.

KEY FINDINGS OF SECTOR ASSESSMENT

Health: The health sector assessment highlights the significant impact of the floods on the affected communities. A considerable proportion of the population is facing health challenges, including communicable diseases, fungal infections, water-borne diseases, and mental trauma. While some medical support has been provided by NGOs and the government, ongoing medical assistance is lacking. The flood-affected population in temporary shelters faces the risk of water-borne diseases due to inadequate sanitation and limited access to clean water. Immediate measures, such as health camps, disease surveillance, and health kits distribution, are recommended. Long-term strategies focus on resilient infrastructure, community-based health programs, and improved coordination among stakeholders.

WaSH: The WaSH sector assessment reveals significant challenges in providing safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities to flood-affected communities. Access to safe drinking water has decreased, leading to an increase in waterborne diseases. Adequate handwashing facilities and sanitation infrastructure are lacking, leading to open defecation and hygiene-related issues. Menstrual hygiene needs are unmet for a majority of women and adolescent girls. Short-term measures include distributing drinking water, water purification campaigns, and temporary sanitation facilities. Mid-term efforts involve restoring water sources and distributing sanitary pads. Long-term strategies include water quality monitoring, community involvement in infrastructure planning, behavior change programs, and improved flood preparedness.

Education: The education sector assessment highlights the challenges faced by flood-affected communities in accessing education. Nearly half of the respondents reported non-functional educational facilities due to conversion into relief camps, power shortages, and partial damages. Educational materials

were damaged or lost for more than half of the population. A significant majority expressed the need for support, including notebooks, textbooks, school bags, enrollment assistance, and uniforms. Mobile schools were set up in some camps, but access to education remains a concern in other areas. Short-term measures involve setting up temporary learning spaces and providing immediate support. Mid-term efforts include repairing school infrastructure and adjusting the curriculum. Long-term strategies aim for community involvement, accessibility, and climate change education integration.

Livelihood: The livelihood sector assessment reveals the significant impact of the floods on people's income and agricultural activities. 98% of respondents reported their livelihoods being affected, with many facing loss of crops, employment, and business opportunities. Most households earn less than Rs. 10,000 monthly, and 73% reported receiving no livelihood support following the floods. Agricultural losses were substantial, with 84% reporting crop damage. Only 9% of respondents availed government schemes, and some lost crucial documents like ration cards and identification cards. Short-term measures include livelihood support and document replacement, while mid-term efforts involve skill training and agricultural rehabilitation. Long-term strategies focus on climate-resilient livelihood practices and financial access.

Livestock and Animal Husbandry: The livestock assessment highlights the severe impact of the floods on animal husbandry-dependent households. Over half of the respondents reported losses in animal husbandry, with draught animals and cows being the most affected. Animal production and agricultural land were significantly impacted, resulting in the urgent need for livelihood support. The flood disrupted water sources and feed stocks for livestock, leading to health issues in animals. Emergency feed and clean water are top priority needs, along with shelter repair. Limited access to feed and water poses significant challenges to sustaining livestock-based livelihoods. Immediate assistance for livestock and long-term support is crucial for the affected households' recovery.

2. BACKGROUND

Map 1: Flood Affected Areas in Gautam Buddh Nagar

2.1. Situation overview

The floods have impacted villages along the Yamuna River in Noida and Greater Noida since 12th July, resulting in over 7,200 people being affected in the Gautam Buddh Nagar district. According to official data, 4,210 displaced individuals sought shelter at 14 relief camps across the district starting from July 13 when the river overflowed. Initially, the administration and police had placed barricades preventing people from returning to their homes in the flood-affected areas. However, the barricades have now been lifted, although some houses are still submerged, and people continue to live on the roads. The flood not only affected permanent residents living in farmhouses but also forced numerous families to seek refuge in temporary shelter homes set up by the authorities. Those staying in the open are facing challenges related to water, sanitation, toiletries, and education. Moreover, the flood has significantly impacted the daily wages of employees and farmers, and their families are now struggling to meet essential needs due to the lack of funds.

To address the urgent medical needs, eight medical teams equipped with antivenom, and essential medicines were deployed in the flood-affected Gautam Buddh Nagar district. Additionally, the district has set up 17 flood outposts, with seven in the Sadar tehsil and five each in Dadri and Jewar. Rescue operations involving the NDRF, SDRF, PAC, and police teams are actively working on the ground. The relief efforts are further supported by the availability of 15 boats, 30 boatmen, 30 divers, and six motorboats. However, the district health department has reported several cases of water-borne diseases and infections among the flood-affected victims seeking shelter over the past week.

Figure 1: Mobile schools are being operating nearby Asagarpur camps, Noida.

Figure 1: Displaced livestock near the camps in Nagi nagli

2.2 Relief measures by GO & NGO

Government Response

- A flood control room was established with helpline number 0120-2974274 and mobile number 9811363725 in Noida.
- The district fire department in Noida conducted rescue operations and saved over 300 cattle from private cowsheds on the floodplains in Chaprauli and Mangrauli villages of Sector 168.
- Essential medical assistance was provided through eight medical teams equipped with antivenom and essential medicines in the flood-affected Gautam Buddh Nagar district.
- The district established 17 flood outposts, with seven in the Sadar tehsil and five each in Dadri and Jewar.
- Rescue operations involving the NDRF, SDRF, PAC, and police teams were conducted.

- Additionally, the district set up 14 shelters and ensured continuous fogging and cleanliness measures.

Humanitarian Response

- HCLF and their partners have been monitoring the situation and provided relief materials for the flood-affected people. HCL Foundation called for an emergency coordination meeting of all partners in Noida on 18th July urging them to step forward and engage the displaced and at-risk community.
- A team from Doctors for You conducted on-site medical camps to provide treatment and advice for any illnesses or injuries faced by the displaced community. Close to 100 women, children, and elderly individuals benefited from this initiative.
- HCL Tech Volunteers were assigned for on-ground coordination, monitoring, and documentation.
- Over 10 organizations have been actively engaging with affected communities for response and relief on the field including Chetna, Cohesion Foundation Trust (CFT), Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Katha, Bodh Shiksha Samiti, Doctors for You, Friendicoes SECA, Sesame Trust, Agragami, and Nalanda Way Foundation.
- RASTA NGO provided milk cartons to the affected population.
- EFRAH NGO supplied dignity kits to support the needs of the displaced individuals.
- Chetna NGO worked on engaging the children in temporary shelters with innovative poems, games, etc. Approximately 200 children participated in these activities.
- Friendicoes SECA attended to more than 150 cases of animal injuries and sickness and assisted in safely rescuing six snakes (including a highly venomous spectacled cobra) from houses that were submerged and could pose a risk to people returning home.
- Sashakt Foundation distributed flood relief emergency kits that included essential items to cater to the immediate needs of the affected families. The emergency kit comprises Atta, Rice, Dal, salt, turmeric, Oil, Sugar, tea, sanitary pads, and soap.
- Cohesion Foundation Trust (CFT) provided support to the communities impacted by the floods in the NOIDA area. Their efforts were focused on nurturing the emotional well-being of the children residing in these camps. They also coordinated with the Noida authority to ensure a regular supply of food. Additionally, they coordinated with the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) for a Medical camp at Pusta road.

- Tanyak conducted the assessment of the water situation in Noida. They also provided water purification tablets to ensure access to clean drinking water and distributed food to the affected communities.
- HSI India, along with PFA PPF and India Animal Fund organizations, conducted relief activities for animals in the flood-affected areas.
- Sphere India is actively monitoring the situation and has organized emergency IAC meetings, activating the URS matrix as decided during the IAC meeting.

3. OVERVIEW OF MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

3.1 Time Frame

Timeline	Activity
12th July 2023	Flooding in Noida
25th July 2023	Interested local partners and responding agencies were invited to nominate staff and volunteers to participate in data collection and report writing for sectoral assessment of floods.
25th July 2023	Contextualization of Existing Tools, finalization of sample size, and geography of assessment
26th July 2023	Finalization of a roster of the Report Writing Team and WhatsApp Group of the Team
26th July 2023	Orientation to Volunteers on data collection and safety protocols
27th July 2023	Data Collection
27th July 2023	Data collation, cleaning, and analysis by Sphere India
28th July 2023	First draft of the report to be shared with Partners
29th July 2023	Consolidation and Final Report Dissemination
31st July 2023	Multistakeholder Consultation

3.2 Methodology

A Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment was conducted to identify the urgent, mid-term, and long-term needs of the affected community for the sectors of Livelihood, Health, WaSH, Education and Livestock and Animal Husbandry. This would help flag the vulnerability of the affected community to access basic services and entitlements in Noida area.

The Multi-Sectoral assessment is the result of joint efforts from HCLF and their partners with field support from local NGOs, Government-led institutions, and line departments to provide the required data and information. Volunteers were oriented to carry out data collection using household survey tools and key informant interview tools in these affected districts. Sphere India assigned volunteers in different areas for collecting data from various affected areas. The collected data was analyzed by the Sphere India team, and the draft report was reviewed by the respective sectoral experts.

During Multi-Sectoral Assessment, the 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) Secondary data from various media sources with observation and fact checking.

3.3 Rationale Behind the Sampling for Assessment

The sample size for the survey was determined using secondary data information available from government reports and media sources and the assessment area was determined by current temporary shelter clusters occupied by the affected community: Raipur Khadar - Sector 126, Nagli Sakpur (Asagarpur 2) - Sector 133, Bajidpur - Sector 134, and Asagarpur - Sector 128. Special consideration was given to include households from vulnerable groups, such as elderly people, Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), children, and marginalized communities living in low-lying areas, near drainage regions, and slums, among others. The aim was to ensure participation and response from these groups to gather comprehensive data on the flood's impact and their specific needs.

3.4 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection process included household surveys and key informant interviews at the affected areas to cover households and local administration. The questions were designed to grasp the needs and challenges in the sectors of Livelihood, Health, WaSH, Livestock and Education. 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.

Sector	Households	Male	Female
Sector 126	39	14	25
Sector 128	33	11	22
Sector 133	36	15	23
Sector 134, 135	42	18	25
TOTAL	150	64	86

Of all the affected villages and households, 4 Villages and 150 households were taken as a sample for the most affected community and have been assessed and documented based on the instruments/tools/questionnaires.

Quantitative Data Analysis

Once data was collected, Sphere India team carried out data cleaning and analysis using Microsoft Excel. The key findings were analyzed and highlighted in the form of graphs and charts to provide a better understanding of the emerging trends to the readers.

4. SECTOR-WISE EMERGING NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Respondents Profile

Most of the respondents are between the ages of 18 to 60 years. The average age of the respondents is 35 years. However, six percent of the population is also above 60 years of age requiring special attention. Similarly, a small proportion of the population (3%) is also below 18 years with specific nutritional, health and education needs that will have to be catered to in the relief and recovery efforts.

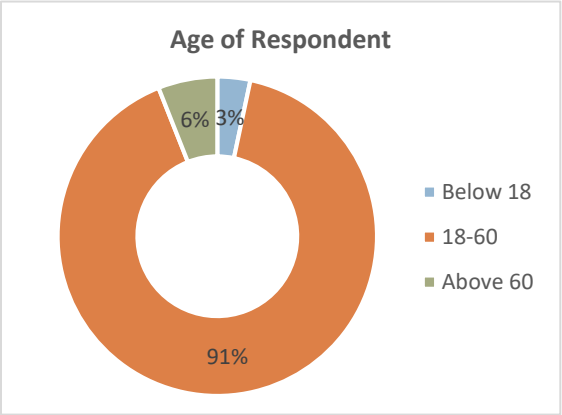


Figure 2: Age of Respondent

In terms of gender proportions, a majority of the respondents were female at 57% compared to the 43% male population. The special needs of women in terms of health and nutrition needs, WaSH requirements, safety, and security in the aftermath of the floods should be paid special attention.

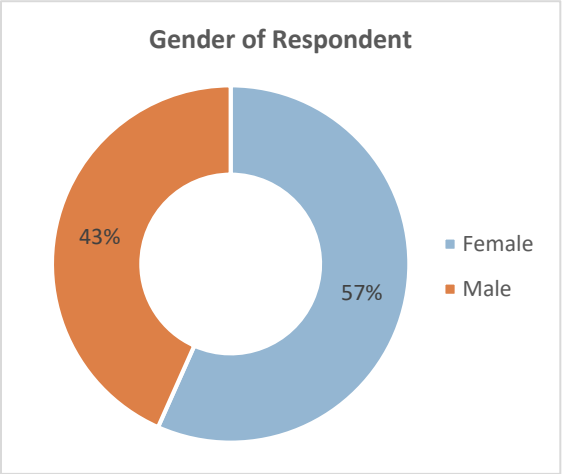


Figure 3: Gender of Respondent

Average HH Size – 6 persons per HH

Average number of Male Adults/HH	2
Average number of Female Adults/HH	2
Average number of Male Kids Adults/HH	1
Average number of Female Kids Adults/HH	1

The average household size is 6 persons with equal distribution of male and female adults and children. The greatest proportion of households belong to the General category (68%) followed by OBC (19%), SC (5%), ST (4%) and Other (4%) castes. It must be noted that almost 32% of the population belong to marginalized categories and most of the displaced population belong

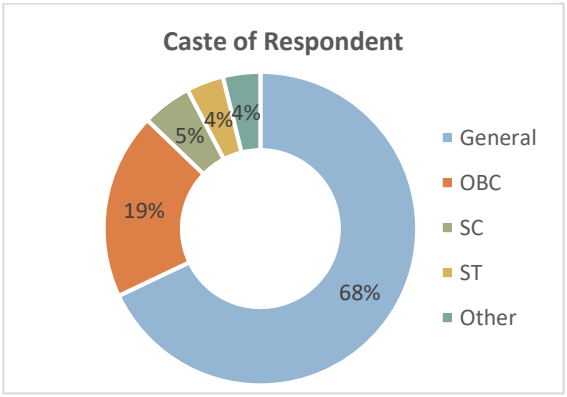


Figure 4: Caste Community

to economically weaker sections of the society with average monthly incomes below Rs. 10,000. The impact of the floods on the population will be further unpacked in the following sections.

The primary occupation of most of the affected community is farming at 65% followed by agricultural labour (14%), daily wage labour (13%) and other occupations including nursery, gardeners, rag pickers, and dairy farmers.

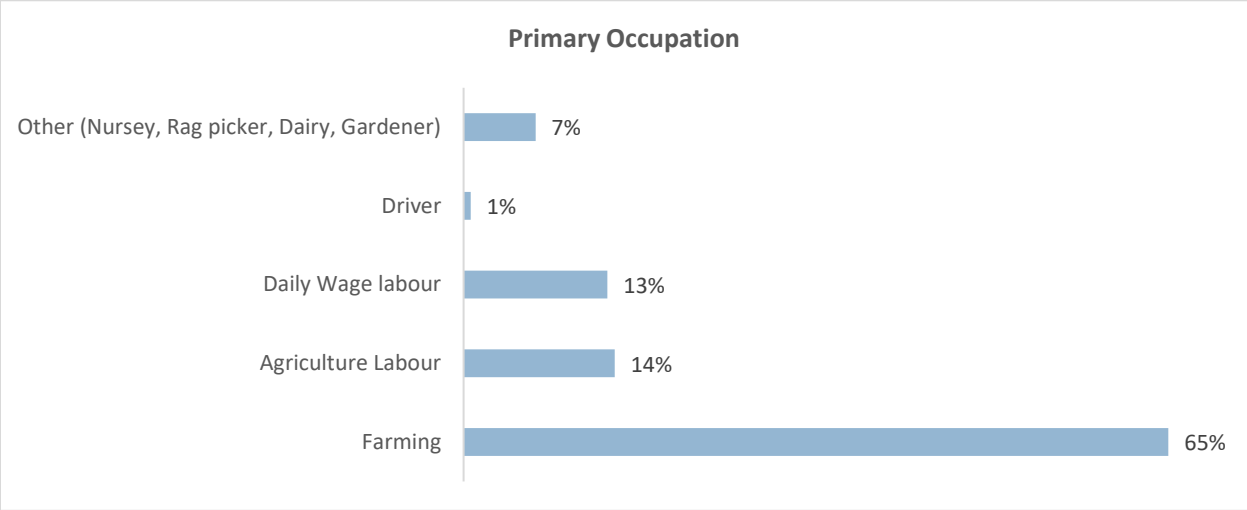


Figure 5: Primary Occupation

7% of the HHs surveyed reported they have a family member with Disability. Among People with Disabilities (PwD) in the affected population, a majority of them had physical disabilities (62%) specifically pertaining to motor skills followed by hearing and speech impairment (15%) and mental/intellectual disability at eight percent.

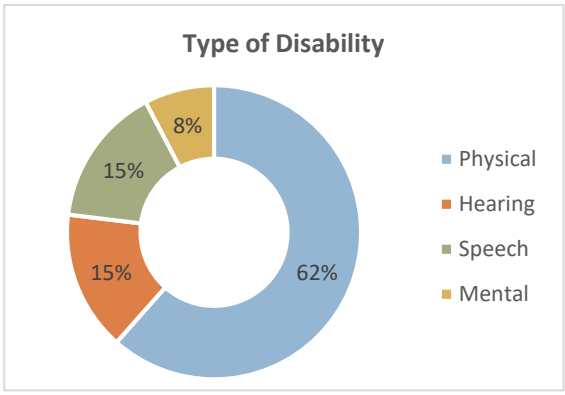


Figure 6: Type of Disability

Currently, most of the displaced population (80%) are staying on the road having set up temporary shelter-like structures. Nineteen percent of the displaced population are residing at camps and shelters followed by one percent of the population that continue residing in their own houses.

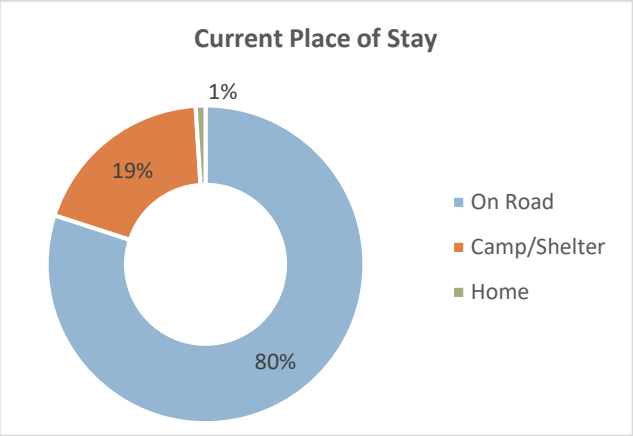


Figure 7: Current Place of Stay

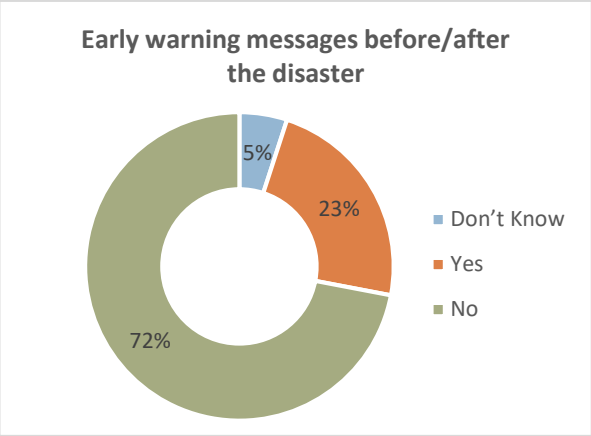


Figure 8: Early warning messages before/after the disaster

A significant portion responded that they received no early warning messages including Do's and Don'ts for the population before the floods. Among those who mentioned being alerted through early warning, they received the same from the police, newspapers, and NGOs and CSOs.

4.2 Health

Overview:

The assessment provides an overview of the health 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 health requirements of the affected population, and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

While most of the population (66%) are not suffering from significant health problems, a considerable proportion of the affected population (34%) are facing health problems. These problems include communicable diseases which is the most common ailment at 76% followed by fungal infections (33%), water-borne diseases (12%) and mental trauma (10%) in the aftermath of the floods. Among the respondents suffering from mental trauma, most mentioned that they have received no psychosocial support following the floods.

Sixty-one percent of the respondents mentioned the outbreak of diseases following the floods. These diseases include Conjunctivitis, Cold, Viral Fever, Flu, Stomach-ache, and Body itching. While the nearest public health facility to the affected areas at Raipur Khadar has not been damaged due to the floods, 13% of the respondents believed it was not functional or providing the required support to access medicines and health check-ups. Sixty-four percent of the respondents mentioned that NGOs and CSOs have provided health support by setting up health camps and providing health kits including necessary medicines. Six percent of the respondents also mentioned support from the government in organising health check-ups for the affected population.

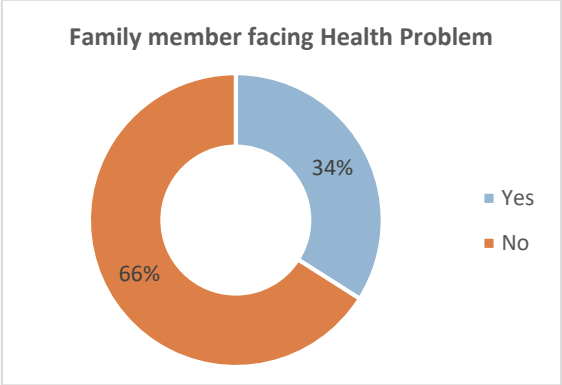


Figure 9: Family member facing Health problems

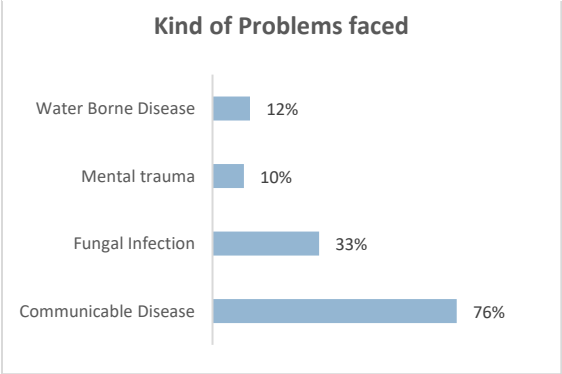


Figure 10: Kind of problems faced

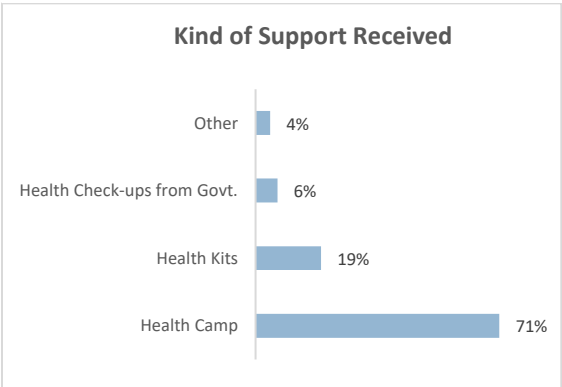


Figure 11: Kind of support received

FGD Findings for Noida: Health Sector

The population affected by the Noida Flood received initial medical assistance from local humanitarian organizations and the government. However, it has been observed that the provision of medicines from these organizations and respective agencies ceased after the initial period, leaving those affected without ongoing medical support.

Additionally, there have been numerous reported cases of water-borne diseases and infections among the flood-affected victims staying in temporary shelters. The lack of proper sanitation facilities and limited access to clean water in these shelters have contributed to the spread of such diseases. Lack of toilet facilities and open defecation in the fields have also rendered the population vulnerable to snakebites.

Furthermore, a significant number of families are currently residing in temporary shelters on roads, and they are facing prolonged challenges and hardships. The prolonged displacement and uncertain living conditions have taken a toll on their mental and psychosocial well-being. There is a pressing need for immediate mental and psychosocial support to help them cope with the emotional distress and trauma resulting from the flood's impact.

Recommendations

Short-term Recommendations (Immediate response)

- Organize and scale up health camps in flood-affected areas to address the immediate health needs of the population. These camps should focus on providing medical treatment, medication, and preventive measures for communicable diseases and fungal infections.
- Deploy mobile medical teams to reach remote areas where health facilities have been damaged. These teams can provide basic medical services, distribute essential medicines, and identify individuals requiring further medical attention.
- Implement disease surveillance and monitoring systems to detect outbreaks promptly. Health authorities should collaborate with NGOs and local communities to identify and contain communicable diseases like conjunctivitis, cold, viral fever, etc.
- Increase the distribution of health kits among flood-affected households. These kits should contain basic medical supplies, hygiene items, and information about preventive measures to minimize the spread of infections.

Mid-term Recommendations (Recovery phase):

- Allocate resources to repair and rebuild the damaged health facilities. This will enhance the local healthcare infrastructure's resilience against future disasters and improve access to healthcare services.
- Conduct health education campaigns to raise awareness about communicable diseases, fungal infections, and preventive measures among the affected population. These campaigns can be delivered through community workshops, radio broadcasts, and posters.
- Train and equip healthcare workers, especially those in disaster-prone areas, with the skills and knowledge required to manage post-disaster health challenges effectively.
- Focus on improving water and sanitation facilities in flood-affected areas to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and fungal infections. Promote the use of safe drinking water and proper sanitation practices.

Long-term Recommendations (Sustainable development):

- Incorporate disaster-resilient design and construction practices when building or upgrading health facilities in flood-prone regions. This includes locating facilities in safer areas and implementing measures to protect them during floods.
- Establish community-based health programs that engage local communities in health promotion and disease prevention efforts. Empowering communities to take ownership of their health can lead to better health outcomes.
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration between NGOs, government agencies, and healthcare providers to ensure a more comprehensive and effective response during future disasters.
- Invest in early warning systems for floods and other natural disasters to facilitate early evacuation and preparedness. Early warnings can help reduce the impact on health facilities and improve the overall disaster response.

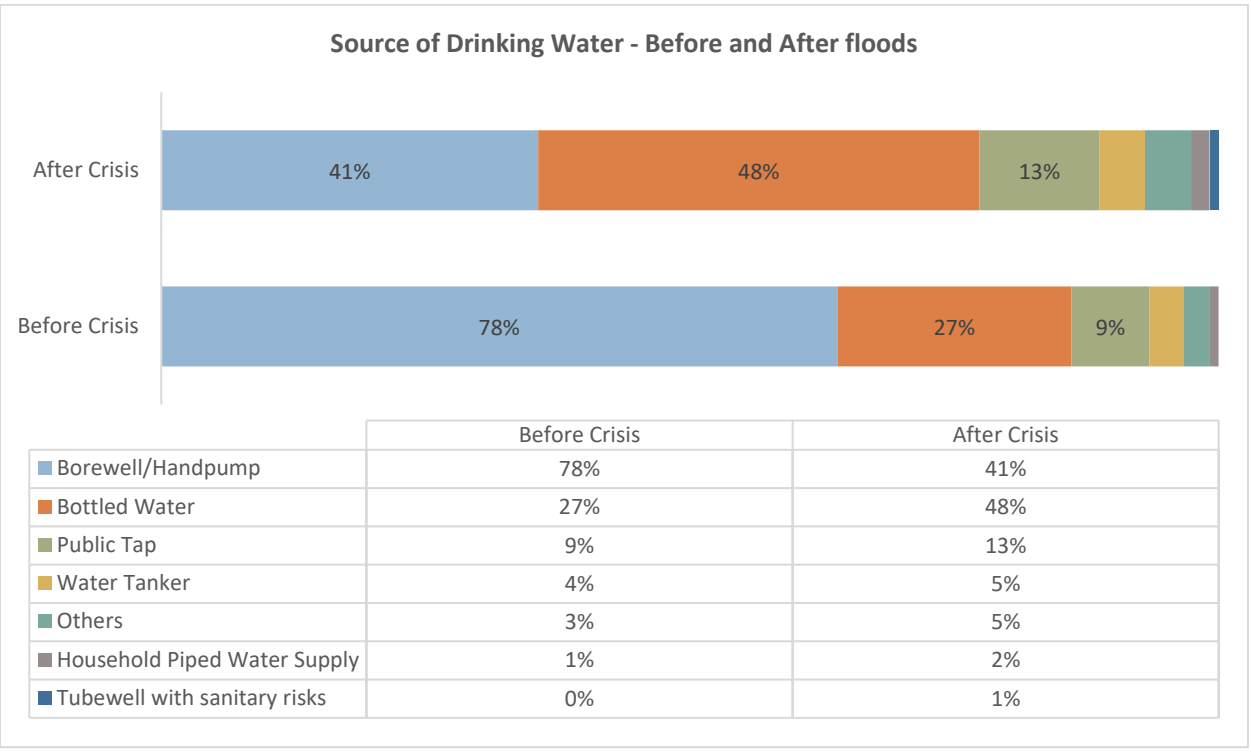
4.2 WASH

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

Forty-eight percent of the affected population have shifted to bottled water for drinking purposes after the floods compared to the 27% who were using bottled water before the floods. Where 78% of the population was accessing borewells/handpumps for drinking water, only 41% of the population are currently accessing groundwater sources. The proportion of people utilising public taps to access drinking water has increased from nine percent to thirteen percent after the floods. Moreover, 96% of the population responded that they did not purify or filter the water prior to use. This can increase the instances of water-borne diseases in the aftermath of the floods. Five percent of the respondents rely on water tankers for accessing drinking water. It was also found that most houses using borewell as the source of water bring it from a 1 KM distance in open containers (no lid).



	Before Crisis	After Crisis
Borewell/Handpump	78%	41%
Bottled Water	27%	48%
Public Tap	9%	13%
Water Tanker	4%	5%
Others	3%	5%
Household Piped Water Supply	1%	2%
Tubewell with sanitary risks	0%	1%

Figure 12: Source of Drinking Water - Before and After floods

While a majority of the population (39%) mentioned they had access to handwashing facilities with both soap and water, 21% responded that there were no facilities designated for handwashing with soap and water. Seventeen percent also responded that while there was access to handwashing facilities, there was no water available for the same. Fifteen percent mentioned that despite the lack of handwashing facilities there was designated place for soap and water. A small proportion (8%) of the respondents mentioned that there were handwashing facilities, but they lacked soap. This highlights the need to strengthen WaSH facilities including access to water, supplies of soap for the affected population.

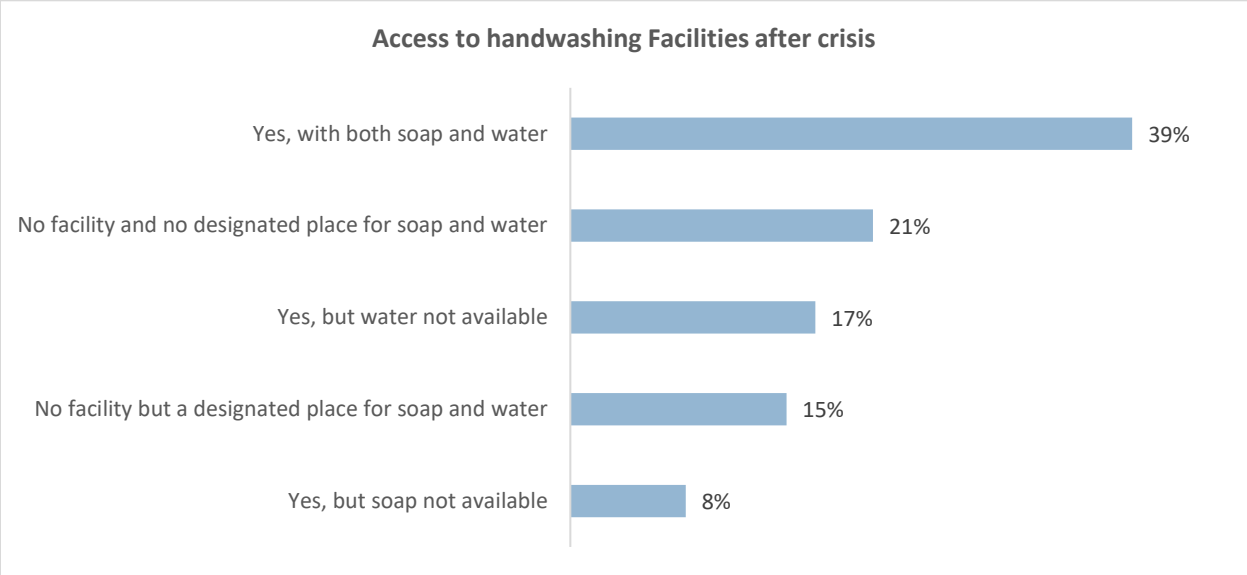


Figure 13: Access to handwashing Facilities after crisis

Most of the population (91%) have resorted to open defecation after the floods compared to 57% before the floods. While 44% of the respondents utilised household toilets prior to the floods, only two percent were able to access household toilets after the floods. Only seven percent of the affected population can access community toilets following the floods. The practice of open defecation is particularly concerning for adolescent girls and women given the safety challenges of accessing these spaces in the dark. Moreover, the practice of open defecation is also challenging from a hygiene perspective for affected population due to the potential of outbreak of water and other vector borne diseases.

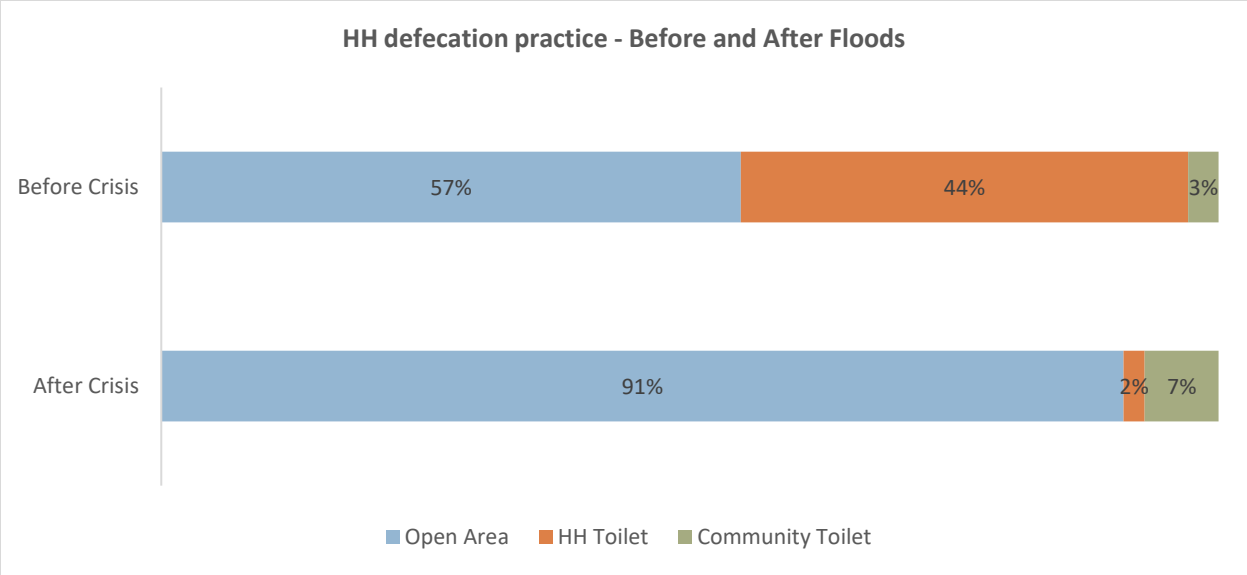


Figure 14: HH defecation practice - Before and After Floods

Sixty-five percent of the population have resorted to disposal of garbage on the streets following the floods. Only 18% of the respondents mentioned compost pit as a garbage disposal mechanism. Eight percent of the population mentioned collection by designated sweeper and six percent mentioned burning as a garbage disposal mechanism. This further highlights WaSH challenges for the affected community increasing their susceptibility to disease outbreaks. Moreover, 55% of respondents reported that solid waste and water logging is visible within their vicinity.

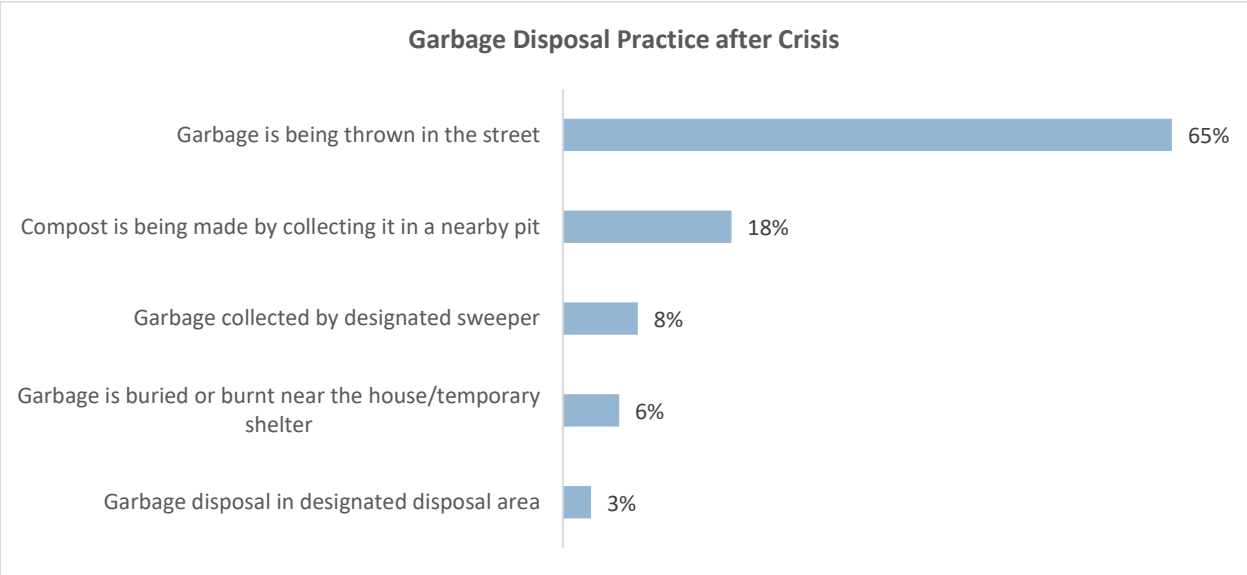


Figure 15: Garbage Disposal Practice after Crisis

Most of the women and adolescent girls (60%) do not have any privacy for menstrual hygiene needs. Forty-four percent responded that they had a shortage of pads and other menstrual hygiene products and 31% were hesitant to dispose the pads/cloth used for menstrual needs. Twenty-five percent also mentioned lack of water and soap for washing and cleaning increasing their susceptibility to infections and illnesses. Only 13% of the respondents mentioned that they faced no issues related to menstrual hygiene.

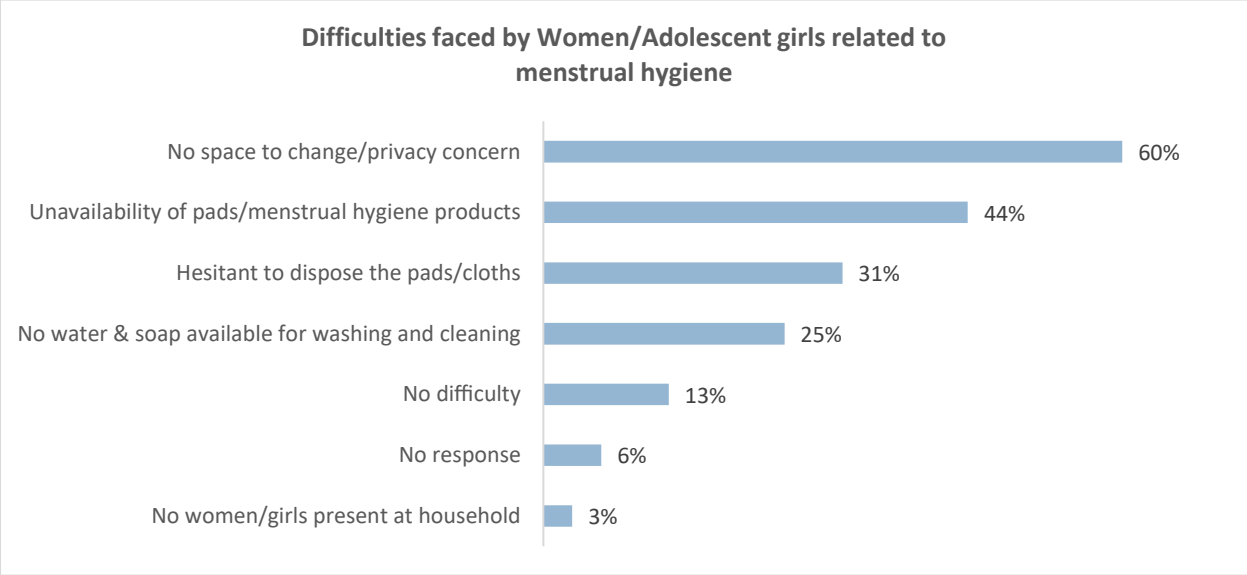


Figure 16: Difficulties faced by Women/Adolescent girls related to

For water storage, 63% of the population use buckets followed by 60% who use buckets with lids. Twenty-seven percent use jerry cans and two percent use large water storage tanks and one percent use utensils to store water.

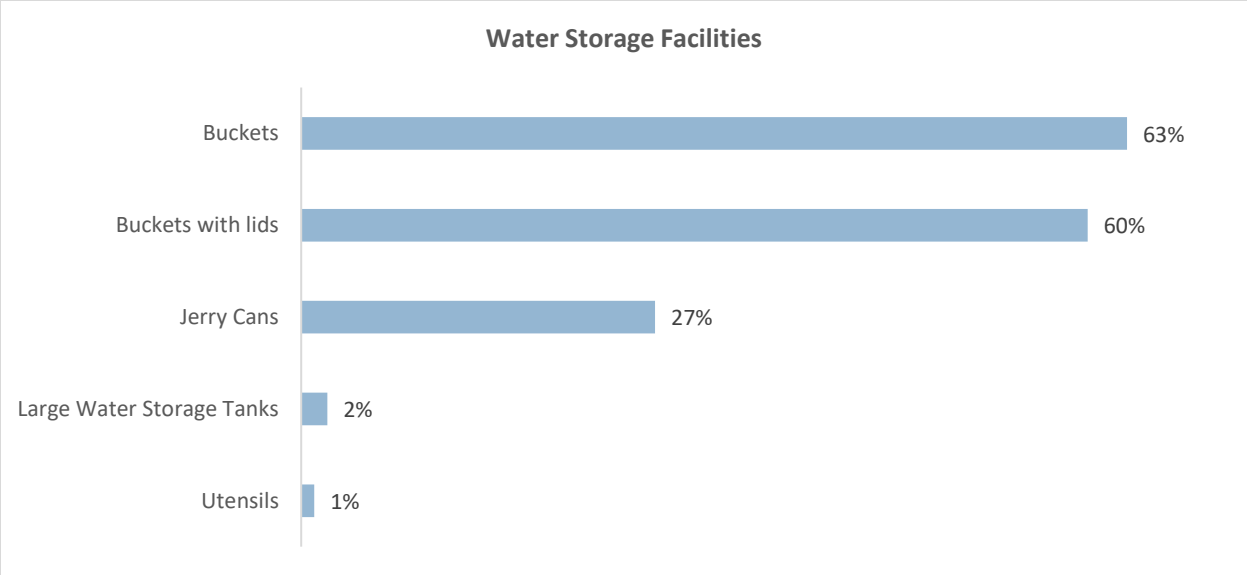


Figure 17: Water Storage Facilities

Most of the respondents (56%) mentioned unavailability of adequate quantities of drinking water as a major concern related to WaSH. Many of them also mentioned the lack of safe drinking water (54%) as a concern. Moreover, most of the population are also facing challenges related to limited or lack of access to bathing spaces with privacy. Twenty-six percent also mentioned damage to toilets as a serious concern followed by 14% who mentioned limited to no access to hand washing facilities and 13% mentioned damage of water supply infrastructure.

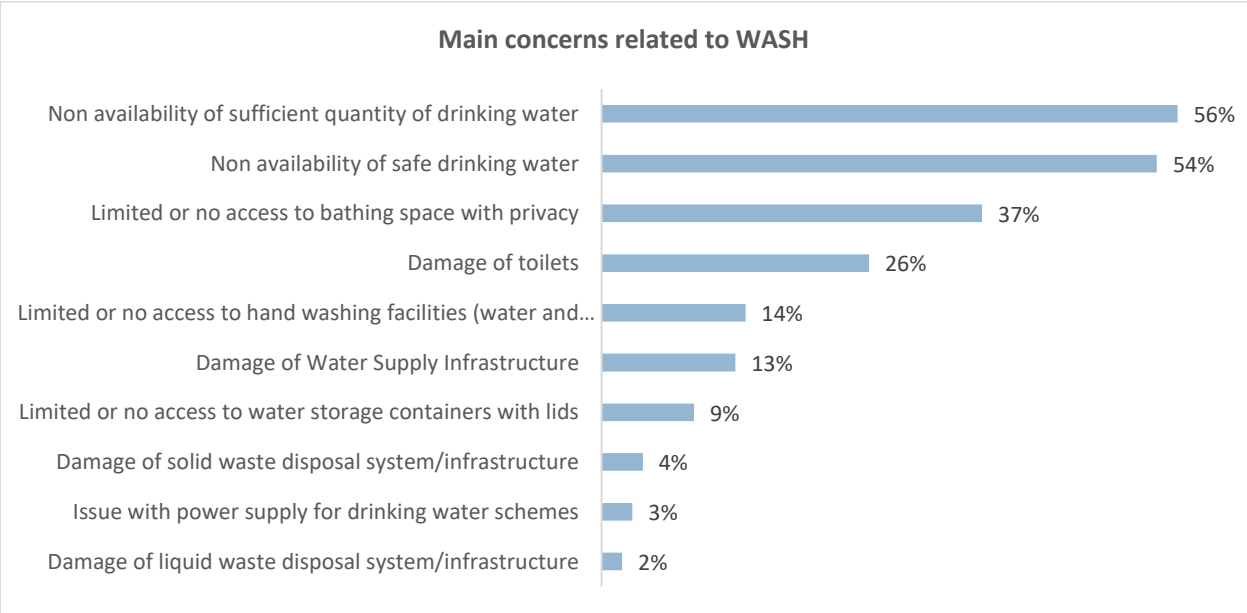


Figure 18: Main concerns related to WASH

FGD Findings for Noida: WaSH Sector

In certain clusters within the flood-affected area, drinking water is being supplied by local organizations and respective agencies, ensuring access to safe and clean water for the residents. However, in other clusters, there is a noticeable absence of drinking water provision, leaving the inhabitants reliant on unhygienic sources for their water needs. This situation poses a significant health risk and remains a major concern in the affected region.

Furthermore, the lack of closed bathing facilities and proper toilet facilities further compounds the challenges faced by the affected population. The absence of adequate sanitation facilities poses a threat to public health and hygiene in the community. Moreover, lack of toilet facilities and open defecation in the fields have also rendered the population vulnerable to snakebites.

Hygiene is another pressing concern in the flood-affected areas. The unavailability of essentials such as soap, detergent, and other hygienic materials exacerbates the already challenging living conditions for the affected residents. Lack of clean water is another concern. Proper sanitation practices are compromised, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases and infections in the region.

Sanitary pads were made available in the affected area by local organisations, which can offer some relief to women facing hygiene-related challenges. However, the broader issue of overall hygiene and sanitation remains critical and demands immediate attention.

Recommendations

Short-term Recommendations (Immediate response):

- Provide immediate access to safe drinking water by establishing water distribution points or water tankers and provision of water storage containers in flood-affected areas. Collaborate with local authorities and NGOs to ensure a sufficient supply of potable water.
- Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of water filtration and purification methods to prevent waterborne diseases. Distribute water purification tablets or filters to households to improve water quality.
- Set up temporary gender sensitive sanitation facilities such as portable toilets for men, women, and common ones in areas where people are defecating in the open. This will help reduce the risk of water contamination and improve overall hygiene.

- Conduct hygiene promotion sessions to educate the community about the importance of handwashing with soap and water. Distribute soap and promote its use, emphasizing the link between proper hygiene practices and disease prevention.

Mid-term Recommendations (Recovery phase):

- Repair and restore borewells and public taps that have been damaged during the flood to ensure a stable and reliable water supply for the community.
- Collaborate with NGOs and women's organizations to distribute sanitary pads to women in flood-affected areas. Addressing menstrual hygiene needs is essential for the health and dignity of women.
- Implement a solid waste management system to address the issue of garbage being thrown on the streets. Conduct awareness campaigns on waste segregation and recycling to promote cleanliness in the community.
- Construct gender-sensitive sanitation facilities that address the privacy concerns of women. Consider their needs for safe and private spaces for sanitation and washing.

Long-term Recommendations (Sustainable development):

- Establish a water quality monitoring system to regularly assess the safety of drinking water sources. This will help identify potential contamination issues and enable timely interventions.
- Involve the community in planning and maintaining sanitation facilities. Encourage community participation in decision-making processes related to water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Implement long-term behavior change programs to instill good hygiene practices among the population. Engage schools, community leaders, and local organizations in these programs.
- Strengthen flood preparedness measures and develop early warning systems to alert communities about impending floods. This will allow people to take necessary precautions and minimize the impact on water and sanitation facilities.

4.3 Education

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the challenges in accessing education needs of communities affected by the floods. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate education sector requirements of the affected population, their access to study materials, school infrastructure, etc., and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

Among the responding households, half of them had school going children. There are approximately 150 school going children among the responding households.

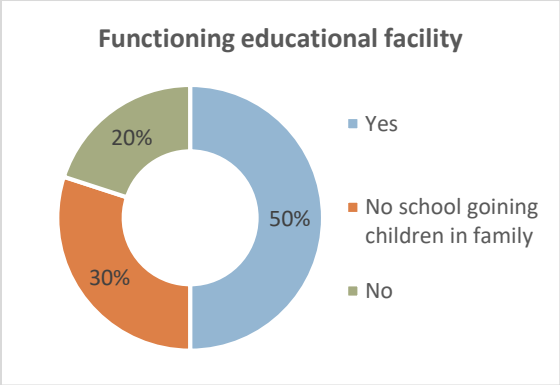


Figure 19: Functioning educational facility

Almost half of the population mentioned that there were functional educational facilities. Twenty percent of the respondents mentioned that there was no functional educational facility. Respondents reported that schools in the affected area were converted to relief camps, there was power shortage, and some schools are partially damaged due to which it is non-functional.

More than half the respondents mentioned that educational materials were damaged or lost during the floods. Only 47% of the respondents mentioned that educational materials were salvaged or available. A staggering majority of 75% of respondents mentioned that they required support for education. They requested for notebooks, textbooks, school bags, support for enrolment in school, school uniforms, etc.

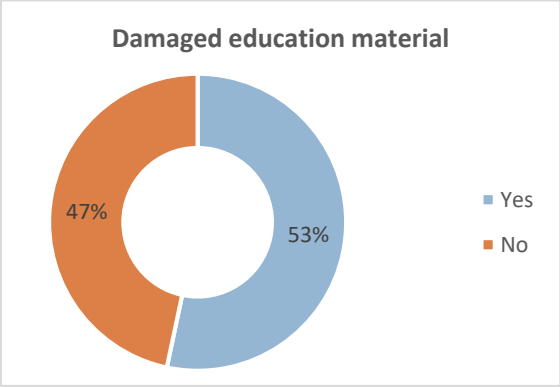


Figure 20: Damaged education material

FGD Findings for Noida: Education Sector

The population affected by the Noida Flood has encountered diverse challenges in addressing the education needs of children in the region. Presently, mobile schools have been set up in the nearby

Asgarpur camps, facilitating daily attendance of children. However, in the other two camps, children are not attending schools, indicating a gap in educational access and opportunities.

Moreover, the flood has caused damage to books and educational materials, further exacerbating the difficulties faced by the affected children in continuing their education. This disruption to their learning process has emerged as a major concern, particularly for young children in the area.

Efforts to mitigate the impact on education are of utmost importance in the post-flood recovery phase. Ensuring the functioning of mobile schools and expanding educational access to all affected camps would be crucial in providing a stable and conducive learning environment for the children. Additionally, the provision of new educational materials and books is essential to replace the damaged ones and foster continued learning and development.

Recommendations

Short-term Recommendations (Immediate response):

- Set up temporary learning spaces or makeshift classrooms in safe locations for students whose schools have been converted into relief camps or damaged. This will ensure continuity in education during the crisis.
- Provide immediate support by supplying educational materials such as textbooks, notebooks, and stationery to students who have lost their study materials due to the flood.
- Deploy mobile education units to reach out to children in hard-to-reach or isolated areas. These units can provide basic education and educational resources to students who cannot access regular schools.
- Offer psychosocial support to students who have experienced trauma or emotional distress due to the flood. Trained counselors can help students cope with the effects of the disaster on their mental well-being.

Mid-term Recommendations (Recovery phase):

- Allocate resources for the repair and reconstruction of damaged school buildings. This will ensure that educational facilities are fully functional and safe for students to return.
- Consider adjusting the curriculum to make up for the lost learning time during the flood. Provide additional support and catch-up classes for students who have fallen behind academically.

- Conduct training programs for teachers to equip them with the skills needed to address the specific needs of students affected by the flood. This includes strategies for supporting traumatized students and implementing inclusive teaching practices.
- Integrate disaster preparedness and resilience education into the curriculum. Teach students and school staff about emergency response and ways to mitigate the impact of future disasters.

Long-term Recommendations (Sustainable development):

- Develop and implement early warning systems specifically for schools to ensure timely evacuation and protection of educational facilities during floods or other disasters.
- Foster community involvement in the education sector by encouraging parents, local leaders, and stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes and support educational initiatives.
- Ensure that education remains accessible to all children, including those from marginalized communities or living in flood-prone areas. Address barriers to education, such as poverty and lack of transportation.
- Integrate climate change education into the curriculum to raise awareness among students about environmental issues and encourage them to become environmentally responsible citizens.

4.4 Livelihood

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the livelihood conditions of people living in the affected areas by the floods, highlighting the impact of the disaster on their nutrition and livelihood needs. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate livelihood requirements of the affected population, their current places of stay, and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Findings

A concerning majority of 98% of respondents reported that their livelihoods were affected due to the floods. The average monthly income of majority of the affected households is less than Rs. 10,000. Thirty nine percent of the population have average incomes between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Only five percent of the households have incomes greater than Rs. 20000.

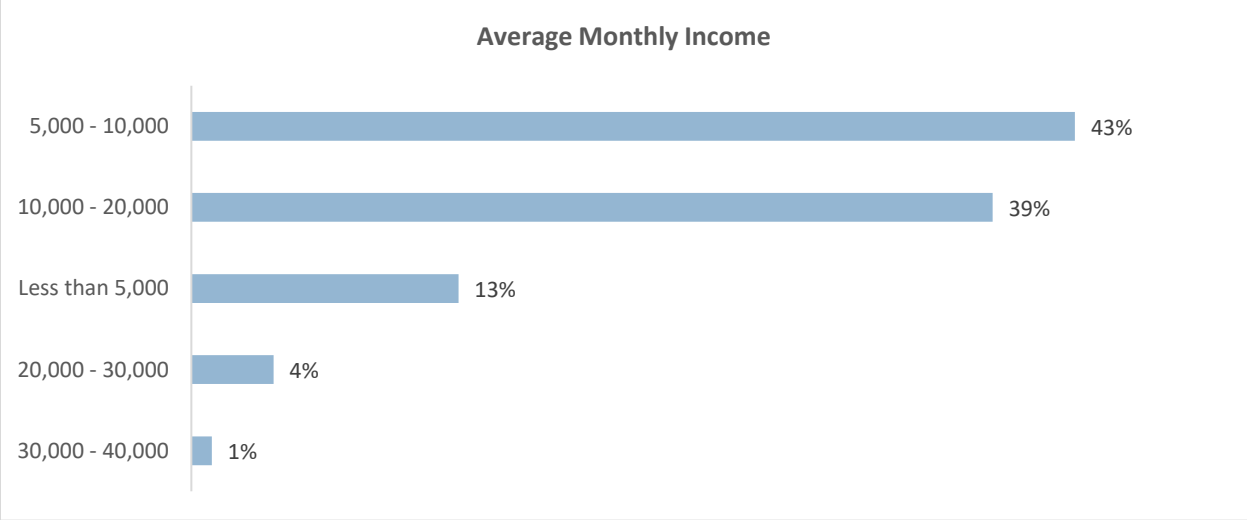


Figure 21: Average Monthly Income

Much of the affected population (73%) are concerned about the loss of agricultural land and crops. Fifty-six percent of the respondents are concerned about loss of employment followed by loss in business (38%), loss in income from animal husbandry (7%) and loss of daily wage labour income (6%).

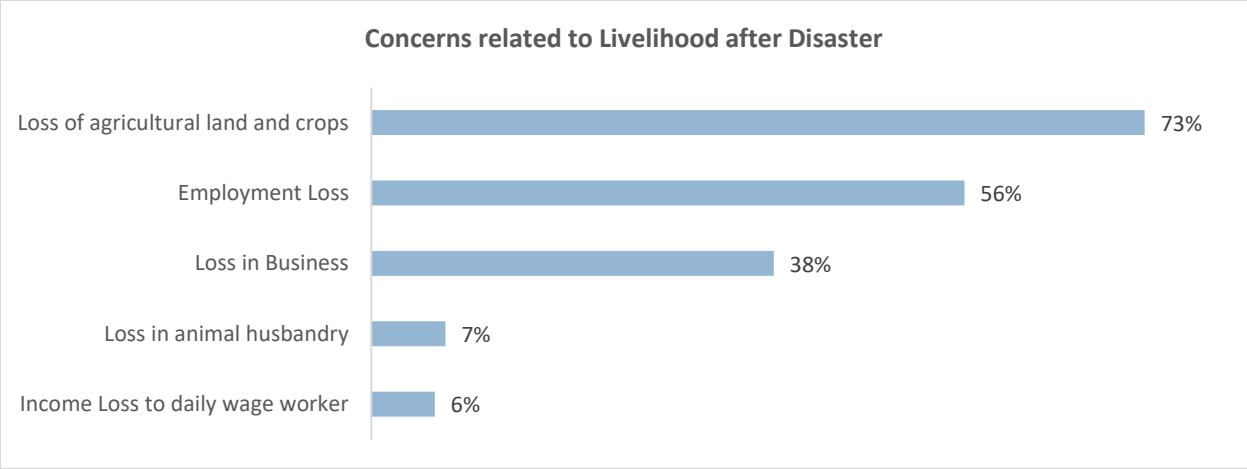


Figure 22: Concerns related to Livelihood after Disaster

It must be noted that 73% of the affected population mentioned that they have received no support for livelihoods following the floods. Only 27% of the respondents receiving support for loss of livelihoods. Within this, 59% of them received livelihood support from NGO and CSOs, and 41% received financial support from the government.

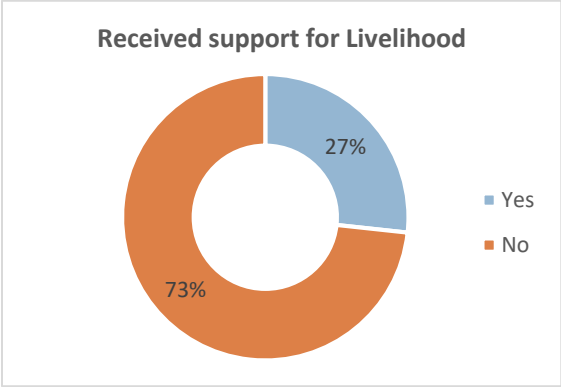


Figure 23: Received support for Livelihood

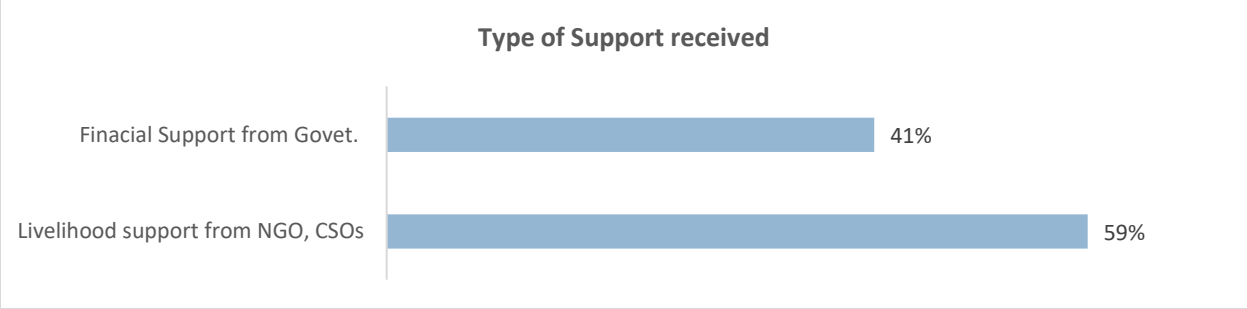


Figure 24: Type of Support received.

In terms of specific losses in agriculture, 84% reported loss in crop production followed by loss of agricultural land (67%), loss of stored grains (42%) and loss of storage facilities (13%). There is an urgent need to support the affected population given the extent of agricultural loss and damage.

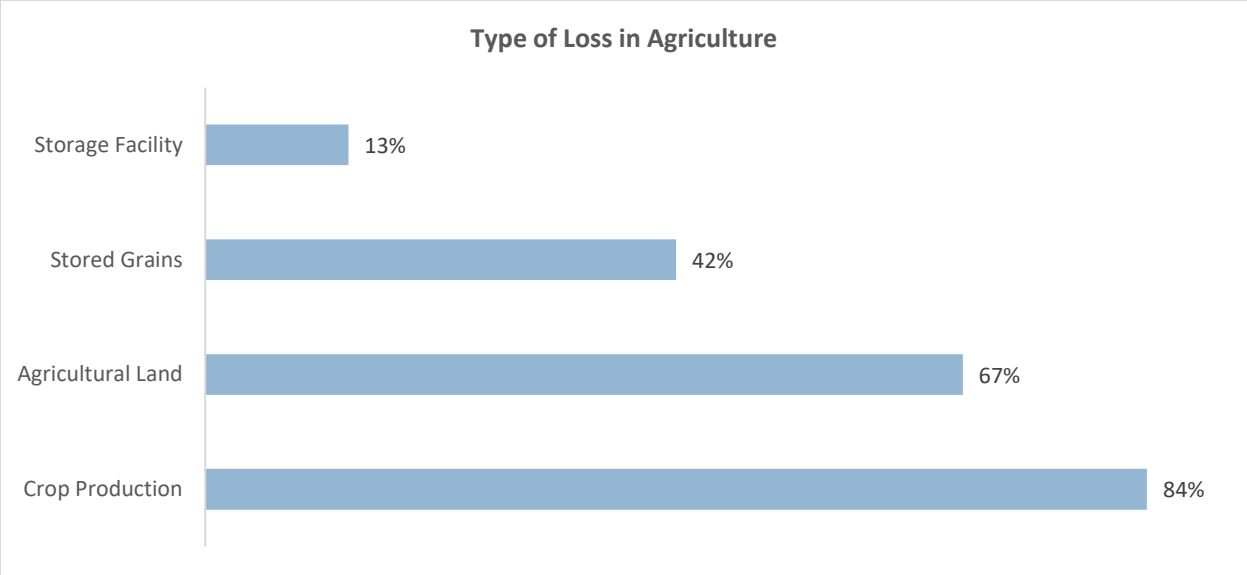


Figure 25: Type of Loss in Agriculture

Most of the respondents (85%) mentioned that they currently availed no government schemes. Nine percent of the respondents are availing fuel subsidy through the Ujjwala Yojna followed by Public Distribution System (PDS) (2%), Old-Age Pension (2%) and MNREGA (1%), Widow pension (1%), and Divyang/PwD pension (1%).

While 87% of the affected population reported no loss of legal documents, a considerable portion mentioned loss of ration card (13%), government identification cards (9%), and documents on land ownership (3%).

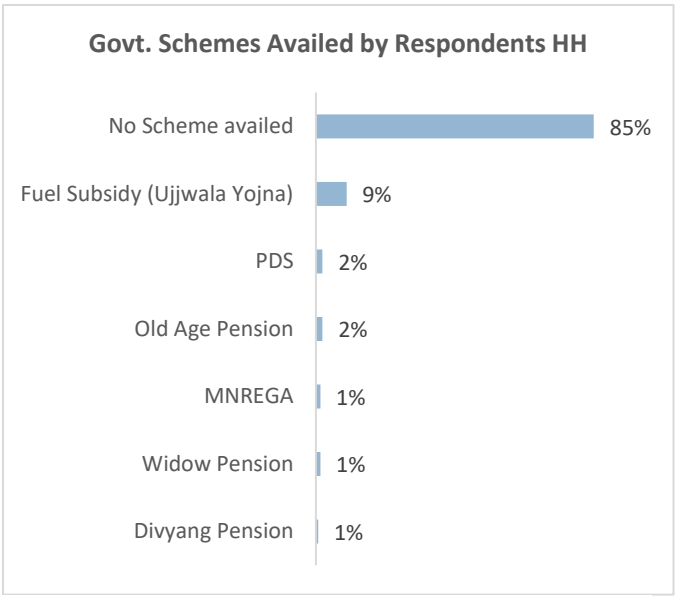


Figure 26: Govt. Schemes Availed by Respondents HH

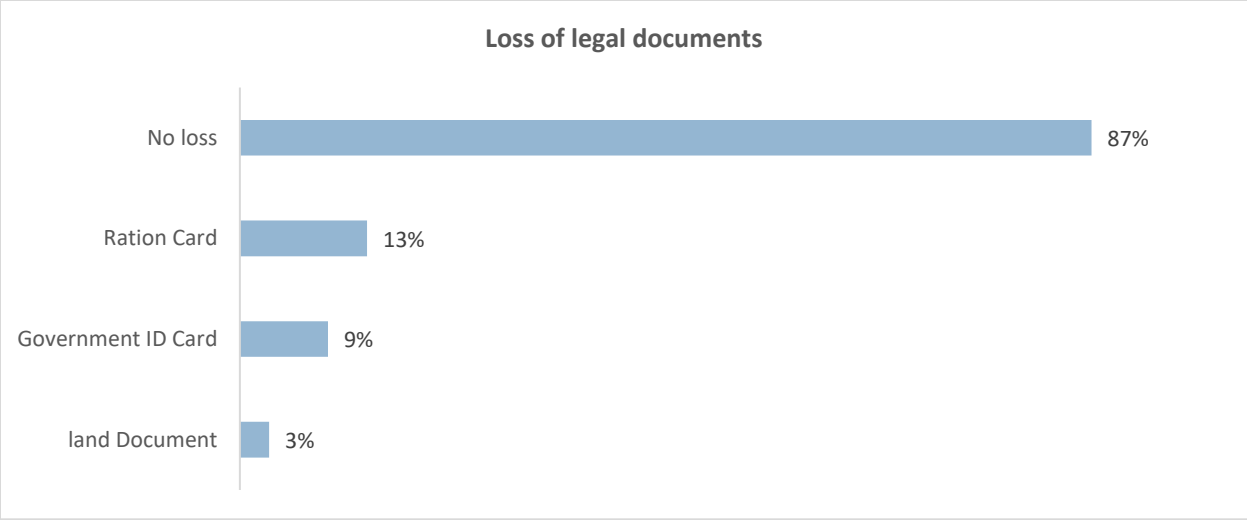


Figure 27: Loss of legal documents

FGD Findings for Noida: Livelihood Sector

The majority of the affected population relies on agriculture as their primary source of income, while others depend on daily wage labor. The recent floods have caused significant devastation to the agricultural sector, particularly for farmers who cultivate rented land. The entire agricultural region has been inundated, resulting in extensive damage to crops and loss of livelihood. As a consequence, those dependent on agriculture are currently facing severe distress and uncertainty.

The floods have led to the complete destruction of crops, leaving the farmers without any income. This loss of earnings further compounds the challenges faced by the affected families, making it difficult for them to meet their basic needs and rebuild their lives.

In order to alleviate the distress and support the affected population in the long term, dedicated attention and assistance in the livelihood sector are imperative. Both non-governmental and governmental organizations play a crucial role in providing essential support to the affected farmers and daily wage laborers. Financial aid, livelihood recovery programs, and skill-building initiatives can be instrumental in helping them recover from the impact of the floods and regain their economic stability.

Moreover, it is essential to address the housing needs of the affected families, as many of them lack the financial means to rebuild their houses once the floodwaters recede. Collaborative efforts from various stakeholders are required to provide financial assistance and support in reconstructing their homes and re-establishing their lives.

Recommendations

Short-term Recommendations (Immediate response):

- Implement short-term livelihood support programs that provide financial assistance, food aid, and essential resources to the affected population. These programs should target those who have lost their employment or livelihood due to the disaster.
- Engage daily labor workers in repair and reconstruction of damaged facilities like schools and hospitals as well as individual shelters through Cash for work programs.
- Cash and Voucher assistance program should be implemented to support the differential needs of vulnerable population.
- Advocacy for provision of immediate compensation to farmers and agricultural workers who have suffered losses in crop production and agricultural land. This can help them recover and restart their livelihoods.
- Create temporary employment opportunities in flood-affected areas through public works programs. This can offer income to those who have lost their jobs and support local infrastructure restoration efforts.
- Set up support centers to help individuals who have lost important documents like ration cards and government ID cards. Facilitate the process of obtaining replacements to ensure access to essential government services and benefits.

Mid-term Recommendations (Recovery phase):

- Conduct skill training programs for individuals who have lost their livelihoods, focusing on developing new skills that align with market demands. This will enhance their employability and create new income-generating opportunities.
- Implement mid-term plans for rehabilitating agricultural land damaged by floods. Provide farmers with improved farming techniques, resilient crop varieties, and access to inputs and resources to enhance productivity.
- Encourage livelihood diversification by supporting the establishment of alternative income sources, such as small businesses, livestock rearing, or non-farm activities. This can reduce vulnerability to future disasters and economic shocks.
- Establish social safety net programs, such as conditional cash transfers or livelihood insurance schemes, to provide ongoing support to vulnerable households and protect them during economic downturns.

Long-term Recommendations (Sustainable development):

- Promote climate-resilient livelihood practices by integrating climate change adaptation strategies into the livelihood sector. This includes promoting sustainable agriculture, water management, and natural resource conservation.
- Improve access to financial services for small-scale entrepreneurs and farmers. Facilitate microfinance and credit services that allow them to invest in their businesses and increase productivity.
- Advocate for the implementation of comprehensive government support programs for flood-affected livelihoods. Lobby for policies that prioritize disaster risk reduction and support economic recovery in affected areas.
- Foster community-based initiatives that promote collective action and cooperation among affected individuals. Encourage the formation of self-help groups and cooperatives for better access to resources and market linkages.

4.5 Livestock (Household)

Overview

The assessment provides an overview of the conditions of households with livestock affected by the floods, highlighting the impact of the disaster. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate needs and requirements of the affected livestock and population dependent on it for their livelihoods, and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Assessment Finding

A little over half of the respondents (55%) mentioned that they suffered no loss in the animal husbandry business due to the floods. Thirty two percent of the respondents mentioned that production was impacted by the floods. And 12% of the respondents mentioned that the milch animals were impacted or lost due to the floods. About one percent of the respondents mentioned loss of poultry due to the floods.

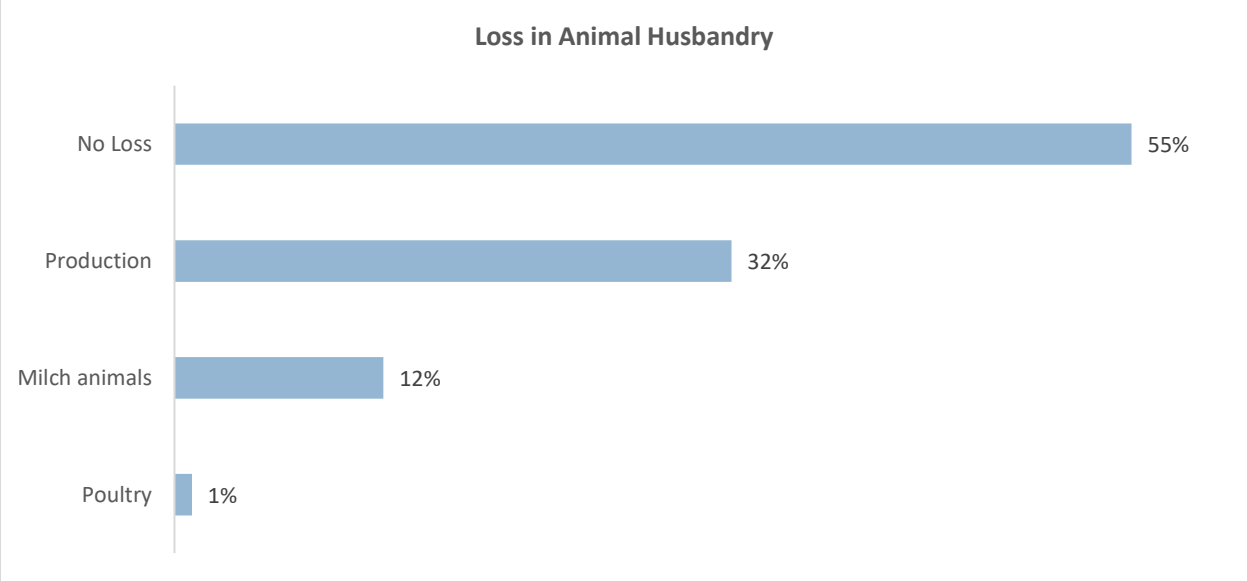


Figure 28: Loss in animal husbandry

In terms of factors affecting draught animals, 56% of the respondents mentioned that they loss draught animals followed by 22% that mentioned draught animals were impacted. Six percent mentioned death of draught animals. Only 17% mentioned that draught animals were not affected by the floods.

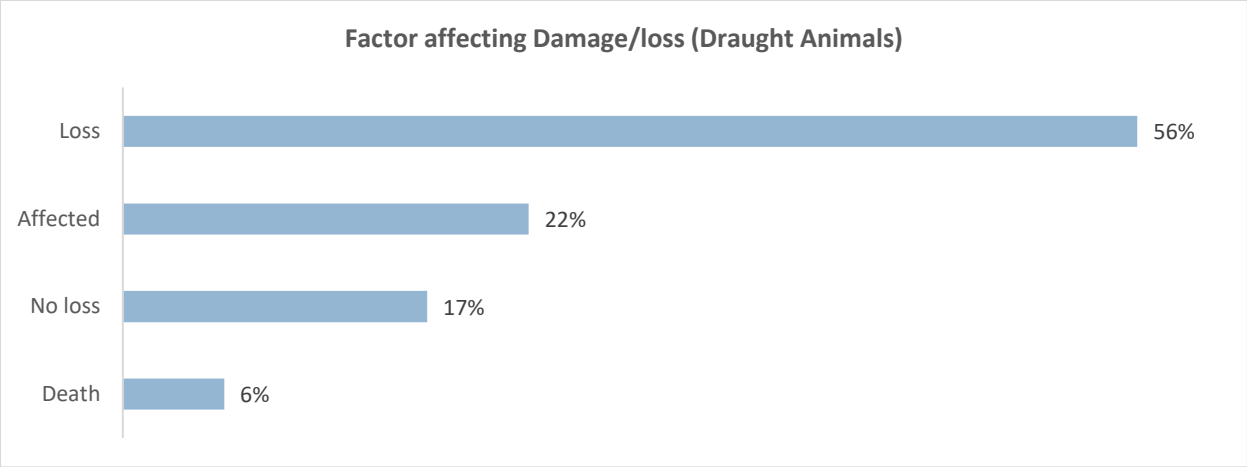


Figure 29: Factor affecting Damage/loss (Draught Animals)

With respect to factors affecting animals such as cows, goats, and sheep, most of the respondents (39%) reported death of animals followed by 28% whose animals were affected. Six percent mentioned that animals were lost due to the floods.

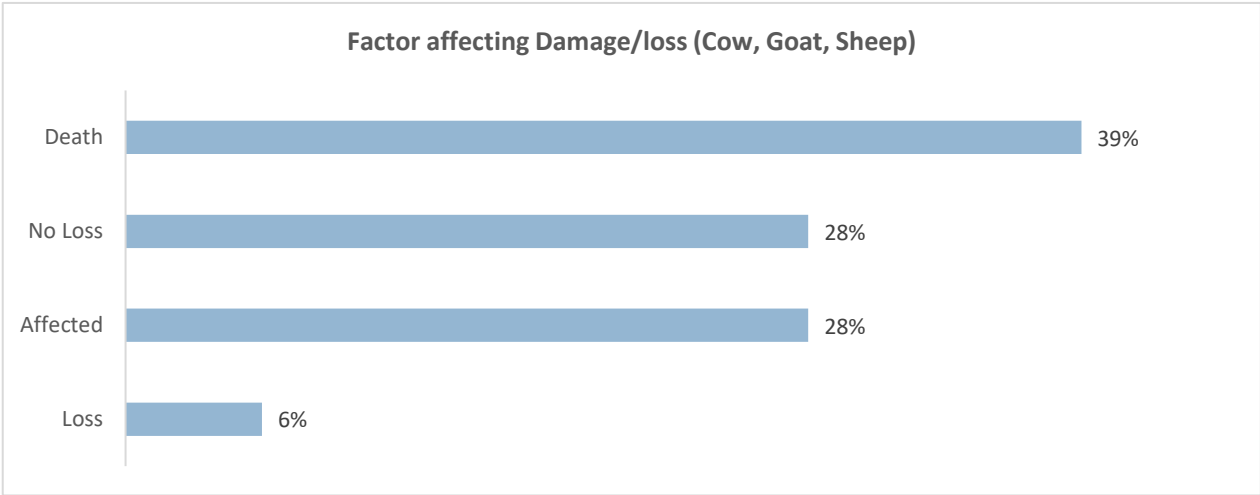


Figure 30: Factor affecting Damage/loss (Cow, Goat, Sheep)

In terms of factors affecting production from livestock, 55% mentioned that damages were due to inundation and 27% reported partial damage to production and 18% reported total loss of production due to the floods.

FGD Findings for Noida: Livestock Sector

The flood-affected population is also dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. The floods have had a devastating impact on both farmhouses and cattle sheds, leaving them damaged or destroyed. As a result, injuries have been reported among the livestock, requiring urgent medical attention.

For those who relied on cattle for their income, the flood has caused a significant disruption in their lives. The loss of livestock has resulted in a loss of income, leaving them in a precarious financial situation.

Presently, the cattle that survived the flood are left stranded on the roadside, without proper food or shelter. Immediate action is required to provide them with the necessary support, including food and safe shelter to ensure their well-being.

4.6 Animal Husbandry (Detailed Assessment)

Overview

The assessment provides a detailed overview of the conditions of animal husbandry dependent population affected by the floods, highlighting the impact of the disaster. Thirty households participated in the detailed assessment. It assesses the extent of damage caused by the floods, identifies the immediate needs and requirements of the affected livestock and population dependent on animal husbandry for their livelihoods, and proposes necessary interventions to address these needs.

Demography

A total of 30 households responded to the assessment tool for animal husbandry and livestock. All the respondents are between the ages of 18 to 60 years. The average age of the respondents is 34 years. In terms of gender proportions, most of the respondents were males at 57% compared to the 43% female population. 50% of the households belonged to Schedule Caste community, 43% were from general category and 7% were Scheduled Tribes.

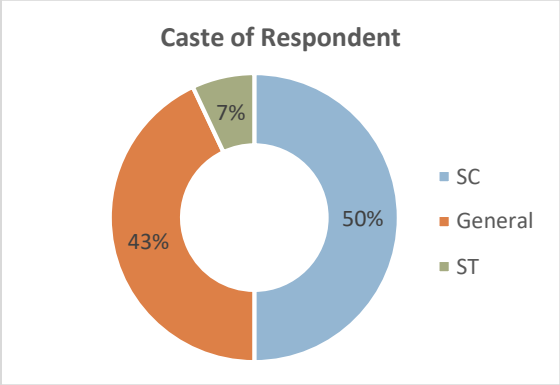


Figure 31: Caste of Respondent

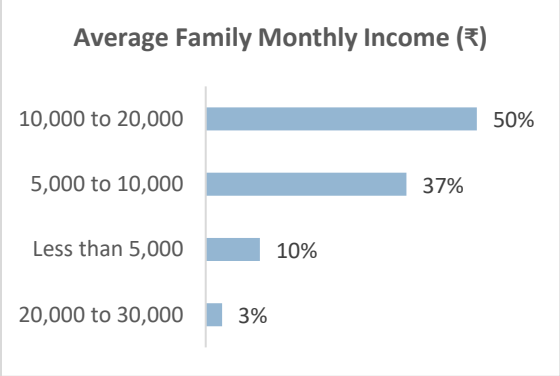


Figure 32: Average Family Monthly Income (₹)

Eighty percent of the respondents' primary occupation was farming or cultivation, 13% reported themselves as construction workers, three percent were employed as domestic help and daily wage labourers. Fifty percent of the respondents have an average monthly income from Rs. 10,000-20,000, 37% of the households have monthly income of Rs. 5,000 – 10,000, 10% reported that they have income less than Rs. 5000 per month. Only three percent of the households reported having monthly income between Rs 20,000 to 30,000.

Animal Husbandry and Livestock

The average number of livestock, poultry, companion animals owned pre-disaster was eight per household.

Type of Animal	Average number
Cattles owned pre disaster	3
Goats	4
Dogs	2
Cat & Poultry	1

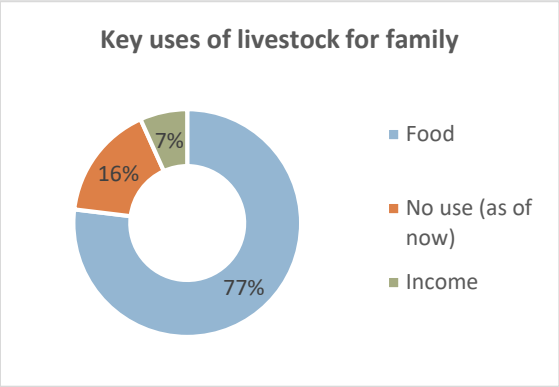


Figure 33: Key uses of livestock for family

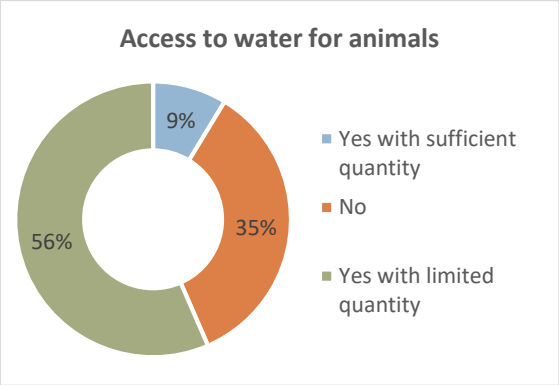


Figure 35: Access to water for animals

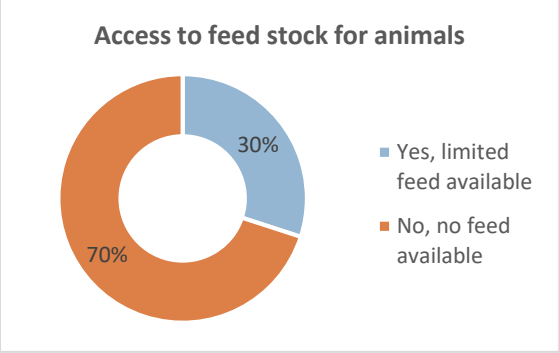


Figure 34: Access to feed stock for animals

Seventy seven percent of the respondents reported use of livestock for food purposes, followed by 16% that mentioned that there was no productive use as their cows do not produce milk yet. The remaining seven percent reported that they use it for income generation.

Twenty percent of the respondents reported that they were unable to evacuate their animals on time, because of the sudden rise in water levels at night. Thirty seven percent of respondents who own goats/sheep, and 57% of respondents own cattle/cow/buffalo faced challenges such as less yield of milk, loss of animal food and water, and damaged cattle sheds.

Seventy seven percent of respondents reported that floods affected the water sources of animals, and 90% of respondents reported that the floods affected the feed stock for animals. Seventy three percent of respondents said that they require assistance in building damaged shelters for animals. Seventy six percent of respondents also reported that they have seen diseases such as ticks on their cows/buffaloes, fever outbreaks, and mouth infection in goats following the floods.

Only nine percent of respondents reported that they have water for their livestock in sufficient quantity, 35% mentioned that they don't have water for animals, and 56% of the respondents have water but in limited quantity.

When asked about access to feed stock for animals, 70% of the respondents reported that no feed is available for animals.

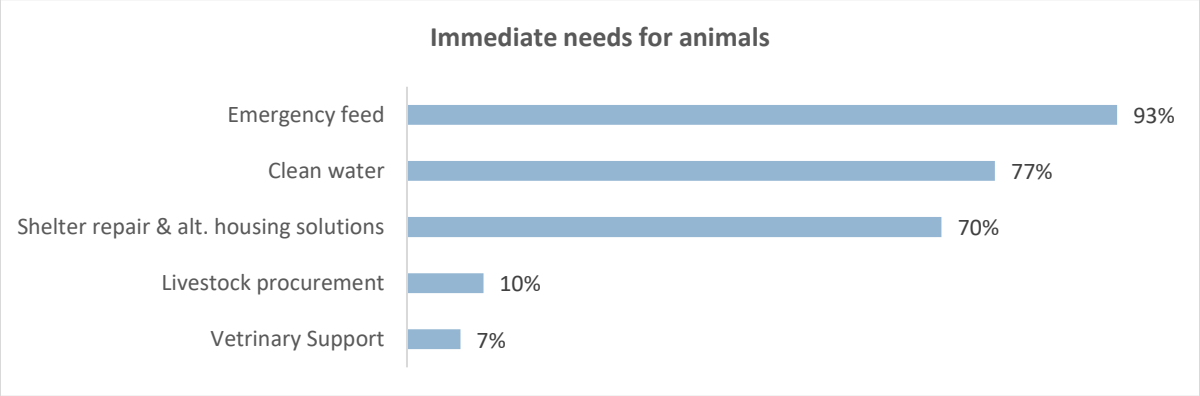


Figure 36: Immediate needs for animals

When asked about the immediate needs for livestock, Emergency feed (93%) and clean water (77%) are the priority needs. Seventy percent of the households also reported Shelter repair and alternate housing solutions for animals as the next priority need. Ten percent of the households need help with livestock procurement and seven percent need veterinary support. Animal feed and water are the main concerns regarding animal husbandry related livelihood in the aftermath of the flood. Most of the respondents reported that average 35% - 40% of food is derived from livestock in 'normal' times and by season. Most of the respondents reported that there is no income generation from livestock in normal times. When asked about coping strategies during difficult times such as planning to sell livestock, out of 22 responses, 13 respondents denied plans to sell them, six mentioned that they can sell livestock, only one respondent reported that he has already sold 2 goats, and two respondents were unsure.

Recommendations

Short-term Recommendations (Immediate response):

- Provide immediate veterinary support to address diseases and health issues in livestock. Set up mobile veterinary clinics to reach flood-affected areas and treat animals in need.
- Distribute animal feed and clean water to ensure the basic needs of livestock are met during the immediate aftermath of the flood.

- Provide assistance in repairing and reconstructing damaged livestock shelters to ensure animals have safe and suitable living conditions.
- Work with communities to develop evacuation plans for livestock to address challenges in evacuating animals during sudden flooding events, especially at night.

Mid-term Recommendations (Recovery phase):

- Encourage farmers to explore alternative income sources beyond livestock by offering training and support in other income-generating activities.
- Implement mid-term strategies to create flood-resistant infrastructure for animal husbandry, such as elevated shelters and reinforced enclosures.
- Establish a livestock health surveillance system to monitor and control diseases like ticks, fever outbreaks, and mouth infections. Offer training to farmers on disease prevention and management.
- Promote mid-term strategies for feed and forage management to ensure a stable supply of food for livestock during the recovery phase and beyond.

Long-term Recommendations (Sustainable development):

- Promote the use of climate-resilient livestock breeds that are well-adapted to the local environment and can withstand extreme weather events like floods.
- Advocate for the introduction of livestock insurance schemes to provide financial protection to farmers during disasters. Develop risk management strategies for livestock owners.
- Encourage the formation of livestock cooperatives to share resources and support each other in times of crisis. Foster community-based approaches to address common challenges.
- Promote sustainable livestock practices that consider the environment and contribute to ecological balance. Encourage the integration of livestock husbandry with sustainable farming and cultivation methods.

4.7 Recovery Needs

Assessment Findings

In terms of urgent needs, 97% of the respondents mentioned food, followed by shelter (69%), drinking water (69%), medical and health support (29%), and sanitation (24%). Respondents have also indicated needs for animal support (5%), temporary learning support (4%), psychosocial support (15) and livelihood support (1%).

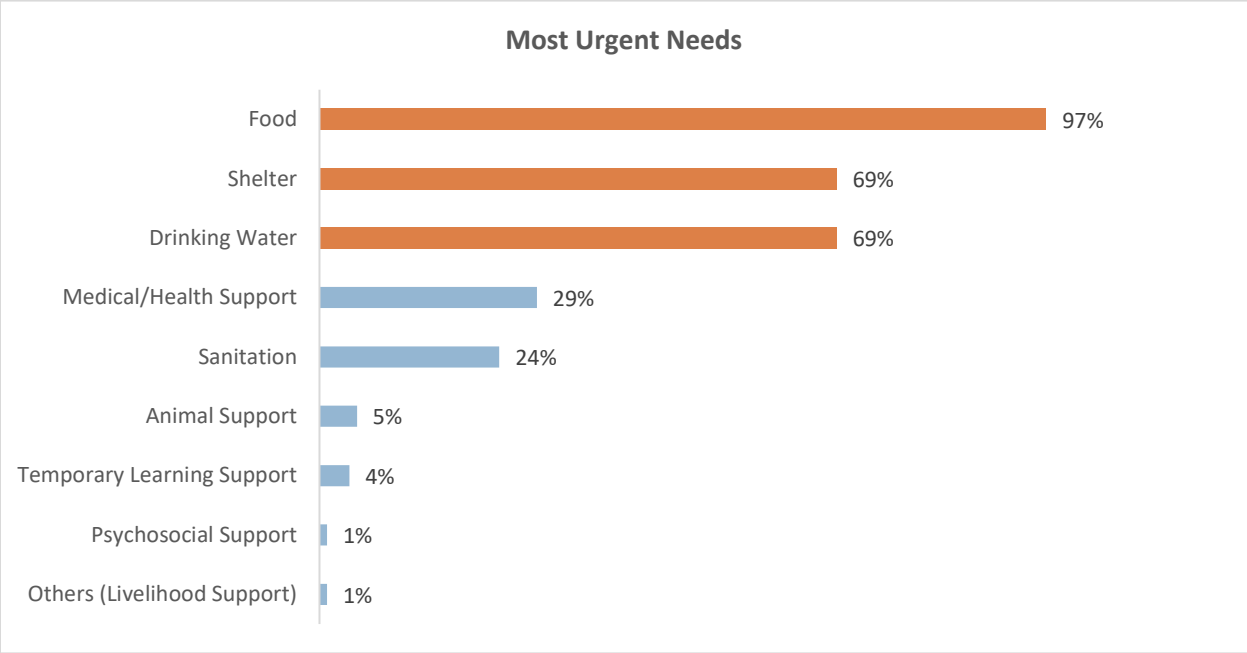


Figure 37: Most Urgent Needs

The most important recovery needs cited by respondents include livelihood support at 68% followed by housing repair and reconstruction (32%).

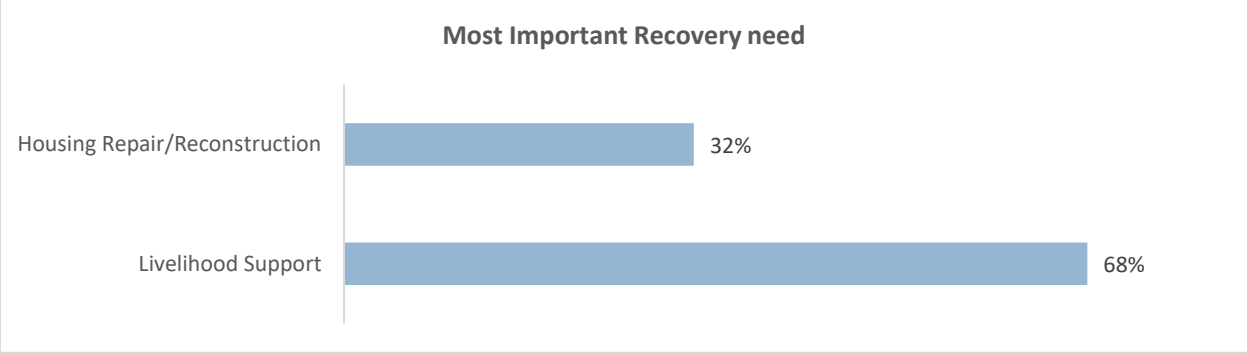


Figure 38: Most Important Recovery need

5. CONCLUSION

The sectoral needs assessment has highlighted the urgent requirements and long-term strategies needed to address the devastating impacts of the recent floods on various sectors, including health, WaSH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), education, livelihood, and livestock and animal husbandry. The recommendations outlined in each sector focus on short-term, mid-term, and long-term approaches, aiming to provide immediate relief, support recovery efforts, and promote sustainable development in flood-affected areas.

In the **health sector**, immediate response measures are critical to addressing the immediate health needs of the population. Health camps and mobile medical teams will play a vital role in providing medical treatment, medication, and preventive measures for communicable diseases and fungal infections. Disease surveillance and monitoring systems will help detect outbreaks promptly, allowing for swift containment efforts. The distribution of health kits among households will ensure access to essential medical supplies and information on preventive measures. During the recovery phase, resources must be allocated to repair and rebuild damaged health facilities, ensuring the local healthcare infrastructure's resilience against future disasters. Health education campaigns will raise awareness about communicable diseases and preventive measures, empowering the community to take charge of their health. By improving water and sanitation facilities, the risk of waterborne diseases and fungal infections can be reduced, leading to better overall health outcomes.

In the **WaSH sector**, immediate access to safe drinking water is a priority, and distributing drinking water by establishing water distribution points will be essential. Awareness campaigns on water filtration and purification methods can prevent waterborne diseases, while temporary sanitation facilities will improve hygiene in the community. Hygiene promotion sessions will educate the population on the importance of handwashing and soap usage. The mid-term phase will focus on restoring water supply sources and promoting sanitation. Collaboration with NGOs and women's organizations will address menstrual hygiene needs, and a solid waste management system will promote cleanliness in the community. Gender-sensitive sanitation facilities will address privacy concerns for women.

In the **education sector**, immediate efforts to set up temporary learning spaces and supply educational materials are crucial for students affected by the flood. Psychosocial support will help students cope with trauma and emotional distress. During the recovery phase, repairing and reconstructing school buildings will ensure students' safe return to regular schooling. Adjusting the curriculum and conducting training

programs for teachers will support students' academic progress and emotional well-being. Integrating disaster preparedness and resilience education will enhance the community's capacity to respond to future disasters.

For **livelihood**, short-term support programs providing financial assistance, food aid, and essential resources will aid those who have lost their employment or livelihood due to the flood. Compensation to farmers and agricultural workers will help them recover and restart their livelihoods. Creating temporary employment opportunities and establishing support centres for documentation replacement are essential in this phase. The mid-term phase will focus on skill training programs, rehabilitating agricultural land, livelihood diversification, and implementing social safety net programs. These efforts will enhance economic recovery and resilience in flood-affected areas.

In the **livestock and animal husbandry sector**, immediate veterinary support, distribution of animal feed and clean water, and repairs of damaged livestock shelters are imperative for livestock well-being. Developing evacuation plans for livestock during floods will enhance their safety. The mid-term phase will focus on encouraging farmers to explore alternative income sources, creating flood-resistant infrastructure, and implementing livestock health surveillance systems. These measures will ensure stable and resilient livelihoods for farmers and animal husbandry practitioners. In the long term, sustainable development strategies are essential in all sectors. Disaster-resilient design and construction practices in health facilities, early warning systems, and community-based health programs will enhance disaster preparedness and response. In WaSH, water quality monitoring systems, community involvement, behaviour change programs, and climate change education will foster sustainable practices. Climate-resilient livelihood practices, improved access to financial services, and comprehensive government support programs will support long-term economic recovery in the livelihood sector. Livestock and animal husbandry can benefit from climate-resilient breeds, livestock insurance, community cooperation, and sustainable practices.

Overall, implementing these recommendations requires a collaborative effort between government agencies, NGOs, local communities, and other stakeholders. By aligning efforts and committing to sustainable development, we can effectively address the challenges posed by the recent floods and build resilient communities capable of withstanding future disasters. With careful planning, timely interventions, and community involvement, we can strive towards a brighter and more resilient future for flood-affected regions.

Annexure

Multi-Sectoral Report Writing Team

Report Writers & Contributors	
Name	**Organisation**
Dr. Eilia Jafar (Assessment Lead)	**Tanyak**
Ms. Kunalika Singh	**Friendicoes**
Mr. Abhishek Narayanan, Dr. Chethna Thirthahalli, Mr. Marshal Kumar, Ms. Meha Tiwari, Dr. Neelima Chopra, Dr. Nidhi Pundhir, and Dr. Santanu Basu	**HCL Foundation Team:** Coordination, Tool Review, Sectoral Expertise
Mr. Cyljo Abraham, Ms Hannah Kezia Jose, Ms. Hephzibah Lakhanpal, Ms. Mishel Mohan, Ms. Nupur Tyagi, Mr. Utkarsh Dwivedi, Ms. Varsha Chaudhary, Mr. Vikrant Mahajan & Mr. Vishnu P	**Sphere India Team:** Overall Coordination, Orientation on Data Collection, Data Analysis and Report Writing

Data Collection Team and Team Leads

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Amit	Tanyak	**Nazmeen**	CFT
Dr Beanish Khan	Tanyak	**Pinki Das**	Agragami India
Bhagesh Kumar	FPAI Noida	**Pratima**	Agragami India
Gulshan	Agragami India	**Ramvir**	FPAI Noida
Harish C pant	Agragami India	**Rinki Ansari**	FPAI Noida
Juweria Islam	Prayatna	**Tasmiya Hasan**	Sashakt Foundation
Laxmi	Chetna NGO	**Sangeet Sharma**	Chetna NGO
Meenakshi	CFT	**Kunalika Singh**	Friendicoes

Field Images








Multi-Sectoral Assessment Questionnaire

1. Noida Multisectoral Household Assessment
2. Animal Husbandry & Livestock

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