

Executive Summary

Post Disaster Humanitarian Assistance Evaluation Dashboard



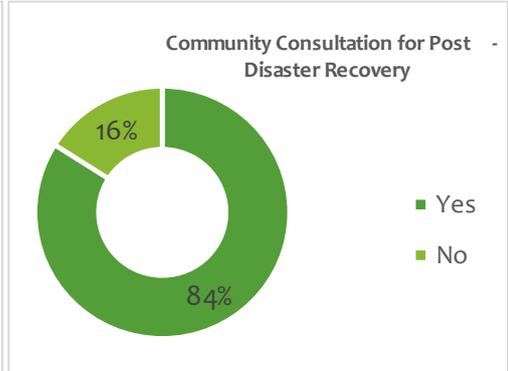
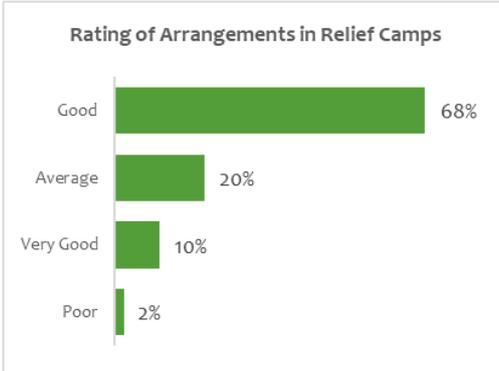
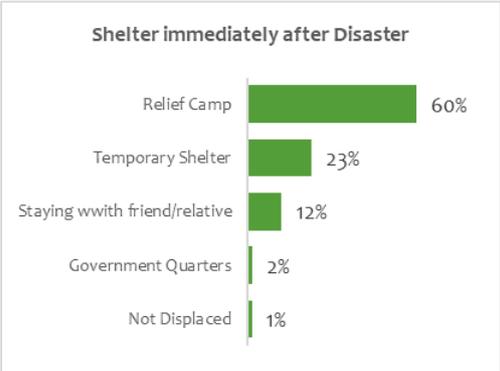
On July 30, 2024, a catastrophic landslide struck Mundakkai in Wayanad District, Kerala, following prolonged and heavy rainfall that destabilized the terrain. The landslide caused extensive destruction, burying approximately 700 homes under debris and tragically resulting in numerous casualties and injuries. Rescue operations, led by local authorities and emergency teams, managed to save several lives, though the toll was significant, with hundreds of individuals sustaining injuries and numerous lives lost. By August 24, 2024, all temporary relief camps established in response to the disaster were successfully closed, and 702 displaced families—including nearly 2,600 individuals—were relocated to temporary accommodations. These accommodations included rented homes, government quarters, and shelters with relatives. In addition, the government, under the ‘Back to Home’ program, provided affected families with essential supplies to support them in re-establishing their households. Further measures included financial assistance and an employment program offering daily wages to help stabilize families economically as they recovered from the disaster’s impact.

The disaster response was a concerted effort involving government agencies, the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) of Wayanad, and over 80 other organizations with critical support from the Kerala State Disaster Management Authority (KSDMA). A GO-NGO Coordination Desk was established to enhance collaboration, avoid duplication, and ensure effective relief distribution to affected communities. The coordination efforts focused on immediate humanitarian assistance, such as food, shelter, and psychosocial support, while also addressing the long-term rehabilitation needs. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) led by KSDMA assessed the extensive impact and informed ongoing recovery strategies. National and local organizations further contributed to sustainable recovery initiatives by providing financial aid, resources for temporary housing, and livelihood support to the displaced.

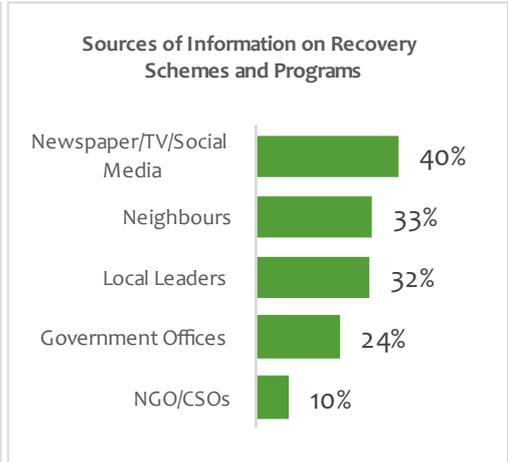
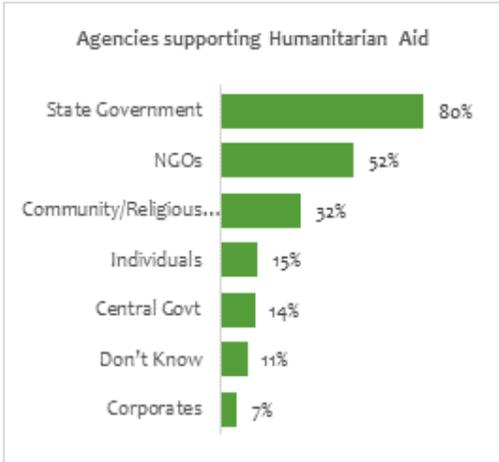
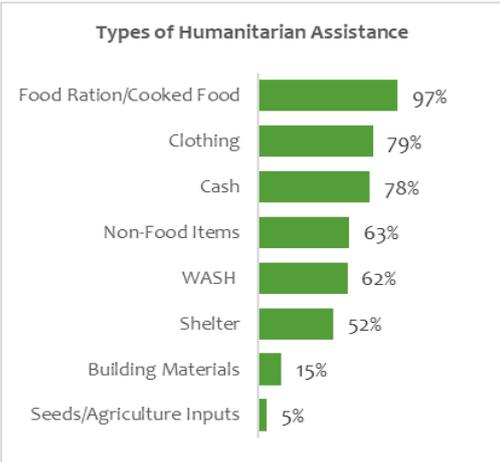
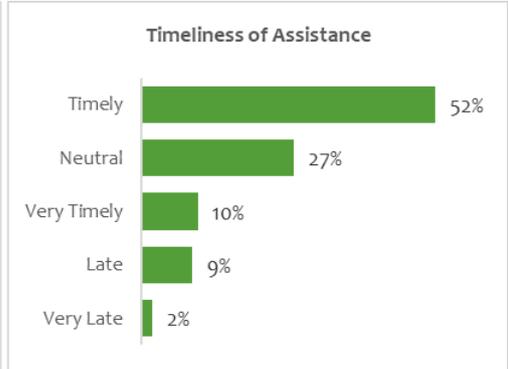
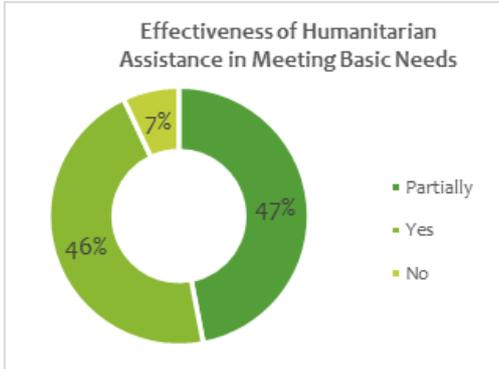
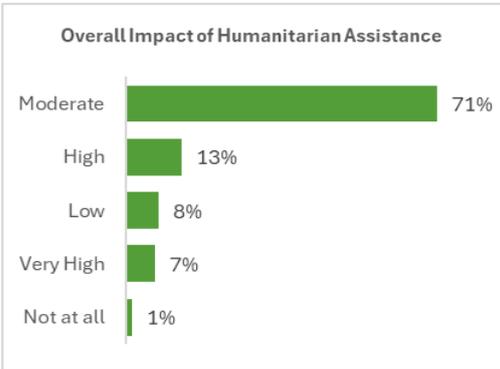
To evaluate the effectiveness, timeliness, and relevance of the assistance provided after the landslides and floods in Wayanad, Sphere India in collaboration with IAG Wayanad facilitated a Humanitarian Aid Survey on October 22nd and 24th. By gathering direct feedback from the affected population, this survey aimed to identify critical gaps, strengths, and areas for improvement in the humanitarian response. The insights gathered through this survey are intended to guide all stakeholders, including humanitarian agencies and government bodies, in understanding key focus areas for targeted support and more efficient resource allocation. This identification of needs and conclusions will help direct stakeholders toward a coordinated approach, enhancing both immediate relief efforts and strategies for sustainable recovery.

Post Disaster Humanitarian Assistance Evaluation Dashboard

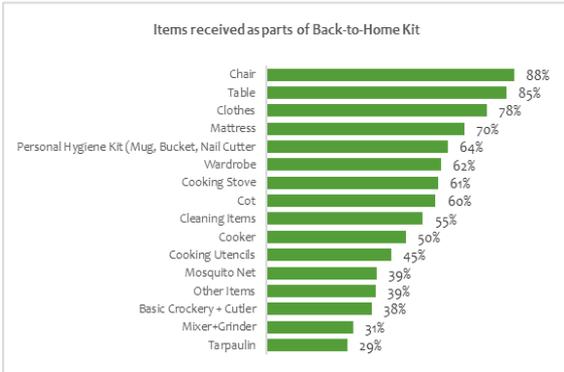
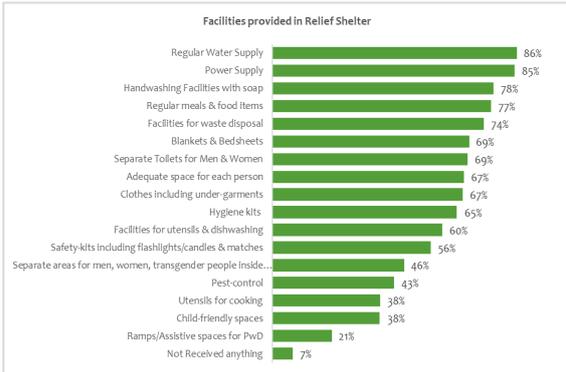
489 Households	81% 18-59 yrs Age Group	56% Female Responders	43% HHs member Chronic Illness	84% HHs received Assistance
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Impact of Humanitarian Assistance

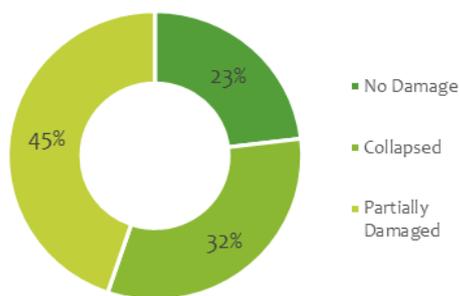


Shelter & Back-to-Home Kit

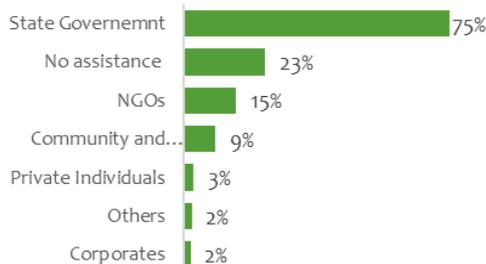


Shelter & Back-to-Home Kit

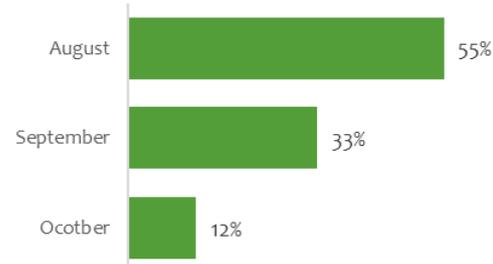
Extent of Damage to Houses due to the Disaster



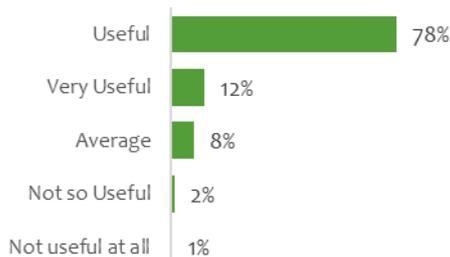
Entities Supporting Rent



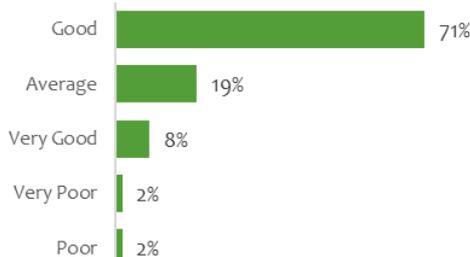
Month of Kit Distribution



Usefulness of the Back-to-Home kit



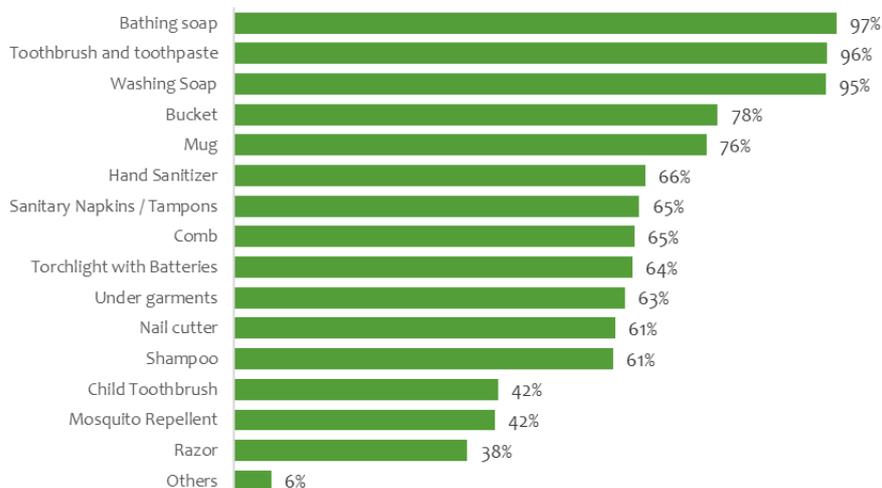
Quality of Items received



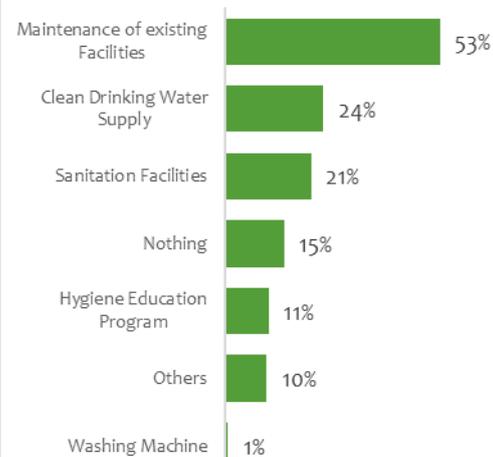
- Avg. house rent: ₹6,350
- 79% of HHs received property/land loss compensation
- 82% of HHs found back-to-home kits sufficient.

WASH

Items received in Hygiene Kit

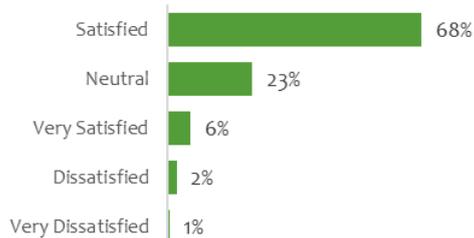


Additional WASH Support needed

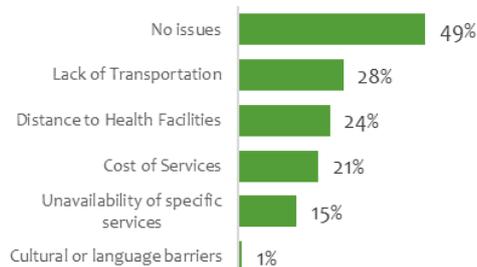


Health

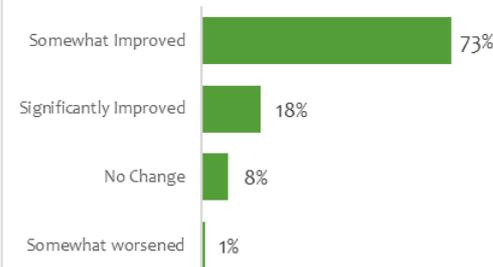
Satisfaction with Health Services Received



Barriers in accessing Health Services



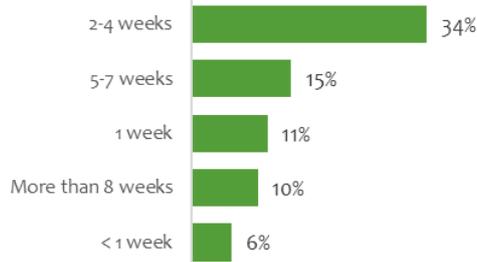
Impact of Health Services received



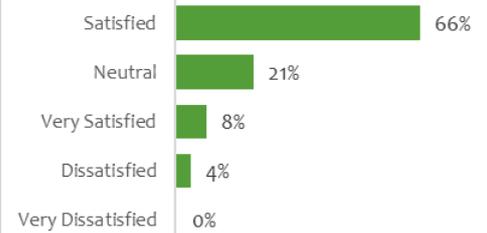
Food and Nutrition Security

- 84% of HHs received FNS support.
- Only 18% of HHs received assistance for vulnerable groups; 54% reported no vulnerable members, and 30% received no provisions.
- 65% of HHs received cooking fuel assistance.
- 84% of HHs found FNS aid sufficient.

Duration of Food Ration Support

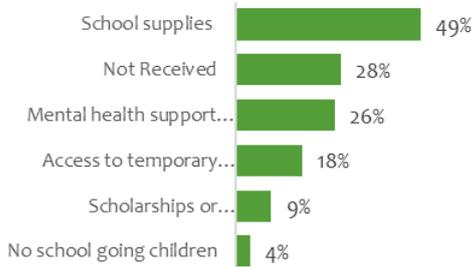


Satisfaction with the Quality of Food Items Received

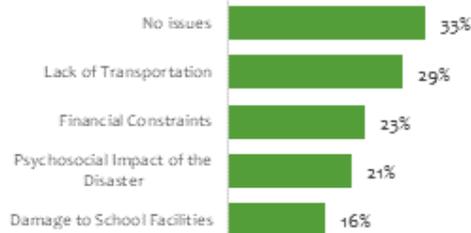


Education

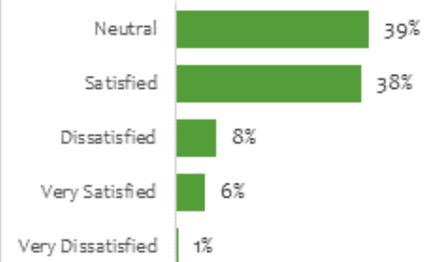
Educational Support Received



Barriers Faced by Children in Accessing Education

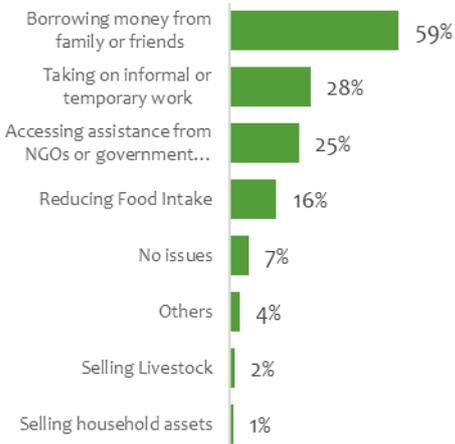


Satisfaction with Educational Support

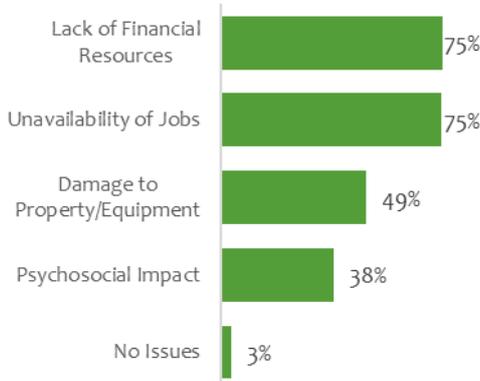


Livelihood

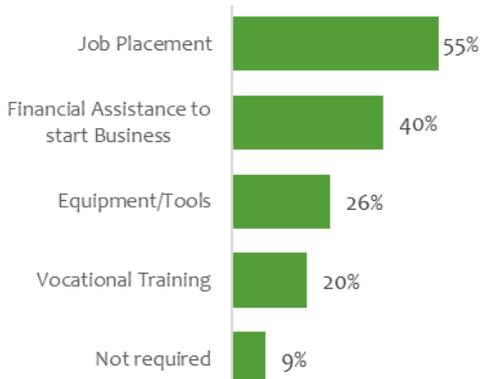
Coping Strategies for managing livelihood loss Since the disaster



Barriers to Livelihood Recovery

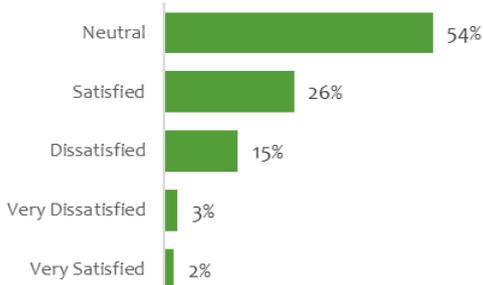


Type of Livelihood Support needed



- 86% of households reported that their livelihoods were impacted by landslides and floods.
- Among the households assessed, 67% stated that the specific needs of injured primary earners were not addressed, 18% reported these needs were partially addressed, and only 14% said they were fully addressed.
- 80% of households indicated that neither the government nor NGOs/CSOs provided skill development training or alternative livelihood opportunities.

Satisfaction with Livelihood Support Received



Recommendations

For the Government

- **Awareness and Outreach:** Strengthen community awareness initiatives for recovery programs and grievance mechanisms. Use local leaders, digital platforms, and mass media to ensure at least 90% awareness among affected populations.
- **Grievance Redressal System:** Develop a streamlined, user-friendly grievance system with clear protocols. Establish district-level monitoring cells to ensure 90% resolution within one month.
- **Sustained Rental Support:** Extend rental assistance to at least six months post-disaster. Partner with NGOs and private donors to address housing gaps comprehensively.
- **Service Accessibility:** Set up mobile units for health and WASH services in remote areas. Provide transport subsidies or arrangements for vulnerable populations.
- **Educational Continuity:** Introduce transport services for students and establish scholarships to mitigate financial barriers. Collaborate with NGOs for mental health and supplemental educational programs.
- **Livelihood Recovery:** Expand vocational training and financial assistance programs tailored to local economies. Ensure at least 75% participation from disaster-affected families.
- **Infrastructure and Facility Upgrades:** Invest in permanent WASH infrastructure and develop inclusive designs for disaster shelters to accommodate vulnerable groups.

For the IAG/CBOs/NGOs/CSOs & CSR

- **Coordination with Government:** Align activities with government plans, ensuring resources complement official recovery programs. Set up sector-specific task forces to avoid duplication.
- **Targeted Assistance for Vulnerable Groups:** Provide tailored interventions for pregnant women, disabled individuals, and minority groups to bridge service gaps identified in the survey.
- **Capacity Building and Training:** Conduct community-level training on disaster preparedness, with a focus on local leaders and self-help groups (SHGs).
- **Enhanced Communication:** Ensure transparent two-way communication between beneficiaries and aid providers. Use feedback loops to adapt and refine strategies dynamically.

Steps to enhance Resilience

- **Household Resilience:** Promote income diversification through skill training and microenterprise development. Establish savings groups and insurance schemes.
- **Community Resilience:** Strengthen community disaster response teams. Implement Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) programs to prepare for future disasters.
- **Government System Resilience:** Institutionalize disaster response protocols with clear roles for each department. Establish rapid deployment teams with pre-positioned supplies and trained personnel.
- **Sustainable Infrastructure:** Develop eco-friendly, disaster-resistant housing designs and ensure WASH facilities are robust and maintainable.
- **Periodic Assessments:** Conduct regular monitoring and impact assessments of recovery programs to identify and rectify gaps promptly.

Conclusion

The Post-Disaster Monitoring Survey reveals a comprehensive picture of the humanitarian response following the devastating landslides and floods in Wayanad. Immediate assistance was widespread, with 84% of respondents receiving aid, primarily in the form of food, clothing, shelter, and cash. While basic needs were largely met, challenges emerged, particularly in accessing services and maintaining consistent support. Issues such as transportation difficulties affected 40% of respondents, and initial rental assistance from the State Government was often only sustained for one or two months, leading to gaps in stable housing for many displaced families.

Health and hygiene support were pivotal to the response, with most households benefiting from hygiene kits, essential health services, and psychosocial support. However, significant barriers remained in accessing these services, such as transportation, financial constraints, and proximity to health facilities. Educational support for children was moderately effective, with half of the households receiving school supplies and mental health support for students. Nevertheless, barriers like the lack of transportation and financial constraints hindered access to education for many children. In terms of livelihood recovery, 86% of respondents experienced income loss, with the majority having to borrow money or seek informal work to meet their needs. While financial aid and job training programs were provided to some households, substantial gaps in skill training and job placements have hampered full economic recovery.

Overall, the survey findings underscore the strengths and limitations of the humanitarian response, revealing a well-coordinated effort to address immediate needs but highlighting areas where long-term, sustainable support is needed. Greater focus on continuity of rental assistance, specialized support for vulnerable groups, and targeted livelihood programs could significantly enhance recovery outcomes. Addressing these gaps, alongside improved accessibility to services and consistent communication of grievance mechanisms, will be essential in strengthening future disaster responses and building resilience in affected communities.

Addressing these gaps effectively will require collaborative efforts among multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector partners. Civil society organizations can play a crucial role in covering service gaps, especially for vulnerable populations, by providing tailored assistance and ensuring sustained support in areas like rental aid, health services, and livelihood recovery. Regular monitoring exercises and feedback mechanisms will be essential for assessing ongoing needs, adapting interventions, and enhancing accountability. Additionally, a coordinated approach that leverages the strengths of each stakeholder will help create more resilient and inclusive recovery pathways for affected community. Have a brief para on how the gaps can be addressed by multistakeholder collaborations with civil society orgs covering gaps, etc and regular monitoring exercises



For comprehensive report please go through the attached document: [Post Disaster Monitoring Report](#)

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