Janakiya Pankalithavum
Punarnirmanavum initiative

ROUND 1

KEY FINDINGS
Districts covered:
- 7 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
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.
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%)
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.
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%)
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 floods
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