India

HIGHLIGHTS

- India is prone to extreme weather events. In 2023, India witnessed three major cyclones with limited wind damage but unusually long coastal traversal, which led to severe flooding impacts both on east and west coasts. Additionally, southern states experienced scorching heatwaves and drought in Karnataka, northwestern states faced excessive rainfall, and Sikkim and West Bengal were impacted by a glacial lake outburst flood.

- Over 5.5 million people were adversely affected across various states of India. Urgent investment in preparedness for response needed to address the increasing frequency and diverse impacts of extreme weather events, emphasizing the importance of climate resilience and adaptive strategies nationwide.

- UNICEF India supported 1.48 million people affected by disasters in 2023, including 2.85 million children and women who accessed primary healthcare services, 93,150 people who were provided with critical WASH supplies, and 57,653 unaccompanied and separated children who were provided with alternative care services.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 2,410,000 Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 6,500,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

UNICEF APPEAL 2023 US $15.7M

$1.6M $2M $12M

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Response %</th>
<th>Funding status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary health care</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron supplementation</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial support</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education access</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH supplies access</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.
The UNICEF India Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for 2023 projected a funding requirement of US$15.7 million to enable UNICEF to reach 11.1 million targeted individuals (including 6.5 million of the most vulnerable children) impacted by floods, cyclones, and heatwaves. The total funds made available for 2023 was US$3.7 million, which includes US$1.6 million humanitarian funds received during 2023 and US$2.1 million carried over from 2022. The limited availability of resources (77 per cent funding gap) resulted in a partial response to humanitarian emergencies in 2023. The Government of India has demonstrated improved preparedness and capability to respond. UNICEF was able to successfully influence and mobilise preparedness and appropriate and timely response to priority needs of affected children and their families. In line with the long-term trends, most humanitarian response actions in India were in the second half of the year when the impacts of the monsoons, floods, and cyclones are normally greatest.

UNICEF India appreciates the support received from donors during 2023. Continued and increased support will enable UNICEF to foster sustainable solutions for at-risk populations and fulfill our commitment to strengthening preparedness systems and enhance the readiness to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Continuation of child-centred humanitarian action is critical in the post-pandemic recovery, in the interests of wellbeing of children and their families. UNICEF addressed important gaps in pandemic recovery and preparedness in the disaster-prone states, including last-mile delivery of immunization and access to primary healthcare services amongst the most vulnerable populations, including tribal groups. The support to health sector recovery helped health and other sectoral institutions to restore the quality of care for children, that suffered during the pandemic.

The occurrence of two cyclones in close succession, ‘Mocha’, a category five tropical cyclone on 15 May 2023 in the Bay of Bengal, and ‘Biparjoy’, the longest duration cyclone ever recorded in the Arabian Sea, on 26 June 2023, signifies alarming escalations in impacts of the changing climate and increased cyclonic activity around the coastal regions of India. From 11 to 16 June, the eastern and southern states experienced heatwaves, while during the same period, the unusually slow-moving cyclone ‘Biparjoy’ caused sustained heavy rainfall in western and north-western India and floods in the state of Gujarat. These changing climatic phenomena are adding to the complexities and intensifying the disaster risks faced across India during the monsoon season.

In the state of Assam and other parts of Northeastern India, UNICEF continued its work on emergency preparedness and response, supporting state government counterparts to build resilient systems and respond to conflict and emergencies that affected children and women in states where multiple vulnerabilities and shocks exist. On 3 October 2023, a Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) from South Lhonak Lake in the state of Sikkim breached, causing intense damage to the education sector, housing, settlements, and various productive and social sectors in Sikkim and downstream in West Bengal. UNICEF supported the Sikkim Government-led post disaster needs assessment to assess damage from GLOF, which enumerated the education sector damage close to US$4.15 million. Such climate extremes induced losses are becoming common place. On 5 December 2023, during the north-east monsoon, Tamil Nadu state received heavy rainfall from cyclonic storm ‘Michaung,’ which made landfall near Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh. Chennai city received 48.8cm of rain in 48 hours, leading to massive flooding. 198 out of 200 urban wards of Chennai were flooded, particularly impacting the 29 per cent of the city population that lives in slums. On that day, the capacity of Chennai’s sprawling wetlands and water bodies were unable to absorb the excess water, as the majority of these were lost in the past decades of urban growth that have harmed the natural ecosystems.

Just two weeks after the cyclone Michaung, the southern-most districts of Tamil Nadu faced extreme rainfall leading to wide-spread flash floods. In a 24-hour period, Kayalpatnam in the Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu, recorded an overwhelming 95cm of rain, followed by Thiruchendur and Sri Vaikuntam (both in Thoothukudi district) with 69cm and 62cm respectively. Such extreme climate variability is often beyond the capacities of local and state governments to respond.

While the requirements for improved preparedness and widespread responses to the impacts of extreme climate events on children and their families are increasing, the availability of resources is limited. In the current context where resources are constrained and the Government of India and State governments have improved capacities, UNICEF has shifted focus from resource intensive life-saving emergency programmes for children, to a key change-strategy of ‘risk-informed programming’ to strengthen systemic preparedness to respond to the impacts of emergencies on children and their families. The principle of localization is also helping to mitigate the challenge of limited resources; for example, UNICEF coordinated and facilitated access to in-kind emergency supplies by local partners to enable delivery of fast and effective humanitarian action for vulnerable children and their families impacted by cyclone Michaung. By balancing upstream and downstream programming, UNICEF successfully influenced and leveraged wider systems to work for children during emergencies. UNICEF assists children at-risk or affected by disasters by using smart strategies that consider potential risks, making sure they can get the important services, protection, and opportunities they need to grow and thrive. This involves working closely with social sector line-departments, disaster management authorities, and at-risk communities.

During 2023, UNICEF India used its scarce resources to supplement and influence the extensive efforts of the government, focusing on meeting the lifesaving and protection needs of evacuated girls, boys, women, and men accommodated in cyclone/mass shelters in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Amidst the ever-expanding range of climate hazards in India, UNICEF supported the efforts of the government line-departments to address the urgent needs of 3.5 million people, including children, affected by cyclones, floods, and other humanitarian emergencies in the states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Odisha, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. UNICEF provided support to the line departments in these states to enhance their emergency preparedness and response capabilities and used the emergencies to provide support and strengthen systems to advance child inclusion in early recovery planning and coordination.

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE**

**Health**

In the second half of 2023, UNICEF’s ongoing multi-sectoral response in the Northeastern states of India, in partnership with Doctors For You (DFY), deployed Mobile Medical Teams (MMT) to ensure access to quality Maternal Child Health services for displaced women and children. MMTs conducted 382 health camps and
supported 15,388 patients, of which 41 per cent were children, in a very challenging operational context.

In response to Cyclone Michaung in Tamil Nadu, UNICEF supported the state health department to assess the health needs and in planning and monitoring of deployment of Government mobile health teams covering 300 locations with OPD services and environmental health surveillance.

UNICEF focused its support to strengthen government primary health care services. It continues to strengthen service delivery systems in 17 states where quality of care was significantly affected during the pandemic, and these states remain at-risk of climate hazards. UNICEF support contributed to India’s sustained transition from pandemic response to recovery and systems-strengthening by integrating adaptive preparedness and response measures into the mainstream health care programming at both national and subnational levels, with a dedicated focus on systemic gaps in the regular healthcare services. UNICEF provided technical assistance to national and state governments in mentoring, supervising, and reviewing processes related to care of pregnant women, follow-up visits, and high-risk pregnancies using digital technologies. In terms of immunization, UNICEF offered supportive supervision at vaccination sites and cold chain points, generating data to monitor children’s vaccination status and address any gaps in service or coverage.

Nutrition
In line with the risk-informed programming strategy, UNICEF worked with the government to enhance service delivery platforms and address malnutrition in children and pregnant women, with the specific objective of reducing vulnerability in the states that are facing the greatest impacts of climate change and increasing disasters. In these states, UNICEF focused specifically on strengthening systems to identify and provide care and services for children with severe wasting at community level and enhancing delivery of Iron Folic Acid supplementation during pregnancy, as their vulnerability increases during emergency situations. This was achieved by enhancing the capacity of service providers at both the facility and community levels through a comprehensive approach involving training, mentoring visits, and implementing virtual tools in disaster-prone states of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, and Gujarat. Comprehensive support of this scale and intensity helped relevant institutions to remain prepared to maintain continuity of access to services during emergencies. Moreover, when Gujarat witnessed the cyclone and heavy rainfall in the months of May and June, 211,028 pregnant women were provided with IFA supplementation and 11,821 children with severe wasting were provided care and treatment services.

Education
To further risk-resilience in education sector, UNICEF continued its technical support to national and state governments to ensure children are in school and learning, with a special focus on reaching children from the most disadvantaged and vulnerable communities that are repeatedly impacted by climate hazards. With UNICEF’s continued technical guidance and support to state governments, the Comprehensive School Safety Programme (CSSP) is rolled out in 10 states, reaching approximately 293,000 schools with safe and protective learning environment for approximately 24 million children. UNICEF’s technical support to state governments contributed to the development of modules, standard operating guidance documents, and e-learning courses for teachers to support the implementation of CSSP programmes in the states.

In response to the emergencies in Uttarakhand due to land subsidence, UNICEF collaborated with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and other partners and provided technical support for the timely completion of the post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA). UNICEF submitted both short- and long-term recommendations to address the needs of the most vulnerable children and households effectively.

Water, sanitation and hygiene
UNICEF reached a total of 93,150 people affected by emergencies in various parts of the country through the provision of safe drinking water, distribution of critical WASH supplies like hygiene kits or chlorine tablets, and establishment of essential WASH services across shelters and relief sites.

The ongoing multi-sectoral response in Northeastern states of India supporting over 60,000 displaced people since past seven months with WASH response. Response included supply of chlorine tablets through partners to ensure availability of potable drinking water. Gender-sensitive WASH response activities have also reached 29,989 women and adolescent girls with the provision of sanitary pads as a part of safe menstrual management campaigns.

In response to cyclone Biparjay in Gujarat, 47,911 affected people were reached with safe water through trucking until government resumed operation of the water supply system. In addition, girls and women within the affected population in Gujarat were supported with hygiene kits containing sanitary pads and support.

School children, women, girls and others were trained on proper hygiene practices, including handwashing. Additionally, volunteers were trained in communication related to dissemination of health messages on water-related diseases, with focus on handwashing with soap. A total of 81,550 people were reached with messages promoting handwashing.

Social protection
UNICEF has provided ongoing technical guidance to enhance the delivery and adoption of shock-responsive social protection schemes, extending support to the National Platform for DRR and DRR-G20 working group since mid-February 2023. Efforts include advocating the utilization of income/livelihood support and food transfer schemes (e.g., National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Food Assistance) to enhance household and community to enhance risk resilience. Community-based networks and alliances are established to facilitate the uptake of social protection schemes during emergencies.

The G20th resolution on shock-responsive social protection constitutes a comprehensive three-year agenda, garnering extensive support from all participating countries. Consequently, this resolution has been incorporated into the final communique of the G20-DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) working group.

Child protection, GBViE and PSEA
Since mid-2023, UNICEF’s ongoing multi-sectoral response in the Northeast of India in partnership with the Child Line Foundation provided child protection services to support prevention and mitigation of child abuse, exploitation, and violence, contributing to the well-being and safety of internally displaced children. The Child Line India Foundation has reached 4,269 highly vulnerable children and adolescents, and 1,949 adults through community learning center activities.

UNICEF aided government efforts during humanitarian emergencies by supporting 57,653 unaccompanied children who were separated from their families due to cyclone- and floods-related displacement; children forced into labour and rescued from trafficking. These most vulnerable children were provided with either alternative care arrangements or were successfully reunited with their families.
Additionally, 1,281 children were enrolled in seasonal institutional care, and 48 unaccompanied children were rescued from migration-affected districts in Odisha. In Maharashtra, 31,031 children who lost parent(s) during the pandemic, continue to receive care including psychosocial, legal and sponsorship support, while 225,195 children and caregivers benefited from Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services at community level through a network of community volunteers and frontline health care workers. Furthermore, UNICEF’s partnership with Sphere India and Inter-Agency group at the national level has contributed to approximately 150,000 children, women, and men having access to a secure and integrated system to report incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid and development workers.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)

UNICEF contributed to Joint Rapid Needs Assessments (JRNA) led by civil society in various states impacted emergencies to identify priority needs of the most vulnerable and guide fast and effective emergency responses. Across the country, UNICEF supported various emergency preparedness initiatives, including capacity building of District Disaster Management Officers and District Disaster Management Authorities. In Maharashtra, for instance, technical support to the State Disaster Management Authority resulted in institutionalizing Post Disaster Needs Assessment with 10 Line departments and their subsidiaries.

Since June 2023, UNICEF’s ongoing multi-sectoral response in the Northeast of India has directly reached 11,743 children and 15,291 women who continue to remain displaced.

In response to cyclone ‘Biparjoy’, UNICEF support to the government- and civil society-led response reached 80,000 affected individuals in Gujarat. Consequently, the State Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SSBBC) Centre in collaboration with the Department of Health, worked together to organize preparedness efforts and disseminate crucial messages about safe water, hygiene, feeding practices as well as the importance of using oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc during episodes of diarrhoea. Temporary information kiosks supported 40 Panchayat leaders in addressing community needs.

UNICEF’s partnership with the National Institute of Disaster Management contributed to the development of a Social and Behaviour Change Communication toolkit for disaster preparedness. This will enable governments in disaster-prone states and districts to take community-based action by communicating disaster risks effectively to at-risk and affected women, men, girls and boys. One of the many such instances, in 2023, 2511 safe swim volunteer were trained and the master trainer network was expanded by 57 additional trainers.

UNICEF’s community engagement and social mobilization efforts were instrumental in assisting health departments across multiple states to vaccinate 9,633 children from remote areas against Measles and Rubella. The extensive outreach program successfully informed and engaged communities, amplifying messages to hard-to-reach areas and covering 153,894 household visits. About 1,796,538 individuals were reached with preventive messages.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk-informed programming is helping to promote several risk management strategies within the sectors that are systematically integrated in long-term Disaster Risk Reduction roadmaps and other such mechanisms. UNICEF and partners are actively supporting implementation of roadmaps in Assam, Bihar and other states. Structuring of DRR finance (XV Finance Commission) from national government into four pillars or windows has helped in ensuring sizable flow of resources to the states, enabling use of specific risk management strategies such as capacity development, recovery, mitigation and humanitarian action. This policy shift has enabled state Governments to undertake Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) to access central Government funding for recovery. Technical support provided by UNICEF to seven State Governments to undertake PDNAs in 2022 contributed to the allocation of US$357 million by the central Government to five states in 2023. In 2023, UNICEF supported PDNAs in the states of Himachal Pradesh (flash floods and landslides), Sikkim (GLOF) and Uttarakhand (land subsidence). At-scale allocations by Government against PDNAs have created strong potential for resilient, child-responsive recovery actions in these states.

Beyond PDNAs, UNICEF is providing technical support to 11 state governments, leading to effective use of resources for DRR action at scale. For instance, UNICEF supported the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority in implementing 15th Finance Commission guidelines, by establishing a Program Monitoring Unit that is overseeing the training of 300,000 government staff and 181,000 community members for which UNICEF has also developed five training modules.

UNICEF worked with national and state governments in India to practically implement risk-informed programming strategy. This approach is creating sustainable change by developing agile and shock-responsive development systems that address the underlying vulnerabilities of women and children living in constantly changing and challenging conditions. For instance, in partnership with the Assam SDMA, UNICEF provided technical assistance for continued implementation of the district flood preparedness scorecard, a joint innovation created in 2022. UNICEF contributed to enhancing the Assam state’s preparedness capacities from a 6.36 out of 10 in April 2022 to a 7.93 in June 2022 and an 8.78 in May 2023 for effective response to floods. With the pursuit of deepening the results, UNICEF also conducted flood emergency management exercises in Assam, benefiting 1,949 government staff and others to strengthen their capacities to provide adequate and appropriate services to children and women in camps and temporary shelters. In Odisha, UNICEF supported the health department to issue flood and cyclone preparedness guidelines. Similar harvesting and developing various programming spaces with Government to reduce disaster risk and improve resilience creatively persists across the 17 program states. The states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and J&K continue to lead on innovative thought and action on school safety by technically supporting the education departments and respective SDMAs. For instance, in Chhattisgarh, nine million children across 50,000 schools benefit from the ‘Chief Minister School Safety Program’ wherein the ‘Safe Saturday’ initiative helped 146,000 teachers to access relevant information and communication material to promote a safe and secure learning environment for children.

In 2023, UNICEF responded to three emergencies: a cyclone, a Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF), and a conflict-related displacement. In the context of the changing climate and escalating poly-crisis, the future-ready strategy of UNICEF is focused on strengthening coordination and leadership for DRR results internally and externally. During Cyclone Biparjoy in Gujarat, UNICEF supported coordination between 20 inter-agency partners, State-Emergency Operation Centre and the SDMA, resulting in safe relocation and provision of essential services to over 25,500 at risk people (6,375 children) in eight districts. Similarly, in the GLOF impacted northern West Bengal state, UNICEF and partners are supporting local government with resilient recovery. In response to Cyclone Michaung in Tamil Nadu in December, UNICEF in close association with Sphere India conducted a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment which paved the way for providing effective and efficient
support to 1,000 families by UNICEF. UNICEF facilitated linkage between a partner ‘Networking and Development Centre for Service Organizations’ (NDSO) and ‘Donate Kart’ that help access in-kind supplies for distribution to 1,000 families and other supplies for distribution to school going 1,000 children. The support was largely distributed to the Iruala tribes and slum dwellers in Chennai city.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY

UNICEF collaborates the government and various other partners, such as United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, academia, professional associations, private sector partners, and bilateral and multilateral agencies, to coordinate humanitarian action and Risk Informed Programming for children. UNICEF is highly invested in the civil society led Interagency Groups at national and State level, that helps local CSOs to come together and engage collectively with government. These inter-agency groups operate across 17 states where UNICEF has programmes, and work closely with state and district disaster management government agencies. In the state of Kerala, IAGs at state and district level are formally recognized as stakeholders in the Disaster Risk Management System.


The strategy of socializing various life-saving skills with different population groups is producing significant DRR results. For instance, the ‘Safe Swim Programme’, in partnership with the National Inland Navigation Institute (NIINI) and Bihar Disaster Management Authority, has been training girls and boys (6-18) years from 28 flood affected districts, the children are selected from habitations with many water bodies and where children are prone to drowning incidences. Such approaches for boosting individuals’ behaviors to reduce exposure and vulnerability to risks are also being supported through upstream programme interventions in partnership with National Institute of Disaster Management wherein a multi-hazard communication tool kit was institutionalized in 2023.

Strategic engagement between UNICEF and disaster risk management institutions at all levels helps in creating effective policies, long-term plans, and financial mechanisms to promote disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness across social and productive sectors. State Disaster Management Authorities in 14 states are benefitting from UNICEF’s technical support to plan and coordinate government responses to emergencies and implementation of long-term risk-resilience vision and program. In 2023, the ongoing relationship with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) took to new heights around the engagement for the G20-DDR working group and National Platform for DRR (NPDRR). NIDM continues to be a significant capacity development partner. In 2023, NIDM-UNICEF finalized the communication tool kit that complements the SBC training modules completed in the previous programme cycle. Innovative partnerships with various donors are helping to improve predictability to availability of resources for strengthening specific response mechanisms during emergencies for timely delivery of supplies and services for the most vulnerable.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA

Mr. Badi Ariya⁵, a 27-year-old hero from Markandi Gram Panchayat, has a story emphasizing his exceptional leadership and strong commitment to the community. Badi stands out as a modern-day hero in this village, showcasing resilience and a deep commitment to the well-being of his community. Serving humanity, volunteering, and leadership comes naturally to Badi.

Having completed a B. Tech in Mechanical Engineering in 2021 from Gandhi Academy of Engineering and Technology, Golanathara, Rangailunda, Badi is not just a mechanical engineer by education but a community leader at heart. His responsibilities include serving as the Panchayat Samiti member, Youth President, Multipurpose Cyclone Center In-charge, Cyclone Rider, and Storekeeper. Amidst these roles, he nurtures his family comprising his parents, spouse, and a son.

Markandi Gram Panchayat is 250 meters from the Bay of Bengal. The village is housed on beachy land which makes it vulnerable. The village is in constant threat of cyclones, tsunami and coastal erosion. With a total population of 6,733, the villagers primarily engage in fishing, farming, and the Kia flower business which are purchased by perfume companies.

Badi’s journey of resilience as a community leader began at the tender age of fifteen, where his inherent leadership qualities found expression. In 2013, Cyclone Phailin hit the district, leaving 90% of Markandi’s houses in shambles. Badi, a beacon of hope, arranged the evacuation of vulnerable villagers within 10 hours of the warning being issued. Gathering ten youths, he defied the wrath of the cyclone to ensure the safe relocation of children, pregnant women, and the elderly to the Gandhi Institute and Keluapalli High School. His actions during those critical hours not only showcased his quick thinking but also revealed a profound commitment to the well-being of his community.

After the cyclone, when communication was cut off and the village was flooded, Badi, using his fishing boat, reached out to Block officials. He ensured that essential supplies, like 50kg of rice and a tarpaulin for each person, were procured and distributed. Despite the challenges, he documented the village’s situation with the help of a schoolteacher and sought media attention to get support.

Badi’s efforts to rescue and help the villagers earned him sincere appreciation from the residents of Markandi Gram Panchayat and it he got elected as a Samiti (local citizen welfare committee) member in 2019, showcasing the community’s gratitude for his dedicated efforts during a challenging time.

During the recovery phase, Badi joined with local Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Trinath Panigrahi, and supported coordination for a participatory and comprehensive housing plan that led to the approval and completion of 594 houses across Nulia Sahi, Behera Sahi, and Reddy Sahi areas in 2014 (which are different allies of the village).

Young Badi’s leadership extended beyond housing, encompassing the construction of vital infrastructure, including GP Bhawan, 2 Anganwadi centers, a 5T High School, Youth Community Center, village Godown, roads, community center, and improved drinking water facilities. He led the village in building resilient infrastructure to be able to protect his people during the next cyclone.

One of the cornerstones of Badi’s legacy in Markandi is the Multipurpose Cyclone Center built under his dynamic leadership in 2018. Serving as the Cyclone Center In-charge and Cyclone Rider, Badi ensures the village is fortified against the unpredictable nature.
He collaborates with local government officials in preparing a village annual disaster management plan that strengthens community resilience. Badi’s commitment goes beyond the immediate aftermath of disasters, emphasizing long-term measures to safeguard the well-being of the community.

Badi serves as an active member in these committees, ensuring Markandi is not just a village but a resilient community ready to face any adversity. His stellar contributions earned him the trust of the villagers, transcending the typical skepticism towards government officials.

In 2019, Badi was elected as the Gram Panchayat Samiti member, solidifying his place as a leader who resonates deeply with the people. Markandi village, once vulnerable, now stands as a testament to Badi’s commendable work. His leadership has instilled a sense of potential within the community, transforming challenges into opportunities for growth and resilience.

Youth for Social Development (YSD) and UNICEF has collaborated with Badi to extend support to his work for resilience building and create more youth leaders like Badi, through social mobilization and capacity building.

Below are some of the remarkable contributions by Mr. Badi towards enhancing disaster resilience in Markandi Gram Panchayat:

- Orchestrated the swift evacuation of vulnerable villagers within 10 hours during Cyclone Phailin in 2013, showcasing quick thinking and commitment to community well-being.
- Used his own fishing boat to reach Block officials, ensuring procurement and distribution of essential supplies to the inundated village post-cyclone.
- Documented the village’s plight and sought media attention, earning heartfelt appreciation, and leading to his election as Samiti member in 2019.
- Collaborated with local MLA to plan and execute the construction of 594 houses and vital infrastructure, contributing to the recovery phase after Cyclone Phailin in 2014.
- Under Badi’s dynamic leadership, constructed the Multipurpose Cyclone Center in 2018, serving as the Cyclone Center In charge and Cyclone Rider, reinforcing the village against natural disasters.

_Badi Ariya’s story is not just a narrative of survival; it is a compelling human-interest saga, echoing the spirit of community, perseverance, and the remarkable journey of a young leader steering his village towards a brighter, more resilient future._

- Mr. Badi Ariya: The Resilient Guardian of Markandi- A Tale of Leadership for DRR from Odisha.
- Put cash in the hands of the most vulnerable and marginalized - Shock Responsive Social Protection
- Ever increasing incidence of floods, cyclones and natural disasters

### HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- **India Appeals**
  - https://www.unicef.org/appeals/india
- **India Situation Reports**
  - https://www.unicef.org/appeals/india/situation-reports
- **All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals**
  - https://www.unicef.org/appeals
- **All Situation Reports**
  - https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports
NEXT SITREP: N/A

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## ANNEX A - PROGRAMME RESULTS

### Consolidated Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Total needs</th>
<th>2023 targets</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Progress*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF-supported facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21 million</td>
<td>8.9 million</td>
<td>2.9 million</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.7 million</td>
<td>204,000</td>
<td>11,821</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pregnant women receiving preventative iron supplementation</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.7 million</td>
<td>1.6 million</td>
<td>211,028</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBVie and PSEA</td>
<td>Children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12.5 million</td>
<td>647,600</td>
<td>393,205</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>704,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>57,653</td>
<td>617%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of adolescent and youth reached with targeted messages and information on child protection concerns in emergencies</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.6 million</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.8 million</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30.6 million</td>
<td>544,000</td>
<td>47,911</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women and girls accessing menstrual hygiene management services</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>154,500</td>
<td>29,989</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People reached with hand-washing behaviour-change programmes</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>714,000</td>
<td>81,550</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People reached with critical WASH supplies</strong>&lt;sup&gt;15&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>161,000</td>
<td>93,150</td>
<td>▲ 58%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households benefitting from new or additional social assistance (cash/in kind) measures from governments with UNICEF-technical assistance support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29.5 million</td>
<td>29.5 million</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33 million</td>
<td>2 million</td>
<td>▲ 6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who participate in engagement actions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Progress in the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2023*
## ANNEX B — FUNDING STATUS

### Consolidated funding by sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements(^6)</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2023</th>
<th>Resources available from 2022 (carry over)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,550,000</td>
<td>877,327</td>
<td>749,200</td>
<td>923,473</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>2,360,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>132,605</td>
<td>2,227,395</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>2,480,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>149,763</td>
<td>2,330,237</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,180,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63,214</td>
<td>1,116,786</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>582,636</td>
<td>206,609</td>
<td>2,210,755</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>2,360,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,355,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, SBC, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>1,770,000</td>
<td>175,331</td>
<td>742,854</td>
<td>851,815</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,635,294</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,049,245</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,015,461</strong></td>
<td><strong>77%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Who to contact for further information:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>UNICEF Country</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia McCaffrey</td>
<td>Representative, UNICEF India</td>
<td>+91 11 24606248; +91 9773500243</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cmccaffrey@unicef.org">cmccaffrey@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom White</td>
<td>Chief, Emergency (DRR), UNICEF India</td>
<td>+91 971719782</td>
<td><a href="mailto:twhite@unicef.org">twhite@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahul Bansal</td>
<td>Partnerships Manager, UNICEF India</td>
<td>+918743002523</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rabansal@unicef.org">rabansal@unicef.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Himachal and Punjab

2. The number of children impacted by disasters annually is derived from a 10-year average of the number of disaster-impacted people in India, collated by the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) in India from various government documents that record the impact of such seasonal emergencies as floods, droughts, cyclones and various other hazards. UNDMT used data from 2000 to 2009 that was revalidated through a UNICEF project for the period of 2010 to 2019.

3. This is a 10-year average of the number of disaster-impacted people in India, collated by the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) in India from various government documents that record the impact of such seasonal emergencies as floods, droughts, cyclones and various other hazards. UNDMT used data from 2000 to 2009 that was revalidated through a UNICEF project for the period of 2010 to 2019.

4. In 2022 India assumed the presidency of the G20 forum, taking over from Indonesia. It was first time that a 'DRR working group' was established. UNICEF was included as one of the knowledge partners of the 'DRR working group', which helped in pushing the idea of shock-responsive social protection.

5. The power of volunteerism, initiative, with pure intention of service to humanity, with no expectations, caught our attention to actively collaborate for service to women and children.

6. Since 2019, over 3000 community volunteers and 500 master trainers are trained.

7. No new humanitarian funds were received for nutrition. Carry over funds from 2022 was utilized for the intervention.

8. Child Protection used the carry over funds from 2022 to achieve results on key indicators

9. Results achieved also include children disaggregated (9972) and care givers unsegregated(12531).

10. Total needs calculated for the sector and not the indicator

11. Total needs calculated for the sector and not the indicator

12. Total needs calculated for the sector and not the indicator

13. Total needs calculated for the sector and not the indicator

14. Total needs calculated for the sector and not the indicator

15. WASH did not receive any funding during the reporting period. The interventions were carried out using carry over funds from 2022 and other regular resources

16. Targets are lower compared with 2022 largely due to a shift in the scale of needs and the UNICEF role. In 2022, numbers were largely driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, which demanded a much more intensive response (for infection prevention control) from UNICEF and other stakeholders, because the Government and its institutions were impacted as well. Now government functions and service delivery have recovered significantly compared with 2022.

17. In 2024, India has been integrated into the South Asia Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal, and future reports will be integrated into the South Asia SitRep for 2024.