



Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum initiative

➤ **ROUND 1**

➤ **KEY FINDINGS**

Districts covered :



Districts - Wayanad, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Idukki

People covered :

- ✓ 20,000 families in 489 local self governments
- ✓ Out of 20,000, 11,800 (about 60%) covered were marginalized groups
- ✓ Men – 7600, Women - 11800

Period of Survey :

- ✓ 15 -30 October '18 : Wayanad & Alappuzha
- ✓ 1 Dec '18– 15 Feb '19 : Remaining 5 districts



Relief Assistance

- **Nearly 50% of people received relief assistance in first 30 days after the floods**
- **Major reason for not receiving assistance - They were not at relief camps (67%)**
- **Cash grant was the primary form of relief assistance for 90% of the people**
- **60% said they have not taken up the matter of not receiving the assistance with the authorities**

- 53% of respondents are not aware of grievance redressal system
- 59% of people are satisfied with the flood relief efforts



Most information needed pre, during and after the floods :

73% - Weather forecast and early warning on floods

52% - people asked for proper information on relief camps

HOUSING SUPPORT



Close to 34% of houses were impacted across seven districts.

- Alappuzha (51%), followed by Ernakulam (38%) and Pathanamthitta (34%) were the districts where considerable number of respondents lost their houses due to floods.
- 85% of the houses were partially damaged, including kaccha (39.04%) and pucca (46.35%) houses
- 55% people needed support in repairing their houses while 34% for rebuilding

HOUSING SUPPORT



79% major support by government for reconstruction and rebuilding damaged houses



- **63% of respondents did not have information from where they could access housing reconstruction support**
- **87% of respondents do not have knowledge of how to build a safer and a better house**



Women had no access to basic facilities

**38% - safe housing
44% - property
55% - small finance
36% - relief assistance
29% - toilets with water**

- **9% of the affected people said there has been domestic violence after the floods in their communities**



Major cause for violence was loss of money (60%)

- **Besides building homes, health services and school resuming were essential**

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



- 78% respondents said they were able to access medical care provided by the government

- Health services are better according to 68% of respondents
- The elderly, fisher folks, agricultural labourers and women said they have better access to health services even after the floods (70%)

- About 10% of respondents cited reproductive healthcare services were affected due to floods

How Food is managed?

- 52% - existing savings were helpful
- 38% - money had to be borrowed
- 27% - reduced their food portions
- 22 % - have opted for cheaper food



WASH

- **75% of respondents across districts had access to water for drinking, livestock and domestic use and irrigation**
- **About 15% said existing water sources were inaccessible during and after the floods**
 - **The elderly (69%) and children (34%) faced issues in accessing sufficient water and also People with Disability (28%)**
 - **10 % of respondents claimed that open defecation was seen after the floods**



WASH

- According to 36% of the respondents, women have faced difficulty to access toilet facilities, sanitary napkins and other menstrual absorbents. It is more than 50% in Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta districts



- Majority of the respondents across all the districts either burn their garbage (32.1%) or dispose it of within their household/yard/plot (32.7%)

LIVELIHOODS

- 42% of respondents lost their jobs or stopped working after the floods
- 63% of fisher folks and 52% of agricultural labourers were worst affected among the marginalized groups, with regard to their livelihoods
- 79% of respondents who had leased land have lost their crops in the floods



- About 11% of people who lost their crops have taken loans

- About 5% (very few) migrated because of the flood



CHILDREN AND EDUCATION



For 63% of children, the biggest challenge after the floods was access to school



42% schools as relief camps
37% loss of books, bags etc.
35% no access due to damaged roads

- 81% of the respondents feel that their children are at a safe place.
 - 14% of girls and 15% of boys stopped going to school immediately after the floods
 - 2% of children (boys) and 0.5% (girls) were seen working after the floods. Majorly seen in Kottayam and Idukki districts



THANK YOU