



India

Cyclone Fani

Situation Report # 2

(national)

unicef 

SITUATION IN NUMBERS: 2

Highlights

- On 3rd May the cyclone Fani ("Foni"), a category 4 storm, impacted three states in India (Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal). Odisha remains the worst hit with more than 15 million people incl. 4.8 million children affected. The cyclone was untimely; it was one of the rarest summer cyclones, the first one in 43 years and one of 3 to hit Odisha in the last 150 years.
- The Government of Odisha coordinated one of the largest emergency preparedness exercise with more than 45,000 volunteers, 2,000 emergency workers, 100,000 officials, youth clubs, and other civil society organisations, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) agencies, to work round the clock to evacuate 1.47 million people and relocate them to temporary shelters well before the forecasted landfall of Fani. This unprecedented mobilisation born out of conscientious resilience building initiatives by the Government and Civil Society Organisations have helped to keep the casualties low. Despite the intensity of the cyclone, loss of lives was reduced. So far 64 persons have reportedly died and 160 were injured (State Emergency Operation Centre, Bhubaneswar). This was recognized by the UN as a good practice for effective preparedness and early warning (SRSG for DRR tweet)
- Despite the success in avoiding higher death tolls, the cyclone has severely affected lives and livelihoods of more than 28 million people across 3 States. 24 districts have been affected across the states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. Severely impacted areas are all in Odisha, mainly the districts of Puri (where the cyclone made landfall), Khurda, Cuttack, Nayagarh and Jagatsinghpur.
- More than 4.8 million children are directly impacted by the cyclone in the state of Odisha alone, most of them residing in villages and slums deprived of even basic necessities. Critical services to children continue to be disrupted in the affected districts even after a week.
- The districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Vishakhapatnam in the state of Andhra Pradesh were impacted with Srikakulam most affected by a wind speed of 140 km/h. A total of 733 villages across 3 districts were affected.
- Kolkata, East and West Medinipur, Jhargram, South and North 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly districts of West Bengal were marginally impacted by the cyclone.

12 May 2019

64

Deaths reported

24

Districts in the states of Odisha, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh affected

28 million (UNICEF Estimate)

People affected across 3 states

1.68 million (as per Gov. reports)

Persons evacuated in 3 states and moved to relief camps

6.8 million (UNICEF Estimate)

Children estimated to be affected in 24 districts

5244 & 547

Primary and Secondary schools damaged in the state of Odisha.

1032

Public Health Facilities damaged in Odisha

90% of the fishing boats are damaged

508,467 houses damaged in Odisha

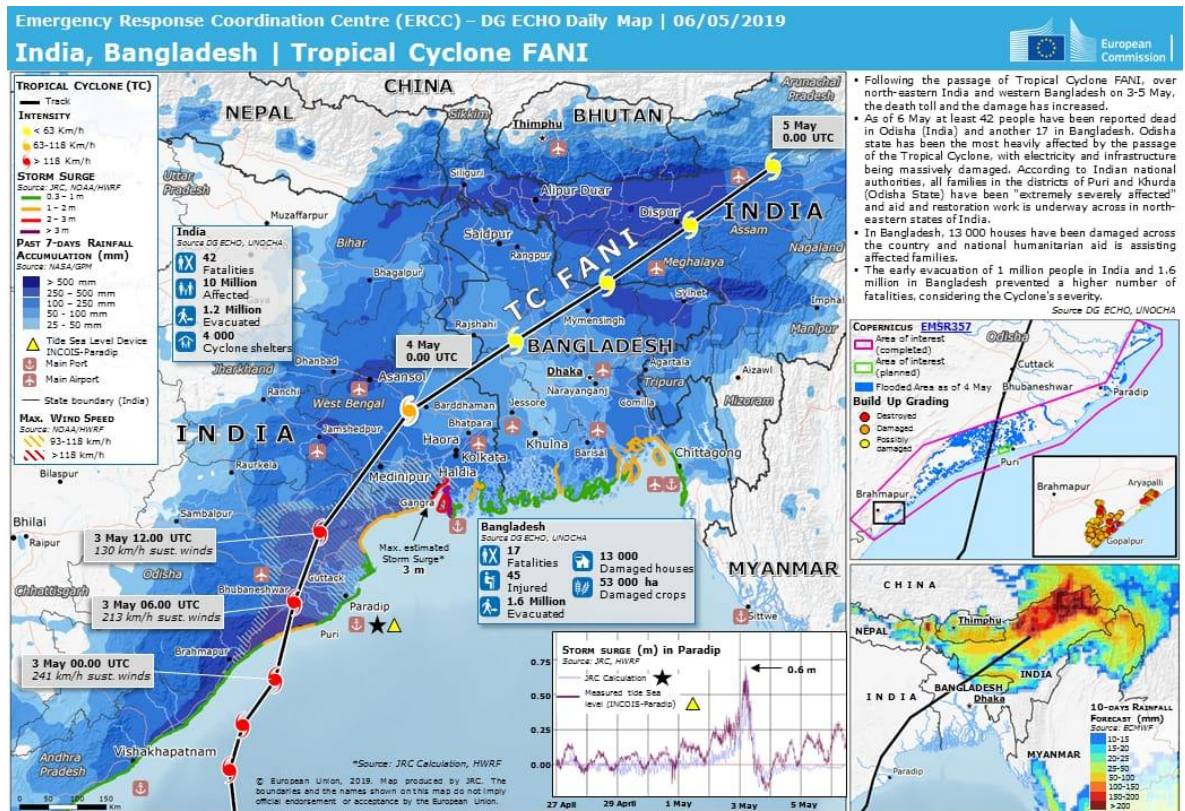
9693 km of road and **4610** buildings have been affected.

3.73 million

Livestock Casualty

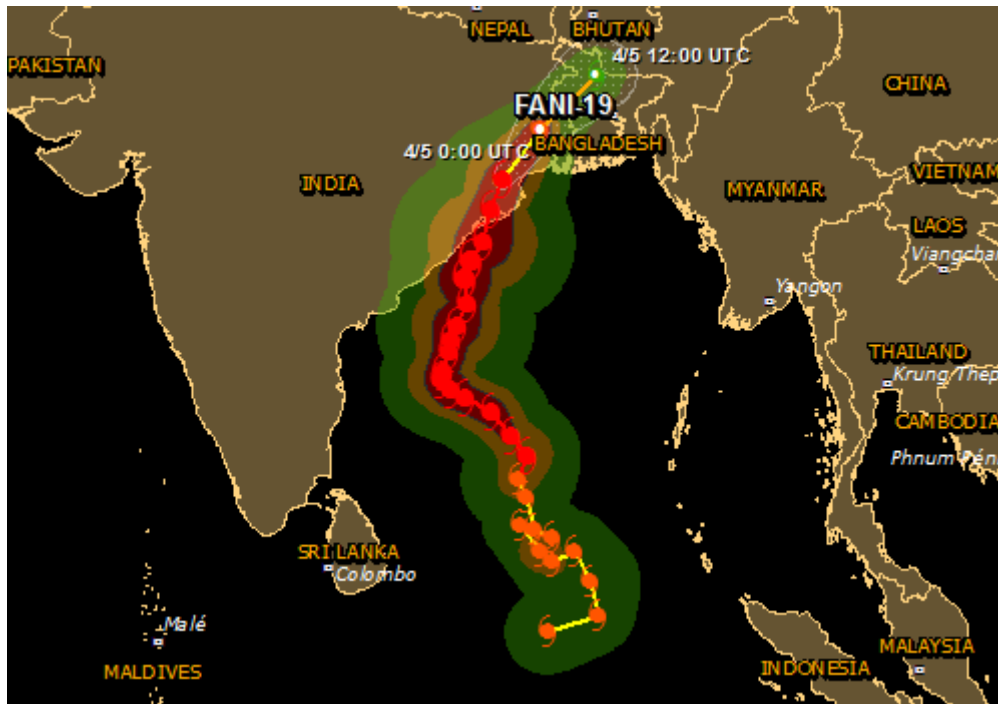
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm 'FANI' crossed Odisha coast close to Puri between 0800 and 1000 hrs on 3rd May 2019 with maximum wind speed of around 175-180 kmph. The cyclone, one of the rarest summer cyclones, the first one in 43 years and one of 3 summer cyclones to hit Odisha in the last 150 years pummeled the coast of Odisha with heavy rainfall and coastal flooding, throwing life out of gear for nearly 28 million people living along the route of the massive storm. After hitting Puri the system moved to Khordha district with high wind and heavy rainfall including Bhubaneswar before moving northwards to Cuttack. Thereafter, the system moved into the Gangetic West Bengal as a Severe Cyclonic Storm with wind speed of 70-80 Kmph by early morning of 4th May. From West Bengal it has moved further North-North-Eastwards and emerged into Bangladesh as a Cyclonic Storm with wind speed of 60-70 Kmph gusting to 80 Kmph. By Sunday the Cyclone has dissipated but the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Nagaland have been witnessing moderate to heavy rainfall activity with few very heavy showers for more than a week.



"India's zero casualty approach to managing extreme weather events is a major contribution to the implementation of the #Sendai Framework and the reduction of loss of life from such events," Mami Mizutori, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction, and head of the Geneva-based UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), said. (Indian Express 04-05-2019)

The districts of Cuttack, Khordha, Bhubaneswar and Puri are severely affected with complete shutdown of power and telecommunications. Extensive damages to housing is reported from most parts of the affected districts. Enormous numbers of trees (40% as per reports) have been uprooted resulting in disruption of road communication. Summer crops, orchards, plantations are devastated in a large scale. 14 Districts (159 Blocks, 52 Urban Local Bodies, 181,68 villages) are affected namely Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh and Puri. A total of 508,467 houses are reported to be damaged as on 7 May 2019. Total livestock casualties are 3.45 million as per available reports. 5,244 primary school buildings and 1,547 secondary school buildings were damaged.



1 Source: Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), DG ECHO

As per reports received from State Emergency Operation Centre, West Bengal there are no casualty or major damage in the districts through which the cyclone passed. People have returned from the relief shelters. All relief centres were closed on Monday, 6th May.

Though Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are fast returning to normalcy, the situation in Odisha continues to be fluid even after 9 days due to complete breakdown of communications, roads and electricity. Relief teams are facing challenges in providing food, medicine and drinking water to affected households, while most areas continue to remain inaccessible due to disruptions in telecommunications and road connectivity. In Puri, which bore the

major brunt of the storm, debris of damaged houses and tree branches littered the streets. Relief teams are working on a war footing to clear the streets but several roads in the interior parts of the town were still to be cleared up. Acute shortage of drinking water and food has been reported from several areas.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

National Level

The Government of India and the respective state governments have taken lead in coordinating the rescue and relief operations. The humanitarian organisations have undertaken a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment while pitching in with immediate relief wherever required. UNICEF continues work with the Government, sectoral departments and humanitarian organisations to monitor the unfolding situation for children and coordinate initial assessments along with the NGO Inter-Agency Group (IAG) in the most affected districts. UNICEF state offices, particularly Odisha, are in constant contact with Relief Commissioners, the Disaster Management Functions and line departments closely monitoring the situation and extend support wherever required.

On Monday, 6th May the Prime Minister Narendra Modi conducted an aerial survey to review the damage caused by Cyclone Fani, which claimed then 35 reported lives in Odisha (at present 64). He has announced an additional central assistance of ₹10000 million (\$142.81 million) in addition to (₹ 3408.75 million (48,09 mn USD) that was already announced). He has announced ex-gratia of ₹ 200,000 each (2.834 USD) from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for the next of kin of the deceased and ₹ 50,000/- each (708 USD) for persons, who were seriously injured due to FANI cyclone in the State in 2019.

The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC), chaired by the Cabinet Secretary held daily meetings to monitor the situation with the states and Central Ministries/Agencies concerned. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) remained in constant contact with State Chief Secretaries and relief commissioners and Central agencies concerned. A combined amount of ₹ 10860 million (153 mn USD) was released in advance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

State Level preparedness

1. Andhra Pradesh

- The office of the Chief Minister directly supervised the preparedness for response. Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA) lead the response operations at the state level through office of the district collectors. The State Government has designated 3 IAS officers, 15 Special Officers and 38 Mandal level officers to supervise rescue & relief operations. Trained Self-Help Group members under UNICEF-APSDMA-DRR programmes

along with CADME (Unicef Partner) participated in the response and relief operations. Humanitarian Organisations such as Save the Children Fund, Caritas India, Plan-India are conducting rapid assessments through their local partners.

- Government of Andhra Pradesh focused on the provision of services through line departments. The IAG and CADME have initiated rapid assessments. UNICEF in support of Government of Andhra Pradesh will focus on the provision of services through line departments. UNICEF in partnership with APSDMA and CADME will continue to strengthen the community response. UNICEF is already having SHG groups trained under the UNICEF–APSDMA DRR programme for the coastal resilience building in Andhra Pradesh. The team with the support of the Revenue (DM) Department and

SDMA will assess the situation and will roll out appropriate response strategy.

- As per available information 4 Mandals, 145 villages of Srikakulam district are severely affected. 29 schools are reported to be damaged. About 304 houses in 6 Mandals are fully damaged.



2Photo by Indiatvnews.com

houses were partially damaged due to heavy rain and strong wind. About 24642 persons were evacuated and relocated to 471 relief camps. The affected districts have returned to normalcy by 5th May and all the people relocated have returned to their homes.

- The State government issued communications to all the Government Departments to submit the damage report and "FANI" affected districts are asked to submit a detail house damage enumeration for getting House Damage Assistance as per the SDRF/ NDRF norms. Central Government released 235.50 Crore Rupees to the State of West Bengal in advance.

3. Odisha

- In what could be considered the biggest mobilisation towards preparedness more than 45,000 volunteers, 2,000 emergency workers, 100,000 officials, youth clubs, and other civil society organisations, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) agencies, teamed up a day prior to the expected landfall to work around the clock to evacuate 1.34 million people and put them to 9000 temporary shelters well before the landfall.
- The government has opened 703 Medical Relief Camps and deployed 199 Mobile Medical Teams deployed. 1945 pregnant women were shifted to Maa Gruhas (Delivery points). In addition, about 9482 open water sources disinfected, and 285,4947 ORS sachets distributed.
- Normal water supplies in affected Urban Local Bodies (ULB) have been restored except Konark, Puri and Nimapara of Puri district; Jatni, Khordha and Bhubaneswar of Khordha district and Cuttack Municipal Corporation of Cuttack district. In ULBs of Puri, Khordha and Cuttack where normal water supply is yet to be restored, 339 tankers, 214 DG sets and 1029 PVC tanks were deployed for ensuring water supply.

State Response

1. Andhra Pradesh

- The State established 120 Relief Camps at all Cyclone Shelters, Schools and other Office buildings with food, drinking water facility and Generator along with Medical Assistance through ANM.
- 300 Members of NDRF were deployed in Srikakulam (225), Vizianagaram (25), Vishakhapatnam (50) Districts.

2. West Bengal

- The state administration, under the leadership of the Chief Secretary reviewed the preparedness with all key line departments and Armed Forces including NDRF, Kolkata Police, Indian Navy and Army.
- The departments of PWD, PHED, Health & Family Welfare, Irrigation, Power and Fisheries have opened their control rooms (24 hours).



3Photo by Indiatimes.com

district levels and 1.5 lakh kept in buffer stock at state headquarters.

- 100,000 food packets have been prepared and kept ready for air dropping, if required.
- Cyclone related alert and suggested action have been delivered through Location Based Alert System (LBAS) SMS to 18 million subscribers residing in the areas likely to be affected by the cyclones.
- Cyclone warning was disseminated through siren towers installed in the coastal areas under EWDS (automatic Coastal Warning System) project.
- Power distribution to be restored in Bhubaneswar City is expected to be restored fully in a two days.

3. Odisha

- 20 teams of Orissa Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) and 525 fire teams were deployed.
- 14,70,197 Persons in 18 districts evacuated and sheltered in 9000 safe shelters. Free kitchen have been opened to provide cooked food.
- 24,889 numbers of tourists have been moved to safe places from Puri, Ganjam, Cuttack and Balasore districts. Nearly 0.45 million polythene sheets (temporary shelter materials) have been prepositioned at district/ sub-

Special Relief Package

- All households residing in the districts of Puri and parts of Khurdha, which are assessed as 'extremely severely affected' will be covered under Food Security with 50 kg. of rice along with ₹ 2000/- and polythene sheet.
- All households residing in the district of Khurdha which is assessed as 'severely affected' will be covered under food security with an additional one-month quota of rice and ₹ 1000/- and polythene sheet.
- The districts of Cuttack, Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur are moderately affected. Households in these districts will be given ₹500/- and an additional one-month quota of rice.
- In all the affected districts one month of additional pension will be given to all those receiving pension and house building assistance as per relief code i.e.
 - ₹ 95,100/- for fully damaged structures,
 - ₹ 5,200/- for partially damaged structures and
 - ₹ 3,200/- for minor damages.
- Those houses that are completely damaged will be reconstructed immediately under existing housing schemes.
- Compensation will be provided to those incurred losses of agriculture and horticultural crops and animal resources, fisheries after assessment.
- Tree plantations will be taken up in mission mode soon after relief and restoration. W&CD Department, Government of Odisha has issued instructions to all Collectors on damage assessment and activities to be undertaken immediately. Particularly the letter highlights the need for addressing nutritional needs of children (6 month to 6 Years) and pregnant and lactating mothers, protocol for women and children (0-6 years) in cyclone centers and relief camps, early resumption of Anganwadi centers, reporting of damage to infrastructure, assessment of damage to food grains, vigil on trafficking of women/ adolescent girls and timely payment to MAMATA (an innovative scheme designed by Orissa government for protection and care of pregnant women and children) beneficiaries.
- 2653 severe underweight and SAM children and 73761 pregnant women were provided THR in advance. Similarly, 104 SAM children identified and 49 referred to NRC.
- Additional doctors have been deployed from outside to Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada and Puri. 270 number of Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) have been deployed, whereas 1945 numbers of pregnant women shifted to Maa

Gruhas/ Delivery points. Of the 223 Cold chain points of five districts 172 are functional and were running on DG sets and vaccine have been accommodated in functional points.

- The National Health Mission (NHM) of Odisha has formed expert teams to bring the worst affected Puri district health facilities functional which includes the engineering teams.

UN Hub

- A UN hub has been set up in Bhubaneswar temporarily operating from a hotel (until office functionality is fully restored) to coordinate and facilitate response by UN and partners. UNICEF has facilitated, with other UN agencies for the establishment of a UN hub to assist with coordination. A meeting with the Special Officer for External Agency Coordination was held to discuss UN support and current IAG response.

UNICEF Actions

1. Andhra Pradesh

- UNICEF Hyderabad continually monitored the situation with APSDMA and other Partners. The DRR Officer was deputed to conduct an initial assessment of the situation with special focus on the vulnerability of children and strategies to address psycho-social issues along with identification of the immediate needs of the affected communities. UNICEF has engaged CADME and the state IAG for the initial assessment.

2. West Bengal

- UNICEF Kolkata continually monitored the situation with the Government counterparts, State IAG and WHO.
- NGO partners were briefed on CCC through State IAG meeting held on 2nd May and on specific advisories / communication material from the line departments.
- A booklet with key messages developed by UNICEF (WASH & C4D) on storm / flood response was shared with partners, state departments, and CSO partners.
- UNICEF has shared key messages on Child Protection & Nutrition in Emergencies with IAG and NGO partners in the district, dealing with directly with the cyclone emergency response.

3. Odisha

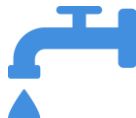
- **Coordination:** The Chief Minister's Office requested UNICEF to support to conduct needs assessment and documentation of state government's response to the cyclone FANI. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority) OSDMA has requested through UNRC to conduct a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment by World Bank. Supported by UNICEF, the Inter-Agency Group (IAG) carried out a Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA). Key highlights are given in the following page.
- UN agencies and NGOs together held a meeting with the Special Officer, Government of Odisha for External Agency Coordination to assure him on UN and IAG support. The government has decided to provide tarpaulin, solar LED lights/ torches, sleeping mats, and WASH items which may also be donated directly by NGOs. He also requested NGOs to extend their support for the immediate response and recovery in five blocks (Puri Sadar, Pipili, Satapada, Kanas and Satyabadi) of Puri district that are most impacted. The Government has requested more support in the ongoing rehabilitation and restoration activities.
- The Inter-Agency Group (IAG) shared the unified response matrix ("3W") with the Special Officer for External Agency Coordination. The IAG, of which UNICEF is a part, has shared an overall plan to cover 65,000 HHs. Government of Odisha has established and activated NGO coordination cells in the districts of Puri and Khourdhā, and two officials have been deputed to coordinate the humanitarian response.
- UNICEF is supporting GO-NGO coordination in the districts of Puri, Khurdha, Jatsinghpur and Kendrapada through the state IAG.
- **Nutrition:** In response to the order issued by Women & Child Development Department (W&CD) three UNICEF consultants have been deployed to Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati and Ganjam and Khurdha districts. The consultants will extend support to complete damage assessment and for early resumption of supplementary nutrition programme and other Integrated Child Development Scheme related activities in all the Anganwadi Centres [Early Childhood Centres]; In Khurda the consultant will be also ensuring the commencement of the THR supply.
- **Child Protection:** It has been decided to provide psychosocial counselling to all the affected children in affected areas. As the schools are closed for summer vacation this activity psychosocial counselling will be taken up after the schools reopen in June. UNICEF along with W&CD Department started training for volunteers, teachers on psychosocial counselling.

- **Health:** UNICEF consultants supporting the Centre of Excellence (CoE) of State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Health and Family Welfare have been deputed to assist government in health promotion and communication activities. In addition to this, UNICEF has proposed to partner with the above for raising community awareness on handwashing practices during emergencies, breast feeding and supplementary nutrition for children, hygiene practices, immunizations, etc.
- **WASH:** The district of Puri had achieved Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) coverage of 81% and Khurdha 86%. However, during the cyclone HH toilets have been damaged extensively. Restoration or rebuilding of facilities are expected to take some time to complete. In addition to retrofitting of toilets, UNICEF will support in awareness generations and capacity building activities in the affected areas on water safety and security measures, menstrual hygiene managements and other hygiene issues.

Key Findings of the NGO-led/ UNICEF supported Joint Rapid Needs Assessment

The Inter Agency Group has completed the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment in the districts of Puri, Khordha, Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack in Odisha. The following are the highlights of the preliminary report:

1. WASH



The cyclone has affected the water and sanitation condition across all the affected districts. Source contamination, water scarcity and inadequate drinking water are major concerns. Pipe Water Supply (PWS) systems are defunct in all villages, largely due to power supply disruptions. Most shelters do not have water storage facility.

Most of individual household toilets have suffered damages to various extent. Use of toilets have substantially decreased due to bad condition of the toilets and unavailability of water. Open defecation has increased.

2. Shelter



Providing immediate shelter is a major concern as extensive damage to housing reported from all the affected districts. The displaced occupants have taken shelter in cyclone/flood shelters, temporary shelters, neighbour's house, have temporarily moved to relative's places or are living in dismal makeshift arrangements.

- Almost 78% of houses in rural areas of Puri district are fully or significantly damaged.
- Nearly 70% of houses in slums of urban areas of Puri and Bhubaneswar cities are fully or damaged beyond repair.
- All Kutcha houses were found fully or significantly damaged in Brahmagiri, Puri Sadar, Gop and Nimapada, Khordha, Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack blocks of Puri district.
- About 60% of pucca houses in the all the districts have part of the house, such as kitchen, which is kutcha. Such kutcha portions of pucca houses were found fully damaged in Puri district and partly damaged in Jagatsinghpur, Khordha and Cuttack districts.
- Occupants of all cyclone/temporary shelters complained of inadequate food supply. In Jagatsinghpur district food had been provided only on May 05. In Puri district food was provided on May 04.

3. Food and Nutrition



- Food availability has been seriously hampered owing to loss of cooking utensils and food stock as well as because of the closure of markets or disruptions to supply. Prices of most essential items have risen further limiting access to food grains, vegetables and fruits.
- There have been significant damages to standing crops and harvested crops. Shortage of food grains in the local markets are expected in the short term.
- It is observed that large number of children do not have access to adequate nutritious food. In some Panchayats, food distribution have reached only on the third day, while in some urban slums in Bhubaneswar food was distributed only on the 3rd of May.
- All households in the villages assessed reported significant reduction in food intake.
- About 40% households in rural areas and 70% households in slum areas of Puri, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack cities not have any food stock left.

- f. In all places, including urban areas, food availability has decreased due to (i) loss of stored food materials, and/or (ii) unavailability water and power, and/or (iii) rise in price of vegetables and other food materials, or and/or (iv) serious disruptions to markets or supply chain.

4. Education

As the summer vacation have begun education process is not expected to be affected in the short term. However, there are extensive damages to school infrastructure, teaching and learning materials.



- a. Students of poor households with Kutcha houses have lost books, copies and study materials and uniforms. This has mostly impacted students of higher classes.
- b. Cycles of some students have been damaged. However, such losses are not very extensive.
- c. Since the schools are closed, the Mid Day Meal (MDM) supply is discontinued depriving students' access to at least one nutritious meal.

5. Health



- a. Due to complete breakdown in road and communication networks, access to immediate health care is a big challenge. An overall 60% decline in access to healthcare is reported. This is attributed to lack of health camps and damage to health centres. Water contamination concerns are rising as water is being drawn from open wells.
- b. Almost all pregnant women have been shifted to hospitals or delivery points. This is a commendable achievement.
- c. Most District, PHCs and CHC centers are not fully functional owing to non-availability of electricity or damages to infrastructures. The Puri district headquarter hospital building has sustained damages. However, patient care has not been affected.
- d. Regular vaccination have been disrupted. Mobile health services have been hugely affected, largely because of obstruction in road communication.
- e. Health vulnerabilities of women have increased. The assessment did not find any support tailored to meet the special needs of women.
- f. Heatwave conditions have set in and is likely to intensify further. Implementation of the exiting heatwave action plan is of prime importance.

6. Protection



- a. Men, women and children are staying together in temporary or permanent shelters, without enough privacy.
- b. Daily food intake by women has drastically decreased as available food is often apportioned to children and working males first. Domestic violence seems to be increasing due to heavy consumption of alcohol (to be verified).
- c. Women feel more vulnerable due to lack of light and loss of secured dwellings.
- d. Children staying in shelters and in open have become more vulnerable.

Immediate Humanitarian Need

1. **Heatwave:** Heatwave conditions have set in and are expected to intensify in the coming weeks. More than 1 million persons including children will be exposed to intense heatwave conditions putting them at further risk. Loss of tree cover, extensive damages to houses, scarcity of drinking water, shortage of food and medical are etc. are expected to compound the risk. There is an urgent need take preventive measures.
2. **WASH:** Immediate Priority should be on ensuring availability of adequate water for drinking, household purpose and for livestock. As source contamination is reported from across the districts, chlorination of contaminated water sources and supply of halogen tablets needs to be done on a war footing. Water storage tanks should be made available at Anganwadi, Primary Health Centres, temporary shelters and as well as at household level where families have lost water storage containers. Repair of the toilets or construction of temporary toilets along with special awareness on hygiene and sanitation, especially with children, adolescent girls and women are required. Dignity kits for women is another major requirement.

3. **Health:** In addition to adequate supply of glucose, ORS and clean water to all health facilities arrangements are to be made for mobile health camps. Provide clean drinking water at public places. Repair and renovation of hospitals and medical centres.
4. **Education:** Start 'Mid-Day Meal' in schools in all the affected areas. Support is needed for the supply of books and study materials lost during the cyclone, mostly to secondary and higher-level students. Assess damages to schools, teaching learning materials and ensure early repair of damaged school buildings.
5. **Protection:** There is a need for provision of cubicles for women and adolescent girls for privacy during bathing and for menstrual hygiene practices. Have Child Friendly Spaces to ensure protection of children. Lighting arrangements need to be made in camps and villages at night to ensure safety and security of the vulnerable groups (girls, women, elderly etc.)
6. **Shelter:** Immediate supply of shelter kits, lighting solutions, utensils, stoves etc. and financial support to households who have totally or partly lost their houses is of utmost importance. Run regular and temporary shelters for at least 15 days with food supply to facilitate temporary accommodation to those who have lost their dwellings and allow them to focus on repairing their houses. Another priority is to provide support to rebuild /repair houses.
7. **Food and Nutrition:** Many poor households, who are dependent on daily wage, have lost income. There is a need to provide them food and food materials to enable them to focus on repair and reconstruction of their houses and properties. Currently schools are closed for summer vacation. The Mid-Day Meal should be started in the affected areas to ensure that children have at least one nutritious meal a day.

4. National level

At national level, UNICEF India Country Office EMT has met on 4 May to reconvene on 8 May. UNDMT convened on 5 May and on 10 May. The UNICEF Representative in her capacity as UN RC ai has written to the State Government of Odisha to express solidarity and express the UN's commitment for support. Delhi based DRR Section and Outcome Sections have been providing support to the State Offices and State specialists with practical tools for improved preparedness ahead of landfall and to engage the UNICEF response. Distinct UNICEF, ONE UN, DRM practitioners and NGO What's App groups facilitate information exchange and coordination in the absence of a formal cluster system in India. UNICEF has submitted a request for Emergency Funding. The UN will attend a meeting of the Department for Economic Affairs, where the possibility of Joint Rapid Disaster Assessment (WB process) and a PDNA will be discussed. First emergency PCAs are being finalised.

WAY FORWARD

The situation in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh is fast returning to normalcy. An improved understanding of damage in Odisha and loss is now available as the JRNA is completed in the state of Orissa by the Inter Agency Group. UNICEF will continue to focus on achieving the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action. UNICEF will support and strengthen interagency coordination mechanisms, enabling children and women to access life-saving interventions through population- and community-based activities, equitably access of essential health services with sustained coverage of high-impact preventive and curative interventions (if required) along with access to behaviour-change communication interventions to improve health-care and feeding practices. Women and children will be supported to have access to essential household items.

The following activities are under consideration by UNDMT:

1. Developing UN Coordinated Response Plan
2. Mobilizing resources through CERF based on rapid assessment of immediate lifesaving needs
3. Support in conducting Detailed Assessment/PDNA if requested by the State Government

Source of information:

- Reports from State Disaster Management Authority, situation reports from ndmindia.nic.net,
- Government bulletins
- Circulars from respective line departments

- Information from IAG and partner NGOs
- Media
- JDNA preliminary report
- Circulars from respective line departments
- Sitreps from Unicef State Offices
- Other UN reports



4 Source: osdma.org

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