

Joint Thematic Area Assessment

Of

Bihar Storm 2010

Bihar Inter Agency Group Secretariat

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Supported by:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Pre – monsoon summer thunder storms are common in Bihar and are locally known as Kal Meagh ,or ‘mango showers’ as it brings devastation to the standing crops and Mango plantations. The Kal Meagh of 13th April 2010 was the most devastating that the elderly in the community can recall in the remote northeast Simanchal region of Bihar.

According to the government reports the human death toll due the storm rose to ninety in the districts of Araria ,Purnea, Katihar, Supaul, and Kishangang . One Lakh Ninety Seven Thousand families houses were damaged or destroyed.. Although some of the affected families were quick to reconstruct their temporary shelters and there was no risk of morbidity or epidemics, it will still take time for the community to recover. The 125kms winds which lasted for thirty minutes, destroyed tens and thousands of hectares of standing crops of maize, sunflower and the cultivated crops of wheat.

The government of Bihar was effective in relief response and it announced Rs. 1.5 lakh to the dependents of those who were killed in the storm, and Indra Awas to the completely demolished house, cash dole of Rs. 2250, and one quintal of grains to the affected families. But taking into account the vast geographical area and population that was affected, the distribution of relief is being delayed.

The Bihar Inter Agency Group was quick to respond. It conveyed an emergency meeting on 14 April 2010 and within 24 hours the Bihar IAG Assessment Team was in the field with representatives from BIAG, Save the Children, CRS, Oxfam India. The team undertook two days full assessment tour in the field and had evening meeting to share information with member agencies which comprised of 10 INGOs working in Bihar. Although there was not any formal request from the government side to the INGOs for intervention, Save the Children and CRS responded immediately. **Save The Children** responded with relief items consisting of family kits and tarpaulin sheets to 2500 affected families in the villages namely 1. Kala Blaua , 2.Majhaua Pachim,3.Bagulaha 4. Barbanna, 5.Hasanpur 6.Bistoria 7.Kosikapur of Ranigang Block Of Araria District and 1.Bhageli, 2.Daprakha, 3.Baraha Parowan 4.Jadia of Trivenigang Block of Madhepua District. **CRS** in responded in the worst affected Amor Block of Purniea district in the villages of 1.Amor 2.Haphania,3. Nitendra. After concluding the field visits in the affected areas the fourth emergency meeting for was held in the UNICEF Office, Patna on 19 th April 2010.**UNICEF** has extended support of material to Bihar IAG member agencies in improving Water And Sanitation situation in the affected area to enhance the coping capacity of the affected community.

In the meeting it was unanimously decided on part of the member organizations of Bihar Inter Agency Group, that a more Exhaustive Joint Thematic Area Assessment eg. WASH, Shelter, Education, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Agriculture livelihood etc was needed in accordance to the principle of Inter Agency Standing Committee. Similarly, short and medium term post disaster rehabilitation needs were to be identified in this process.

UNICEF sponsored the second phase Bihar Storm Exhaustive Joint Thematic Area Assessment with logistics and technical support in terms of expertise.

Assessment Team:

Name	Organisation	Thematic Area Expertise
Anand Bijeta(Team Leader)	Bihar IAG	Overall
Indra Shekhar Indu	UNICEF	WASH
Ajay Kumar	Care	Shelter
Anil Kumar	UNICEF	Nutrition
Binod Shankar	UNICEF	Child Protection
Md Murshid Reyz	UNICEF	Health

Duration: 4 days –from 20 April to 23 April 2010.

Itinerary

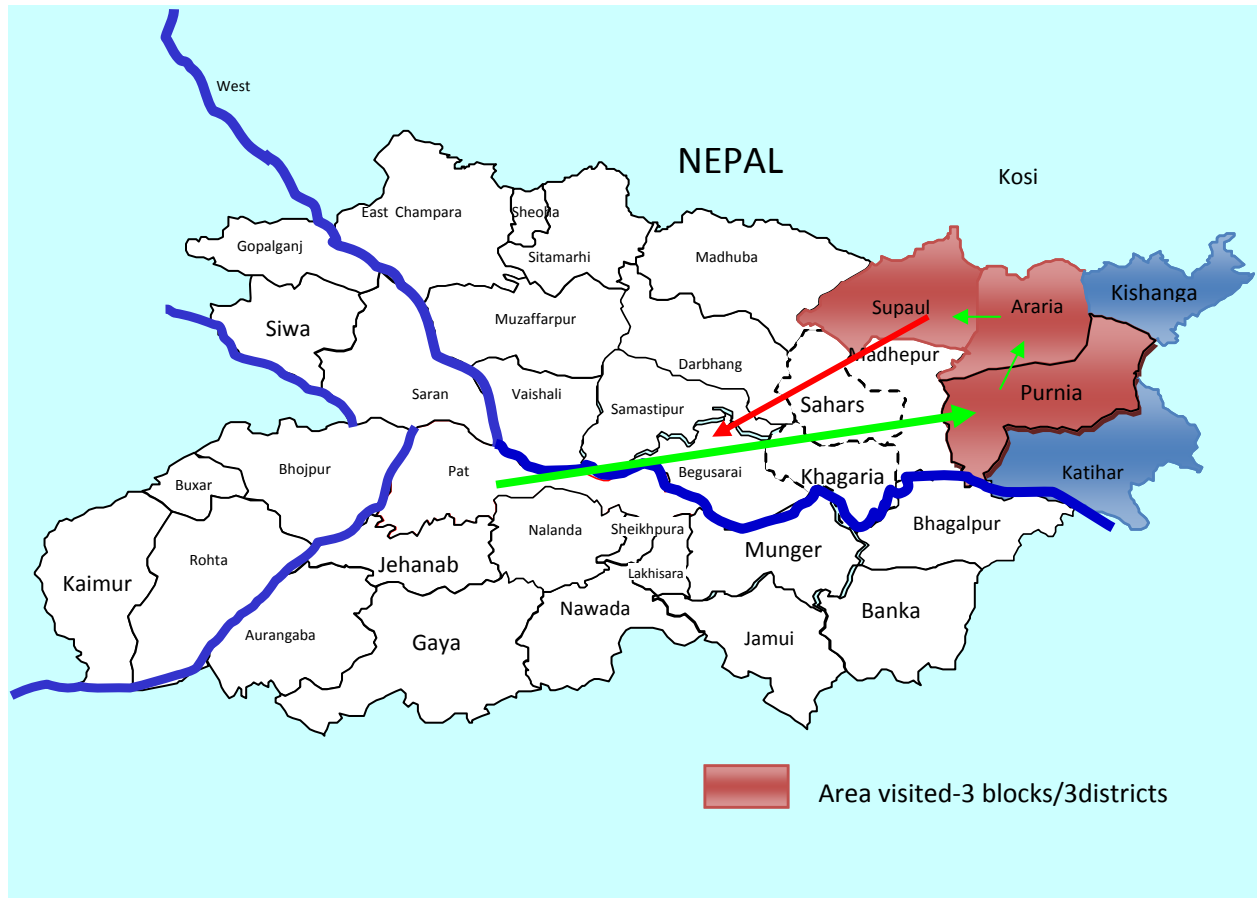
20 April 2010 to 21 April 2010 from Patna to Purnea

21 April Amor Block Of Purnea

22 April Jokihat Block Of Araria and Chatapur Block of Supaul,

23 April Baisi Block Of Purnea Dist

Route Map



Field Visit Facilitators

Name Of The Organization	Areas for assessment
CRS	Amor Block, Purnea
PCI	Jokihat Block , Araria
Plan India/ODRC	Chattapur, Supaul

Overall Official Report Of The Government Of Bihar:

1.No of Blocks affected	30
2.No of Panchayat affected	368
3.No of Villages Affected	412
4.Total human Death	90
5.Total Animal Death	22
6.No of Family Affected	197005
7.No of persons affected	985025(Adult – 591015 & child-394019
No of House Damaged (Partially / Fully)	199040
Agricultural Area Affected	1288.80
Source: Manoj Dash GSDN .Disaster Management Cell. Govt Of Bihar	

Summary Of Joint Thematic Area Assessment Of Bihar Storm

On April 19 2010 in the fourth emergency meeting of the IAG on Bihar Storm was organized at the UNICEF Office Patna. The members to the Bihar IAG, after gathering first hand information of the situation at the ground level unanimously agreed that there was the need for more Exhaustive Joint Thematic Area Assessment eg. WASH, Shelter, Education, Health, Nutrition, Child Protection, Agriculture livelihood etc. UNICEF agreed to sponsor logistic support to the assessment besides providing technical HR support thematic area wise. The team comprised of six members with expertise in their respective thematic areas for assessment and was led by the Coordinator of Bihar IAG. Three INGOs CRS, Plan India, Project Concern International extended their support to facilitate field visit at local level in the blocks of Jokihat, Chhatapur, Amor in the districts of Araria, Supaul and Purnea respectively. The team made three day exhaustive field visit to the affected area and met govt. officials and PRIs functionaries at local and District level.

Objectives of the Assessment

The objectives of the Situation Assessment were as follows:

- ✓ Review of current situation after Storm - thematic / cluster area wise ensuring assessment of the Primary data and comparison of it with the secondary data e.g. Government reports, media reports etc.
- ✓ Review the amount of relief received till date and its repercussions if delayed.
- ✓ Determine the critical need of the affected community producing a suggesting framework for interventions

Methodology:

Proposed Coverage:

Total villages covered – 7(Seven) in the districts of Purnea, Araria and Supaul.

Key Steps

- The team has utilized a participative methodology to address the objectives.
- The Team divided itself thematic area wise into different groups in accordance to their area of expertise e.g. Shelter, Health, Nutrition ,Education etc

The following events/activities were scheduled for two days:

- ✓ Observation of the situation, cluster area wise e.g. extent of house/crop damage, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, health, nutrition, etc in the village.
- ✓ Visit to the Storm affected villages of, Jokihat , Baisi , Amor, Chatapur Block of Araria, Purnea And Supaul districts respectively.
- ✓ Interviews with key informants from the village – Men and Women, Children.
- ✓ FGD with PRI members, CBOs
- ✓ Visits to government offices (BDO of respective block / DMs Of the affected Districts)
- ✓ De-brief with the group and report writing.
- ✓ PRI members of all the target villages.

Key issues to be covered:

Focus was to assess the hardship that community is undergoing in these villages, and suggest strategies to quickly redress issues that would to amelioration of this suffering.

Status of facilities

Situation of AWCs, Health Sub-centers, Schools

- Nature of damage caused
- Extent of Damage

Status of Hand pumps and toilets

- Nature of damage caused to hand-pumps and toilets
- Extent of damage caused to hand pumps and toilets

Status of Community in Storm Affected Villages

- Food
- Livelihoods
- Shelter

Availability of services

- Health - infrastructural damage to health structure ,situation of OPD, Routine Immunization, etc
- WASH – water source status, functional toilets, etc
- Education - Primary schooling, Mid day meals, etc
- Nutrition – Supplementary nutrition,
- Spread of diseases – Diarrhea, fever with rash, eye infection, RTI, etc
- Migration/Trafficking of children
- Psycho-social issues

Tools application

To compliment the Rapid Assessment Formats developed by SPHERE, a checklist of key questions was be developed for each sector. This checklist would cater to the specific need of present assessment. A suggestive checklist is attached as Annexure-1. This checklist may be further developed/ consolidated by the assessment team.

Thematic Areas

	Areas Covered
1.	Shelter
2.	Agriculture
3.	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
4.	Health
5.	Nutrition
6.	Education
7.	Child Protection

I. SHELTER

CURRENT SITUATION

In almost all the affected Panchyats - 10 to 30% houses have either been demolished or their roofs have been blown away by the storm. Though, majority of houses in the area are made of thatched wall, with roofing of GI Sheet, its loose tying with the super structure has resulted in huge loss in terms of roof. Meanwhile the affected households have started to repair their damaged house as they have no other source of shelter and are presently staying at their own location or at neighbor houses. No displacement of population has been reported as yet.

OBSERVATION

- The affected people are living in the same houses or nearby but no migration was reported.
- The assistance in terms of polythene sheets as temporary shelter has been provided by the Government is around 2 to 3 % , which is insufficient for the reported total number of houses damaged.
- Repairing of damaged houses has been started by the affected HHs,
- The assessment/ monitoring procedure of the government at village level is very slow.
- The government has declared to provide Rs. 10000 for the repairing of kuccha houses as well Rs. 25000 to the pucca building.

CHALLENGES

- The majority of families with demolished houses are still waiting for relief assistance as they have no shed
- Slow process of list preparation by the government officials
- Price rise and scarcity of housing raw materials (bamboo, straw etc)
- Increasing indebt among affected families against repairing of houses and labor payment.
- Absence of technical support / appropriate roofing to reconstruct the shelter.
- Cases of corruption in the needs assessment process by the workers as reported by the community
- Due to report cases / chances of malpractices and exaggerated reporting by PRIs and media.

RECOMMENDATION

a. Immediate need

- The affected families must be supported with temporary shelter materials viz. tarpaulin sheets, ropes etc. that must be adequate to roofing and covering the place ensuring privacy of the households
- Compensation to be take place as soon as possible so that the families could repair / reconstruct their houses avoiding loans from the local money lenders

- Required need of reassessment of families headed by women or disable person. They have no option to reconstruct their shelters.
- Intensive monitoring is needed in terms of preparing the list of beneficiaries with purpose to check/ avoid any type of mal practices in the community

b. Areas of improvement

- The affected people should be supported through locally available materials as Bamboo, G.I.Sheet, Nail & wire to reconstruct the existing shelter.
- Proper planning and implementation of sub structure to ensure the feature of disaster resilient measures
- The affected community should be supported by a technical group to reconstruct the shelter considering low cost and appropriate disaster resilient design against flood, storm and earthquake

II. AGRICULTURE

CURRENT SITUATION

Primary Observation at the field shows that there has been moderate crop damage in terms of 10% in the moderately affected villages and 25 to 30% in severely affected villages. The government report in Araria district also supports this figure.

In terms of crop damage - before the storm, the area was affected by the non production of maize grains i.e. The full grown plant was there but the maize plant didn't contain maize beads/grains. It is crop failure and is reported in many maize producing areas of Bihar. The government has already announced compensation for this. The standing maize crop was to some extent used as postures for the livestock.

The storm affected the standing maize crops, sunflower in the field and the cultivated Wheat Crops which is awaited processing.

The marginal and sharecroppers farmers may fall in debt trap as they will only be able to collect the capital invested and not the profit.

OBSERVATION

- Community has lost confidence on the Government supply of fertilizers, pesticides, and Seeds as they have failed to give quality results and outputs.
- Community has low awareness on crop insurance; and waiver of loans for storm-affected farmers.
- Among labour and artisan households, suggested strategies included reconstruction of destroyed/damaged houses; provision of subsidized loans.
- Many of the marginal and medium farmers have taken the Kishan Credit Card and given the present circumstances there is the risk of them defaulting..

Recommendation

a. Immediate need

- Compensation support to the affected farmers is needed

b. Areas of improvement

- Encouragement to income generating activities; and extensive, effective implementation of NREGA.
- In particular, cultivators suggested the provision of subsidies on seeds and fertilizers and moratoriums on payment of debt as debt burden will lead to migration.
- Free distribution of diesel-pump sets; compensation for lost crops, shelter and assay Life insurance for the poor and landless as well as for people with disabilities;
- Provision of debt relief and credit at low interest rates; provision of training for micro enterprises; and the Capacity building of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

III. WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CURRENT SITUATION

The storm has created a huge challenge before the affected community in terms of demolition of their houses, power, transportation and communication suddenly leading huge loss of shelter, crops and lives and cattle too. But with immediate effect, the majority of services could be normalised by the local administration. And further assessment as well as relief assistance has been started in the affected district. Meanwhile, as per media the affected community is being outraged against delayed relief assistance, especially in Araria. The government officials claim that the situation is under control.

Overall, water and sanitation is not a major concern as observed the assessment team, the community as well as the local administration. As of now, a detail assessment couldn't be conducted by any stakeholders that were essentially felt as per frequent news in media; therefore, a multi-sector assessment was undertaken by the IAG team in storm affected area of the districts Purnia, Araria and Supaul. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was one of the specific sectors to assess its situation in the districts.

OBSERVATION

By and large, there is no specific effects of the storm on WASH observed among different village. It is mainly the thatched houses were damaged including their survival items like food grains stored in the mud made storages, utensils, clothes etc. The officials of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) were comfort for this. Until now, no any survey/ data collection related to damage of water source could be conducted by the department. There is no action towards WASH promotion in the area. Based on transact walk in the villages, interviews with the PRIS, local community especially the affected households and local administration the detail description is narrated below:

a. Water

There was sufficient number of hand pumps observed in the each village as main source of use of water in the areas. As the water table is around (20-45 feet) the majority of households have their own hand pumps installed in the courtyards or just beside the houses. All the hand pumps were functional and under easier access of community to enough water quantity the physical quality of water very clear but as people shared and also observed the iron in water in the areas. But majority of hand pumps were without platforms and proper drainage having mud and open disposed water besides the hand pumps, cow dung etc posing high risk of **water contamination**. In addition some public hand pumps were defunct or need repairing.

Some of the affected community claimed that their utensils including water storage (buckets/ pots) were damaged and further facing problem of **collection and use of water** for drinking and household level use. People did practice the covering of water buckets used for drinking purpose. People have no practice of disinfection of hand pumps or in-house drinking water. As some of areas was prone to floods some hand pumps was with raised platforms were also safe after the storm.

Neither community nor the department supposed any outbreak of **water or vector borne disease** after the storm. Some cases of fever, cough and loose motion were reported but not a result of the storm. However, people have been facing hardships due to increased mosquitoes as various ditches with stagnant water were the favorable sites of mosquitoes exist in the villages. As a result some cases of Malaria and Kal-a-Zar was also reported by the community. No drainage system found in the villages.

b. Sanitation

Around 20-30% HHs had **open pit latrine** made of bamboo and plastic sheet nearby their houses or in open farm. Out of them 50% of the latrine were damaged as their plastic sheet and bamboo pillars were scattered. By now, people have started to repair them. But as safe disposal of human waste, the toilets were not hygienic as they are made just over the trench pit which is fully open where the flies access easily. Overall is toilet is with purpose to maintain privacy, especially the women and adolescent during the day time. While at night, almost 50% of the latrines are not secured for women due to their construction in farm or in the bushes. Interestingly, the person having trench latrine were supposed to use the bleaching powder poured in the pit at regular interval to control the bacterial, virus and smell. Apart from this, majority of people use to defecate in open land or nearby water source (river, big ditches etc). Community shared that there is no any sanitation facilities were given form local administration in the villages.

The environmental sanitation was concern, no human excreta were visible near by the houses or the roadsides but cow dung and solid waste exit. People don't have proper practice of safe disposal of solid waste as they keep them nearby their houses. Dramatically, the temperature has gone down in the areas after the storm and people feel easy.

c. Hygiene

The availability of soaps in the houses exists for bathing purpose. Some of the family with comparatively better income reported that they use **wash their hands** with soaps after defecation but not before the meals. But in general majority of people have been washing their hands with mud available nearby water source. But many of them shared that they have information to wash their hands using soaps. They have got the information though radio as shared by them. The roportion of hand washing practice is less among the women vis a vis households in poverty. Bathing is common practice but there is **least privacy measures** for women and adolescents at the hand pumps which are in open only those hand pumps installed in the corner of courtyards are covered by thatch etc. Sanitary clothes of women is washed at hand pump site or in the ponds, they are aware of it safety measures.

CHALLENGES

- Affected households will be falling in debt if the housing support is not given immediately as the rate of raw materials used in house have drastically increased in the areas. Bamboo is sold at Rs. 100/each earlier it was at Rs. 50 only, moreover labour charge increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200/-
- Indebtness will lead to compromise with less expenses on items used for hygiene purpose like soaps, safe buckets etc by the affected households
- No any action is taken till date from PHED however the damage assessment yet to be produced as shared by the officials at Purnia and Araria

RECOMMENDATION

a. Immediate need:

- Provision of water storage vessels, soaps etc in terms of family hygiene kit among the affected households

b. Areas of improvement

- Provision of tools and materials to the HHs for constructing, repairing and cleaning their own toilets
- Promotion of low cost latrines using available local resources i.e. bamboo, plastic sheets etc.
- Promotion of appropriate design of low cost toilet in terms of avoiding fly breeding, safe, secured and flood resilient capacitating the PRIs and volunteers
- Platforms with drainage for hand pumps, as it's a flood prone area thus raised platform will also be more appropriate
- Mechanism to be applied for vector control as several ditches with black water adjacent to the dwellings
- Provision of mosquito nets to the poorest households specially in Musahar (SCs) community
- Support of privacy net of exiting HPs can be given to the HHs

IV. EDUCATION

CURRENT SITUATION

- New Primary Schools (NPS) and Temporary Kitchens Of MDM have been severely affected in the storm.
- Majority of the NPS were in temporary thatched structure. In addition those schools which had loose GI Sheet roofing were also damaged.
- In most of the schools Kitchens of MDM Scheme have been affected as they were running in temporary GI sheet structures. (Source District Coordinators–Education-UNICEF)

OBSERVATION

During the visit at Araria district, 2 schools – 1. Middle school, Chilhania under Jokihat block it was found that the GI roofed of 5 room building was completely damaged as the roof was removed completely leading congestion in study to the children. Mr. Javed Nehal, HM reported that out of 1000 students almost 700 were regular who cannot be accommodated in 4 rooms only. There is another challenge that the debris (roof of iron sheets) is scattered in the play ground of the school in front of the main gate that hampers to the school community and hazardous for young children as open nails and edge of sheets .

There is a separate building (RCC ceiling) safely exists having 4 rooms exists but seeing the number of the students it is hard to run the class smoothly therefore, the school is closed. However, the teachers is from the local community and supposed that they will start the school as soon as possible finding the solution with the community as well as from the administration.

Apart from this, a private Madarsa (thatched made school) to be named Jamia salman-Al_Farsi (Pvt Madarsa) at Domahna village in the Bagnagar GP of the block was fully collapsed claiming the complete disruption in study of 1200 Muslim students there. The students from different block were forced to return back to their homes as there is no room to study.

There is a few damage of teaching and learning materials as shared by the teachers. The school will start shortly as teachers shared.

Students are fearful as they had experienced the terrible storm and it's the subsequent effects such as damages of houses. They are not feeling more comfort for schooling in damage hall or having debris in the campus. The parents and guardians are also waiting to send their children to the schools

There is not any school disaster safety plan and as result of the damage schools were found to be closed.

CHALLENGES

- Teachers as well as students are hampered in resuming their studies as the houses are without roofs
- Hindrances to run MDMs as kitchen is damaged
- Debris of GI sheets in playground is hazards for the children
- The remaining few safe rooms compared to number of children limits study.

RECOMMENDATION

a. Immediate need

- Removal of debris and to repair the roofs of the damaged schools as well as kitchen with immediate effect.
- Arrangement of study materials wherever damaged by the storm ensuring smooth schooling as soon as possible
- Concealing to school children as well as parents against fear of storm

b. Areas of improvement

- Advocate for disaster (storm, EQ, flood, fire) proof appropriate design of the school building in the areas
- Promotion of school disaster safety plans and their implementation in each and every school

V. HEALTH

CURRENT SITUATION

- The devastating storm claimed 90 lives among the affected districts.
- People are suffering from skin rashes and orthopedic injuries that they suffered while escaping from their houses.
- In many places cough and cold fevers were seen because the storm was followed by heavy rains and as the roofs of the houses were blown away in the storm the people had to stand in rain for 10 to 15 minutes.
- The Primary Health Centre at the Block level is functioning well and it has enough staff strength to sustain the rush at the OPD.

OBSERVATION

- Immediate letters were issued from CS office for urgent formation of medical teams to visit the affected areas.
- The team consisted of medical officers with drugs and ambulance service was also provided earliest. In all the blocks ambulance service was intact.
- The deaths reported were authenticated by CO and BDO and death certificates were issued with relief fund to concerned families.
- **Cause of death:** Cause of death comprised of crushing under wrecked houses and trees. Injury cases have reached the PHC and received medical care, others injured were attended by Medical Team.
- The medical care and drugs were provided free of cost and government hospitals were very efficient in providing medical care.
- **Endemics:** No outbreak of diarrhea or other disease is yet reported and is least expected in coming times as there is no displacement of population that has formed a camp or gathering.
- The supply of fresh drinking water from hand pumps is available and hence fresh water supply continues to be a support in preventing disease spread.
- **Health Infrastructure:** No infrastructural damage to health structure has been reported .So there is continuity in health service or we may also say that all the APHSCs and PHC is completely functional and so all the health activity including health assistance to pregnant women and sick children's and patients continues as it was.
- **Routine Immunization** has not been affected by the storm so no special immunization activity has yet been planned. The assessment done by team on 21st April also observed that there is no overload of patients which could hamper the health activity. Medical supply is also available in sufficient quantity.

Government Report in The four affected Districts were:

1.No of Villages Affected	412
2.Total human Death	90
3.Total Animal Death	22

4.No of Family Affected	197005
5.No of persons affected	985025(Adult - 591015 & child-394010

CHALLENGES

- Delayed shelter provision may lead health risk amongst the homeless households in terms of vector borne diseases..

RECOMMENDATION

a. Immediate need

- Continue the mobile medical unit which is required for follow up of injured people.
- Provide facilities for institutional deliveries
- Organize facilities for vaccination for newborns and pregnant women

b. Areas of improvement

- Considering the density of the population there is insufficient doctors i.e. the patent doctor ratio needs improvement.
- The Additional Primary Health Centers were defunct and its needs to be strengthened with regular monitoring.

VI. NUTRITION

CURRENT SITUATION

And

OBSERVATIONS:

Food, Food Security & Nutrition Status after Cyclone:

- No significant change in the status of Food availability & Nutrition status was seen as most of the crops reported damaged were that which were to be harvested.
- No change in price-rise & black marketing observed.
- No change in Malnutrition rate observed.
- No change in food consumption pattern as the family had sufficient food available at home.
- AWCs functioning normal, children attendance in the centre same as before the storm
- Few families have food insecurity that are basically daily labor and are unable to work owing to repairing of their damage houses.

Malnutrition Status:

- No change is malnutrition status noted

Cooking Facilities:

- Mostly Outside of house in open
- Water for cooking available from Hand Pumps
- Wood/Leaves used for cooking at most HH
- Fuels are collected

Market:

- Food availability in the market is Normal
- No change in market price of essential commodities
 - Rice – 14-17 Rs/Kg
 - Wheat – 9-11 Rs/Kg
 - Pulses – 60-80 Rs/Kg
 - Oil – 70-80 Rs/Kg
- Black marketing not reported by the local community
-

CHALLENGES: No major challenged regarding nutrition was seen in the field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Immediate need

- Distribution of nutritious food to children
- Arrangements for children's health check-ups

Women's Health

- Distribute important medicines to pregnant and lactating women.
- Appoint doctors to look into women-specific diseases
- Distribute vitamin tablets amongst villagers, particularly to Lactating mothers.
- Arrange a camp to treat infectious diseases
- Increase awareness among women about treatment for infectious diseases in children.

b. Areas of improvement:

Inventory of the ready food/nutrition supplement for the children in emergencies should be prepared at the district level.

VIII. CHILD PROTECTION

1. CURRENT SITUATION:

- The Storm has affected the Simanchal region of North Bihar which comes under the most vulnerable region in terms of Child trafficking.
- Majority of the affected areas are dominated by the minorities and mahadalits who are vulnerable to trafficking.
- People are in immediate need of some financial aid as they have lost homes and to some extent crops too. As the relief is being delayed the poorest of the poor may fall in the traffickers trap.
- Recently before 2 days 40 Children have been rescued from Lucknow railway station, who board the train from Katihar the neighbouring district of Araria and Purnea.

2. OBSERVATION:

- The Storm disaster can cause increase in migration of families in search of livelihood as there has been crop failure/ loss of house.
- The families are in need of support to rebuild their houses; hence the traffickers can allure the family to send their children to work against some cash.
- In both the cases child protection is a major concern.

4. CHALLENGES:

- Awareness campaign in the affected villages need to be started at earliest and it requires immediate planning with adequate HR support.
- As the people are living in temporary shelters, there might be potential threats in terms of sexual abuse.
- The steps taken by the government and NGOs in this thematic area are very scarce in comparison to the vulnerability.

3.RECOMMENDATION:

Immediate Need

- The post disaster increase in migration needs to be tackled with ensuring alternative livelihood opportunity, Cash for work, seed and agriculture support in the villages to the selected affected Panchyats and families.
- **Areas of improvement**

- Strengthening Community Level Child Protection Mechanism and awareness at villages.
- Formation and Strengthening of Child Protection Committees in Villages.
- Intermediate shelter support so that families doesn't get into debt trap of local money lenders.

CONCLUSION

- These type of Low Magnitude disasters need quick response in terms of shelter, food and medicines
- Policy decisions should be made at apex level amongst the agencies about short term intervention,
- There should be clarity in terms of immediate materials support which the agencies could deliver with / without the request of Govt.
- Rapid assessment and interventions should be in the golden hours and both can be done together
- An intensive CBDRR programme need to be implemented ensuring its practical outreach to the village level community
