



amalgamating learning generated during response to Assam floods, 2016

a step ahead in bringing smiles



This report is an outcome of the efforts of many people who have relentlessly worked over the last couple of weeks. We at IGSSS feel highly obliged by the support our team received from the community. We are really grateful to them for accepting us in understanding them and sharing their experiences while sacrificing their convenience for our purpose.

We would first of all like to extend our sincere thanks to Mr. John Peter Nelson (Executive Director) from IGSSS for believing in us and providing us the opportunity to be part of this wonderful endeavour aimed in bringing a social change touching the lives of many devastated by flood. Mr. Netaji Basumatary, (Senior Manager NERO), and Mr. Kaplal Kaplianlal Thangluai, (Asst. Manager - Programmes) needs special mention here. They continuously provided us all the administrative support and guidance throughout the process.

Mr.. Sudem Iswary (Officer) and Ms. Bonani Das (Officer) and their team had been working on war footing to meet all the demands of Study Team. They have been very supportive to the team all throughout the process. Effortlessly, they met all requirements of the team and guided us at all juncture to make this effort meaningful and worthiness.

We extend our best of wishes to all the Community Mobilizers in the project who though not directly involved in the process acted as a bridge between us and the community. Without them we would not have been able to connect to the people and draw the required information. of the partner agencies in all the districts for coming forward and partnering with us with manpower and intellectual support. They did a wonderful work by providing us able and effective facilitators and nurturing them along with us to provide shape to the process through supportive monitoring.

The Youth Volunteers engaged for data collection needs special mention in this entire churning process. They did their best and worked beyond extended hours to ensure data collection completed well before the deadline. Kudos!

Last but not the least, credit for this documentation goes to our dedicated and unselfish team at IGSSS who have put in all their will and effort in bringing out what the report is today, specially the NERO and DRR Team.

The Study Team

March 31, 2018

New Delhi



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India falls in one of the most disaster prone zones in the world due to its peculiar geographical positioning as well as the poor social conditions in which the communities live which further expose them to the destruction caused by the hazards. Within India, Assam with a long range of mountains on its northern and eastern borders and the increased level of river beds and frequent breach of embankment is in an extremely vulnerable situation. In 2016, 22 districts in Assam were affected by devastating floods affecting 17.94 lakh people and destroying crops in 213,251.52 hectares of land. A similar situation was faced in 2017 when floods affected 25 districts in Assam affecting 33,27,968 persons in 3186 villages. IGSSS responded in the 12 worst affected villages of one block in Chirang and 2 blocks in Kokrajhar districts. The response consisted of distribution of Non Food and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene items, providing livelihood support and capacity building inputs, both during the floods and post floods to 1408 persons in these 12 villages.

It was thought important that post distribution, a study be carried out in the target area where the beneficiaries were interacted with to try and ascertain their levels of satisfaction with the support received.

A set of well-defined objectives set out prior to the commencement of the study.

- To analyse the impact of transfers upon the community and to understand their satisfaction levels;



- To try and understand the levels of community participation during different times of the relief and rehabilitation process
- To evolve a Standard Operating Procedure for IGSSS to be used during any flood response.

The study was carried out scientifically by using the sampling methodology to reach out to every 7th person in the village that was targeted. Data collection was carried out by volunteers who had not been previously employed in the project so that a sense of neutrality and objectivity can be maintained. All the questionnaire formats used by the volunteers was digitalised so that the study team could have access to real-time data. All the study tools were also pre-tested in the field so that there would be no glitches once the study started. The Focused Group Discussions were carried out by the study team again using a pre-tested tool.

It was decided that the study would try and use a 15% sample and hence, 210 respondents were included in the study out of a universe of 1436 beneficiaries.

It was seen that by and large most respondents were happy with the relief support received as well as with the cash transfers for livelihood and animal support. Though there was some participation of the targeted beneficiaries in the entire distribution and planning process, the study made it very clear that this is an area requiring greater focus in any future program. Similarly while community structures like village Task Forces were developed as part of the program, a much greater effort is required to convert these teams into really dynamic and fully functional village assets which have the ability to really impact the village functioning in any disaster situation; and to also function as a catalyst impacting village development.

The Relief and Rehabilitation project was a capital intensive and inputs driven project which aimed at trying to support families affected by the floods to bounce back. However it must be stated here, that the community structures and the livelihood support given to the communities needs further follow up. It is, therefore, suggested the next phase of programming try and consolidate the achievements of phase one and take it to the next phase with an intensive focus on Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change through convergence with the local and regional government and creating scope for piloting and replication.



INTRODUCTION

an understanding

Disaster is a catastrophic situation in which normal pattern of life or ecosystem gets disturbed and extraordinary emergency interventions are required to save and preserve lives or environment. India is one of the most disaster prone zones in the world due to its peculiar geographical characteristics as well as the poor social conditions in which the communities live which further exposes them to the frequent destructions caused by the hazards.

Since a long for now, it has been noticed that modernization is leading to grave ignorance towards the environment. Environmental bylaws are being neglected by industries. Due to over-exploitation of nature, we humans have created such a situation where events like earthquakes, landslides, floods are increasingly being elevated to the extent that they are causing massive loss in terms of human life and property.

It's not that, every one of us is being ignorant about the environment. There are a lot of people who are very much concerned about the nature and the environment. Even, there are many NGOs which are taking the issue of global warming and pollution publically by taking out rallies and organizing several campaigns to save environment and such initiatives need to be appreciated.



For India, the major hazards are earthquakes, landslides, drought, cyclones, floods, forest fires, fire accidents etc. Rapid growth in the population rate has certainly triggered the level of disasters. Natural disasters can only be mitigated but the man-made disasters can be prevented to a certain limit. India has taken many steps and has formed many organizations in order to mitigate, reduce and avoid the hazards of the disasters.

flood situation of Assam

The flood in Assam is such a regular phenomenon that now it has become part of life for millions. The incessant rainfall not only affects the population during monsoon but leaves a trail long after unbalancing emotionally, economically, socially and environmentally to that extent where people find it difficult to come to normalcy.

The state of Assam is frequently ravaged by the fury of mighty river Brahmaputra and other rivers along with its tributaries causing untold human misery and devastation of indescribable nature. The issue calls for immediate attention and a permanent solution to this problem, if the state wishes to leap forward in all round development and achieve its envisioned growth. Many studies have taken to understand the flood situation in Assam over a period of time but concrete and tangible answers are still unfound.



There is no such thing as a 'natural' disaster, only natural hazards.

The most commonly cited definition of DRR is one used by UN agencies such as UNISDR, also known as the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and UNDP:

"The conceptual framework of elements considered with the possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development."

Several factors have been marked responsible for the recurrence of flood in Assam. First and foremost, Assam lies in the heart of Monsoon belt and so gets excessive rain. The Brahmaputra rushes through the middle of the state from east to west. The 2900 km long river and its numerous tributaries such as, Subansiri, Manas, Gadadhar, Sonkosh, Dhansiri, Kopili, Krishnai etc. get flooded and overflow their banks flooding the vast plain of the state. Secondly, Assam is geographically such placed where the existence of the long range of mountains on its northern and eastern borders compels the waters to flow down into the vast plain below causing the rivers to swell and overflow finding its way ravaging the settlements. Thirdly, the increased level of river beds and breach of embankments due to constant deposition of silt has been also a major cause of flood in the state.

Besides the natural calamities, harmful human activities like deforestation, accelerated rate of land use, filling up low lying areas for the construction of buildings and reckless urban developments are also responsible for floods in Assam. High rate of population growth in the form of high birth rate and immigration from border countries has led to unscientific encroachment.



The havoc caused by flood in Assam is beyond description and human imagination. The result of flood is hundreds of villages getting submerged and cut off from the mainland for months. Many people lose their houses. Thousands are rendered homeless. Properties and goods worth millions of rupees get destroyed. Standing crops are damaged. Cattle and valuable goods are washed away. Embankments are forced to give in. Roads and communication links are interrupted. Vast areas of the state are turned into sea and many parts of the state remain cut off for long. Flood causes wide erosion and causes the spread of communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery etc. Huge amount of cultivable land is marooned with sand casting where it will take years to start cultivation. The human misery and economic hardships that accompany flood is unfathomable. It ruins states already impoverished economy and finance. But it has not improved the overall situation.



WHY AND HOW

background

The flood in **Assam** is such a regular feature that today hardly anyone takes a serious note of it and if they do it's treated as any other regular event. The state of Assam is frequently ravaged by the fury of mighty Brahmaputra and its tributaries along with many other rivers causing untold human misery and devastation of indescribable nature.

The situation began to turn critical ever since the state experienced pre-monsoon showers in April and May this year. The breach in embankments along the Brahmaputra River and its various tributaries had caused flooding in 23 out of 35 districts in the state and has submerged crops in over 2 lakh hectares. Subsequently, 1.1 million people had been affected, with 28 persons losing their lives and over 1.5 lakh persons seeking shelter in over 460 relief camps.

Major rivers like Brahmaputra, Burhidihing

The 'Flood Report' released by Assam State Disaster Management Authority as on 28 July 2016 states:

Districts affected: 22

People affected: 17.94 lakh

Total Crop area affected: 2,13,251.52 hectares

Most affected districts: Morigaon, Jorhat, Dhubri, Barpeta, Lakhimpur, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Dhemaji and Darrang

No. of Relief Camps opened: 517

Relief Distribution Centres: 186 – sheltering 2,29,544 inmates



Subansiri, Dhansiri, JiaBharali, Puthimari, Beki Sankosh and Aiewere flowing above its danger level in the various districts of the state.

The incessant rains over the last few days and the release of water from upstream (Bhutan) had worsened the situation in BTC. Aie River is known to be the notorious and the local called it a Blind Rivers- swamping the paddy fields, houses and changing of the river course.

The Srijangram block and a large part of Bijni, which fall under Chirang and Bongaigaon district, have also witnessed a major damage as the gush of river waters in Srijangram area had breached portions of anti-erosion dams before submerging human habitations.

These Rivers had washed away hundreds of villages in Chirang district. Whereas, in Kokrajhar district due to the overflow of Sankosh and Swrmanga rivers and their tributaries resulted in the destruction of many villages and agricultural lands. 70% agricultural lands were submerged and many houses were damaged both in Chirang and Kokrajhar districts forcing the people to move out from the villages. Some of these people are took shelter along the high land and roadside without having sufficient food items and protection from various factors.

IGSSS response to flood

IGSSS too responded to the flood disaster through WASH items, livelihood support and capacity building inputs during flood and after flood in few of the worst affected villages of Chirang and Kokrajhardistricts

Apart from conducting rapid assessment, IGSSS was also part of the JRNA for BTC- Chirang, Lakhimpur and Bongaigaon. In Chirang, Sidli and Bijni circle were the worst affected. The affected people were both from tribal as well as minority communities who had to taking shelter in roadside, school and high raised areas. Reaching the affected was a challenge during the initial days due huge water absence of connecting roads yet the organization could reach to eight villages in Sidli Block of Chirang district and one village of Titaguri block as well as two villages of Dotoma block of Kokrajhar district.

The rapid assessment findings were used to ensure that the affected families in Chirang, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts receive necessary relief assistance in a timely manner and have a life of dignity and at the same time work with the community to revive their livelihood opportunities and bring the families back to the mainstream.

distribution of Non Food Items,

Incessant rains in Assam and neighbouring North Eastern States have wreaked havoc inundating mostparts of Assam.

The situation turned critical after continuous rains over the week affecting 25 districts of Assam affecting 33,27,968 population in 3186 villages

(ASDMA, 15th August 2017).

The affected districtsinclude Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Biswanath, Udalguri, Darrang, Baksa, Nalbari, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Baksa, Dhubri, South Salmara, Goalpara, Morigaon, Nagaon, Karbi Anglong, Golaghat, Jorhat, Majuli, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Kamrup.



objectives

A set of well-defined objectives were laid out for the purpose before commencement of the study. These are as follows:

- Critical analysis of the impact of transfers in the community and understand the beneficiary satisfaction level in the project area
- Sustainability of the interventions from the perspective of community and understanding the participation of community at different levels of relief and rehabilitation process during DRR for the Humanitarian response to Assam Flood 2016 (MiS 1059) project
- Evolve a SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) for organization (IGSSS) to be used during flood response.

coverage

IGSSS responded to 1408 families in 12 villages of three blocks from two districts of Assam. After series of discussion a conscious decision was taken at the organization level to reach out to the worst affected villages and not covered by any other relief agency. This was primarily done to avoid duplicity of intervention and justifying reaching the most vulnerable.

The affected people were both from tribal as well as minority communities.

District	Block	Villages				
Chirang	Sidli	Besorbari	Boronilibari	Chottonilibari	Dababil	Deborbil
		Durgapur	Khanibur	Naturbari	Sisubari	
Kokrajhar	Dotoma	Banglajhora	New Banglajhora			
	Titaguri	Uttar Patgaon				





selection of the study villages and sampling

Altogether 1408 families were reached out during the project in the 12 villages. For the study, all the project villages were taken for consideration.

It was decided that the dialogue with families would be done through the sampling methodology reaching at-least 15% of the project beneficiaries targeted. For this every seventh (7th) beneficiary was picked up from the beneficiary list.

Beneficiary Sampling for the Study

The intervention period was for 18 months and witnessed two flood during the intervention i.e. of 2016 flood and 2017 floods. Project activities and flood responses were spread out during the 18 months and were in phased manner. Hence the following were kept in mind while sampling:

- Every seventh (7th) beneficiary were to be chosen from each village
- Beneficiary should be from the different communities if it's a mixed habitation (for this the frequency was either reduced or increased in few cases)
- Beneficiaries selected from every village should match with the different support and intervention undertaken as stated in the beneficiary list
- The sampled list of every village had additional four families to be interviewed in case any of the originally sampled family had either moved out of the villages or are unavailable during the interview day

specific activities

Formulation of Action Plan

Along with NERO Team and Program Team at HO a tentative plan of action was developed and agreed upon. The Action Plan Development will comprised of two components: one, the intervention rollout plan i.e. data collection to report writing and second was the exact site selection, sampling and criteria adherence.

Study of Proposals and Reports of Humanitarian response to Assam Flood 2016 (MIS 1059)

Once an agreement and decision was reached with NERO, a telephonic conversation with NERO staff was organized to understand the implementation process and structure of MIS 1059 Assam Project. All project documents, concept notes, guidelines, reports and necessary documents were be studied to add-on to the understanding developed during meeting.

Development of Tools and Finalization

For the study, different tools were developed to capture information of different stakeholders and participants. Some of the tools were be comprehensive and some were brief in nature to collect quantitative as well qualitative inputs required for documentation development. Once the tools were developed by the study team, the same were tested by the team themselves with actual respondents at field level along



with volunteers and community mobilizers of the project during the Orientation of the volunteers and were subsequently refined thereafter.

Digitization of Tools

The objective type questionnaires were converted into digital format for easy and smooth data collection and entry. The digitized format were made with the object that it is user friendly for the volunteers and which reduces possibility of data entry errors

Training of Volunteers

As a strategy, the services of the current Community Mobilizers of the project were not employed for data collection instead few volunteers were identified and oriented on the questionnaires and later they were provided handholding support in the field during testing of the questionnaire.

Data Collection

Data collection formed the crux of intervention. Trained volunteers under the supervision of Study Team conducted the exercise with different target groups sampled in both the program districts. Each volunteer every day filled in a minimum of 15 survey forms for their respective target groups to complete the 15% sampled beneficiaries within 4 days of the actual study period.

Reflection and Sharing

A half day reflection and sharing session on completion of the study was organized at the Project Office level to share the broad findings and understanding of the exercise conducted. The half day reflection session proposed served as a platform to share the crude findings of the study and generate responses of the implementers.

Following this another sharing session was done with the NERO team at the regional office level.

Tabulation and Data Entry

As the form was digitized, most of the objective and quantitative data were tabulated in excel format while the data collection was on. Slight cleaning was required after data collection.

Analysis and Report Generation

Finally, once the entire data was complete and cleaned, the team analyzed the findings and documented the same. A report based on the analyzed comparative quantitative-qualitative findings of the study is presented along with with disabling and enabling factors for dissemination and sharing. Qualitative findings were incorporated into the report to enrich its presentation and add value to the quantitative interpretations.

team composition and training

Before commencement of the study, the study team decided to employ the services of external people who were not at all involved in the implementation process in the collection of data. A set of youth were asked by the NERO to be identified from the local villages to be trained on data collection process, concepts and different information to be collected through a question set.



Selection of Volunteers

For the study, volunteers were identified with assistance from the Project Office staff at Bongaigaon. These volunteers were from the project villages and were appointed primarily for household level data collection. The selection criteria of the volunteers were:

- They should be primarily involved with community level dialogue and processes
- Have an understanding of the social set-up of the villages
- Good communication skills and conversant in English as well as the local languages

Training of Volunteers

Training was conducted for the Volunteers at Bongaigaon in the project office prior to commencement of the study. The primary objective of the activity was to ensure that the volunteers gained the required concepts, understanding of the project and that of the assignment and clear of what is being expected during the study.

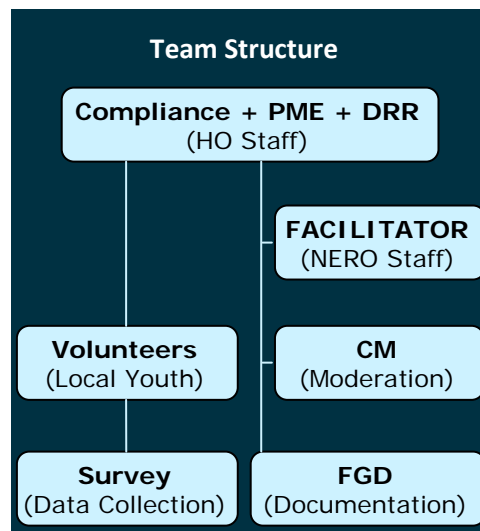
The training focussed on the digitized questionnaire developed to be collected through mobile app. During the training each and every question was discussed with volunteers and accordingly modifications were made and deployed if those required modifications. At the end of the training each of the volunteers were handed over the name of the families to be interviewed in each of the villages

Field Testing

Before finalization of tools, refinement was done on the basis of responses generated during field testing with the actual respondents of Dabail in Chirang district. All the members of team along with the facilitators discussed and finalized the questions for response generation.

On the basis of field experience and the respondent's understanding of the questions, some of these were either modified or its presentation simplified.

Trialling of the tools provided an insight to reframe the questions being asked as the respondents were unable to comprehend some of the clearly. Most importantly, it suggested need to prepare the format in an easy to use form to assist the volunteers in posing questions during the interview with the community while filling-up the



The facilitation of FGD was done by the HO staff comprising the Head Compliance, the PME Manager and the DRR Thematic Lead supported by NERO staff:

Persons primarily responsible for dialoguing, facilitation and initiation of discussion were from HO. They were capturing the information and documenting the outcomes of the discussion for reporting and sharing. NERO staff played the role of interpreters between the HO staff and the community





digitized forms. The trialling not only refined and enriched the tool but also provided the volunteers a hands-on-training on using the tool.

tools employed

Family Interview Schedule

Family interview schedule was employed for all the sampled families from the beneficiary list to garner their responses in context of their participation, receipt of support, limitations, disabling and enabling factors in implementation of specific action or actions. This schedule was also utilized to gain an understanding of their perception of the intervention, its timeliness and appropriateness. The schedule consisted of the following heads:

- Finding the status and appropriateness of Non Food Items
- Finding the status and appropriateness of Cash support
- Participation at different levels
- Visibility of the organization
- Feedback on inputs received
- Sustainability of the efforts
- Expectation and suggestions to improve interventions

The schedule intended to capture Beneficiary Satisfaction based on the proposal document, questionnaire developed for Baseline & End-line KAP study as well as the Relief Distribution Information. Adaptations were accordingly made to assess impact.

Focus Group Discussion

The Focus Group Discussion format and guideline served as a basis for drawing out qualitative information collectively from a group while addressing various parameters of demography, social set-up, proximity, etc. It was developed specifically for conducting FGDs in the villages with beneficiaries only.

Different approaches and strategies were applied by the team depending upon the circumstances and need of the situation. The FGD framework guided the discussions and drew perceptions of the target groups from different communities and villages.

FGDs were used to explore and compliment the meanings of survey findings that could not be explained statistically, a range of opinions/views on topics of interest. In this study, the FGD was specifically employed to provide an insight into different opinions prevailing among the different target groups involved in the process, thereby also enabling the process to be managed more smoothly.

The FGD provided space for the participants to agree or disagree with each other, providing an insight into the thinking of the the group. It provided space for a range of opinions and ideas, inconsistencies and variations that exist in any community in terms of beliefs, perceptions and their experiences as well as practices.



data generation and report compilation process

Generation of questions

The Interview and the FGD Schedule were mutually finalised by the Study Team. The questions were framed in such a manner that they captured qualitative as well as quantitative information without invading the privacy of the respondents.

Visit and Data Generation

Prior to the actual data collection, the volunteers were provided with the sampled list of beneficiaries while the community was intimated a day ahead of carrying out the FGDs. Dates and timing for any activity was adjusted to the convenience of the community.

On the scheduled day, the FGD teams visited the location and shared the objectives of the visit with the target group before starting the process.

The common steps undertaken by the team members for data generation were as follows:

- Introduction and Sharing the Objectives

While interacting with the respondents, the members of the study team gave his/her introduction and shared the objectives of the study.

As decided the visits were undertaken to the villages on the agreed dates.

Since these were flood ravaged areas, difficulties were faced by the study team to reach the villages. In some places, the team had to either extend their stay or revisit the villages to collect information.

It was ensured that the FGDs were conducted in most of the villages and with different communities.

- Information collection

After sharing the objectives of study, the study team undertook a dialogue to garner necessary information through the support of the NERO team.

At the same time, the volunteers collected information based on the Interview Schedule in the respected villages that they had been allotted.

- FGDs

A considerable amount of visit time was allotted for the FGDs to draw out information from the target respondents by the Study Team. It was ensured that all questions in the FGD schedule were asked and the respondent's views and perceptions were accurately recorded.

- Analysis and Report Preparation

Information generated through the FGD discussions and that which was collected by the volunteers was given a final shape on return from the field. The team compiled the entire findings and general observations from the field and analysed the data on the basis of the objectives which had been laid down for the study.



STRATEGY

- A consultative meeting with NERO staff at region and Project location was organized to share the plan of action and build consensus on the entire intervention. This consultative meeting was also utilized to identify/ nominate key persons from NERO and Project Offices to assist the Study Team during the study.
- A standard set of questions for the Beneficiary Satisfaction was developed after adaption from the information generated from KAP baseline study, End-line Study, Material distribution List, Annual Reports for the project. Only when the questions had been formulated the same were shared with volunteers and NERO staff.
- The Interview schedule developed was tested by the Study team with the actual respondents before finalization. In addition, the same questionnaire was provided to the volunteers for testing with actual respondents in the field. The learning and feedback of both the experiences were collated and changes were incorporated before the finalization of the schedule.
- Deployment of the volunteers was done by NERO. The Regional Team identified the volunteers who were then independently trained by the Study team. Sample lists of households for data collection was also provided by the Study team.
- For the qualitative study i.e. FGD, members from NERO only assisted in interpretation. Questions to be asked were done by the Study Team alone.
- Sampling was done keeping in mind the following criteria: Types of Respondents targeted, religion, caste, proximity to district headquarters.
- Every day at the end of the day or the next morning, the study team took stock of the progress, reflected upon the outcomes of the previous exercise and planned for the day.
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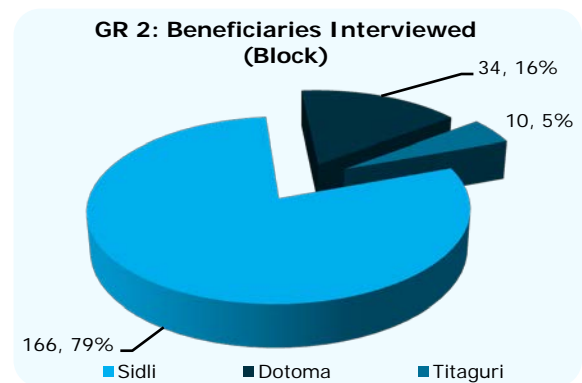
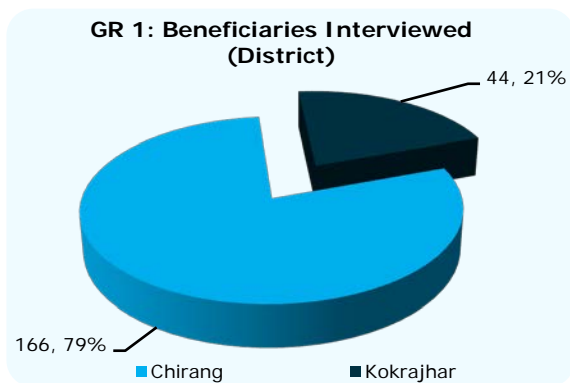


FINDINGS AND UNDERSTANDING

general findings

This section gives us the picture of the participants covered under in the process. It furthermore details the status and composition of the participants: gender, age, socio-economic status

The study was carried out in the twelve intervention villages of three blocks in two districts of Assam. Altogether 210 beneficiaries were interviewed out of the total of 1436 families with whom the interventions had been initiated.





Graph 1 represents district wise beneficiaries targeted.

Out of the 210 families sampled for the study, 79% of the families were from Chirang district and the remaining 21% were from Kokrajhar district.



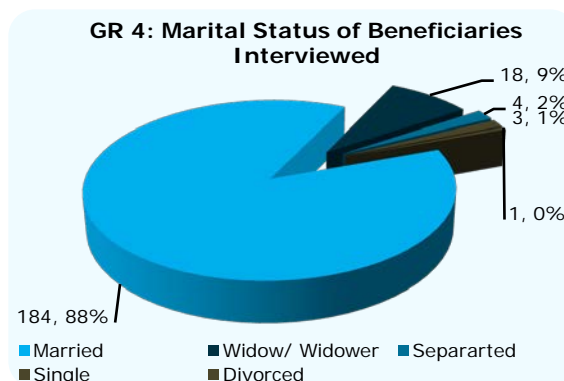
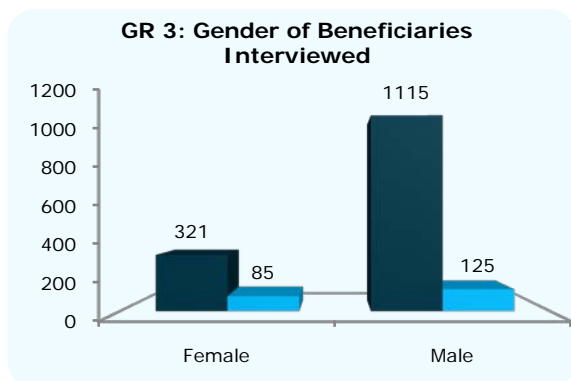
While interpreting the beneficiaries block wise data, as depicted in Graph 2, we find that Sidli is the only block of Chirang district where IGSSS had intervened after the 2016 floods and where maximum beneficiaries were interviewed.

They account for 79% of the total 210 beneficiaries followed by 16% from Dotoma and 5% from Titaguri blocks of Kokrajhar.

- 1136 families were targeted in Sidli block of Chirang
- 300 families were targeted in Kokrajhar district comprising 205 families from Dotoma and the remaining 95 from Titaguri block.

Tab 1: Village wise Beneficiaries sampled				
District	Block	Village	Actual	Sampled
Chirang	Sidli	Khanibur	124	18
		Durgapur	54	8
		Boronilibari	82	13
		Chottonilibari	123	18
		Dababil	192	29
		Deborbil	104	15
		Naturbari	105	15
		Besorbari	201	28
		Sisubari	151	22
Kokrajhar	Titaguri	Uttar Patgaon	69	10
	Dotoma	Banglajhora	95	14
		New Banglajhora	136	20
			1436	210

The above table i.e. Tab 1 presents the village wise beneficiaries targeted for the intervention during the 2016 floods and sampled families for the study.

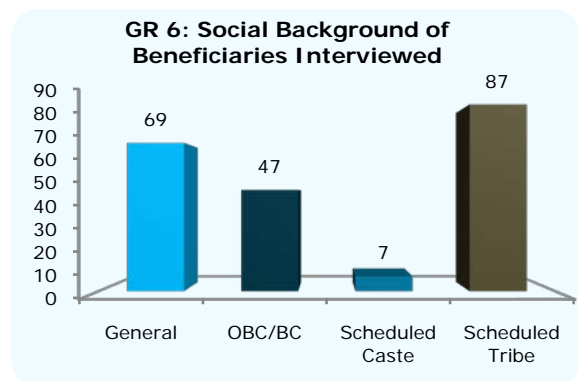
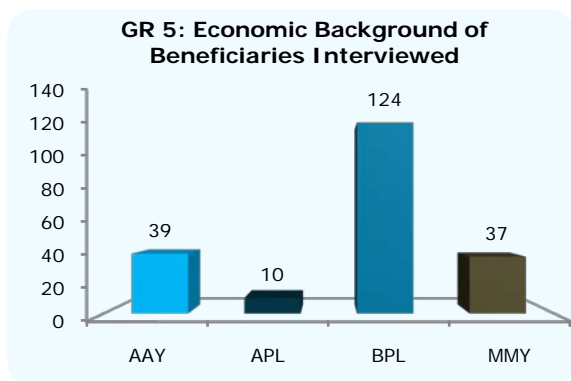




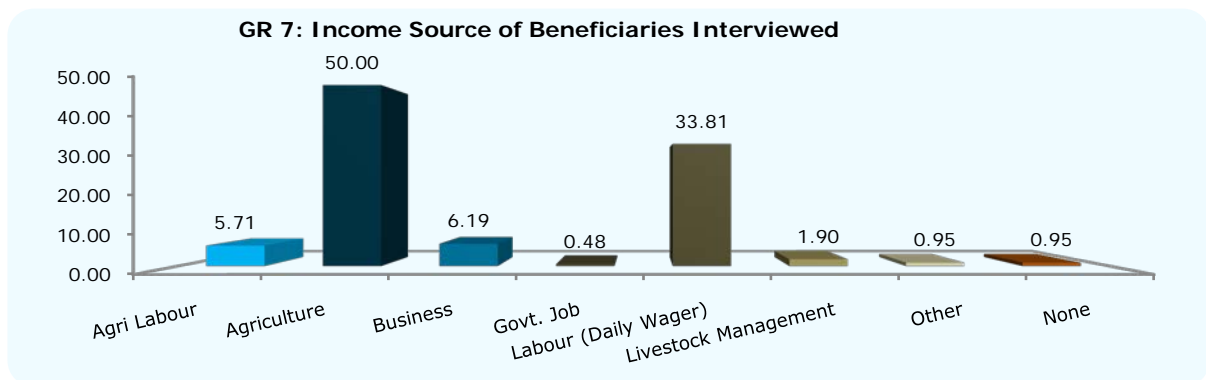
Graph 3 and 4 presents the Gender and Marital Status of the beneficiaries interviewed during the study. As seen in Graph 3, after sampling the beneficiaries, 85 (40.48%) were female headed households whereas the rest i.e. 125 (59.52%) were male headed households.



In the corresponding Graph i.e. Graph 4 we find that 184 beneficiaries interviewed were married, followed by 18 widow/widower beneficiaries, 4 separated, 3 single and 1 divorced beneficiary.



Socio-Economic Background of the beneficiaries interviewed is reflected in Graph 5 and 6. Beneficiaries from the BPL category comprised the maximum with 124 (59.05%) beneficiaries interviewed followed by 39 (18.57%) Antodaya Ann Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries, 37 (17.62%) MMY and the rest 10 (4.76%) as APL beneficiaries.



Income sources of the beneficiaries interviewed has been presented in the Graph above. Graph 7 shows that out of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 50% of the beneficiaries had their primary source of occupation as agriculture.



The next highest percentage, 33.81 comprised the Daily Wagers followed by Business and Agri-Labour, being 6.19% and 5.71% respectively.



Table 2 is the representation of the Annual Income of the beneficiaries interviewed as stated by the beneficiaries themselves. Highest number of beneficiaries i.e. 20.95% have a stated annual income up to INR 36000 followed by 19.52% having an income of INR 48000-60000. 18.57% had an income up to INR 24000 while 15.71% had an annual income up to INR 48000.

Income	Count	%age
12000	17	8.10
24000	39	18.57
36000	44	20.95
48000	33	15.71
48000-60000	41	19.52
60000-72000	17	8.10
72000-100000	11	5.24
>100000	7	3.33
>200000	1	0.48
	210	100

beneficiary experience and response to floods 2016

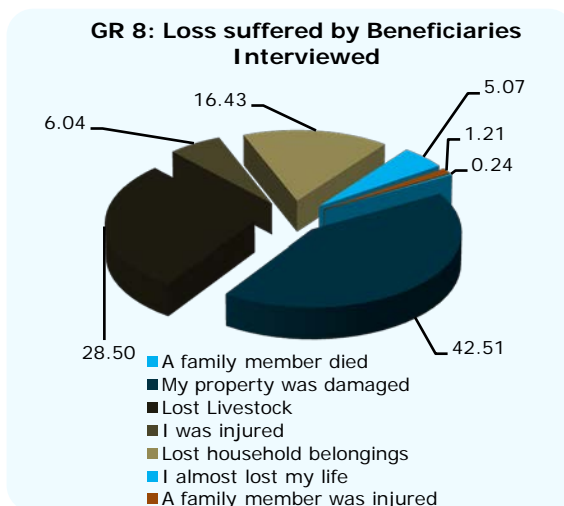
This section primarily explains the participants experience in context to the 2016 floods

Here an attempt was made to understand the gravity of the loss suffered, extent of damages faced by the beneficiaries and to capture their feelings. An effort is being made in this section to understand the severity of damages suffered as expressed by the respondents themselves during the study

During the study, an attempt was made to assess the Beneficiary experience and feelings in context to the 2016 floods.

In the intervention villages of IGSSS it was found that loss of human life was very low. Only one beneficiary affirmed that they suffered a loss of life. On the other hand 42.51% of the beneficiaries affirmed that property was damaged during the floods followed by 28.50% losing livestock and 16.43% losing their household belongings.

6.04% and 5.07% of the beneficiaries reported that they were either injured or had almost lost their lives respectively.



Probing deep further into the loss, as presented in Table 3 on the previous page, it was seen that different types of losses had been suffered by the 210 families interviewed. Cells shaded in red are those where damages were the greatest.

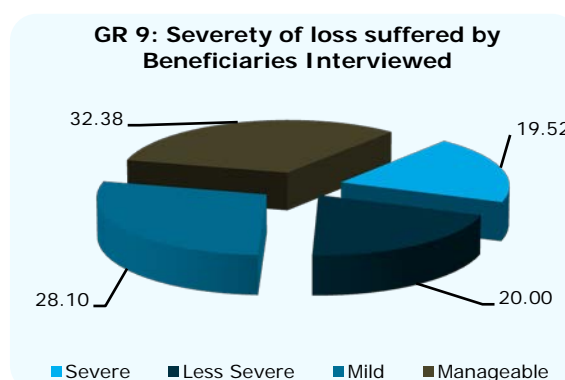


From the table we find that 25.24% of the beneficiaries interviewed responded as their property was damaged, another set of 19.52% of them said 'my property was damaged, Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock' and 14.376 of them said that 'My property was damaged, Lost Livestock' .

Tab 3: Type of losses suffered by the Beneficiaries Interviewed		
Income	Count	%age
A family member was injured	1	0.48
A family member was injured, My property was damaged, Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock	1	0.48
A family member was injured, My property was damaged, Lost Livestock	3	1.43
I almost lost my life	6	2.86
I almost lost my life, A family member died	1	0.48
I almost lost my life, Lost household belongings	1	0.48
I almost lost my life, Lost Livestock	6	2.86
I almost lost my life, My property was damaged	1	0.48
I almost lost my life, My property was damaged, Lost household belongings	4	1.90
I almost lost my life, My property was damaged, Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock	2	0.95
I was injured, Lost Livestock	1	0.48
I was injured, My property was damaged	8	3.81
I was injured, My property was damaged, Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock	1	0.48
I was injured, My property was damaged, Lost Livestock	15	7.14
Lost household belongings	1	0.48
Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock	1	0.48
Lost Livestock	16	7.62
My property was damaged	53	25.24
My property was damaged, Lost household belongings	16	7.62
My property was damaged, Lost household belongings, Lost Livestock	41	19.52
My property was damaged, Lost Livestock	31	14.76
	210	100.00

The adjoining Graph depicts the severity of loss suffered by the beneficiaries interviewed. 19.52% of them said that the loss was severe and they are still unable to cope with the loss. Another 20.00% of them said that the loss was severe and that they are slowly building upon it.

28.10% of the beneficiaries responded as their loss being mild because they had already safeguarded themselves and were prepared for the floods. Another 32.38% of the beneficiaries responded as saying that the was manageable due to the regular occurrence of floods



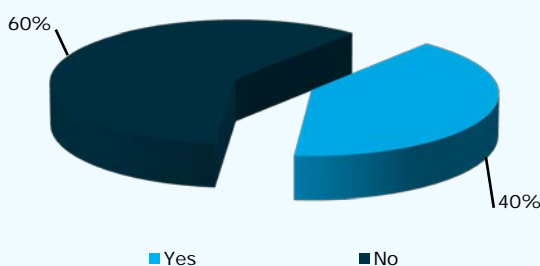


An attempt has been made in this section to present the experiences of the beneficiaries in context to Relief Camps

Though IGSSS was not involved in setting up or providing facilities at the Relief Camps, effort in this section has been to capture those instances where IGSSS as an organization might need to develop strategy/ strategies to intervene in the activities at the Relief Camps in the future

In the adjoining graph of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed for the study, only 40% of them along with their families moved to shelter camps or safer places during the floods. The rest, i.e. 60% of them stayed in the village itself.

GR 10: Movement to Relief Camp or Safer Place

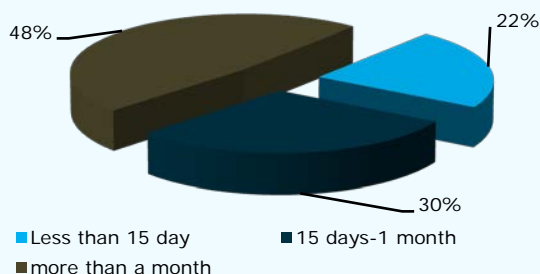


Further analysis shows that amongst the 85 families who took refuge in the relief camps or safer places, 20 of them were from New Banglajhora. They account for 23.52% of the total families living in relief camps or safer places.

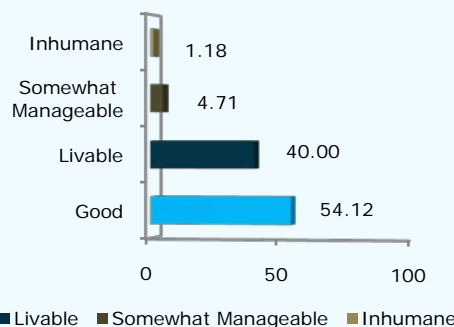
Villages affected by the floods of 2016 were also affected by the 2017 floods. Probing further into the issue of evacuation during floods it was found that 84 families moved to the camps or safer places on their own. However, one family in Dababil village of Chirang district was evacuated by the Task Force constituted by IGSSS in 2016, during the 2017 floods with the assistance of the NDRF

With regard to the Relief Camps, 22% of the beneficiaries and their family members stayed in these camps or safer places for less than 15 days and then moved back to their respective villages. 30% of the families stayed there for more than 15 days but less than a month. However, almost 48% of the 85 families who stayed at the Relief Camps stayed there for over a month. This has been represented in Graph 11.

GR 11: Duration of stay in Relief Camps



GR 12: Condition of Relief Camps



Graph 12 gives us the beneficiaries' response to the condition of the Relief Camps. As shown in the graph, 54.12% of the 85 families staying in the camps have expressed that the condition was good followed by 40% of them saying it was liveable. Only one family had said that the conditions were inhumane and three of them stated that the conditions were *Somewhat Manageable*.



Around 35% of the 85 families who took refuge in the shelters and stayed for more than a month were from Deborbil and Dababil.

There were 15 families each from the two villages.

Even now there are many families who are completely displaced from their original place of residence and are now residing in different villages

Tab 4: Facilities in Relief Camp

Facilities		Count	%age
Safe drinking water facilities	Yes	40	47.06
	No	45	52.94
		85	100
Separate toilet facilities for men and women	Yes	35	41.18
	No	50	58.82
		85	100
Food arrangements	Yes	7	8.24
	No	78	91.76
		85	100
Kitchen facilities	Yes	36	42.35
	No	49	57.65
		210	100
Basic rescue equipment and modes (boat)	Yes	0	0.00
	No	85	100.00
		85	100
Raised platform	Yes	78	91.76
	No	7	8.24
		85	100
Separate sleeping arrangements for men and women	Yes	2	2.35
	No	83	97.65
		85	100

The table above is the representation of the views of beneficiaries in context to the different facilities available in the Relief Camps.

During the interview it was found that most of the facilities were in a poor or dismal state (shaded in red) though they had a raised platform (shaded in green).

participation, need, appropriateness and support source

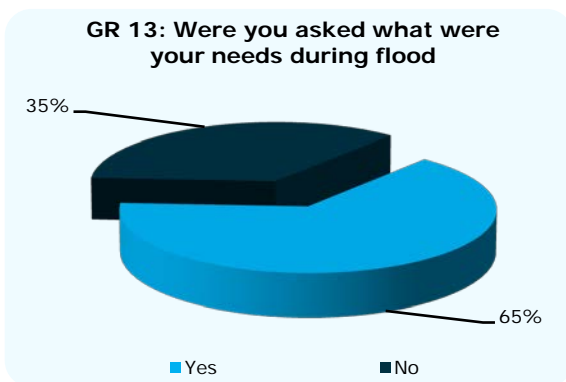
This section deals with the involvement of the beneficiaries in the support during floods along with the comparison of the different kinds of support provided and required from the beneficiaries point of view.

Additionally we have tried to capture the source from where the support was received. Efforts were also made to understand the visibility of IGSSS in the entire intervention area.

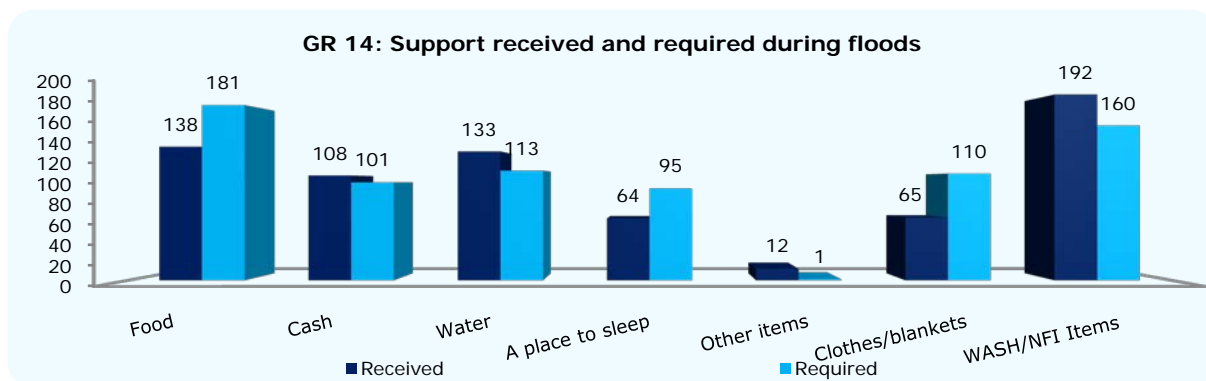
Graph 13 clearly explains whether the beneficiaries were involved in the needs assesment.



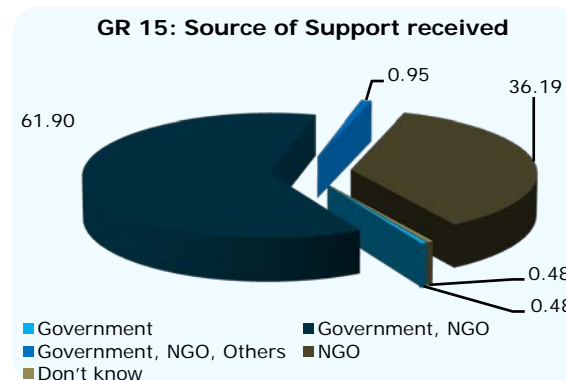
Of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed from the 1436 families supported, 65% said that their needs were asked for. Another 35% of the beneficiaries stated that they were not asked about their needs and they were just given the support.



While further analysing the different support provided by the different agencies, requirements for Food, Clothes/blankets were higher as compared to the support provided. Beneficiaries expressing the need for the requirement of food and clothes were 138:181 and 65:110 respectively.



Through the same graph we also find that the requirement of Cash support and WASH/NFI was lower as compared to the support provided. It is 108:101 and 192:160 respectively.



Graph number 15 states the sources from where support was received.

Support was received through different sources. Of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed for the study, only one said that the support received was purely from the Government. 130 respondents stated that the support received was both from the Government and different NGOs. This accounted for 61.90% of the support source.

2 beneficiaries spoke of support received from sources other than government and NGO. . One beneficiary could not remember the source from where they had received the support.

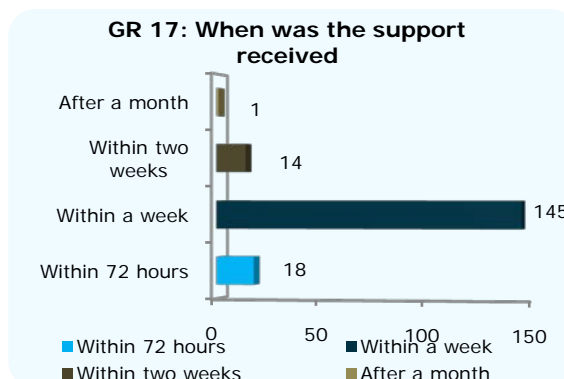
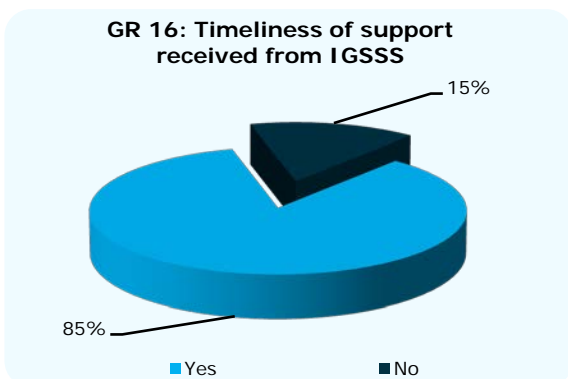
76 beneficiaries affirmed that they received support from NGOs only. They account for 36.19%





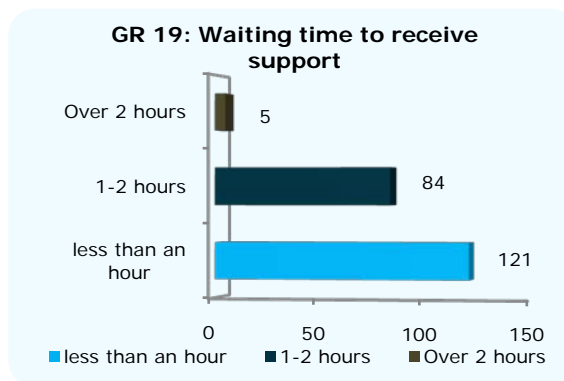
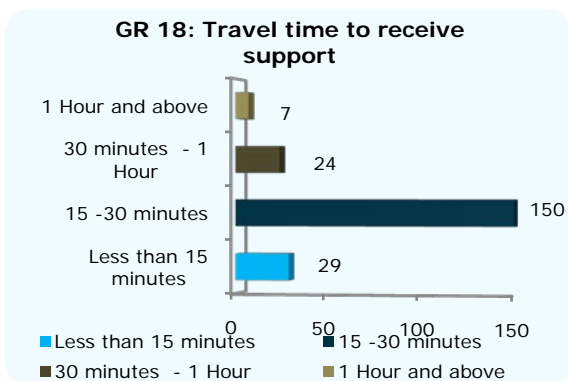
Of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 206 had affirmed that the NGO from where they received support was IGSSS. The remaining 4 comprised of 1 each stating purely Government support or don't know and 2 stating as support received from other sources.

On probing regarding the timeliness of the support received from IGSSS, 85% i.e. 178 beneficiaries responded as saying 'Yes' -- the support received was on time. However 15% also stated that the support received was not on time. This has been shown in Graph 16 below.



Of the 178 beneficiaries who have affirmed that they received support from IGSSS on time, have stated when they received the support as has been depicted in Graph 17. 18 beneficiaries said that they had received support within 72 hours of the flood followed by 145 persons stating that they had received support within a week. 14 said they had received it within two weeks while one said it had been received after a month.

Of the 32 beneficiaries who stated that the support was not on time, they felt that the support should have reached them within a week.



The two above graphs i.e. Graph 18 and 19 are related to time.

Graph 18 explains the travel time to the support distribution point whereas Graph 19 explains the wait time at the distribution point. In Graph 18 we find that most i.e. 150 of the beneficiaries interviewed said that the travel time was 15-30 minutes. Only 29 have said it was less than 15 minutes. 30 and 7 other beneficiaries said that the travel time was 30 minutes to 1 hour and more than one hour respectively.

Graph 19 refers to the wait time at the distribution points which has been expressed as more than two hour by 5 beneficiaries and between 1-2 hours by 84 beneficiaries. The remaining 121 beneficiaries have said that the wait time was less than an hour.



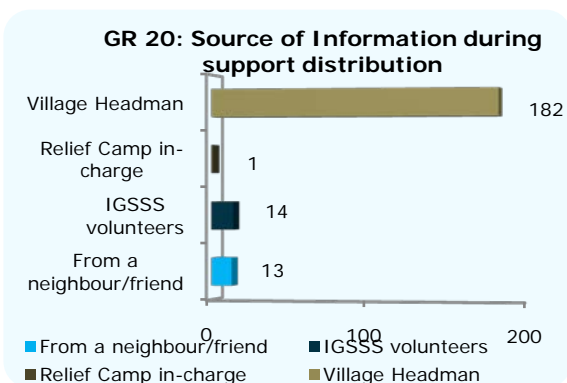
Timing	Actual		Proposed	
	Count	%age	Count	%age
In the morning	64	30.48	47	22.38
During the day	126	60.00	160	76.19
In the evening	20	9.52	3	1.43
	210	100	210	100

In table 5 we find that 60.00% of the beneficiaries interviewed said that the distribution took place during the day followed by 30.48% saying it took place in the morning and the remaining 9.52% as saying that the distribution took place during the evening. As shown in the table above, we also find that while comparing the timing of the actual distribution and what is proposed, 76.9% (shaded in green) beneficiaries have suggested that the distribution should take place during the day.

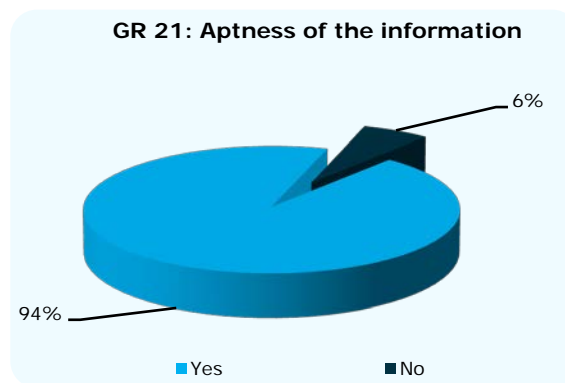
communication and information dissemination

This section of the report reflects the type and quality of the information dissemination adopted during the intervention. It also tries to capture the appropriateness of the information, context and relevance of the information sharing as per the activities or interventions.

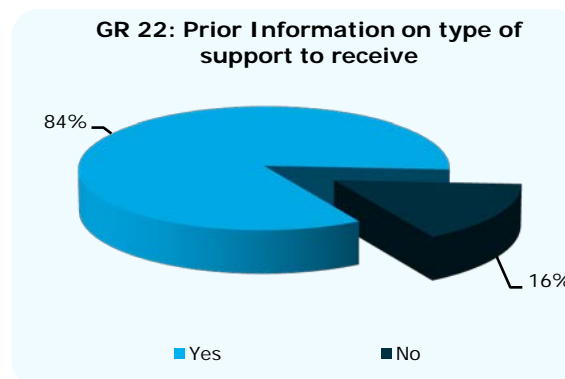
In Graph 20 we find that most of the information was received from the village headman. 182 beneficiaries have said that most of the information they received about support distribution was from the village headman.



86.67% of the total beneficiaries interviewed mentioned the village headman as their source of information. The remaining received the information through either the IGSSS volunteers, friends or neighbors and/or from someone in the relief camps.



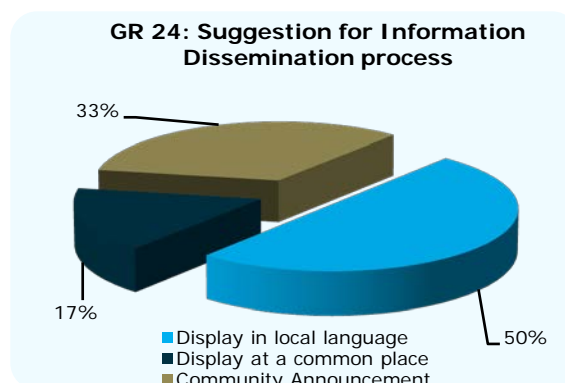
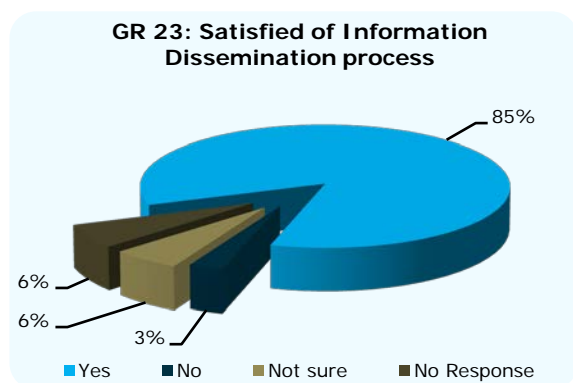
Amongst the 210 beneficiaries, 94% said that the information on support distribution was apt while 6% said it was not. Through Graph 22 we also find that 84% of the beneficiaries





were well informed of the type of support they were to receive at the distribution point. However, we also have 16% beneficiaries who have expressed that they were not informed of the support distributed at the distribution points.

Similarly, while gauging the satisfaction of the beneficiaries, as depicted through Graph 23, we find that 85% of them were satisfied and happy with the manner the information was shared and only 3% said that they were not happy. The remaining 12% i.e. 6% each were either not sure or did not give any response as they did not have any recall.



Those six beneficiaries who were not satisfied by the information dissemination process have suggested few measures as represented in Graph 24. 50% have said that the information should have been in local language followed by 2 of them saying information should be displayed at a common place prior to distribution and 1 of them have suggested that community announcement should be made before any support is distributed.

Aspect		Count	%age
Were necessary and appropriate information given on Safety during floods (Do's and Don'ts)	Yes	173	82.38
	No	37	17.62
		85	100
Were demonstration of kits done during the distribution	Yes	162	77.14
	No	48	22.86
		85	100
Were necessary and appropriate information given on Water-Health-Sanitation-Hygiene (Do's and Don'ts)	Yes	197	93.81
	No	13	6.19
		85	100

Delving deeper into the information dissemination process, as displayed in Table 6, we find that a high number of beneficiaries have said that proper demonstration of kits was not done during the distribution. 22.86% of the interviewed beneficiaries have said *no* as seen in the red highlighted cell.

This is followed by 17.62% saying necessary and appropriate information not given on Safety during floods (Do's and Don'ts) and 6.19% stating that necessary and appropriate information was not given on Water-Health-Sanitation-Hygiene (Do's and Don'ts).

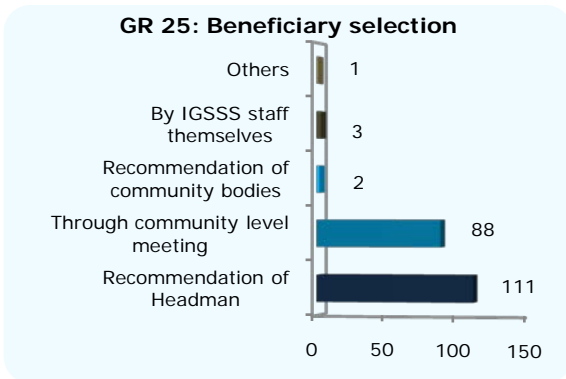


beneficiary selection, participation, choices and CBOs

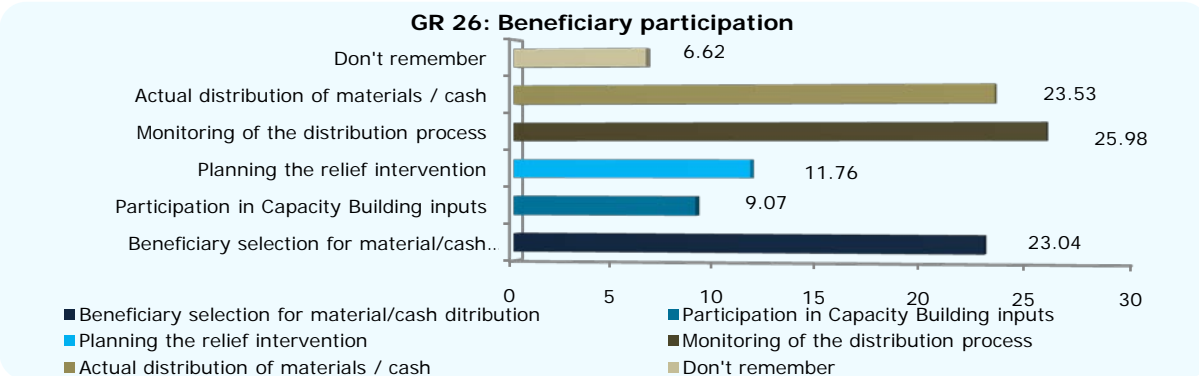
This section looks at the beneficiary selection process adopted by the IGSSS team during the intervention for material, cash and capacity building support. An attempt has also been made to find out the levels at which the beneficiaries participated in the process, whether or not they were allowed to choose and the status of the existing community structures formed to respond to future disasters.

On collecting the data generated for the beneficiary selection process we find that the selection was mostly done by the village headman or through community level meetings. 52.86% of the beneficiaries selected were through recommendations of the village headman followed by 41.90 through community level meetings. The rest was done by the IGSSS staff, or by the community level bodies.

In context to the beneficiary selection process, except one beneficiary, all others have expressed that they were satisfied by the process adopted by the intervention staff.

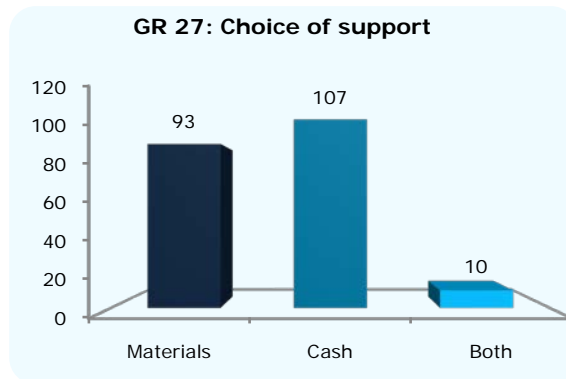


As shown in Graph 26, we can find that beneficiary participation was highest during monitoring of the distribution process, actual distribution of support and beneficiary selection. The figures are 25.98%, 23.53% and 23.04% respectively.



If we study the participation of beneficiaries during the planning process we find that only 11.76% were involved. Equally low is the figure for Capacity building inputs with only 9.07% of the beneficiaries responding by affirming the same.

Based on the beneficiary response, the next graph explains if they were given the choice to select between cash, material or both, what would they prefer.



Clearly the graph suggests that given a choice maximum i.e. 107 (50.95%) beneficiaries have preferred to Cash support to Material support. There are 4.76% of the beneficiaries who have expressed that there should be a blend of both.

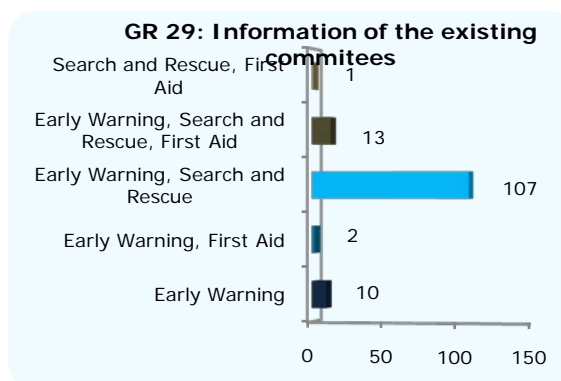
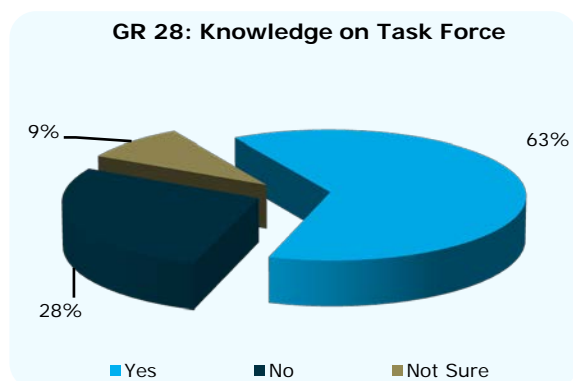


People opting for cash support have provided justifications for choices too. Justifications for selecting Cash support are as such:

- Freedom to spend
- Buy things as per choice and need
- Materials can be damaged during floods
- To meet medical needs
- Purchase items priority on needs

The following two graphs are a representation of the beneficiary response to the task force and the existing committees to meet the challenge of disaster. As seen in Graph 28, 63% of the beneficiaries knew of the task force in their villages whereas the remaining 37% either didn't know or were not sure of. They constituted 77 of the beneficiaries interviewed.

Similarly, when asked to name two of the committees of the task force only 123 beneficiaries could name any two of the three committees.



Of the 123 beneficiaries who responded as being aware of at least two committees, there are 107 persons who are aware of all the three existing committees in the villages. This is presented in Graph 29.

relief and rehabilitation

In this section details regarding distribution of Cash and Non-Cash items are being detailed. After the 2016 floods, in the intervention area, support was distributed to the affected families just during the floods or immediately after the floods. In addition post floods effort was carried out by IGSSS to rehabilitate the affected families through various livelihood and capacity building initiatives. During the 2017 floods, in the same intervention area, few families were again supported through NFI and WASH items as well as Cash support was provided to a few affected families.

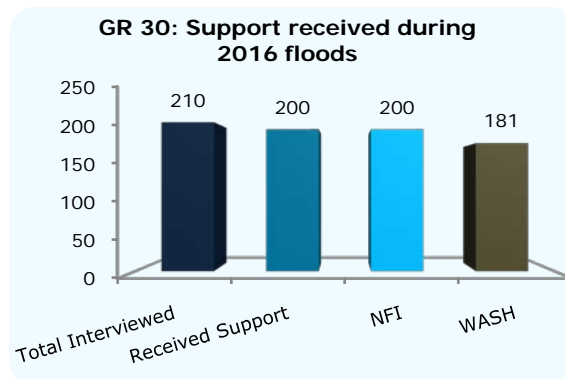
Few constructions took place for e.g. high raised toilets and hand-pumps. The findings are being shared in this section



All the 210 beneficiaries interviewed during the study period were supported during the intervention. Most of the beneficiaries were supported during and after the 2016 floods and some after the 2017 flood.

After indepth discussion were find that out of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 200 of them were supported during the 2016 floods and amongst these 210 beneficiaries 207 beneficiaries were supported during or after the 2017 floods.

Of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 200 were supported during the 2016 floods and the remaining ten were supported during or after the 2017 floods. Of the 200 families supported during the 2016 floods, all of them affirmed that they received NFI during the distribution process whereas only 90.5% of them said that they had received the WASH Items as listed by the interviewer during the 2016 floods. 9.5% of the beneficiaries could not recollect all the items received. These figures are represented in Graph 30.



Items distributed in the intervention area are as such:

- NFI (Non Food Items consisting of, 1 bucket with lid (20ltr), 1 mug 1 l tr, 1 Plastic mat, 1 Mosquito net and Tarpaulin) [All families]
- WASH Items (4 laundry soaps, 4 bath soaps, 1 anti-septic 110 ml liquid, 2 sanitary napkins) [All families]
- Cash support livelihood - Handloom and Livestock Rs. 5000 [Selected families in 2016]
- Cash support livelihood - Livestock Rs. 3500 [Selected families in 2016]
- Cash Support - Kitchen Garden Rs. 1000 [Selected families in 2016]
- Cash support livelihood - Land Preparation Rs. 1200 [Selected families in 2016]
- Cash support shelter –Rs. 12000 [Selected families in 2016]
- Material Support – Arecanut Saplings
- Cash support shelter – Rs. 12000 [Selected families in 2017]

Constructions done:

- High Raised Toilets
- High Raised Handpumps

As shown in the table on the next page, 19 respondents i.e. 9.50% said they did not receive the NFI items as mentioned in the list (shaded in red). With regard to the quality of the materials received, 95.03% confirmed that the quality was good (shaded in green).

All respondents agreed that that the items received in the NFI kit was useful and all of them used the same.

Tab 7: NFI Items Received		
Indicators	Count	%age



Receipts	Received all items	181	90.50
	Did not Receive all items	19	9.50
		200	100
Quality	Substandard	0	0.00
	Average	9	4.97
	Good	172	95.03
		181	100
Appropriateness	Appropriate to time and need	180	99.45
	Not Appropriate	1	0.55
		181	100
Usefulness	Useful	181	100.00
	Not Useful	0	0.00
		181	100
Usage	Used it	181	100.00
	Did not use it (exchanged/sold/ lost/ damaged)	0	0.00
		181	100

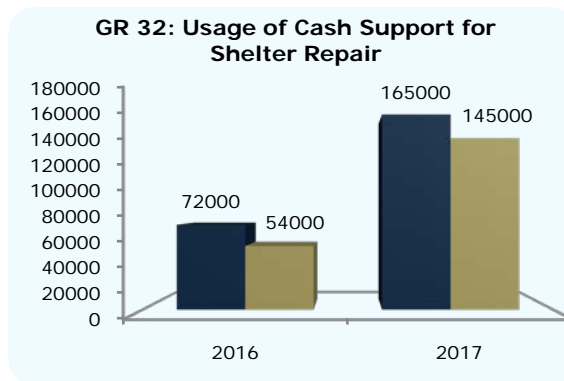
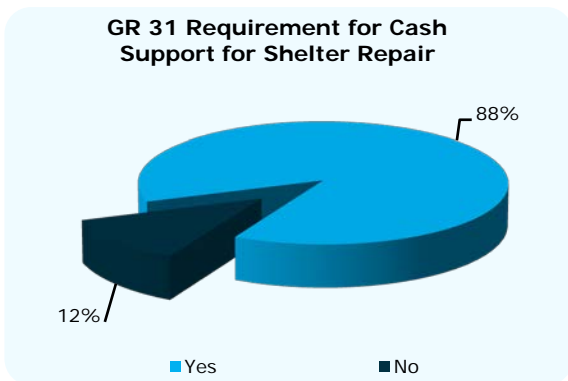
In Table 8 5 respondents expressed that they did not receive all the materials mentioned in the list (shaded in red) and further 2 of them said that the materials were substandard.

97.73% of the 176 beneficiaries responded as the quality of WASH items being 'Good'. This has been shaded in green in the following table

Tab 8: WASH Items Received			
Indicators		Count	%age
Receipts	Received all items	176	97.24
	Did not Receive all items	5	2.76
		181	100
Quality	Substandard	2	1.14
	Average	2	1.14
	Good	172	97.73
		176	100
Appropriateness	Appropriate to time and need	176	100.00
	Not Appropriate	0	0.00
		176	100
Usefulness	Useful	176	100.00
	Not Useful	0	0.00
		176	100
Usage	Used it	176	100.00
	Did not use it (exchanged/sold/ lost/ damaged)	0	0.00
		176	100

All have agreed that that the items received in the WASH kit were appropriate and useful and all of them used the items received.

In 2017 floods 144 families were supported with NFI and WASH Items from the balance funds under the respective budget heads



Cash support of Rs. 12000 and Rs 15000 was provided to 17 out of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed. Amongst these 17 beneficiaries 12% (i.e. 2 beneficiaries) said that although they got the shelter support but their houses were not damaged.

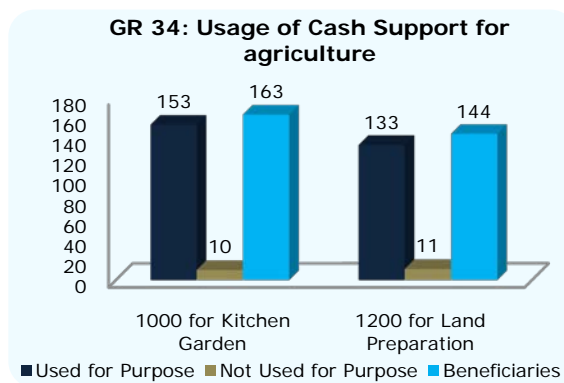
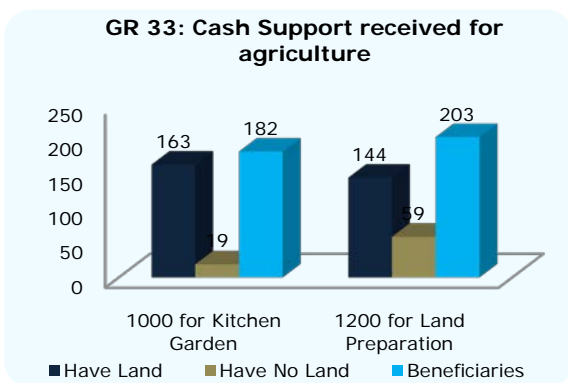
As shown in Graph 32, 6 beneficiaries received cash support for shelter repair in 2016 and 11 in 2017 out of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed. Rs. 72,000 was distributed amongst 6 families in 2016 of which they have said that they have only used Rs. 54,000. Of these 6 families, one of them said that their house was not damaged at all, one got his house repaired in Rs. 1000 while another used Rs. 8000. Similarly, at the time of the 2017 floods, of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 11 had received cash support for shelter repair amounting to to Rs. 1,65,000.



Of this only Rs. 1,45,000 was used for repair. One of the beneficiaries has stated that the support was not required but was received while another stated that the repair could be managed in Rs. 10,000 only. In both the instances, beneficiaries have stated that the IGSSS staff was regularly monitoring the shelter repair work though all material procurement was done by the beneficiary themselves.

With regard to Cash Support of Rs. 1200 given to the beneficiaries for Land Preparation and Agriculture as well as Rs. 1000 for Kitchen Garden, it was seen that 182 beneficiaries were supported for the Kitchen Garden intervention and 203 families for Seed and Land preparation for agriculture.

As shown in the following graphs, we find that out of the 182 families for Kitchen Garden support, 19 stated having no land. They account for 10.44% of the beneficiaries interviewed whereas we only have 29.04% of the beneficiaries reporting having no land for agriculture.





Similarly in Graph 34 we find that 6.13% of the beneficiaries who had land and were supported with Rs. 1000, did not use it for the purpose for which they were supported. It was used for meeting household needs, shelter repair and for other purposes. Also we can see that 7.64% of families are those who did not use the Rs. 1200 for the intended purpose.

Tab 9: Requirement for Cash Support – Land Development and Kitchen Garden			
Cash Support Area		Count	%age
Kitchen Garden - 1000	Yes	130	79.75
	No	33	20.25
		163	100
Land Development and Seed- 1200	Yes	128	88.89
	No	16	11.11
		144	100

In Table 9 we find that 20.25% of the beneficiaries interviewed have said that they were not asked whether they required the cash support of Rs. 1000 for Kitchen Garden. Whereas if we see the green shaded cell in the above table itself, we find that in the case of Rs. 1200 cash support, 88.89% of the respondents were asked about their requirement. Only 11.11% of them have said that they were not asked with regard to the cash disbursement of Rs. 1200.



The following table presents the status of capacity building support provided after Cash support in the respective areas. Although 73.01% and 84.03% of the beneficiaries have responded that they received some or the other training after both the cash support for kitchen garden and agriculture respectively, there are a few who were missed out. With regard to the kitchen garden support 26.99% of the beneficiaries interviewed did not receive any training. However, of the 73.01% who received training, 16.81% have said that the training was not beneficial. In the case of Rs. 1200 support for land development and seeds the number of beneficiaries not receiving training is less at 15.97% but the response that they did not benefit after training is higher. These have been shaded in red.

Tab 10: Capacity Building support for Agriculture and Quality			
Cash Support Area		Count	%age
Received Training after Kitchen Garden Cash Support	Yes	119	73.01
	No	44	26.99
		163	100
Kitchen Garden Training was Beneficial	Yes	73	61.34
	Yes to some Extent	26	21.85
	No	20	16.81
		119	100
Received Training after Land Development Cash Support	Yes	121	84.03
	No	23	15.97
		144	100
Land Development Training was Beneficial	Yes	56	46.28
	Yes to some Extent	32	26.45
	No	33	27.27
		121	100



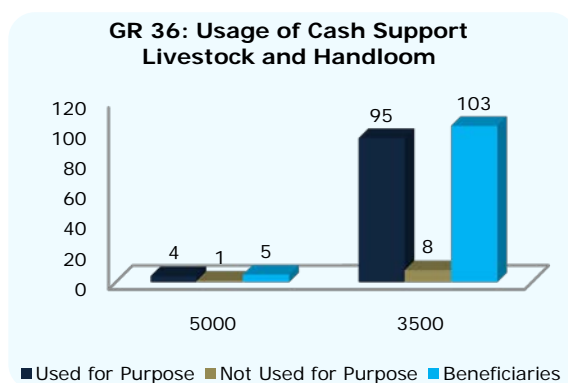
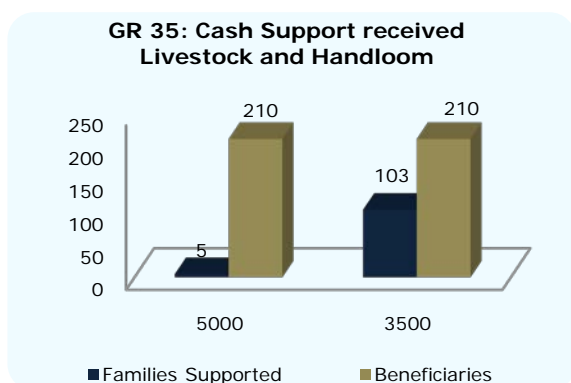
A further Cash Support of Rs. 5000 was provided to the beneficiaries for Livelihood Support to be used either for handloom or livestock and Rs. 3500 specifically for livestock purchases to select beneficiaries.

In the graphs shown below we find that of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 5 were supported for livelihood with Cash Support for livestock or Handloom. They account for 2.38% of the total beneficiaries interviewed.

Similarly, we also see that in Graph Gr 33 there are 103 beneficiaries who were supported by Rs. 3500 purely for livestock rearing. They account for 49.05% of the total beneficiaries interviewed.



Graph 36 also indicates the status of usage of Cash Support received for Handloom and Livestock. 20% of the beneficiaries, or one of the 5 families supported with Cash Support of Rs. 5000 did not use it for the intended purpose. This was used for personal/ household expenses. Similarly, in the case of Rs. 3500 support for livestock 8 beneficiaries i.e. 7.77% used it for personal/ household expenses as against 92.33% using it to buy goats, pigs or both.



Tab 11: Requirement for Cash Support – Handloom/ Livestock and Livestock

Cash Support Area		Count	%age
Livestock/ Handloom - 5000	Yes	5	100
	No	0	0.00
		5	100
Livestock - 3500	Yes	88	85.44
	No	15	14.56
		103	100

All five beneficiaries who received cash support of Rs. 5000 have expressed that they required the support to start or enhance their livelihood after the floods whereas in the case of Rs. 3500 only 85.44% of the 103 beneficiaries supported of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed have said 'Yes'. 14.56% of them in this category responded as saying that they were not asked whether they required the support





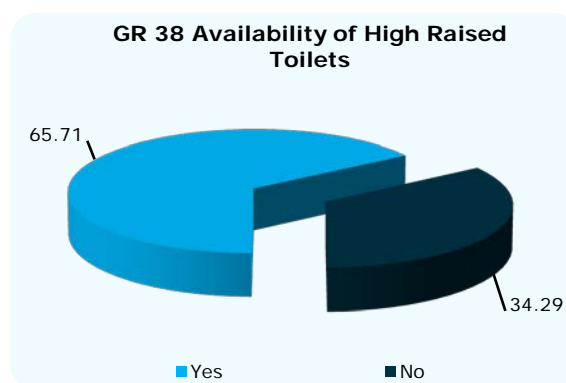
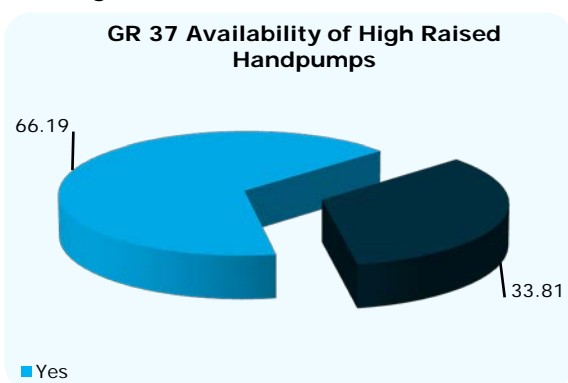
or not.

Tab 12: Capacity Building support for Handloom/ Livestock and Livestock			
Cash Support Area		Count	%age
Received Training after Livestock - 5000 Cash Support	Yes	5	100.00
	No	0	0
		5	100
Livestock - 5000 Cash Support Training was Beneficial	Yes	0	0.00
	Yes to some Extent	0	0.00
	No	5	100.00
		5	100
Received Training after Livestock/ Handloom 3500 Cash Support	Yes	64	62.14
	No	39	37.86
		103	100
Livestock/ Handloom 3500 Cash Support Training was Beneficial	Yes	27	42.19
	Yes to some Extent	21	32.81
	No	16	25.00
		64	100

The above table presents the status of capacity building support provided after Cash support for Livestock/ Handloom with an amount Rs. 5000 and only livestock with a support amount of Rs. 3500.

In the case of Rs. 5000 support, 5 received training after the cash support. However none of those who had received training said that the same was of any use to them. For beneficiaries supported with cash support of Rs. 3500 only 62.14% received training inputs in related areas of livestock management and the rest 37.86 did not receive any training support.

Amongst the 62.14% who were provided training inputs, 25% have said that the training was not beneficial.



In the project, construction activities were carried out to cope with the problem of drinking water and toilets during the floods by constructing high raised hand-pumps and toilets in the villages.

The following graph explains the status of the toilets and hand-pumps in the villages.

Out of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 139





or 66.19% have expressed that their villages have high raised hand-pumps and 65.71% of them have said that they have high raised toilets available in the villages. 33.81% and 34.29% of the respondents have stated that they do not have high raised hand-pumps and toilets respectively.

Tab 13: Accessibility and Benefits of high raised hand-pumps and toilets			
Accessibility		Count	%age
Accessed High raised hand-pumps during 2017 floods	Yes	139	100.00
	No	0	0
		139	100
Accessed High raised toilets during 2017 floods	Yes	129	93.48
	No	9	6.52
		138	100
Beneficial		Count	%age
High raised hand-pumps were beneficial during 2017 floods	Yes	116	83.45
	No	23	16.55
		139	100
High raised toilets were beneficial during 2017 floods	Yes	107	82.95
	No	22	17.05
		129	100

Table 13 represents the perception of accessibility and benefits of the high raised hand-pumps and toilets as expressed by the beneficiaries. In the case of high raised hand-pumps all have affirmed that they accessed it for drinking water during the 2017 floods. However, 93.48% of the beneficiaries accessed the high raised toilets. When asked whether the high raised facilities were beneficial or not, 16.55% of the beneficiaries who had accessed it during 2017 flood said high raised hand-pumps were not beneficial. Similarly 17.05% of the beneficiaries who accessed high raised toilets have expressed 'Not beneficial'.

grievance redressal, visibility, monitoring and performance

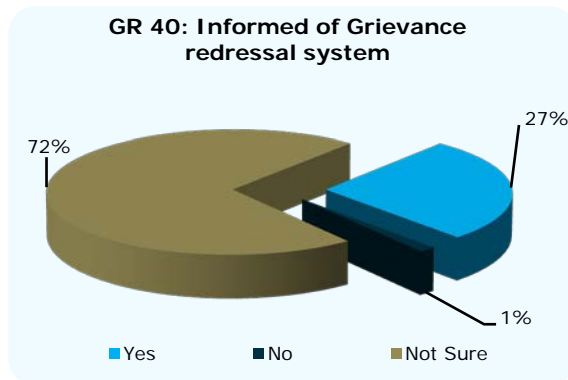
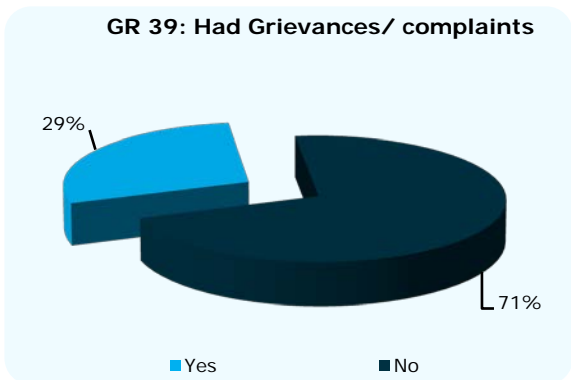
The intervention had a mechanism of grievance redressal. This section tries to understand how much the beneficiaries were informed about the same and were their grievances addressed in time and what was the status of the grievances if there were any. Along with it effort is also to understand the visibility, quality control mechanism and performance of the organization and its staff in the entire intervention area.

Of the 210 beneficiaries interviewed, 71% expressed that they did not have any grievances or complaints regarding support distribution. 29% of the beneficiaries stated that they had some or other grievance/ complaints regarding distribution and support provided. This has been presented in Graph 39.

When posed with the question whether they knew of any grievance/ complaint redressal mechanism in the intervention, 72% said they were not sure of any such mechanism in existence. 27% of them said they knew of the system and only 1% said they did not know. The finding can be seen in Graph 40. Out of the total respondents interviewed, 71% of them said there were no mechanism whereas those



who said 'Yes' to having knowledge of grievances or complain redressal system are 27%.



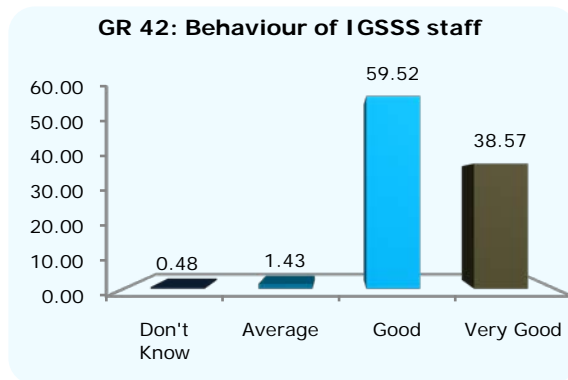
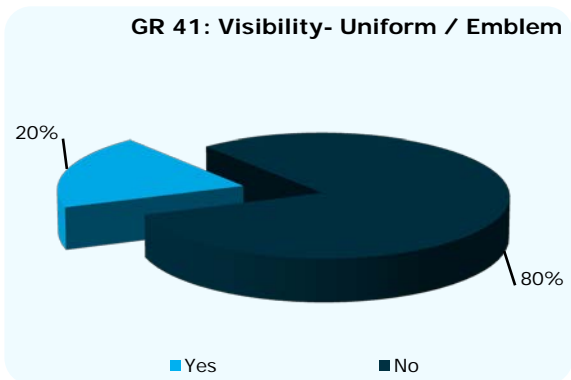
Tab 14: Response time for grievance redressal

Response time	Count	%age
Within few hours	9	16.07
Within a day	44	78.57
Within two days	3	5.36
	56	100.00

Around 1% of the respondents from the 210 interviewed were not sure of the system.

As shown in Table 14, we find that the response time to address the grievances or complaints was generally within a day. 78.57 of them affirmed the same. In 16.07% of the cases it was within few hour and in only 5.36% of the cases it was done in two days.

Response to questions related to visibility of IGSSS and behavior of the staff can be seen in the two graphs given below.



Graph 41 portrays the response to the question "Were the IGSSS staff/volunteers wearing uniform and/or a visible IGSSS emblem?" 80% of the beneficiaries said 'No' and the remaining 20% said 'Yes'. Likewise the next Graph i.e. Graph 42 indicates that 59.52% of the beneficiaries have rated the behavior of IGSSS staff and volunteers as 'Good' and another 38.57% as 'Very Good'. One of the respondent was not sure of the response and only 6 of them i.e. 1.43% has rated as 'Average'



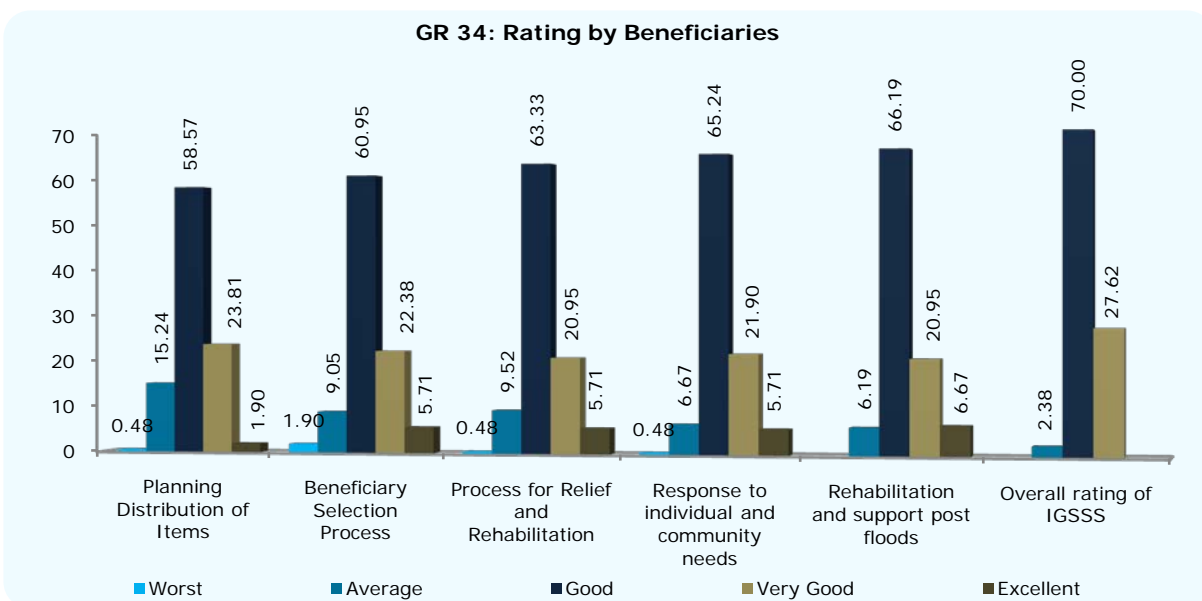


Tab 15: Quality Monitoring				
Areas		Count	%age	
Rs. 12000 Cash support for shelter repair 2016	Yes	5	100.00	
	No	1	0	
		6	100	
Rs. 1200 Cash support for land development	Yes	135	93.75	
	No	9	6.25	
		144	100	
Rs. 5000 Cash support for livelihood (Handloom/ Livestock)	Yes	6	100.00	
	No	0	0.00	
		6	100	
Rs. 3500 Cash support for livelihood (Livestock)	Yes	81	78.64	
	No	22	21.36	
		103	100	
Rs. 1000 Cash support for kitchen garden	Yes	146	89.57	
	No	17	10.43	
		163	100	

Monitoring of the activities in context of different cash support interventions is reflected in Table 15 above. In most of the areas, monitoring of the Cash Support activities, as stated by the beneficiaries themselves, has been good by the IGSSS staff. But there are few instances where the monitoring by the staff was comparatively poor.

Monitoring, as stated by the beneficiaries, was weak in context to Rs. 3500 cash support for livestock with 21.36% of them reporting it as poor, 10.43% in kitchen garden support and 6.25% in land development support.

Performance of IGSSS as an organization and in different specific activities is presented in the next Graph.





In all the parameters the rating mostly has been either 'Good' or 'Very good'. It's only in beneficiary selection process where 1.90% (4 people) has rated it as 'Worst'.



OBSERVATIONS

through the lens

The team from Head Office was mostly engaged in conducting the Focus Group Discussions and having one to one interaction with beneficiaries to understand the process and get a better insight into the entire intervention that will help the organization for such future intervention in context to DRR

Some of the observations are being captured here to bring in a qualitative aspect to the study and allow a way forward for the NERO team and that to the organization

The following observations are based on the visits made to: Dababil, Deborbil, Durgapur, Uttar Patgaon, New Banglajhora, Kanipur and Chottonilibari.

- 📍 The community had a good recall of the items that were distributed immediately after the floods as well as the cash transfers that were made to build shelters, purchase livestock, develop a kitchen garden etc.
- 📍 There was census coverage of most of the targeted villages with regard to relief distribution immediately after the floods.
- 📍 Most community members had put the INR 1000 received for kitchen garden support to good use and had grown vegetable for their own use and sale. Even those families that had not taken up kitchen gardening earlier, had initiated kitchen gardens after receiving INR 1000/-.



However, it was also seen that in some villages, some families who had received livestock support of 3500/- and other monetary support had not used the said support for the purpose for which it was given. In Durgapur for instance, Jamaluddin a PWD and his family had used all the monetary support that they had received for purchasing food supplies.

In Kanipur, some community members received arecanut saplings (those that had their own land) while the others received INR 3500/- for livelihood support. There was no one that had received both. When the community members were asked why some had not received either areca nut saplings or INR 3,500/-, they were not able to answer.



In Kanipur, the team also came across Shameshwar Basumatary who had received INR 1200 in his bank account, but the sum had been withdrawn by someone else. He had informed the community mobiliser about this occurrence, but it had not been followed up at the bank by IGSSS staff.

At Domgaon East, the team met with 6 families who were earlier inhabitants of Chottonilibari and had moved to a relief camp after the floods. As they had lost their houses and land due to erosion and floods, the families had received a compensation of INR 95,000/- each, from the State Government. They had pooled their resources together and had bought 0.5 acres of land to construct their houses for a sum of INR 1 lakh (roughly INR 16,700/- per family). Apart from one family who had constructed a concrete structure, all others had constructed Assam style houses costing about INR 10 – 12 thousand each. In addition to the INR 95 thousand that they received from the government, each family had also received INR 12,000 from IGSSS. Despite all the money received, not one toilet had been constructed.

All villages that we visited were happy with the relief support received as well as with the cash transfers for livelihood and animal support.

When asked whether they had been consulted prior to the relief distribution about what should form part of the items that were distributed and whether they would have preferred to receive cash versus items in kind, most of them said that they had not been consulted but that they were glad that they received items in kind. In fact at Uttar Patgaon the community members stated that if they had received cash, they may not have been able to procure all the items that they received in kind immediately after the floods.

It was observed that the raised handpumps at Dababil were all located near the village and were not in the village. While they had been used during the floods, they were not seen to be in use by and large at present as the village population had moved back to the village. At the most a handful of families – maybe 10 -12 – were currently drawing water from the raised handpumps. In contrast, the high rise toilet and the handpump were being used by the community at New Banglajhora.



- ① At Dababil, the team also met Doneshwar Sharma who had received training in Mushroom growing from Krishi Vikas Kendra (KVK) and was growing mushrooms at home. There were 26 persons from across the 12 target villages who had received training. 21 persons received training in vermicomposting. What was interesting was their observation that they were now aware about the work being done by KVK which they had not been aware of earlier. They also stated that they will now be able to contact KVK even if IGSSS withdraws from the area.
- ① Some persons had been sent for a mason's training. We met one such person at Domgaon East where the 6 Chottanilibari families had relocated. However on talking with him, it became clear that the training had not focused on any special precautions to be taken while building a flood resistant structure. It seemed as if it had been a general mason's training.
- ① At New Banglajhora it was observed that filters that had been distributed during the relief stage were being used as buckets to wash clothes and store water. On asking the community members stated that they had resorted to this after the filter was damaged. It was also felt by the visiting team, that since these filters were not the ones that were usually used by the community, it is possible that its assembly may not have been done properly leading, in turn to damage of the same.
- ① The community in most villages that were visited, were aware that there was a task force in their village. However, not all the community members were aware of the names of those that were in the task force and even the members of the task force themselves were not aware of all those who constituted the task force.
- ① It was also observed that not all the task force members had been sent for training. Selected members from each task force were sent for training. Also there was no bifurcation of the task force members into teams carrying out First Aid, or Search and Rescue and/or Early warning.
- ① At New Banglajhora, the task force members were seen to be very enthusiastic and committed. After their training in 2016 – early 2017, they had made good use of the same during the 2017 floods. They had even created a life jacket from locally available products and had used them to rescue a number of persons during 2017. They were completely aware of the emergency kit that had been handed over to them and knew where all the items were stored. The taskforce were able to sharpen their knowledge and skills through capacity building and in the 2017 floods translated their newly acquired skills into action. On receiving the weather forecast the task force had put up the bamboo tents across the river as a rescue shelter being a preparedness strategy if people had to be evacuated could stay in the temporary tent.
- ① While most of the community members were clear about the role played by the task force during the floods in 2017, they were not clear about what role could be placed by the same during non-flood times.
- ① The task force members too were not clear about strategies needed to be adopted prior to any disasters, especially the annual floods – what was needed to be done to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable persons such as



pregnant women, lactating mothers, old and inform persons, persons with any disability etc.

- ④ The team also visited Dababil Lower Primary School which caters to children from class I to Class V. Ajit Kumar Sharma, the Head teacher was quite a committed person who had also run the school when it was being used as a relief camp in 2017. Every year the school is used as a relief camp during times of floods. The children had been oriented on WASH provisions. They all demonstrated hand washing techniques to the visiting team. They were also aware of how they should protect themselves during times of earthquake and also recalled the learning on how to keep their education materials/important documents safe during floods etc. A good practice that was noticed was the use of pencil boxes and covers of school note books to carry IEC messages related to WASH. WASH messages had also been painted on the school walls and the class the team visited also had relevant posters relating to WASH issues during floods.
 - ④ Good visibility was also noticed by the visiting team. Most villages had flex posters/notice boards detailing the work that had been carried out in the village. All the high rise toilets and the high rise water hand pumps had messages written detailing construction dates, constructed by and agencies that had supported the construction of the same.
 - ④ Off-farm income generation was promoted in the programme to improve the livelihood which reduces vulnerability and to further diversify livelihoods. In few villages women self-help groups were collectively supported with money to invest in small enterprise like handloom weaving.
 - ④ During the mid intervention there was second flood in the year 2017 which had affected the project intervention villages, inspite of the challenges the project team accomplished all the planned activities in the agreed project period.
-



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

quality enhancement

Here the study team has tried to collate all the relevant information accumulated during the study, from all sources, and present forth few ideas and suggestions for a way forward. The views and suggestions are purely based on the findings at all levels with the sole spirit to enhance the effectiveness of similar intervention in near future

Based on the above mentioned observations, the team is making a few recommendations to be kept in mind while initiating any DRR program.

- ✓ Like with any other program, it is important to do a detailed planning about what is needed to be achieved at the end of the project period, other than the completion of the project activities. Similar analytical discussions need to be held at periodic intervals during the course of the project period so that any new and unexpected occurrence in the field can be incorporated in the project.
- ✓ It is also necessary that project activities as detailed in the project document be completed at least six months before the end of any project so that the impact of the project activities can be seen within the project time frame. For instance in Dababil, the team saw farmers who had learnt how to grow vegetables in sand-casted land through a KVK training. One of the farmers that the team interacted with had actually dug pits 1 foot – 1 and a half feet



deep in the sand, reached the soil and had planted vegetables like pumpkin, cucumber etc. If this had been initiated earlier, many more farmers could have been exposed to this practice and even the sand casted area could have been put to use in many other villages.

- ✓ The reach and the resources available with any government department are far greater than what any development agency could even hope to have. Hence, it is important that any program, DRR or livelihood should from the very onset incorporate convergence with government departments, government schemes etc. This will also help the project become sustainable even after withdrawal of the IGSSS team from the project area. This also came out vividly when we visited the project areas. In Dababil, farmers who were practicing agriculture in sand casted lands and also doing mushroom cultivation were very happy that they were in touch with *Krishi Vikas Kendra* – an organization that they had not been aware of earlier.
- ✓ The visiting team had a number of suggestions regarding the Task Force.
 - Training for the Task force members should be given for all the members and not for a selected few keeping in mind that there will always be a loss in communication at every level. Hence, if the person who has undergone the training would try and re-capture what they had been taught to their team members, it is highly possible that there would be a partial loss of message being forwarded. Therefore, it is always better that all the members undergo the training.
 - It is also suggested members of the Task Force be selected keeping in mind their interests and strengths. Thus, if a person is a good swimmer, they can be co-opted for the Search and Rescue task force, any person with nursing background or an ANM to include them in the first aid team. The taskforce team should comprise motivated and responsible men, women and youth in the village who also could be part of the planning, implementation and monitor the DRR work in the village.
 - Information about the task force could be shared with the Village Panchayat and DDMA who are now mandated to set up Task forces in all disaster prone villages. Hence the task forces that are currently in existence in the villages can also be further strengthened by the DDMA rather than entirely new task forces being set up by this agency and duplicating the already done work. This is another example which strongly supports the notion of convergence to be woven into any DRR project.
 - Names and contact numbers of the task forces must be visibly displayed in prominent places so that not only are all the task force members aware of who is on the task force, but all the villagers are also aware of who is on the Task Force.
 - The Task Force members also need to understand that the vulnerability mapping exercise needs to be carried out every year just before the flood season so that the team has up-to-date information about the most vulnerable who will need to be kept on priority during the onset of any disaster.



- Task Force members need to be encouraged to think of themselves as villager leaders who will initiate any development in the village. Thus for instance, the villagers can be motivated by the Task Force members to save a little rice at each meal and put it away for times of disaster when accessing food supplies is a problem.
 - The team would also like to suggest whenever we have a component where we are providing livestock to the beneficiaries; we should also incorporate training of a para-vet in clusters of villages who has knowledge of proper management of the livestock. Otherwise, we will have to face situations like we heard during our travels that some of the beneficiaries have lost their livestock due to some diseases.
 - The taskforce could be actively involved during the peace time such as village festivals or any events in the nearby areas to keep them engaged and this also gives them recognition at a wider level and also a strategy to retain their knowledge and skills and motivation level.
- ✓ While planning the project activities, certain criterion needs to be laid out regarding who will be included as a beneficiary. For instance, the team came across a number of persons who had received compensation to the tune of INR 95,000/- and yet IGSSS paid the same persons another INR 12,000/-. The idea as was announced by the project team was that they would use the INR 95,000 to buy land and the INR 12,000/- to build houses. However, as we saw in the field, people had come together to jointly buy land and were still left with enough money to build their houses. This money could have been used for some other purpose like building toilets – an asset whose demand we heard over and over again in the villages we visited.
- ✓ The raised hand pump supported in the project was a good strategy which ensures people have access to safe drinking water during floods and also it is an inexpensive long term solution rather than investing on providing drinking water during the crisis. However, there needs to be a discussion with the community on the location of the Hand pump to be set up which would be accessible to most of the community and also make it disability and elderly friendly.
- ✓ The project team must identify the really vulnerable populations such as Persons with Disability and incorporate them consciously into any project activity being planned. For this we will need to first build the IGSSS team's own capacity. For instance, in many other community based rehabilitation projects around the country, persons with visual disability have been trained to develop, maintain and produce vermin-compost. Only when we consciously incorporate the most vulnerable into the project can we hope to achieve true inclusion.
- ✓ It was felt that some of the activities could have been carried out with the landless rather than with the landed farmers such as mushroom growing – an activity which requires very little capital and limited space.
- ✓ It is extremely important to institutionalize a grievance procedure and mechanism which is visible to all and known to the community so that they can immediately get in touch with concerned people in case there is any grievance that they have. It could be a well-publicized phone number or any other mechanism which the community finds comfortable to use.



- ✓ The team strongly felt that the time was ripe to initiate a pilot agricultural project in sand-casted areas as the current team is motivated and well accepted by the community. The community too is in an accepting frame of mind so that they can be exposed to new initiatives. It was also felt that maybe IGSSS could use this opportunity to be a leading authority on making sand casted areas productive again thereby benefitting communities affected by perennial floods and erosion.
- ✓ The micro plan/contingency plan prepared by the community should be more than a well prepared document to be kept in the office to have it owned by the community and a copy of the same needs to be with the village committees which has to be a good guiding document with regular risk analysis and updating and understanding changes to the risk context and it should be more live document.
- ✓ While training of the taskforce is essential it is also critical to raise awareness and sensitise the wider community and promote family level preparedness. The taskforce could be actively engaged in sensitizing the community which also gives them the recognition and familiarize the team in the village. Engaging with the larger community and other stakeholders like local department though takes times should be factored in to their responsibilities and programme.
- ✓ The project gave emphasis to ensure the village committees and the community members continue to be involved in the implementation of activities and selection of the beneficiaries. However systematic way of involving the community in selection of beneficiaries for each activity is critical to be accountable to the community as well as in identifying the right beneficiaries and avoids the confusions in the community among those who have not received the support. It is recommended the list of people identified is displayed in common place so if there are any grievances from the community on the selection of the beneficiaries could be resolved through proper complaints mechanism which adhered to the core humanitarian standards.
- ✓ As observed in the project school children are important agents of change. Providing DRR knowledge and skills to the children help in dissemination of the message to the wider community. Any project on DRR should mainstream DRR education in school and engage with children to build a culture of preparedness and resilience building.
- ✓ Training of Masons should be focused on the disaster resilient construction which prepares the group of local masons who can replicate the disaster resilient technology/methods of construction in a sustainable manner even beyond the project time and project location.
- ✓ The success of DRR initiatives is also having the involvement and support of local government in the work. Having the local government in the team, in the risk mapping/planning it makes easier to represent the needs/concerns of the communities at different levels. Any DRR committees and work should have the strong presence of key stakeholders along with the community representatives which also bridges gap between policy and local implementation and strengthen the local governance and invest in resilience building.



- ✓ It is critical to develop an exit strategy from the beginning of the program which would then focus on strengthening the community structures and build convergence with the departments which is a critical component of sustainability.

- ✓ Way forward:

The project in spite of challenges on grounds had created a good impact in the intervention villages. There is strong evidence in the community which is also shared in the above report on the outcome of the project activities both on the tangible assets created for the families as well as on the knowledge and skills enhancement of the community. In order to ensure a full realisation of the project impacts that are achieved during the project period, there needs to be a further follow up and accompaniment and as such the Project must not be discontinued immediately.

The Relief and Rehabilitation project which was a capital intensive and inputs driven project to support the affected families to bounce back better, major time and effort has gone in engagement with the community in identifying the right beneficiaries through assessment, planning for the appropriate support, fund transfer to support livelihood initiative and monitoring and follow up on the same. Along with this the community structures/task force were formed and trained. However the community structures and the livelihood support would need further follow up and it is suggested there could be next phase of the programme to consolidate the achievements of phase one and take it to next phase with intensive focus on Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change through convergence with the local and regional government and creating scope for piloting and replication. Some of the strategies and actions that can be considered for the future are:

- Creating a scope for pilot:

1. The project has supported livelihood intervention in phase one and one strong observation by the evaluation team from the learnings of the study is that there is huge acres of land which has been sand casted and become unproductive. Over the years people have lost their lands either due to erosion or to sand casting. The team strongly felt that the time was ripe to initiate a pilot agricultural project in sand-casted areas as the current team is motivated and well accepted by the community. The community too is in an accepting frame of mind so that they can be exposed to new initiatives. It was also felt that maybe IGSSS could use this opportunity to be a leading authority on making sand casted areas productive again thereby benefitting communities affected by perennial floods and erosion.

2. Linking energy Access and Disaster Risk Reduction in Resilience Building: During the interaction with the communities and the project team it was observed that majority of the villages are without/ less access to energy. By not having or having limited access to energy, it is observed that the community faces hardship during the normal times and more so during the time of crisis – be it with regard to communications/last mile connectivity to forecast and warn or with regard to livelihoods and safety during crisis and peace time. Through the pilot initiatives it would be good to work on improving access to



sustainable energy efficient solutions for communities adversely affected by the disasters aiming to build the resilience in these communities by improving access to reliable energy, energy efficient appliance and develop holistic intervention to improve the lives and livelihood of the people.

- ✓ To work with regional and local governance and civil society organisations to create enabling environment: Given the experience in the project that there is low level of awareness of local government and line departments on DRR, the project outcomes were also largely limited to the village level. Through the next phase the program strong focus could be given towards convergence with the local governance and mainstreaming DRR in to the development plans. This could be achieved through a consortium approach to promote and improve DRR approached and sharing of good practice collectively with other CSOs and collectively advocate for strong people involvement and also skill building of the PRIs.
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Abbreviations used

Name of the Volunteers for Data Collection

NERO staff for FGD facilitation

Study Schedule



abbreviations used

Admin	:	Administration
ASDMA	:	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
CM	:	Community Mobilizer
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DRM	:	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GR	:	Group
HO	:	Head Office
IGSSS	:	Indo-Global Social Service Society
KAP	:	Knowledge Attitude Practice
MIS	:	MISREOR
NERO	:	North East Regional Office
NFI	:	Non Food Item
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
PME	:	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	:	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WASH	:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
Tab	:	Table

volunteers for data collection

Bibungsar Mashahary

Dilip Ray

Moksadul Ali

Thorun Narzary



NERO staff for FGD facilitation

Kaplianlal Thangluai	:	Assistant Manager
Sudem Iswary	:	Officer
Bonani Das	:	Officer
Abeed Khatun		Community Mobilizer
XavierBasumatary	:	Community Mobilizer
TileswarNarzary	:	Community Mobilizer
Biswajit Ray	:	Community Mobilizer
FungkhaBasumatary	:	Community Mobilizer

study team

Leena Bhanot	:	Head (Compliance, HR-Admin)
Milan Mandana	:	Thematic Lead (DRR)
Julius Pascal Osta	:	Manager (PME)

interview schedule

Villages		29/01/2018	30/01/2018	31/01/2018	01/02/2018
Khanibur	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Durgapur	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boronilibari	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chottonilibari	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dababil	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Deborbil	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Naturbari	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Besorbari	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sisubari	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttar Patgaon	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
Banglajhora	:	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Banglajhora		✓	✓	✓	✓

study schedule



Activity		Dates
Tool Development	:	January 20-26, 2018
Orientation of Volunteers	:	January 27, 2018
Field Testing of Tools	:	January 28, 2018
Beneficiary Interview	:	January 29 – February 01, 2018
FGD	:	January 29 – February 01, 2018
Exit Meeting Project Team	:	February 01, 2018
Exit Meeting NERO Team	:	February 02, 2018
Data Cleaning and Compilation	:	February 03-05, 2018
Report Compilation	:	February 06-25, 2018



Whenever you are in doubt,
or when the self becomes too much with you,
Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man
whom you may have seen, and ask yourself,
if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use
to him. Will he gain anything by it?
Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny?
In other words, will it lead to swaraj
for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?
Then you will find your doubts and your self melt away.