

Rapid Gender Needs Assessment of flood affected communities



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1 Objective

This Rapid Gender Assessment Needs (RGNA) Report attempts to substantiate findings as outlined in the Preliminary Rapid Gender Assessment (PRGA) Report, of 4th September 2010, and flag issues emerging from gendered readings of early data.

This document aims at a rapid gender assessment of the humanitarian crisis as well as the initial response to it.

2 Methodology

Using the IASC guidelines as the minimum response benchmark, this assessment report analyzes emerging trends and data, relying primarily on the Gender Needs Assessment (GNA), the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM), case studies and emerging secondary information.

UNIFEM collected 141 case studies from across Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of the floods. All of them were analyzed and cross referenced. The Gender needs Assessment (GNA) survey was conducted with 253 respondents, with 55% female respondents and 45% males. The survey sites did not include Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) and only 4% of respondents were from Balochistan. Across the other three provinces, the breakup was: 38% in Punjab, 36% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and 22% from Sindh.

It also utilizes the Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) conducted by UN OCHA. This was a two-part survey, the first with 2,442 households - of these, 4% were from GB, 19% from KPK, 51% from Punjab and 26% from Sindh. Only one per cent of surveyed households were headed by women. The second set was with community groups conducted separately with men and women, with 359 men's groups and 309 women's groups, 689 in all. The assessment was not conducted in Balochistan province.

The report also reflects on findings of a desk survey of secondary literature produced by various organizations on the impact of floods. Due to the on-going crisis and fast evolving situation, this document also draws from media briefs and reports.

Format

The assessment report chronologically maps gender concerns from the onset of floods to current relief camps, identifying gaps in information and flagging issues for upcoming stages of early recovery.

It is structured into two broad categories of practical and strategic gender needs, congruent with the first two categories of IASC guidelines most relevant in the immediate aftermath of humanitarian crises;

1. Protection of rights related to basic necessities of life, and
2. Protection of life, security, integrity and dignity

<i>GNA respondents by Province:</i>	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Punjab</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>KPK</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Sindh</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Balochistan</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Gilgit-Baltistan</i>	<i>Nil</i>

<i>McRAM respondents by Province:</i>	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Punjab</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Sindh</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>KPK</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Gilgit-Baltistan</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Balochistan</i>	<i>Nil</i>

3 Findings of Rapid Gender Needs Assessment

3.1 Protection of Rights related to Basic Necessities of Life - PRACTICAL NEEDS

Early warning systems/Communication

Pakistan had not operationalized an early responsive warning mechanism for floods, even though disaster management measures exist in planning documents. From the north of the country, where there were flash floods started, to the south where the floodwaters swept into two weeks later, stories of sudden inundation, shock and chaos remain consistent.

In Mianwali, a thirty year old woman, Jawwahi, rushed out with her family in waist high water and saw her house crumble before her; In Charsadda, women awoke to cries and found water rushing into their houses. Where people were warned in advance, in many cases they refused to leave, and after the deluge they had to be rescued. Anecdotal evidence and media reports suggest that reasons for not leaving included disbelief of flood warning; concerns of theft or occupation of or losing claim to property as many people did not possess land entitlement papers; reluctance to move to camps, and hesitation about taking women and girls out of protected environment of homes exposing them to strangers.

In Sindh, where the flood waters reached almost a month later, people did know of the flood in advance, but did not have information available about where to relocate to and neither were there organized modes of evacuation.

The McRAM data shows differential access men and women have to means of communication. For a significant majority of men surveyed, personal face-to-face interaction was the most common means of communication, whereas women do not have such interface with others outside their home.

Next to direct exchanges, men relied mostly on radios and telecommunication. For women the best means of access was through male relatives, as pointed out by both male and female respondents. Almost half the women said community gatherings were effective loci of communicating.

Health care providers were cited as an important source of information by a small minority of women, and may provide a proverbial window of opportunity for outreach programs. On the other hand, traditional advocacy tools such as banners were seen to have no utility for communication purposes.

MC4: How are most women at this site getting information? (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Husband/Male Member</i>	311	269	16	596
<i>Female gathering</i>	132	135	7	274
<i>Radio</i>	126	74	4	204
<i>Mosque announcement</i>	59	50	4	113
<i>TV</i>	73	39	5	117
<i>Healthcare providers</i>	27	22	0	49
<i>Newspaper</i>	30	20	1	51
<i>Other</i>	4	5	0	9

Analysis of media reports shows that where communities knew in advance about the floods, women considered word-of-mouth news of impending flood a warning, whereas for men the news of flood did not constitute a warning, and they felt official communication channels must be deployed and evacuation ordered for it to be considered a warning. This may explain why the McRAM data that more women than men affirmed being forewarned despite having less access to means of communication.

Interventions designed for communication also need to factor in the high provincial variation in terms of accessing communication means. Case study analysis shows that one of the main tools of communicating flood warnings in KPK were loudspeakers in mosques, and people who lived beyond hearing distances of mosques were the last to receive the news. Cell phones and text messages were used, and in Sindh, FM radio was used by rangers and the navy for announcements. Women and girls had no independent access to either of these means.

Sindh, for example, features lowest in terms of access of all communication tools. According to McRAM findings, it has the lowest adult literacy (GB has the highest); least cellular phone penetration (KPK has the highest); least newspaper readership and least radio listener-ship (GB has the highest). Considering that initial reports suggest Sindh is the most highly impacted province with regard to floods, this presents specific challenges of reaching out to both, men and women, girls and boys there.

The McRAM data indicates uniform approaches would not work. In order to be effective, outreach programs would need to devise different mechanisms for men and women, and in response to provincial trends.

Evacuation

The officials managed the evacuation process unevenly whereas the national and international humanitarian community were absent during the evacuation phase. This was true even in Sindh where floodwaters reached a month after the flashfloods in the north of the country. However, the low death toll relative to the scale of the disaster shows that state organs were able to carry out rescue operations in most parts of the country.

Jamal Khatoon, a fifty year old woman from Shikarpur in Sindh, paid her entire life's earnings to hire a tractor trolley to evacuate her family. Truck transporters and boat ferries have been charging many times over than the usual rates, and newspaper reports show sometimes as much as hundred times more. There are media reports of distress sales of assets to finance transportation. Mostly people were left to their own devices to find means of relocation in a context where public transport and transportation between towns and villages was already under-serviced.

The National Disaster Management Authority has provincial counterparts and district disaster management plans and printed reports, but these did not function as envisioned even where there was ample warning.

BIS: What is the status of the site ?- Displacement figures (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
% community still at place of origin	27%	33%	24%	29%
% with some displaced from homes within community of origin	16%	17%	19%	17%
% displaced < 20 min from place of origin (same community)	11%	11%	10%	11%
% displaced < 20 min from place of origin (mixed communities)	6%	6%	0%	6%
% displaced > 20 min walk (same community)	10%	11%	14%	11%
% displaced > 20 min (mixed communities)	22%	13%	24%	18%
% Other	5%	4%	10%	5%
% who do not know	3%	6%	0%	4%

People were not organized to evacuate village to village, as a result, many camps have people from mixed communities leading to problems of segregation and interaction against a backdrop of prior feuding and conflict. People who were able to evacuate with assets such as livestock have not evacuated into camps, and there are spontaneous settlements along roads and in towns.

Evacuation plans must include orderly transportation, free of cost or subsidized, that ensures families are kept in tact and preferential treatment is given to vulnerable people within communities.

Forms of shelter

The on ground situation regarding shelter changed rapidly in sync with flow of floodwaters. The decision to relocate and which district or camp to shift to was primarily taken by male heads of households. Factors considered were accessibility, proximity to point of origin and anticipation of relief and assistance.

Where the UNIFEM GNA shows that the highest concentration of displaced persons was in community structures such as school buildings followed by those in camps, McRAM household data shows that there are significant provincial variations regarding where people have found emergency shelter.

There are large and significant variations on where people have managed to find emergency shelter. In KPK, the McRAM data highlights that three-fourths of households are living in makeshift arrangements on the site of their damaged houses. The highest concentration of people in camps was found in Sindh and in GB, but evidence collected by the media post-McRAM survey shows majority of people from Sindh are in spontaneous settlements on embankments. Punjab provides a case study of how people use diverse coping strategies: the highest concentration of people were staying in damaged houses, whereas an equal amount of households were evenly distributed between host families, spontaneous settlements and camps, with camps ranking the lowest.

People's location has implications for ensuring access to aid. In KPK, villages are fairly large centers with multiple family and hundreds of inhabitants, whereas in Sindh, the population is scattered and an extended family of fifty people could constitute a village. This illustrates the complexity of targeting relief goods and distribution and measuring scale of displacement and damage.

Women have specific concerns that vary in accordance with the location and form of shelter. When staying in camps or buildings such as schools, they may be wary of strangers and men from other communities and feel threats of sexual harassment. When staying on site of damaged homes, this concern may not be as significant as the need for latrines and sewage systems or the issue of availability of food. According to one television report, a family said they would marry their daughter to a family member of the host family in gratitude for giving them shelter and food in their time of need.

In the documented case studies, women and girls narrate complete, and in some cases partial destruction of their homes. Tents were the slowest form of aid that was made available. As families tried to cobble together makeshift shelters or lived under the open skies for days on end, women felt particularly exposed without the protection of enclosure. Many said they could not sleep at night. Reflecting on their socio-cultural context, women and girls said this was a conditioned response, whether there were actual cases of harassment or not.

GNA: Forms of Shelter	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Shelter</i>	6.7
<i>Living in family house</i>	5.9
<i>Living in friend's house</i>	1.6
<i>Uninhabited building</i>	4.0
<i>A tent on the ruins of destroyed house</i>	9.5
<i>A tent in a camp</i>	17.4
<i>A partially destroyed house</i>	3.2
<i>A house with no damage</i>	0.4
<i>Hosting IDPs</i>	15.0
<i>Building of a school</i>	26.9
<i>No Information</i>	9.5

SH2: Rank the top housing concern - 1st Concern (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Overcrowding</i>	95	54	7	156
<i>Lack of money</i>	50	61	4	115
<i>Security</i>	53	53	1	107
<i>Lack of water and sanitation</i>	31	28	0	59
<i>Privacy</i>	29	20	1	50
<i>Lack of cooking facilities</i>	19	22	3	44
<i>High costs of goods/services</i>	13	13	1	27
<i>Harsh winter conditions</i>	10	3	0	13
<i>Others</i>	13	15	1	29
<i>Not applicable</i>	17	7	0	24
<i>Missing Values</i>	29	33	3	65

Fouzia, from Mianwali in Punjab narrates how her husband was out looking for missing relatives when tents were distributed to people in her camp, and since he was not there at the time, they did not get one, and were either out in the open or requesting other people to allow them in to their tents for over two weeks till they received one. Where tents were received, women said it was extremely hot inside, and customs prevented them from sitting outside.

Reports state that even four weeks after the flooding, many people in Balochistan do not have tents to live in. A national level disaster needs assessment has not been conducted and limited surveys are either speculative or indicative. A more nuanced understanding is required of different needs of groups temporarily housed in different sites.

It is important to focus on immediate provision of shelters or materials with which people can construct temporary shelters and people should be facilitated to move back as soon as possible, with enough resources to begin reconstruction. Gender stereotypes should not be reinforced that allow shelters and reconstruction resources to be given only to men, and men and women should be joined custodians.

Access to distributed aid

Disasters such as this flood exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities and crises with gendered underpinnings. Women have complained that it is usually the men who can access relief distribution as they push their way forward and women would need to physically jostle and compete with them. The distribution mechanism and the teams hired had no women or there was little planning about the locations of the distribution hubs that were reachable by women.

In an action strategy consultation organized by PODA, supported by UNIFEM, women pointed out that the same families accessed relief goods over and over again, and men were both, distributors and recipients. Reflection on media reports shows men feel bound by their gender roles as providers of food and shelter to use aggressive tactics which are not only meted out towards boys and men but extended to girls and women as well. In flood related circumstances beyond their control, many men express their sense of responsibility towards and hence need for control over their food source, even if it means battling it out.

The McRAM data shows three quarters of households find distribution points for non-food items not accessible, a consistency found through all provinces. There were discrepancies in perceptions, with more men than women believing women had access to non-food items. Access to distributed aid is contingent upon visibility. IDPs are most prominent when concentrated in tents and camps. When they live in diffused groups, it is hard for them to reach centers whenever distribution occurs, and they blend in with others and aid workers are not able to reach them as effectively.

SH5: Are NFI distribution points accessible for community groups?				
<i>(McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)</i>				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Access for Men</i>	141	93	6	240
<i>Access for Women</i>	49	28	2	79
<i>Don't know about the access</i>	87	76	2	165
<i>Not applicable</i>	61	81	3	145
<i>Missing values</i>	21	31	8	60

Case studies and media reports show that all of the flood-affected displaced people were not the poorest of the poor. McRAM's household data that shows that 86% of respondents said they owned the land they lived on before the floods, even though a small tract of land in non-agricultural rural areas is not a sign of prosperity, more so when nuclear families live in joint dwellings with collectivized livelihoods.

Half of the respondents had between two to four rooms in their houses. Testimonies point that relatively economically secure men and women found it the most difficult to access distributed aid for personal reasons.

They find it a challenge to their dignity and self respect to wait for alms or relief goods and services. They have narrated how demeaning the distribution process is in places, with food being flung to people while they wrestle among themselves.

Food availability

State efforts, private philanthropy and humanitarian organizations have managed to largely stave off extreme hunger so far, at least once people were rescued from flood zones. Before moving to a camp, Attiya Batool had to scramble downhill to get a share of the supplies helicopters would drop off in Mianwali, while making sure she doesn't fall into the raging river below, and this was only one of many harrowing stories including media reports of severe hunger while people were stranded.

However, once in camps, all women report of eating at least once a day and in many places, twice a day through distribution of cooked food by various actors. The situation is particularly unstable in Sindh as more villages are inundated and evacuated and new IDPs reach new camps, there are periods of extreme disorganization, lack of coordination and shortage of relief goods and services. Unless pipelines of smooth food supplies are ensured, the situation may deteriorate as private philanthropy lessens after the initial assistance, assuaged by Ramzan, the month of giving charity and donations, which has now ended. The IDPs living in off-camp sites in Sindh and Balochistan have the least access to food.

UNIFEM's GNA shows that while over a quarter of respondents said they were spending more money on food after floods, indicating shortages and price hikes, another 44% reported having to spend less money on food, indicating its availability through distribution.

The GNA data points out that when there is a shortage of food, half the respondents gave preferential treatment to nutritional needs of boys, the next prioritized category of mothers / wives trailing far behind. The data signals that least attention is paid to food intake of the elderly. McRAM on the other hand, presents little evidence of discrimination in food intake between men and women, and between boys and girls.

The significant variation between the two data sets could be explained methodologically, but anecdotal evidence also suggests that crises forge solidarities and women and children are given preferential treatment in the immediate aftermath as they are seen as weaker and in need of rescue. Men's testimonies show they feel bound in their roles as protectors to take care of them during shocks that require heroic responses. It is possible this may change over a period of time as access to free food becomes more limited – it is not necessarily the case that others limit women's food intake, as they are socially conditioned to holding back. Women would feel the burden even if this regression does not happen, because even though they may not be the breadwinner, they are primarily responsible for ensuring that everyone in the family gets to eat.

GNA: In case of food shortage in the house, whose food needs are prioritized?	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Mother / Wife</i>	15.0
<i>Father / Husband</i>	10.3
<i>Boy children</i>	50.6
<i>Girl children</i>	10.7
<i>Elderly women</i>	3.6
<i>Elderly men</i>	2.4
<i>Others</i>	1.2
<i>Don't know</i>	4.0
<i>Missing values</i>	2.4

GNA: Who usually collects food items and water for the family?	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>No one</i>	3.6
<i>Mother/Wife</i>	20.9
<i>Father /Husband</i>	35.2
<i>Boy children</i>	18.2
<i>Girl children</i>	1.2
<i>Elderly women</i>	2.0
<i>Elderly men</i>	6.7
<i>Others</i>	2.8
<i>Missing values</i>	9.5

That access is highly uneven is evident as while McRAM’s household survey registers that half the respondents have received food aide in the past two weeks, it also shows people are practicing coping strategies such as purchasing food on credit, borrowing food, and limiting their portion size. 65% reported having lost all of their food stock of wheat flour. At the UNIFEM-PODA dialogue on gendered dimensions of the disaster, member of Women’s Action Forum, Amar Sindhu from Sindh stated that while certain camps have excess food for a day, others in closer vicinity would have people pining for food amidst immense shortages and sporadic distribution.

Many organizations have documented cases of malnourished children – evidence of nutritional patterns before the flood. While women say their families have received dry rations of varying quantity - though it does not translate into food security – they collectively complain lack of food and milk for children in case studies collated by UNIFEM. One of the biggest problems is that they have no cooking utensils, and often large groups of families share one or two pots.

Elsewhere, women fear that the support they are getting is momentary while they are in camps and would dry up once they return to their homes.

Women living outside camps at informal spontaneous settlements or with host community have received the least assistance, particularly in Balochistan.

McRAM results show over half of households surveyed have no food stocks whatsoever. Sindh and GB have the highest such incidence. Testimonies emerging from Gilgit Baltistan caution starvation, since this is the month they create their winter stocks after which air and road access is blocked because of altitude and weather as winter sets in.

The situation has been compounded by the low levels of food security preceding the crisis. High level of rural poverty exists in Pakistan, and many above the poverty line were prior to the floods precariously balanced. Any systemic shocks would plunge them below it, and the flood is a definite such shock. Further, the local governments structure created for devolution of power had been dissolved, so the grass root machinery for targeting and delivery is not available.

Smoother coordination is required between various actors to ensure even and regular access to food, a fundamental survival need. The international community and states need to step forward with firm assistance commitments. Longer term poverty alleviation and asset building programs need to factor in women and begin soon before people resort to negative and harmful coping mechanisms.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

There were inadequate lavatories in the first few weeks of flooding, and no civic planning for sewerage and waste disposal. This emerged through the case studies as an important issue across all spatial arrangements highlighted as both, a hygiene issue and a dignity issue. Shumaila Qadeer from IDSP narrated at a UNIFEM consultation, the latrine system in Jaffarabad is beyond imagination with 5 lavatories serving three hundred women and their children. The hygiene risks of uncovered excreta are compounded by the constant presence of flies, and women and girls also complained of not having water for hygiene needs. There were no soaps available.

The situation of WASH seems to be improving marginally. The UNIFEM GNA shows that by the time the survey was conducted, 55% of respondents had access to latrines and bathing facilities, whereas 44% still did not. In corroboration, the McRAM data shows that 57% of women’s groups said they had privacy to access latrines and 51% said they had it for bathing. This is counter to the testimonies captured in case studies where dearth of privacy was marked everywhere, indicating that access is uneven, and possibly that all emerging data blurs the difference between IDPs in camps and IDPs in off camp sites.

GNA: Access to latrines and bathing facilities	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	54.5
<i>No</i>	43.9
<i>Missing values</i>	1.6

Emerging reports show that the ones who do not have access to latrines are defecating out in the open, in fields, and in some places within camp premises, without any sewerage disposal in place, and such practices are a major health and sanitation hazard.

Women, like the rest of their communities, do not have any garments with them and fled with the clothes on their backs. But unlike men and children, owing to traditions of modesty, they cannot publicly remove and wash them.

GNA: Women and girls access to sanitary materials	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	34.4
<i>No</i>	31.6
<i>Other</i>	3.2
<i>Missing Value</i>	30.8

In Kalabagh district, Baghat Bibi, a sixty year old woman with her three daughters and three daughters in law visit the river ever few days and submerge themselves in its water to clean themselves and their clothes, and then dry themselves while wearing the same clothes – they have been doing so for over three weeks.

Girls and women are often embarrassed to be seen accessing lavatories and do so during nightfall or early morning.

McRAM data establishes that nearly half of men and women can access latrines within a distance of fifty meters, whether they live in a camp, in a collective community place like school, with a host family or in a spontaneous settlement. Longer commutes had to be made by those living on the site of their damaged house. Where the majority said latrines were either not available or not working, many said they were dirty but operational and only a minority found them clean and working passably. There were no differences between men and women’s access of latrines. Only a quarter of the respondents had access to soap and water to wash their hands, the rest did not, even though data indicates that people knew the importance of doing so.

UNIFEM’s GNA shows that domestic water usage is most disrupted due to damage of water networks, and secondly, by insufficient water supply. 9% respondents said their community was not connected with any water network. fr

In a FGD conducted by UNDP in Peshawar, women pointed out the hazards of animal carcasses floating around and breeding of insects on stagnant water.

WASH continues to be among the most pressing problems in camps across the country, as highlighted by the humanitarian and development sector. McRAM data registers that nearly half the respondents are not treating the water in any way, whereas less than 15% are boiling it, filtering it or chemically disinfecting it. Pre-existing gender division of labor places the burden of WASH on women. Collecting water remains primarily the responsibility of adult women, as was the scenario before the floods, and McRAM finds more than half of water collection being done by women. Cleaning tasks continue to be women’s responsibility, and half of the garbage disposal tasks are carried out by women, followed by that of boys. 14% of respondents said no garbage disposal was taking place whatsoever.

General Health

Medical conditions and needs are changing rapidly on ground, depending on how long water stagnates in surroundings, availability of water purification systems and access to health care and medical assistance. The UNIFEM’s GNA shows that around half the respondents said women and girls were suffering from diarrhea. In McRAM data, only 16% of community surveys with women pointed towards diarrhea, while a quarter complained of skin diseases such as scabies. In UNIFEM data, less than ten per cent of women complained of fever and aches whereas in McRAM, it was almost half of them. Eye infections such as conjunctivitis were commonly noted. Most women managed to get medical assistance within ten days of reaching camps, though this does not include Sindh, where the crisis was still unfolding at the time of documentation. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Balochistan is receiving the least medical attention on the whole.

Less than one per cent reported bleeding or miscarriage. There were no respondents reporting STDs or HIV/AIDS. 30% said girls and women were suffering anemia and nutrition related conditions. The government, medical relief workers and volunteering doctors have so far staved off outbreaks of cholera. Healthcare seems to generally become available within a few days after the dislocation in other areas, though not immediately. McRAM data indicates that 60% respondents had access to healthcare within one hour of travel time, though it is not possible to judge quality of healthcare at this time. Hospitals on the other hand are overburdened and struggle to accept referrals. A quarter of the respondents managed to get free of cost healthcare and a somewhat larger number could manage it with a small payment. One fourth of respondents felt they had to make large payments for healthcare.

Meanwhile, there are cases such as Fouzia in Mianwali points out that though her child is very sick and the hospital is not far, to go there one would have to cross the river and her family does not have the money to pay the ferry charges. Sonari, another woman who worked with her husband in agricultural fields in Sukkur, gave birth to a child a few hours before the floods ravaged her village. Despite the weakness, she had to scramble for her life, and now not only feels drained and listless herself, but thinks her child is not doing well either. Camped at a girl's school, she is being given food by the Sindh Rural Support Organization, but till her case was documented, had received no medical help.

HE8: What appear to be the biggest health problems in this community right now? (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Fever</i>	194	148	2	344
<i>Skin disease</i>	61	80	11	152
<i>Diarrhea</i>	66	50	3	119
<i>Missing values</i>	24	16	4	44
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	3	3	0	6
<i>High blood pressure</i>	2	3	0	5
<i>Jaundice/hepatitis</i>	3	1	1	5
<i>Difficulty in breathing</i>	2	1	0	3
<i>Difficulty in sleeping /nightmares</i>	0	2	0	2
<i>Diabetes</i>	1	1	0	2
<i>Heart disease</i>	0	1	0	1
<i>Other</i>	3	3	0	6

The Pakistan Medical Association's SOG (Society for Obstetricians and Gynecologists) working in camps in Khairpur in Sindh point out the extremely low health baselines before the floods. They also diagnosed patients of epilepsy and hypertension and what they felt were probably angina, Colon Ca and Nephrotic, and were not equipped to deal with it.

UNIFEM's GNA data points out that whereas half the respondents said their health status had decreased because of the food, signaling disease and sickness following disaster, another 29% actually reported an increase in their health condition, signaling low health baseline and increased availability of medical assistance in wake of floods as compared to pre-flood situation. The low health baseline is evident as McRAM records six groups who pointed to tuberculosis, and another five groups discussed cases of Hepatitis. Stench, stagnant water and mosquito bites were a common complaint by most women and girls. However, malaria epidemic outbreak has been prevented so far.

Reproductive Health

Doctors, aid workers and volunteers and media reports have stressed the importance of maternal healthcare. While a significant number of medical experts have been mobilized and are working in impacted communities, access remains uneven between provinces, and between villages near towns that those dispersed far and wide. The McRAM data shows that that in 10% of households surveyed, there had been one or more births in the family after the floods. From all the households surveyed, on an average 30% had at least one or more lactating women.

Of the women who were lactating, it was reported 30% of them experienced changes in breastfeeding, with half of them pointing out reduction in breast feeding and 15% stating that it had been discontinued. On

inquiry of the reasons, a large majority of them said this was because of the lack of privacy and space for breast feeding.

The UNIFEM GNA shows a quarter of respondents had three children or less, one third had four to six children each, and one fourth had seven to nine children each and a small minority had more than nine, showing high fertility rates. According to the McRAM data, in over 80% of households there are women who do not presently use any form of birth control. The dire consequences include high maternal mortality, already significantly high in Pakistan.

The UNIFEM GNA data responses show that where slightly over a quarter of the women said they currently made their own decisions about accessing healthcare, slightly less than a quarter said the decision was taken by their husbands or fathers. The almost equal opposite responses signal to the other factors involved in determining where decision-making powers lie. Other studies have pointed to factors such as education level of either or both spouses, access to information and birth control means, availability of lady health workers and influence of mothers-in-laws. Less than ten per cent said the husband and wife made decisions together.

The responses to the GNA also suggest that government hospitals are the most effective medium for working for health of women and girls. When in need of health care post-floods, over one fourths of respondents stated they approached government hospitals or clinics, less than ten per cent spoke of community clinics or said they would go to NGO run clinics.

A quarter of respondents reported distance as being the biggest impediment to accessing healthcare, and less than ten per cent gave other reasons such as being unable to afford associated costs, lack of transportation, lack of female staff or security concerns.

Men, women and decision-making elders need to be targeted for awareness programs underlining the importance of controlling births for well being of women, children and families. Women need to be given access to information and choices and their current concentration in relief centers and shelters must be turned into a temporary advantage. Longer term measures should include ensuring timely and quality healthcare and attitudinal change initiatives for women's bodily rights and sexual and reproductive rights.

HE1: What is the nearest health facility for health care delivery?				
<i>(McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)</i>				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Hospital</i>	125	88	5	218
<i>Health centre</i>	96	110	7	213
<i>Health post</i>	30	8	0	38
<i>Stationary clinic</i>	6	9	1	16
<i>Mobile clinic</i>	31	16	0	47
<i>Don't know</i>	19	29	1	49
<i>Other</i>	21	14	1	36

Livelihood

Women across the board report of losing their livelihoods, whether they were contributing to share farming, family owned crops or caring for livestock. Women who used other skills like sewing and crafts to generate some income have also lost their tools, raw materials, work-spaces and clients.

UNIFEM's GNA shows 44% of respondents had agriculture as most important source of household income before the flood, followed by 34% who were laborers. Another 7% cited livestock as their primary income. Female respondents reported not having any cash or access to any money while in the camps or during post-flood condition. The generally used economic models use household as the unit of analysis and calculate on that basis, where their work is rendered invisible and may not be beneficiaries of livelihood or microfinance schemes.

The McRAM community survey data offers interesting possibilities to juxtaposition gendered perceptions of livelihoods and economic contributions, against the backdrop of a context where women's work in the informal sector and in agricultural work has not gained official recognition and are not documented as workers. More women's groups pointed out that women worked as skilled wage labor, in the handicrafts cottage industry and as shop keepers, compared to men's groups.

Women's groups also highlighted women's activities in the dairy product trade, under reported by men's groups. Women form the bulk of labor that works with livestock and livestock management is traditionally women's domain, where livestock sale and purchase has remained the purview of men. In the community survey, when asked about economic activities women engage in, 60% of women's groups said women worked in farming and 57% of them said women worked in livestock and dairy trade.

While half of the respondents cited farming as their main livelihood and less than five per cent cited livestock and dairy trade, 27% said livestock and dairy trade was their second or third main source of livelihood/ income. If the primary earners (usually men) work on the family's main source of earning, women are the secondary earners who provide backup labor and administration. The 27% in livestock, the 11% who depend on farming and 8% on wage labor as their secondary sources of earning may well be indicating women's labor.

This hypothesis is substantiated in KPK, which has the most restrictions on women's economic work outside the home; 68% of respondents there said that they did not have second sources of income. These figures point towards invisibility yet criticality of women's labor in most parts of agrarian Pakistan.

Fodder crops have also been significantly affected, with 36% of farmers reporting 75% to 100% loss.

Fodder crops are also the ambit of women agricultural workers as they are meant for

ruminants that are women's responsibility. Weeding of all crops is also women's responsibility for the same reason – they invigilate food intake of livestock and decide which weeds to use or discard. Men are responsible for marketing and sale of fodder, but decimation of this crop has separate implications for women. More women than men pointed out the need for livestock, their vaccinations and fodder as a pressing livelihood need.

A significant majority of women's groups pointed out that women did not have access to functional markets. McRAM data establishes women had less information than men about the extent of damage to their crops, and more women than men said they had limited access to information.

Land reclamation was the most highly prioritized immediate livelihood need as pointed out by both men, followed by cash for inputs. The congruity of their needs underlines the interdependence of people and communities working in agriculture.

The cotton crop has suffered severely, with almost half the cotton croppers surveyed through McRAM reporting a 75% to 100% loss of crop. Cotton picking was to start two weeks after to flooding, and in this cash crop cycle, women's labor is of specific importance at this phase, it is the only time they are paid daily. Women have lost not just these incomes but also incurred debts they usually manage to pay back after harvests – with no means of paying back this time around.

It may be of analytic value to review gender roles within agriculture to understand how destruction of particular crops at particular times has particular effects (women plant and harvest vegetables, but are not widely involved in sugar cane plantations, for example.) Livestock compensation should be addressed to

LA3: What economic activities were men and women engaged in? (multiple choice) (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Farming/ landowner</i>	212	183	8	403
<i>Livestock</i>	195	145	2	342
<i>Unskilled wage labor</i>	106	100	8	214
<i>Skilled wage labor</i>	48	64	4	116
<i>Shopkeeper</i>	46	53	3	102
<i>NA</i>	47	46	9	102
<i>Services (Gov. or Pvt.)</i>	57	35	4	96
<i>Fishing and poultry</i>	53	35	1	89
<i>Sharecropping/Tenancy</i>	49	36	2	87
<i>Agri. commodities trade</i>	38	28	1	67
<i>Income support</i>	24	28	1	53
<i>Dairy products trade</i>	21	30	1	52
<i>Handicrafts by women</i>	19	21	2	42
<i>Pension</i>	14	13	1	28
<i>Children's work</i>	13	8	0	21
<i>Remittances</i>	10	9	0	19
<i>Other</i>	3	11	1	15
<i>Tourism/Hotel</i>	6	2	0	8

women and the National Commission on the Status of Women suggests handing women ownership papers for their symbolic value as steps towards women’s asset creation.

Education

While the formal DNA is still not ready, the latest OCHA situational report (#24) states 9,088 educational facilities have been destroyed by the floods. Save the Children US says over 5,500 schools have been damaged across the country, while 5,000 others are being used as shelters for displaced families. According to UNICEF, 1.6 million children have been affected by damaged schools, or because the schools are being used as shelters. The UNIFEM GNA data shows that the number of people who cited destruction of schools was twice that on the McRAM respondents, signaling a fast-evolving situation where the scale of damage has still not unfolded.

Meanwhile, there is a critical need to provide temporary structures/ learning centers to ensure continuation of education during the transition period from tents to permanent buildings. 72% of McRAM respondents said there was no other infrastructure that could be used as a learning space to substitute schools, and nor were there teaching and learning supplies available. When asked whether the community would be willing to contribute land or rented building or labor to build temporary learning center, more people predicted unwillingness than willingness, and more women than men said this was not likely to happen. In the McRAM survey, when respondents asked which community servicing structure would be given priority, men and women’s first preference was mosques.

The baseline of education levels and the primacy placed on schooling was low even before the disaster. According to McRAM data of community groups, men were more informed than women about the availability of schooling for girls and boys both before and after the floods. More men’s groups knew about schooling and its concerns at all levels – primary, middle and high schools.

Respondents of all groups, men and women, stated a significant reduction in schooling facilities after the floods. A vast majority of respondent groups said children were not attending school. Regarding reasons for children not going to schools, over a quarter of respondent groups said that the floods had damaged the schools, 17% cited the unavailability of teachers, 13% said schools were occupied by IDPs, whereas one-fourths of the total groups cited ‘other’ reasons.

The provincial breakup of data is not available but other data sources implied that there would be significant provincial variations: in Sindh, school buildings were largely used to house IDPs, in Punjab, school vacations were extended and in KPK, significant schooling infrastructure was damaged.

Media reports suggest that people are considering coping strategies that include withdrawal of children from schools and their entry in child labor, and enrolling children in alternative systems like madressahs that provide free boarding and lodging and food, in addition to what is taught.

School supplies such as tents, school-in-box-kits (SIBs) and recreation kits are required. To improve gender parity indices and ensure that education, an enabling factor for self, community and national growth is not sacrificed to expediency, schooling structures and regular functioning of educational institutes must be revived as soon as possible. In addition to free and compulsory schooling, further incentives such as linking longer term food aid, stipends and scholarships may be required after reconstruction of facilities.

ED3: What are the reasons for children not going to schools? (multiple choice) <i>(McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)</i>				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>Schools damaged in floods</i>	94	88	4	186
<i>Other</i>	90	73	4	167
<i>Teachers not available</i>	56	58	0	114
<i>Schools occupied by IDPs</i>	41	43	3	87
<i>Not accessible</i>	33	39	2	74
<i>Don't know</i>	29	34	0	63
<i>schools overcrowded</i>	31	26	0	57
<i>Lack of WASH facilities</i>	15	10	0	25

3.2 Protection of Life, Security, Integrity and Dignity - STRATEGIC NEEDS

Security in camps

Camps do not have formal security mechanisms and structures in place, except where people have made their own watch groups. McCRAM data shows that general security perceptions were consistent between men and women though feelings of insecurity were higher among women than men. These shared experiences signal intersectionality, that beyond gendered security concerns, sect, class, ethnicity and clan associations are also markers that add to or detract from feelings of security.

Women have pointed out their social conditioning makes them feel uncertain and insecure when out of their family and community environment.

According to UNIFEM’s GNA, less than 40% of the respondents felt safe and comfortable about using latrine and bathing facilities, whereas a quarter of the respondents said they felt unsafe doing so. The data shows 13% of the respondents said violence was most likely to occur in the tent or shelter.

The National Commission on the Status of Women has suggested the distribution of torches and whistles to women and girls to attempt safety in mobility for accessing latrines at night and to draw attention when threatened by men’s aggression.

There have been incidents of looting of aid and relief trucks by people desperate for assistance. Women are reluctant to try to collect aid for fear of such outbreaks, and since they cannot strong-arm their way to the distribution frontline.

While in the long term, interventions should focus on dispute resolution and dialogue between communities and addressing the political economy of conflict, in the immediate term, communities should be kept as intact as possible, to the extent that people belonging to them want to stay together. Targeting mechanisms should be identified to provide aid access to vulnerable groups within camps and in off-camp sites. District officials should be vigilant on security concerns for women and immediate assuaging measures such as street lights in camp sites or torches and whistles for women should be provided.

GNA: Feel safe and comfortable to use latrine/bathing facility	
	Percent
Yes	36.8
No	25.7
Other	3.2
Missing values	34.4

Elimination of gender based violence

In situations of distress, women and girls face different forms of violence from their own families and communities (forced marriages, barter, deprivation and domestic violence) than they do from strangers (sexual harassment, discrimination, abduction).

While violence perpetrated by strangers can start immediately in crises when people situate themselves in mixed group sites, familial violence is more difficult to detect and sets in after a time lapse post-humanitarian crisis as people feel compelled to find detrimental coping mechanisms.

In UNIFEM’s GNA, 16% respondents were already identifying early marriages as the main safety problem faced by girls and women.

Women’s vulnerability profiles change with age, marital status, presence of informal familial social protection systems and markers of intersections of ethnicity, language, religion and class. A woman from the Shia sect felt threatened and fled from a camp of

GNA: Main safety/security problems faced by women and girls	
	Percent
Domestic violence	20.6
Sexual harassment	7.5
Being trafficked	3.2
Travelling alone long distance	26.1
Early marriage	15.8
Incest	0.8
Honour killing	4.7
Others	5.5
NA	1.2
Missing value	14.6

Sunnis in Quetta. Women belonging to low caste agricultural worker clans felt they could be abducted by ‘khalifas’ (deputies) of landlords. Another woman wanted to move back and live on the ruins of her home because there were Afghan refugees in her camp. Threat perceptions regarding violence are as important and as real for women as actual incidents of violence.

Three fourths of McRAM respondents at the household level had not yet heard of any cases of violence against women in shelters, and less than 10% could affirm cases. Less than 20% of the women’s groups in communities felt it was an occurring concern. However, these small but significant numbers that highlight cases of violence need to be contextualized against the relatively high baselines and the acceptance of violence against women, social and in cases legal impunity for aggressors and the lack of safety mechanisms even before the disaster. For instance, in the UNIFEM GNA, 34% of respondents said violence against women is most likely to occur within the home, whereas an almost equal 33% said its likelihood was highest when traveling alone or working outside the home. This shows that public and private spaces are both potential and actual sites of abuse and violence.

The data from the UNIFEM’s GNA presents a complex picture with regards to protection, showing significantly more respondents reporting decrease in various forms of violence against women (domestic violence, early marriages, honor killings, sexual harassment) than those reporting increase.

Displacement jars the constancy of factors that make violence against women possible, such as ruptures of public and private spaces, loss of home structure that otherwise provides opacity and dispersal of the community that allows impunity, which may explain the decrease. Also, in times of crisis people come together and forge new solidarities, which are prone to change. The numbers reporting increase in gender based violence are less than ten per cent.

However, the largest number of respondents affirmed no change in incidents of violence.

In the McRAM community survey, 28% respondents said disputes had already emerged in the aftermath of floods. While most have been around issues of access to relief goods and services, 15% reported disputes over identity politics (marriage, language, ethnicity, religion). Considering that camps have mixtures of various groups staying together and that there is pre-existing tension around lines of ethnicity etc., the battles for limited resources could be articulated as identity conflicts. Sindh is an important case in point, which has the highest concentration of mixed groups housed in same site (76%) whereas KPK is the most homogenous with 16% mixed sites.

Women’s bodies often become sites where disputes and hostilities are mediated whether through harassment, attacks or even marriage. Analysts are already predicting increases in forced marriage as a way of resolving non-payable debts.

GNA: Occurrence of domestic violence against wife compared to before and after the flood	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Increased</i>	8.7
<i>Decreased</i>	22.1
<i>Same</i>	19.8
<i>Other</i>	2.4
<i>Missing values</i>	47.1

GNA: Occurrence of domestic violence against son/daughter before and after the flood	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Increased</i>	4.3
<i>Decreased</i>	17.0
<i>Same</i>	21.3
<i>Other</i>	2.0
<i>Missing values</i>	55.3

GNA: Occurrence of early marriage incidences before and after the flood	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Increased</i>	2.8
<i>Decreased</i>	15.4
<i>Same</i>	24.5
<i>Other</i>	2.0
<i>Missing values</i>	55.3

GNA: Occurrence of trafficking before and after the flood	
	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Increased</i>	8.3
<i>Decreased</i>	15.0
<i>Same</i>	16.6
<i>Other</i>	2.4
<i>Missing values</i>	57.7

GBV risks are associated with all situations of acute and extreme distress, though there will be variations on the kind of violence depending on the external environment.

Women have reported cases of sexual harassment in camps where there were mixed groups of tribes, families and villages. Women who traditionally maintain purdah (segregation that precludes exposure to male gaze of non-relatives) have felt exposed, vulnerable and threatened by the presence of men who are strangers. The Women’s Rights Association of Multan reiterated at a UNIFEM consultation the routine harassment of young women when trying to obtain relief goods. Sakina Mai, a forty two year old woman from Zamapur, Multan, chose not to stay at camps for this reason, as she has four grown up daughters and is living in a makeshift shack on the road.

The McRAM data sketches a preliminary vulnerability profile that captures variables of age and parental presence for girls and boys. The household data shows an equal number of girls and boys under eighteen years of age who are without either or both parents, numbering 364.

UNIFEM’s GNA shows 2% of women were reported as disabled. 12% of the women were pregnant. Over half of GNA respondents said that girls and women approach their mothers for help when faced by violence, following by 14% who turn to their father. Not a single respondent said they would approach a private clinic, and less than one per cent said they would approach an NGO. 5% said they would not tell anybody. These statistics have implications for interventions designed for outreach and options for survivors of violence. It is critical to design systems and mechanisms to address GBV that will stay in place even after the immediacy of the disaster fades. Close monitoring will be required for emergent crimes such as forced or early marriages that may accelerate once back in opacity of homes and communities feel compelled to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Stranger perpetrated crimes can and should be minimized with crime watch and policing initiatives.

VP1, 2, 5, 6, 7: Number of communities reporting vulnerables present on site, by groups type (McRAM Community Survey Summary Sept 2010)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>children under 1 year of age (boys)</i>	293	234	18	545
<i>children under 1 year of age (girls)</i>	276	234	18	528
<i>Children under 1 year who do not have their mother with them (boys)</i>	122	93	12	227
<i>Children under 1 year who do not have their mother with them (girls)</i>	113	92	5	210
<i>Vulnerable adults (18+) (men)</i>	187	145	10	342
<i>Vulnerable adults (18+) (women)</i>	146	117	9	272
<i>Unaccompanied elderly people (60 and above) (men)</i>	136	127	9	272
<i>Unaccompanied elderly people (60 and above) (women)</i>	137	121	10	268
<i>Unaccompanied woman with children</i>	141	143	8	292
<i>Unaccompanied women without children</i>	77	75	2	154

Mobility

McRAM data shows men were more impacted by lack of public transport than women, indicating women’s usual low access and restrained pre-flood mobility. Women showed more concern than men over access disruption because of flood water, underlining the importance of proximity to access points for women. Through the case studies, women say that leaving the tent in the camp and queuing for aid distribution constitutes crossing a threshold for some women. Women in off-camp sites have said they fear leaving whatever little they have to go collect aid items, as the things may be stolen by the time they return. The GNA data shows a quarter of the of respondents said traveling alone across distances constituted the main safety problem faced by girls and women whereas McRAM shows the same number of men’s and women’s groups identified with feeling very insecure when traveling from their area of stay, as well as for

concerns about check points and official restrictions. This underscores a double jeopardy, because where women face concern specific to their sex as women, they also are impacted along with their families as members, such as enmities, feuds, hostilities from other tribes and clans, or by other identities such as religion, sect and so on.

In rural Pakistan, women’s mobility is often also a function of class; the women in the lowest strata can and do go out and work in the fields

and even access markets, if proximate, whereas the more upwards-located have more restrictions because of demands of nobility and respectability. Seclusion of women was historically a marker of class – the richer could afford to seclude women. This equation changes for the elite class whose livelihood is not dependent on social approval and can afford to exercise individuality.

While usual impediments to women’s mobility are temporarily lessened or suspended, to the extent that they are located within concentrated groups, their presence in camps should be used to create awareness and connections with a range of practices ranging from hygiene standards to citizenship rights. It must be ascertained that relief and reconstruction efforts do not foreclose options for structural change such as increasing women’s mobility.

B17: How secure do you feel when you travel in this area?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
<i>% Feeling very secure</i>	40%	38%	43%	39%
<i>% Feeling somewhat secure</i>	33%	27%	24%	30%
<i>%Feeling not very secure</i>	13%	20%	29%	17%
<i>%Feeling very insecure</i>	9%	9%	0%	9%
<i>% No consensus</i>	1%	1%	0%	1%
<i>% who do not know</i>	3%	4%	5%	4%
% total	100%	100%	100%	100%

4 Issues to track in Early Recovery

Protection

While there have been no reports of forcible eviction from or forcible stay in camps, if the stay is protracted, the dearth of resources and lack of civic infrastructure at host locations may possibly translate into conflict along tribal, provincial or linguistic lines. Hamida from Rojhan Jamali and now at a camp in Quetta, Balochistan, has informed UNIFEM that when she realized that she was in a camp of the Sunni religious sect, she ran in the middle of the night as she was from the Shia sect. This happened in Balochistan, where sectarian killings have been common. Karachi in Sindh is another city with precariously drawn ethnic and sectarian lines and the floods occurred at the same time as renewed tensions and target killings.

Analysts are already predicting land related conflicts and inter-tribal and clan-based violence over claims since traditional markers demarcating property have been swept away. This possibility must be contextualized in the background where violations of women’s rights are intrinsic to such conflict, whether by settling conflicts by giving women into marriage to enemies (swara) or exacerbating conflict by accusing enemies of sexual relations with women of one’s family and using this pretext to kill both (honor killings).

The forms of and perpetrators of violence change in relation to the phase of crisis and means people have at their disposal of coping with it. Protection issues will rise in significance during the early recovery phase.

Need for tailored approaches

An analysis of primary and secondary data gives an insight that the experiences and access to humanitarian relief and services is significantly different between those who i) are living in camps or collective community spaces designated for shelter such as schools; ii) those who have shacked up in spontaneous settlements living on poultry runs, embankments, drains, near open sewers, on roadsides, weaving walls from date leaves or even under open skies, wherever they can find space and iii) those who are living on site in their damaged houses or in tents on their ravaged plots of land. While those in camps are living in dire conditions, the ones in off camp location are off the visibility radar and may be harder to access and target. Their vulnerability profiles

are different. Evidence from Sindh shows that since people had some advance warning, they evacuated along with their livestock – their only remaining asset. Camps will not admit ruminants, so large numbers of people are living on roads with their livestock and begging for alms for survival. It seems the experiences of one are being extrapolated on the others, and for designing early recovery programs, more nuanced approaches will be required.

Environment

There is global evidence that people resort to unsustainable use of natural resources in times of humanitarian crisis. The Pakistan Wetlands Programme is already anticipating this, as existing resources are washed out or depleted, recording harm to forest land, destroyed saplings and plantations and stocked timber as well as extraction for firewood. The extensive damage to livestock not just impairs women's livelihood, but is loss of a source of energy (through dung cakes) and fertilizer. This may put tremendous pressure on natural vegetation and introduce chemical means. This would have additional impact on women, taking the fertilizing and energy production process away from them, possibly without substitution of other value addition.

Furthermore, there are emerging reports from Gilgit Baltistan that destroyed petrol pumps have caused oil spills, the impact of which is still unknown.

The increased water tables in soil may also mean changes in cropping methods and products, which could disinvest women from the agricultural process in which they are not acknowledged in the first place (such as sugar cane plantations, which drain water from the ground and is a cash crop women play no role in cultivating). Women may need re-orientation and capacity building programs, but that is possible only if they are recognized as agricultural workers.

Cultural propriety

The basic touchstone of humanitarian work is the 'do no harm' principle, with the necessity of saving lives and working for early recovery from negative consequences of disasters. A gender perspective and commitment to women's empowerment should ensure that all opportunities are used to challenge power imbalances, break stereotypes and create inroads to mainstreaming women and women's rights in the developmental process. It is however conceivable that the two approaches come into conflict. Women's rights activists maintain that returning communities to normality may be a counter-productive aim since those were also sites of exploitation, and that the rehabilitation effort must involve redressing previous issues. There may emerge instances where humanitarian interventions may be designed to be culturally sensitive even to detrimental practices whereas rights-based work necessitates working for holistic change. An illustrative issue arose in Sri Lanka after the tsunami where some aid agencies wanted to deliver relief items to women who were observing iddat (Muslim practice of widows spending few weeks in segregation from men who are not relatives after death of husband, to ensure clear paternity in case of pregnancy) whereas women's rights groups wanted to take this opportunity to do social advocacy to eliminate iddat practices. It is important to appreciate counter-narratives of women and allow for the space they claim to change particular practices, (whether segregation norms or alternate livelihoods or any others) in times of upheaval. While sensitivity to local culture is important, culture is itself a contested concept, often defined by patriarchy, and the steps taken towards change should not be thwarted by perceptions of sensitivity – it is a delicate balance to maintain.

5 Limitations of data

Women's coping mechanisms

It is important to involve women as actors, recognizing their agency and not just envisioning them as flood victims on the receiving end of philanthropic relief distribution. There have been no notable efforts yet by either the humanitarian community or the development sector for creating participation of women affected by floods in designing programs.

An example of being unable to anticipate their needs, the McRAM asked what special assistance women would require for recovery, giving categories of skill development, sewing machines and market access as possible answers, as well as a category of 'others' for initiatives not listed. While 36% of women said sewing machines would be important and another 25% said skill development, the largest group response was under the category of 'other', at 48%. What these other measures that women consider the most effective are need to be brought into consideration.

When asked through McRAM about how disputes are resolved and by whom, the largest number of respondents, both male and female, said family elders are the first resort. Among the other given options (including police, jirga, military, religious figures, elected officials and own measures) the second largest response of women were 'own measures', citing those more than men. What are women's own measures for resolving disputes? When asked about who they rely on for safety and security, among options of family elders, police, jirga, community patrol, own measures, military, religious figures and elected officials, more women than men again asserted they used their 'own measures'. It would be important to determine what women's coping mechanisms are, in order to either strengthen them or assess them as harmful and work towards enabling other options. In response to a question about services available for women in their villages, from options of health, shelter, legal aid, ID card centers and psychosocial support, 37% of respondents said women accessed 'other' services, which the development and humanitarian sector did not list. What is it about the picture of women's lives that's missing in our assessments?

Balochistan

The McRAM was not conducted in the province of Balochistan. Though the results were meant to be indicative for the country, its non-inclusion could diminish its importance by inadvertently drawing away from the critical and dire need for assistance there. Six districts have been engulfed namely Sibi, Kohlu, Barkhan, Naseerabad, Bolan, and Jaffarabad. According to BRSP, more than 100,074 households and 700,500 have been displaced, in addition to the significant number of people who have relocated from Sindh to Jhalmagsi, Sibi, Mastung, Khuzdar, Kalat and Quetta. Given the province has the lowest development indicators, fewer resources, lowest capacity and higher poverty and illiteracy than the rest of the country and was in social, economic and political crisis even before the floods, assistance there is the most critical. Adding to this, the NDMA has prohibited international donor agencies, aid organizations and NGOs from directly assisting the flood-affected people of the province, requiring a project no-objection certificate as a precondition, while this has been temporarily suspended by KPK. MSF (Medicins Sans Frontiers) is among the few international organizations to be providing on ground health consultations in Dera Murad Jamali, Khabura and Sobhatpur and have hospitalized children with severe acute malnutrition – which is obviously not an aftermath of the floods alone. Relief International's assessment found the average village sustained damage to 74 percent of it infrastructure, including homes, farms, businesses, roads, and irrigation canals. Local NGOs such as IDSP working on ground have conducted a needs assessment survey, pointing out that majority of the population in camps were severely ill children, and women were in desperate conditions without food, toilets or healthcare and in most places humanitarian relief was entirely absent.

Annex I – McRAM Survey Form: Household and Community

McRAM Pakistan		HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENT	
I. GENERAL INFORMATION			
Q1. HH identification number			
Q2. Date of survey (dd/mm)			
Q3. Time of survey (hh)			
Q4. Interviewer name			
Q5. Interviewer's sex	1. Male <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
	2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
Q6. District			
Q7. Town / Taluk			
Q8. Union Council			
Q9. Village / Deb			
Q10. P-code			
Q11. Relationship of respondent to head of HH			
Q12. Sex of respondent			
Q13. Sex of head of HH	1. Male <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
	2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>	0	
Q14. Age of head of HH			
II. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION			
HH1. How many people are in your HH?	Male	Female	
1. 0-5 months			
2. 6 months-1yr			
3. 1-2 yrs			
4. 2-5 yrs			
5. 5-15 years			
6. 15-49 years			
7. 49-60 years			
8. 60+			
III. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP			
VP1. Are any infants (less than 3 year of age) living in this household without their mother?	Male	Female	
VP2. Are any of the children staying with you	Male	Female	
1. Children without both parents			
2. Children without their mother			
3. Children without their father			
4. Children with mental and/or physical disability			
5. Children you are taking care of who don't usually live with you (before the floods)			
6. Children who contribute to a family income			
VP3. Are there any adults (18+) in this household who are	Male	Female	
1. With physical and mental disability			
IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
Q15. How many members of this household were the age of 18 or not have National Identification Cards?			
1. Males			
2. Females			
Q16. How many children in your household have been registered at LHS /MFL centres	Male	Female	
Q17. Have people in your household lost any of the following documents due to the floods?	(number of the family)		
A. NIC card	<input type="checkbox"/>		
B. Passports/documents	<input type="checkbox"/>		
C. Birth or Death certificates	<input type="checkbox"/>		
D. Other documents, specify	<input type="checkbox"/>		
X. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Q18. Specify if other			
Q19. Does anyone in this household have a bank account? (Yes/No)	Yes	No	
Q20. Where are you staying now?			
1. On the site of origin (VHT in Yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Community of origin	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. 1 mile (20 min walk) of site	Displaced less than <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. 1-20 min walk of site	Displaced 10-19 min <input type="checkbox"/>		
Q21. Where is your accommodation now?			
1. On the site of the house (damaged/destroyed)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Spontaneous settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Camp	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Home/relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Shared accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6. (schools/public buildings) Collective centers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Q22. If others, specify			
Q23. Any accommodation from other villages located in the same area?			
1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>		

For the complete questionnaire –

1. AWG McRAM Household Questionnaire Final
<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20HH%20Questionnaire%20final.doc>
2. AWG McRAM Community Questionnaire Final
<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20Community%20Questionnaire%20final.doc>

Annex II – Concept Note: Gender Needs Assessment Survey

Flood Emergency in Pakistan: Rapid Gender Assessment

Country Context:

Pakistan, a disaster prone country, has been facing disaster starting from the October 2005 earthquakes, floods in Baluchistan and Sindh, another earthquake in Baluchistan, IDP crises due to militancy. The latest among these crises is the heaviest unpredicted monsoon rains that affected almost all regions of the country starting from the North paralyzing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and AJK, to Punjab, and Sindh, and Baluchistan. The Indus basin is completely flooded. Latest National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), report indicates that over 15.4 million people have been affected by these floods and over 980,484 houses have been damaged or completely destroyed by these floods. The official death toll has risen to 1,475, with 2,052 people reported as injured. Almost 1 million houses are now reported as having been affected one way or another.

Assessments by different agencies (UN, Government, I/NGOs) are ongoing to establish the degree to which affected populations are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. Data currently available indicates that districts in KPK and (FATA to be confirmed), Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan are heavily affected. An effort is being made by reviewing various reports for identifying the type of needs identified by women and girls during interactions in the field. A conscious effort is made to put together information related to needs of women and girls and vulnerable since this cannot be overlooked. Also, it may be noted that not all women and men are same; they vary on the basis of age, economic status etc and the needs identified are also different.

Specific Context:

Gender is a cross-cutting issue, requiring a gender-responsive approach that meets needs equally and recognizes different capacities and vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys and men. It is the **responsibility of all clusters** to ensure access to and benefit of services to all segments of the population. The Gender Task force and number of humanitarian gender advisors and women's advocates assist in the task. **All efforts should be made to collect data on who has been affected, including deaths, injuries, displacement, and who is receiving services. Earlier experience shows that mortality for women is usually three times higher than for men.**

Experience shows that understanding gender dynamics in disaster-struck communities is a crucial element for effective relief and reconstruction. Women, girls and vulnerable are potentially experiencing a higher risk of disease, insecurity in addition to facing challenges of limited access and mobility. Immediate relief actions are a window of opportunity/entry points for promoting a long term empowerment process for them. However, to identify the vulnerable population it is important to promote the use and analysis for sex disaggregated data for emergency response programming.

UNIFEM will work towards compiling secondary data collected by various UN agencies, Government, I/NGOs, IFI's and Civil Society Organizations. The aim is to collect data on humanitarian needs in the emergency and to identify interventions to address these needs.

UNIFEM team will also have field visit in the coming week and a report will be prepared with analysis of present response, recommendations for future and long relief interventions focusing on general needs, survival mechanism and differential access to food, non food items (NFIs), shelter and water and sanitation facilities. Impacts on Livelihoods, health and psychosocial needs, access to services, security and protection concerns for women, girls, boys and men will also be considered as well as the needs of vulnerable populations including injured and persons with disabilities and women headed households.

This is very much inline and complement the proposed UNIFEM Humanitarian Response Plan which is;

- To ensure gender equality and women's empowerment central to relief and recovery operations
- Support Leadership of MoWD, NCWS and WDDs
- Prevent GBV and enhance long term mechanisms
- Gender the disaster risk management response policies and programmes

UNIFEM's current development work will also be informed from this assessment especially around some of the issues arising from the emergency;

- WEE – link to HBW and loss of their homes and impact of emergency on loss of livelihoods, livestock, crops and others
- WHR - CEDAW provincial committees to coordinate gender sensitive response. Issue of CEDAW/IASC checklist
- WPS – humanitarian response and inter agency coordination
- VAW and HIV – link between the safe districts pilots and the flood affected areas

The main objective of the assessment is to assess the post flood issues related to women and girls in terms of who suffered what and what will be the coping mechanisms to overcome the post flood situation.

To undertake the field work for Rapid Gender Assessment a detailed structured questionnaire will be prepared to cover vulnerabilities related to women and girls with specific emphases to their post flood conditions. The research will be conducted in Multan, Mianwali/Bhakar (Punjab), Peshawar and Nowshehra (KPK), Quetta and among IDPs from different provinces currently hosted by Women Crisis Centre (Baluchistan) and Sukkur and Ghotki/Kashmore/Shikarpur, (Sindh). A team of 10 experienced/trained researchers/gender enumerator (5 males and 5 females) will be virtually trained for information taking and recording through the questionnaire, especially around the guidelines to use the questionnaire and keep record of the gender issues. The team will ideally include one male and one female researcher for each location to fill out questionnaire separately from males and females. Each location will be yielding 30 questionnaires with 50 percent women coverage. Moreover, UNIFEM will ensure sharing the concept note, one page methodology and the questioner with its partners to also collect data on utilizing purposive sample technique. It is expected that 100 questionnaires will be filled by partner in addition to the teams in the field. Random Sampling technique will be used for identifying candidates from different locations such as shelters or relief camps etc.

A team of professionals will be analysing the results of both secondary data review and data collected through Rapid Gender Assessment in the field for preparing a draft report based upon the filled questionnaires. This proposed team will include Ms. Nazish Brohi (UNIFEM consultant) Mr. Salman Asif (UNFPA), Ms. Fareeha Ummar (UNOCHA), M. Arshed Mehmood (UNIFEM), Saghir Bukhari (UNIFEM) . UNIFEM and UNFPA will use the analysis for advocacy and integration into GTF and share with related clusters.

The outcome will be a report containing analytical information on issues that are faces by the women and girls in the post flood scenario and possible gender based response to overcome the issues pertaining to women and girls. The information in the report will be made available to all humanitarian sectors for gender integration into their interventions during relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction and development work. The report will also be containing and promoting sex disaggregated data for effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for emergency response plans and programming.

Annex III – Gender Needs Assessment Survey Form (GNA)

Gender Needs Assessment

Conducted by UNIFEM Pakistan (part of UN Women) Questionnaire

Questionnaire No.

Interviewer name

Date of interview

Duration of interview

General notes:

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

I am from !!

We are conducting a rapid need assessment around women and girls issues in the current crisis situation. Would you agree to speak with us?

We would be very grateful if you could give some of your time to answer our questions.

The assessment is conducted to understand the overall impact of the flood incursion on women and girls and will inform existing sectors to ensure issues of women and girls are addressed. Your answers will be shared anonymously and will be used in the next few months to help us understand how to respond to the crisis.

Thank you.

Notes for surveyor:

1. Record numbers of people who choose not to speak to us
2. Explain to respondents that they will not see results of talking to us immediately; it will take time to respond to the crisis properly. However, for immediate needs of psychosocial/health referral, surveyor can provide information.
3. All questions should be conveyed as an open-ended and the surveyor should code them against the list rather than reading the list to respondents so that we can get accurate data. If answer not listed, surveyor will write it in.

A. DISPLACEMENT INFORMATION

A.1. Where did you live before the flood?

Tehsil

Province

A.2. Where do you live now?

District

Urban/Rural

If a respondent is an IDP, continue to A3-A5

A3. How long have you been living here? (in weeks)

A4. What were your reasons for relocating?

1. Shelter
2. Economic reasons
3. Feeling of insecurity
4. Decision to move made by head of household
5. Following family
6. Following other community members
7. Social pressure/stigma
8. House damaged
9. house destroyed
10. Other, specify:

B. GENERAL PROFILE

B1. Are you the head of your household?

- a. Yes
- b. No

B2. Sex of the head of your household?

1. Male
2. Female

B3. What is the age of the head of your household? (whole numbers only)

B4. What is the marital status of the head of your household?

1. Married
2. Single
3. Engaged and not married yet
4. Widowed
5. Divorced

--	--

6. Husband/wife is lost or missing 7. Separated 8. Other	
--	--

B5. Sex of respondent 1. Male 2. Female	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

B6. Age of respondent (whole numbers only)	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

1.	
----	--

B9. What is your marital status? 1. Single 2. Engaged and not married yet 3. Married (Go to B10) 4. Divorced 5. Husband/wife is lost or missing 6. Widowed 7. Other. specify:	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

1. .	<input type="text"/>
------	----------------------

	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

B.13. How many children do you have?	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

B14. Type of shelter 1. shelter 2. living in family's house 3. living in friend's house 4. uninhabited building 5. A tent on the ruins of destroyed house 6. A tent in a camp 7. A partially destroyed house 8. A house with no damage 9. Hosting IDPs 10. Other: specify:	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

B15. How many people were in your household before the flood?	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

B16. How many people are in your household since the flood?	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

B17.1 No of female disabled : B17.2. Type of disability, Physical:	
B17.3. No of pregnant women B17.4 if yes-the expected remaining month of delivery B17.5. No of lactating mother	

B18. No of income earners in your household? 1. 0 2. 1 3. 2 4. 3 5. 4 6. 5 7. More than 5	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	--	--------------------------

C. ECONOMIC: AGRICULTURE, CASH ASSISTANCE, LIVELIHOODS

C1. Which are the two most important sources of the HH income before the flood? 1. Agriculture 2. Fishery 3. Livestock 4. Labour work 5. Govt. service 6. Private employee 7. Private business 8. Vendors 9. Support from families 10. Other, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	--	--------------------------

C3. Who is the primary income earner in your house? 1. Head of household 2. Spouse of HH 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Male elder 6. Female elder 7. Other, specify: 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	C.4 Who are the secondary income earners? 1. Head of household 2. Spouse of HH 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Male elder 6. Female elder 7. Other, specify: 8. Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	---	--------------------------

1.		1.	
1.	_	C8. What effect have you felt on HH expenditures compared to before and after the flood? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food : increased , decreased, same 2. Water: increased, decreased, same 3. general health: increased, decreased, same 4. maternal health; increased, decreased, same 5. Health related to disabled members: increased, decreased, same 6. clothes: increased, decreased, same 7. reconstruction: increased, decreased, same 8. education : increased, decreased, same 9. treatment for trauma or psychosocial needs: increased, decreased, same 	_
C9. Following the displacement can you still reach your site of employment? (Question for IDP) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No List reasons as given by respondent:	_	C10. Was your property/assets lost or destroyed due to the flood? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No List property lost/destroyed:	_

			I.	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION FOR BOTH FEMALE AND MALE RESPONDENTS

<p>C17. Of the following activity I which was the one you spend most of your time on before the flood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooking/preparing food 2. Cleaning 3. Taking care of the children 4. Taking care of the sick/elderly/disabled 5. Looking for work 6. Collecting water 7. Collecting food, including queuing for food 8. Collecting gas/kerosene/wood 9. Working for income 10. Other, specify: 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>C18. How many hours per day did you spend doing the activity?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8+</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8+				<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	4	5	6										
7	8	8+													
<p>C19. Of the following activity which is the one you spend most of your time on after the flood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cooking/preparing food 2. Cleaning 3. Taking care of the children 4. Taking care of the sick/elderly/disabled 5. Looking for work 6. Collecting water 7. Collecting food, including queuing for food 8. Collecting gas/kerosene/wood 9. Working for income 10. Other, specify: 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>C20. How many hours per day do you spend doing the activity?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8+</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8+				<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	4	5	6										
7	8	8+													

D. HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL

<p>D1. How would you describe your state of health compared to before and after the flood?</p> <p>1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. Same 4. Other, specify</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

<p>D2. What are women and girls' primary health problems at present? (can select 5 options)?</p> <p>1. No Disease 2. Anaemia and other nutrition-related ill health 3. Diarrhoea 4. Fever 5. Physical injuries 6. Disabilities 7. Bleeding 8. Miscarriage 9. Delivery related problem 10. Respiratory problem 11. Skin infection 12. Skin rashes 13. STD/HIV 14. Mental health: anxiety, distress 15. Other, specify</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

QUESTIONS FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS

<p>D4. Who makes the decisions about women and girls' access to health care in the current scenario?</p> <p>1. .Myself 2. .My husband 3. .The husband and the wife together 4. .My mother 5. .My father 6. .My mother-in-law 7. .My father-in-law 8. .Other..... 1. Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

<p>D5. Where is the first place women go to when they are in need of health care in the current flodd situation?</p> <p>1. Rural/community clinic 2. Government clinic/public hospital 3. Midwives 4. Community centers 5. NGOs clinic 6. Drug store 7. Family 8. Traditional practitioner 9. Other..... ... 10. I don't seek health care</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

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--	--

<p>E5. What are the two most significant obstacles to women's ability to access health care in the present scenario?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distance to nearest health care facility is too far 2. Security reasons 3. No female health staff 4. Personal health issues (disabilities, injured, etc) 5. No transportation 6. Can't take time off work 7. Can't take time away from home and child-care responsibilities 8. Can't afford it 9. Other, specify: 	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

<p>E6. From whom do you think most women receive pre and post natal care in your community?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obstetrician and Gynaecologist 2. Private doctor 3. Nurse 4. Midwife 5. Medical worker/staff 6. Traditional practitioner 7. Other:, specify 8. None 	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

F. FOOD AND NUTRITION, WATER, NON FOOD ITEMS

<p>F1. On average, how many meals do you have per day before the flood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 2. One 3. Two 4. Three 5. Three or more 	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

<p>F2. On average, how many meals do you have per day after the flood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. 0 7. One 8. Two 9. Three 10. Three or more 	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

<p>F3. If there is a food shortage in the house, whose food needs are prioritized?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mother/wife 2. Father/husband 3. Boy children 4. Girl children 5. Elderly women 6. Elderly men 	<input type="text"/>
--	----------------------

<p>F4. If there is a food shortage in the house, who is least likely to get food so that others can?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mother/wife 2. Father/father 3. Boy children 4. Girl children 5. Elderly women 6. Elderly men 	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------

<p>7. Other, specify 8. Don't know</p>		<p>7. Other, specify 8. Don't know</p>	
<p>?</p>		<p>1.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
			<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>F11. Do you have access to latrines and bathing facilities? 1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>What type of latrine/bathing facility available:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>F12. What are the factors affecting access to domestic water use?</p> <p>1. High water price 2. Damage of the water networks 3. My community is not served by a water network 4. Insufficient water supply, specify: 5. Other, specify: 6. None, the household is on the water mains supply</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>F13. Who usually collects food items and water for the family? (can pick up to 2) o one, the household is on the water mains supply (go to next Q)</p> <p>1. Mother/wife 2. Father/husband 3. Boy children 4. Girl children 5. Elderly women 6. Elderly men 7. Other, specify</p>			

QUESTIONS FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS

<p>F13. Do women and girls have easy and reliable access to sanitary materials?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>If NO explain:</p>	
--	--

<p>F14. Do you feel safe and comfortable to use latrine/bathing facility?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>If NO , explain:</p>	
--	--

G. EDUCATION: QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH ADOLESCENT FAMILY MEMBERS

<p>G1. Did boys and girls stop going to school after the flood?</p>	
<p>G3. What are the factors affecting school attendance?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School destroyed 2. Lack of school uniform/clothing 3. Displaced 4. Violence at school/university 5. Sexual harassment at school 6. No separate latrine available 7. Feeling of insecurity 8. Other, specify 	_

	_

H. PROTECTION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

<p>H.1. What are the main safety/security problems faced by women and girls?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic violence specify 2. Sexual harassment 3. Being trafficked 4. Travelling alone long distances 5. Early marriage 6. Incest 7. Honour killings 8. Other, specify 	_
--	---

<p>H.2. What are the main safety/security problems faced by men and boys?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic violence, specify 2. Sexual harassment 3. Being trafficked 4. Travelling alone long distances 5. Early marriage 6. Incest 7. Honour killings 8. Other, specify 	_
--	---

<p>H2. Where do female survivors of violence go for help ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To their mothers 	_
---	---

<p>H3. . Where do male survivors of violence go for help?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To their mothers 	_
--	---

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To their fathers 3. To other family members 4. Health clinic 5. Private clinic 6. Legal aid 7. Community leaders 8. Friends 9. International/local NGOs 10. Community centers 11. Police 12. Other, specify 13. Don't seek help 	
---	--

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To their fathers 3. To other family members 4. Health clinic 5. Private clinic 6. Legal aid 7. Community leaders 8. Friends 9. International/local NGOs 10. Community centers 11. Police 12. Other, specify 13. Don't seek help 	
---	--

<p>H4. Where are acts of violence against women and girls most likely to occur?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the home 2. At schools/universities 3. In tents 4. In the shelter 5. While using bathing facility in shelter 6. While travelling alone 7. While at work outside the home 8. Other, specify: 	_
---	---

<p>H5. How often do the following listed below occur compared to before and after the flood? Increased , decreased, same</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic violence against wife 2. Domestic violence against son/daughter 3. Early marriage 4. Sexual harassments 5. Honor killings 6. Incest 7. Trafficking 8. Other, specify: 	_
--	---

<p>H6. What are the challenges to accessing justice to the following list below since the flood?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House/land ownership 2. Custody 3. Divorce 4. Domestic violence 5. Other, specify: 	_
---	---

<p>H7. Where do you go for help ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To parents 2. To other family members 3. Legal aid 4. Community leaders 5. Religious leaders 6. Friends 7. International/local NGOs 8. Community centers 9. Others, specify: 	_
--	---

I. ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE, PARTICIPATION

<p>II. Have you been informed of the relief and recovery assistance in a language or manner that you understand?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	
---	--

<p>Gender Needs Assessment</p>	
---------------------------------------	--

I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conducted by UNIFEM Pakistan (Part of UN Women)	Yes No
15. Is there an effective way that you or your community can resolve problems with regards to your current situation, including any threats to your security and ensuring everyone receives aid equitably? 9. Yes 10.No		Questionnaire	

Annex IV – McRAM COMMUNITY Survey Summary September 2010

VULNERABLE POPULATION:

VP1, 2, 5, 6, 7: Number of communities reporting vulnerables present on site, by groups type				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
children under 1 year of age (boys)	293	234	18	545
children under 1 year of age (girls)	276	234	18	528
Children under 1 year who do not have their mother with them (boys)	122	93	12	227
Children under 1 year who do not have their mother with them (girls)	113	92	5	210
Vulnerable adults (18+) (men)	187	145	10	342
Vulnerable adults (18+) (women)	146	117	9	272
Unaccompanied elderly people (60 and above) (men)	136	127	9	272
Unaccompanied elderly people (60 and above) (women)	137	121	10	268
Unaccompanied woman with children	141	143	8	292
Unaccompanied women without children	77	75	2	154

VP3: Have you seen or heard of children at this site who are vulnerable?								
COMMUNITY	Male Groups		Female Groups		Gender unknown		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	137	38	107	35	9	43	253	37
No	168	47	143	46	10	48	321	47
Don't Know	54	15	59	19	2	10	115	17
Total Number of questionnaires	359	100	309	100	21	100	689	100

VP5: Estimated number of vulnerable adults				
COMMUNITY	Female Groups	Male Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Males	1358	2014	125	3497
Females	1223	1339	88	2650
Total	2581	3353	213	6147
Total Number of questionnaires	359	309	21	689

VP6: Estimated number of unaccompanied elderly people				
COMMUNITY	Female Groups	Male Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Males	2120	2887	52	5059
Females	2214	2922	49	5185
Total	4334	5809	101	10244
Total Number of questionnaires	359	309	21	689

VP7: Estimated number of vulnerable women				
COMMUNITY	Female Groups	Male Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Unaccompanied women with children	2304	1596	79	3979
Unaccompanied women without children	801	347	15	1163
Question could not be asked	6	27	1	34
Total	3111	1970	95	5176
Total Number of questionnaires	359	309	21	689

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

BI3: What is the general perception about NGO/INGO?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
N° with negative perception	42	43	2	87
%age Negative	11.7	13.9	9.5	12.6

BI4: What is the general perception about CBOs ?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
N° with negative perception	42	52	2	96
%age Negative	11.7	16.8	9.5	13.9

BI5: What is the status of the site?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° community at place of origin	96	101	5	202
N° with some displaced from homes within community of origin	58	52	4	114
N° displaced < 20 min from place of origin (same community)	38	33	2	73
N° displaced < 20 min from place of origin (mixed communities)	22	18	0	40
N° displaced > 20 min walk (same community)	37	33	3	73
N° displaced > 20 min (mixed communities)	80	41	5	126
N° Other	18	12	2	32
N° who do no know	10	19	0	29
Total Number of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
% community still at place of origin	27%	33%	24%	29%
% with some displaced from homes within community of origin	16%	17%	19%	17%
% displaced < 20 min from	11%	11%	10%	11%

BI7: How secure do you feel when you travel in this area?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° Feeling very secure	144	118	9	271
N° Feeling somewhat secure	118	84	5	207
N° Feeling not very secure	48	62	6	116
N° Feeling very insecure	34	29	0	63
N° without consensus	3	3	0	6
N° who do not know	12	13	1	26
Total N° of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
% Feeling very secure	40%	38%	43%	39%
% Feeling somewhat secure	33%	27%	24%	30%
%Feeling not very secure	13%	20%	29%	17%
%Feeling very insecure	9%	9%	0%	9%
% No consensus	1%	1%	0%	1%
% who do not know	3%	4%	5%	4%
% total	100%	100%	100%	100%

BI8: What problems keep you from feeling secure? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Security concern	139	99	5	243
Lack of public transport	107	87	0	194
Road blockage	94	80	2	176
Access disrupted due to flood water	69	94	4	167
Check points	46	45	2	93
Restricted movements	38	35	1	74
Other	16	23	1	40

BI9: Is the closest market open now?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° of yes	228	180	10	418
N° of no	104	105	10	219
N° who do not know	27	24	1	52
Total	359	309	21	689
% of yes	64%	58%	48%	61%
% of no	29%	34%	48%	32%

place of origin (same community)				
% displaced < 20 min from place of origin (mixed communities)	6%	6%	0%	6%
% displaced > 20 min walk (same community)	10%	11%	14%	11%
% displaced > 20 min (mixed communities)	22%	13%	24%	18%
% Other	5%	4%	10%	5%
% who do not know	3%	6%	0%	4%
% total	100%	100%	100%	100%

B16: How secure do you feel staying here?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° Feeling very secure	168	123	8	299
N° Feeling somewhat secure	117	85	6	208
N° Feeling not very secure	42	68	5	115
N° Feeling very insecure	22	22	1	45
N° without consensus	1	1	0	2
N° who do not know	9	10	1	20
Total N° of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
% Feeling very secure	47%	40%	38%	43%
% Feeling somewhat secure	33%	28%	29%	30%
% Feeling not very secure	12%	22%	24%	17%
% Feeling very insecure	6%	7%	5%	7%
% No consensus	0%	0%	0%	0%
% who do not know	3%	3%	5%	3%
% total	100%	100%	100%	100%

% total	100%	100%	100%	100%
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B10: What commodities are usually available now in the nearest market? (Multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° reporting available daily grocery	232	193	15	440
N° reporting available household items	229	172	13	414
N° reporting available basic building materials	130	92	6	228
N° reporting available clothing	166	117	11	294
N° reporting available agricultural inputs	115	71	5	191
N° who do not know	40	62	1	103
N° of other	10	13	3	26
Total	359	309	21	689
% reporting available daily grocery	65%	62%	71%	64%
% reporting available household items	64%	56%	62%	60%
% reporting available basic building materials	36%	30%	29%	33%
% reporting available clothing	46%	38%	52%	43%
% reporting available agricultural inputs	32%	23%	24%	28%
% who do not know	11%	20%	5%	15%
% of other	3%	4%	14%	4%

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

WS6: Is water available for purchase at the site?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° of yes	38	34	4	76
N° of no	275	237	14	526
N° who do not know	46	38	3	87
Total	359	309	21	689
% of yes	11%	11%	19%	11%
% of no	77%	77%	67%	76%
% who do not know	13%	12%	14%	13%
% Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

WS10: Are there any evident vectors in the areas?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° reporting a lot	33	31	1	65
N° reporting few	146	140	10	296
N° reporting none	141	121	6	268
N° who do not know	39	17	4	60
Total Number of questionnaires	359	309	21	689
% reporting a lot	9%	10%	5%	9%
% reporting few	41%	45%	48%	43%
% reporting none	39%	39%	29%	39%
% who do not know	11%	6%	19%	9%
% Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

WS9: Are there pools of stagnant water near where people are staying?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
N° reporting a lot	92	92	6	190
N° reporting few	148	122	10	280
N° reporting none	97	87	2	186
N° who do not know	22	8	3	33
Total	359	309	21	689
% reporting a lot	26%	30%	29%	28%
% reporting few	41%	39%	48%	41%
% reporting none	27%	28%	10%	27%
% who do not know	6%	3%	14%	5%
% Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

LIVELIHOOD/AGRICULTURE:

LA3: What economic activities were men and women engaged in? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Farming/ landowner	212	183	8	403
Livestock	195	145	2	342
Unskilled wage labor	106	100	8	214
Skilled wage labor	48	64	4	116
Shopkeeper	46	53	3	102
NA	47	46	9	102
Services (Gov. or Pvt.)	57	35	4	96
Fishing and poultry	53	35	1	89
Sharecropping/Tenancy	49	36	2	87
Agri. commodities trade	38	28	1	67
Income support	24	28	1	53
Dairy products trade	21	30	1	52
Handicrafts by women	19	21	2	42
Pension	14	13	1	28
Children's work	13	8	0	21
Remittances	10	9	0	19
Other	3	11	1	15
Tourism/Hotel	6	2	0	8

LA6M: What major share of the following outputs was lost as a result of the crisis?			
N° of Male groups	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	18	21	19
None	23	24	13
1-25%	8	13	8
26-50%	11	13	10
51-75%	10	12	17
76-100%	105	140	73
Don't know	184	136	219
Total	359	359	359
% of Male groups	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	5.0%	5.8%	5.3%
None	6.4%	6.7%	3.6%
1-25%	2.2%	3.6%	2.2%
26-50%	3.1%	3.6%	2.8%
51-75%	2.8%	3.3%	4.7%
76-100%	29.2%	39.0%	20.3%
Don't know	51.3%	37.9%	61.0%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

LA6: What major share of the following outputs was lost as a result of the crisis?			
N° of Female Groups	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	32	26	22
None	10	13	10
1-25%	7	10	2
26-50%	12	13	10
51-75%	5	13	15
76-100%	69	122	40
Don't know	174	112	210
Total GP	309	309	309
% Female Groups	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	10.4%	8.4%	7.1%
None	3.2%	4.2%	3.2%
1-25%	2.3%	3.2%	0.6%
26-50%	3.9%	4.2%	3.2%

LA6F: What major share of the following outputs was lost as a result of the crisis?			
N° of Female Groups	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	32	26	22
None	10	13	10
1-25%	7	10	2
26-50%	12	13	10
51-75%	5	13	15
76-100%	69	122	40
Don't know	174	112	210
Total GP	309	309	309

51-75%	1.6%	4.2%	4.9%
76-100%	22.3%	39.5%	12.9%
Don't know	56.3%	36.2%	68.0%
Total GP	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
N° gender of gender unknown	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	0	0	0
None	1	1	1
1-25%	1	0	0
26-50%	0	1	1
51-75%	0	0	1
76-100%	3	8	5
Don't know	16	11	13
Total GP	21	21	21
% groups of gender unknown	Cotton	Rice	Maize
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
None	5%	5%	5%
1-25%	5%	0%	0%
26-50%	0%	5%	5%
51-75%	0%	0%	5%
76-100%	14%	38%	24%
Don't know	76%	52%	62%
Total GP	100%	100%	100%

LA11: What are the immediate needs - 1st Immediate Need				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Land reclamation	162	124	9	295
Inputs for land preparation	68	69	4	141
Inputs for crops planting	14	15	0	29
Livestock	25	27	1	53
Vaccination and medication for surviving animals	9	7	0	16
Fodder/feed animals	6	12	0	18
Irrigation system recovery	32	22	2	56
Other	5	3	0	8
NA	5	4	0	9
Missing values	33	26	5	64
Total	359	309	21	689

ECURITY:

FS4: Do men in the community have access to a functional market?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	186	170	11	367
No	139	111	4	254
Don't know	6	13	0	19
Missing values	28	15	6	49
Total	359	309	21	689

FS5: Do women in the community have access to a functional market?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	93	59	8	160
No	232	222	9	463
Don't know	8	12	0	20
Missing values	26	16	4	46
Total	359	309	21	689

NUTRITION:

NU1: Since the crisis have there been any donations/distributions of infant feeding supplies? (multiple choice)

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
No distribution	173	166	3	342
Dry milk	60	56	7	123
Liquid milk	41	39	2	82
Bottles	35	23	5	63
Infant formula	10	20	4	34
Teats	5	6	1	12
Others	24	27	0	51
Don't know	8	9	1	18
Not applicable	24	27	1	52

NU2: Has the community identified any problems in feeding under two year children since the crisis started

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	154	139	8	301
No	95	105	5	205
Don't Know	93	56	8	157
Could not ask question	17	9	0	26
Total	359	309	21	689

NU3: If the community has encountered problems feeding under years old children, (yes to question NU2), which problems?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Breast feeding stopped	45	15	2	62
Breast feeding decreased	75	77	2	154
Complementary foods not available	25	37	3	65
Other	0	1	0	1
Could not ask question	1	0	0	1
Total	146	130	7	283

NU4: The place where you are staying is private enough for women? (N° of groups answering " yes" to each item)

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Access to latrines	177	176	6	359
Bathing	158	158	6	322
Breast feeding (privacy)	113	134	4	251
Total N° of groups	359	309	21	689
% having enough private for access to latrines	49%	57%	29%	52%
% having enough private for bathing	44%	51%	29%	47%
% having enough private for breast feeding	31%	31%	43%	19%

HEALTH:

HE1: What is the nearest health facility for health care delivery?

HE3: Is the health facility/outreach site temporary or permanent?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Temporary	143	100	5	248
Permanent	156	145	10	311
Don't know	15	25	0	40
Not applicable	22	21	0	43
Missing Values	23	18	6	47
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

HE4: Has the health facility at this location been damaged?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
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HE5: How long does it take to get to the facility?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Within 1 hour	221	193	10	424
1-2 hours	57	37	3	97
More than 2 hours	16	23	1	40
Don't know	15	20	0	35
Not applicable	17	17	2	36
Missing values	33	19	5	57
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

HE6: Do you recall when there was a measles vaccination of children from this community?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Around 1 month ago	117	106	6	229
Between 1-6 months ago	22	30	3	55
6 months to 1 yr ago	3	5	0	8
More than 1 yr	4	8	0	12
Missing values	34	11	6	51
Don't recall	179	149	6	334
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

HE8: What appear to be the biggest health problems in this community right now?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Fever	194	148	2	344
Skin disease	61	80	11	152
Diarrhea	66	50	3	119
Missing values	24	16	4	44
Tuberculosis	3	3	0	6
High blood pressure	2	3	0	5
Jaundice/hepatitis	3	1	1	5
Difficulty in breathing	2	1	0	3
Difficulty in sleeping /nightmares	0	2	0	2
Diabetes	1	1	0	2
Heart disease	0	1	0	1
Other	3	3	0	6
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

HE11: Have you heard of cases of violence in this area since the flood?

COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	61	36	5	102
No	240	241	8	489
Don't know	11	13	2	26
Missing values	47	19	6	72
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

SHELTER:

SH2: Rank the top housing concern - 1st Concern				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Overcrowding	95	54	7	156
Lack of money	50	61	4	115
Security	53	53	1	107
Lack of water and sanitation	31	28	0	59
Privacy	29	20	1	50
Lack of cooking facilities	19	22	3	44
High costs of goods/services	13	13	1	27
Harsh winter conditions	10	3	0	13
Others	13	15	1	29
Not applicable	17	7	0	24
Missing Values	29	33	3	65
Total	359	309	21	689

SH5: Are NFI distribution points accessible for community groups ?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Access for Men	141	93	6	240
Access for Women	49	28	2	79
Don't know about the access	87	76	2	165
Not applicable	61	81	3	145
Missing values	21	31	8	60
Total	359	309	21	689

MASSCOMMUNICATION:

MC4: How are most women at this site getting information? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Husband/Male Member	311	269	16	596
Female gathering	132	135	7	274
Radio	126	74	4	204
Mosque announcement	59	50	4	113
TV	73	39	5	117
Healthcare providers	27	22	0	49
Newspaper	30	20	1	51
Other	4	5	0	9

COMMUNITY RESTORATION:

CR2M: Which (up to 4) four government buildings have been damaged in your village by the floods?					
COMMUNITIES : MEN	Thana/Police station, post chowki	UC office	Tehsil office	District office	Patwar Khana
Don't know	220	256	243	259	260
No damage/NA	54	58	58	61	58
Fully damaged	62	31	32	28	29
Partially damaged	23	14	26	11	12
Total	359	359	359	359	359
% who do not know	61%	71%	68%	72%	72%

CR2F: Which (up to 4) four government buildings have been damaged in your village by the floods?					
COMMUNITIES : WOMEN	Thana/Police station, post chowki	UC office	Tehsil office	District office	Patwar Khana
DK	208	211	218	221	224
No damage/NA	49	52	52	55	52
Fully damaged	32	28	26	23	25
Partially damaged	20	18	13	10	8
Total	309	309	309	309	309
% who do not know	67%	68%	71%	72%	72%

CR3: Do any of the following environmental problems exist in your area? (multiple choice)

CR4: Have there been any disputes in the community since the floods?

CR5: If yes, what are the most common reasons for disputes in the village after the floods? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Access to food	82	73	8	163
Access to NFI	55	50	4	109
Rubbish/waste disposal	22	25	0	47
Use of latrines	23	30	2	55
Bathing facilities	22	26	0	48
Marriage	15	15	0	30
Language	9	9	0	18
Religion	8	9	0	17

Ethnicity	10	3	0	13
None of those	6	4	0	10
Dont know	4	0	0	4
Other	2	0	0	2
Total	258	244	14	516

CR6: Who helps resolve disputes? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Family elders	154	127	9	290
Police	124	82	6	212
Jirga	107	72	8	187
Own measures	62	80	1	143
Military	38	40	1	79
Mullah	38	26	2	66
Political or elected officials	30	24	3	57
Don't know	25	16	0	41
Other	3	4	0	7

CR7: Who do people mostly rely on to maintain security and safety in your village? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Family elders	150	105	4	259
Police	117	93	4	214
Own measures	72	95	5	172
Jirga	102	55	7	164
Military	37	56	0	93
Mullah	37	23	2	62
Political or elected officials	33	20	4	57
Community patrol	18	26	1	45
Don't know	23	21	0	44
Lashkar	3	8	0	11
Other	2	3	0	5

CR8: Any of the following facilities for women exist in your village? (% of groups)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Shelter homes for women	6	2	0	8
Psychological counseling	1	2	0	3
Legal aid	1	0	0	1
ID cards issuance centre	2	3	0	5
Health facilities	5	9	0	14
Other	1	1	0	2
Could not ask the question	1	1	0	2

CR 10: Which community infrastructure assets is the highest priority for you to be repaired?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total

Mosque	112	86	6	204
Comm./religious school	40	28	1	69
Access roads/link roads	29	36	3	68
Irrigation/drains channels	29	33	2	64
Village bridges	33	26	0	59
Flood retaining walls	20	16	0	36
Other	20	12	0	32
Water mills/springs/reservoirs	15	9	0	24
Village market	5	10	2	17
Community wall	3	8	0	11
Orphanages, youth centers, sports ground, comm. Hall	3	0	0	3
Small culvert	1	2	0	3
Grinding mill	0	2	0	2
Micro hydel	0	1	0	1
Don't know	7	5	1	13
NA/None	7	4	0	11
Missing values	35	31	6	72
TOTAL	359	309	21	689

EDUCATION:

ED1: What education institutes were operating before and after the floods? (multiple choice)						
COMMUNITY	Before Floods			After Floods		
	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown
Primary School for girls	156	107	8	45	32	3
Primary School for boys	207	166	10	53	38	5
Middle School for girls	73	64	8	32	20	5
Middle School for boys	59	53	6	21	19	2
High school for girls	39	35	8	17	13	5
High school for boys	41	42	8	20	16	4
College/university	1	0	0	8	8	3
Other	6	8	2	2	1	1
Don't know	6	11	0	8	11	0

ED2: Are children going to school at the moment?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	65	39	1	105
No	231	218	10	459
Don't know	10	13	1	24
Not applicable	23	12	2	37
Missing values	30	27	7	64
Total	359	309	21	689

ED4: Are they other buildings/facilities available to be used as learning spaces for children?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Available	39	21	0	60
Not available	253	228	13	494
Don't know	36	44	1	81
Missing Values	31	16	7	54
Total	359	309	21	689

ED3: What are the reasons for children not going to schools? (multiple choice)				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Schools damaged in floods	94	88	4	186
Other	90	73	4	167
Teachers not available	56	58	0	114
Schools occupied by IDPs	41	43	3	87
Not accessible	33	39	2	74
Don't know	29	34	0	63
schools overcrowded	31	26	0	57
Lack of WASH facilities	15	10	0	25

ED5: Are they teaching and learning supplies for teachers and children?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	44	29	2	75
No	221	207	12	440
Don't know	50	53	0	103
Missing values	44	20	7	71
Total	359	309	21	689

ED6: Is the community willing to contribute land or rented building or labor to build temporary learning center?				
COMMUNITY	Male Groups	Female Groups	Gender unknown	Total
Yes	135	77	7	219
No	155	156	7	318
Don't know	32	59	0	91
Missing values	37	17	7	61
Total	359	309	21	689

Annex V – McRAM HOUSEHOLD Survey Summary September 2010

VULNERABLE POPULATION:

GI 13: Sex of head of household by province					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Female	1	2	15	7	25
Male	98	458	1230	618	2404
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

HP 1: Number of families living in this house					
No. of Families	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1	62	290	911	269	1532
2	9	70	102	61	242
3	2	44	69	51	166
4	4	18	34	36	92
5	5	14	19	45	83
6	4		14	35	53
7	3	3	11	26	43
8	3	8	6	22	39
9	2	6	3	39	50
Number of families	94	453	1169	584	2300

HP 1 A: Vulnerable Groups		
Household	Male	Female
Infants living in this household without their mother	26	24
Under 18 year olds without their mother	42	41
Under 18 year olds without their father	66	69
Under 18 year olds without both parents	56	60
Children taking care of who didn't usually live with you before the flood	336	365
Children with mental and/or physical disabilities	87	78
Adults (above age 17) with mental and/or physical disabilities	92	56

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

BI4: Does anyone in this HH have a bank account ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			9	28	37
No	51	376	1093	510	2030
Yes	48	84	147	96	375
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% without a bank account	52%	82%	88%	80%	83%

BI7: Are population from different villages located in the same site ?					
Households	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Missing			12	28	40
No	68	387	762	123	1340
Yes	31	73	475	483	1062
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% with people from different villages at the same site	31%	16%	38%	76%	43%

BI5: Where are members of the HH sleeping now ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Displaced far (more than 20 min walk/boat trip)	2	11	330	295	638
Displaced less than 1 mile (20 min walk/boat trip)	12	28	186	84	310
In the village where they were living before	57	79	177	43	356
On the place of land where they were living before	28	340	497	95	960
Other		2	48	89	139
Grand Total	99	460	1248	634	2441

BI8: If you are living at the place of origin, were you displaced from your house ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Missing			10	28	38
No	32	316	563	117	1028
Yes	67	144	676	489	1376
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% Displaced	68%	31%	54%	77%	56%

BI9A: How many times have you moved in the past 3 weeks ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			15	31	46
1 Time	33	85	587	218	923
2 Time	5	27	97	42	171
3 and more times	5	19	74	4	102
Zero times	56	329	476	339	1200
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
Percent of interviewees having moved once	43%	28%	62%	47%	51%
Average Number of Times Displaced	0.59	0.43	0.81	0.52	0.66

BI10M: How secure do MEN feel staying here ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			15	31	46
Don't know		14	6	4	24
Not very secure	36	92	281	138	547
Somewhat secure	5	168	431	141	745
Very secure	58	186	516	320	1080
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
Average security score (1=not very secure; 3=very secure)	2.22	2.14	2.15	2.18	2.16

BI10F: How secure do WOMEN feel staying here?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			15	31	46
Don't Know		10	3	4	17
Not very secure	36	115	301	180	632
Somewhat secure	5	160	425	118	708
Very secure	58	175	505	301	1039
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
Average security score (1=not very secure; 3=very secure)	2.22	2.09	2.13	2.08	2.12

BI11: How secure do MEN feel travelling here ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			15	31	46
Don't Know		8	5	15	28
Not very secure	36	91	330	183	640
Somewhat secure	4	153	445	116	718
Very secure	59	208	454	289	1010
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
Average security score (1=not very secure; 3=very secure)	2.2 3	2.2 2	2.07	2.02	2.09

BI12A: What stops MEN from feeling more secure ? (multiple choices)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Security concerns	5	76	352	217	650
Access disrupted by the flood	31	157	371	79	638
Road blockage	35	69	422	91	617
Lack of public transport	36	93	332	118	579
Restricted movement due to vulnerability	25	66	262	79	432
Check point		38	55	133	226
Number of households	99	460	1249	634	2442

BI12A: What stops WOMEN from feeling more secure ? (multiple choices)					
impossible to do without data management					
BI14: Is the local market opened ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Missing			15	33	48
DK	1		30	24	55
No	33	145	583	197	958
Yes	65	315	621	380	1381
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% Local Market Open	66%	68%	50%	60%	57%

BI15A: What commodities are available in closest market ? (multiple choices)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Daily grocery	54	306	597	310	1267
HH items	54	240	543	337	1174
Clothing	23	169	287	232	711
Basic building material	2	125	211	142	480
Agri inputs		84	143	77	304
Don't know	1	1	27	31	60
Number of households	99.0 0	460.0 0	1249.0 0	634.0 0	2442.0 0
Other' was not well documented					

BI16: Are there any organisation / groups working in your area now ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
			15	33	48
No	27	229	818	268	1342
Yes	72	231	416	333	1052
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% with organizations working in their area	73%	50%	33%	53%	43%

Among household reporting an organisation working in the area, What sector are the organisation working in ? (multiple choice)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Number of households	72	231	416	333	1052
Cash grant	26	49	23	34	132
Cash for work	3	37	10	28	78
Food	68	217	384	317	986
NFI	17	128	92	145	382
Agricultural inputs		10	4	11	25
Livestock	3	16	7	32	58
Shelter	40	88	159	158	445

BI19A : What are the highest priority needs of your household now? (First priority need)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Cash Grant	41%	60%	51%	35%	187%
Food	31%	22%	30%	43%	126%
Shelter	23%	5%	8%	9%	45%
Drinking water	0%	4%	3%	1%	7%
Missing	0%	0%	1%	6%	7%
NA	0%	3%	2%	2%	6%
Removal of rubble / Mud water	4%	0%	1%	0%	6%
Health Care	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%
NFI	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%
Sanitation /Hygiene	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Protection	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Other	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Clothing	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%

BI19A : What are the highest priority needs of your household now? Second priority need					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	
Cash Grant	12%	7%	16%	6%	
Food	43%	46%	43%	33%	
Shelter	13%	5%	8%	10%	
Drinking water	3%	5%	2%	2%	
Missing	0%	0%	1%	6%	
NA	0%	6%	2%	3%	
Removal of rubble / Mud water	3%	1%	1%	0%	
Health Care	1%	6%	10%	6%	
NFI	7%	16%	8%	18%	
Sanitation /Hygiene	3%	4%	1%	0%	
Protection	1%	1%	1%	0%	
Other	0%	1%	0%	0%	
Clothing	13%	3%	6%	16%	

BI19A : What are the highest priority needs of your household now? Third priority need				
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh
Cash Grant	0%	0%	1%	6%
Food	18%	2%	6%	5%
Shelter	14%	10%	17%	24%
Drinking water	8%	8%	7%	7%
Missing	11%	9%	10%	5%
NA	10%	11%	26%	14%
Removal of rubble / Mud water	8%	34%	16%	15%
Health Care	1%	3%	2%	4%
NFI	3%	0%	1%	0%
Sanitation /Hygiene	2%	3%	1%	3%
Protection	22%	8%	7%	13%
Other	0%	3%	1%	0%
Clothing	2%	8%	4%	4%

BI19A : What are the highest priority needs of your household now? Forth priority need				
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh
Cash Grant	8%	6%	4%	4%
Food	4%	3%	3%	5%
Shelter	5%	6%	10%	15%
Drinking water	14%	11%	15%	13%
Missing	0%	0%	1%	6%
NA	7%	15%	9%	6%
Removal of rubble / Mud water	7%	2%	2%	0%
Health Care	14%	13%	22%	23%
NFI	14%	8%	9%	6%
Sanitation /Hygiene	8%	9%	3%	4%
Protection	3%	4%	5%	4%
Other	0%	5%	2%	0%
Clothing	15%	18%	15%	14%

BI22: How many children < 18 years living to date in your household have a birth certificate ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
0	94	418	1079	573	2164
1		3	31	11	45
2	3	9	42	6	60
3		14	33	3	50
4		3	17	2	22
5	1	1	17	5	24
6	1	7	7		15
7			6	3	9
8		1	2		3
9		4	7	3	14
Grand Total	99	460	1241	606	2406

BI1F: How many FEMALE >18 years do not have a NIC in your household ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
0	78	347	941	332	1698
1	12	63	225	160	460
2	7	32	52	68	159
3		10	13	14	37
4	1	6	4	8	19
5		1		7	8
6		1	5	6	12
7				1	1
8				2	2
9				1	1
10				2	2
15				1	1
18				2	2
22				1	1
34				1	1
45				1	1
99			1		1
Grand Total	98	460	1241	607	2406

BI1M: How many MALE >18 years do not have a NIC in your household ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
0	85	390	1062	379	1916
1	11	49	129	139	328
2		13	36	41	90
3	1	2	7	23	33
4	2	4	4	5	15
5		1	1	7	9
6			1	3	4
7		1		1	2
8				1	1
9				1	1
10				2	2
12				1	1
14				2	2
15				1	1
20				1	1
99			1		1
(blank)					
Grand Total	99	460	1241	607	2407

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

Distance to Latrines - Women						Distance to Latrines - Men					
Household	Under 50 meters	50 to 80 meters	Over 80 meters	NA	Grand Total	Household	Under 50 meters	50 to 80 meters	Over 80 meters	NA	Grand Total
	11			27	38		10		2	26	38
Camp	227	65	8	176	476	Camp	209	45	55	167	476
Collective centers (school/Public building)	153	18	18	135	324	Collective centers (school/Public building)	152	23	27	122	324
Host family	106	17	6	94	223	Host family	118	8	12	85	223
On the site of the house (Damaged)	289	71	63	548	971	On the site of the house (Damaged)	348	57	98	468	971
Other	52	3	4	73	132	Other	48	15	6	63	132
Rented accommodation	7	3	1	15	26	Rented accommodation	8	1	2	15	26
Spontaneous settlement	109	31	15	97	252	Spontaneous settlement	98	32	23	99	252
Grand Total	954	208	115	1165	2442	Grand Total	991	181	225	1045	2442

WS1: From where did you get drinking water before the flood? 1st Source (No. of Respondents)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Unprotected hand pump	4	16	180	48	248
Canals/ponds/rivers/s treams	53	61	30	98	242
Other unimproved sources	1	9	11	1	22
Unprotected well/spring	4	30	38	10	82
Protected hand pump		126	917	399	1442
Piped water supply	34	92	35	31	192
Protected well/spring	3	101	10	14	128
Bowser / tanker		13	4	6	23
Other improved sources		11	7	2	20
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
Percent With Improved Water Sources	37%	75%	78%	71%	74%

WS1A: Was it sufficient before the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Not sufficient	15	107	205	72	399
Sufficient	84	353	1025	534	1996
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% sufficient	85%	77%	82%	84%	82%

WS1B: How was the physical condition of water sources			
Household	Before	After	
Not working	21	53	
Disrepair	389	862	
Good	1908	1374	

WS2B: How is the physical condition of water source now?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Not working	6	14	23	10	53
Disrepair	49	147	528	138	862
Good	41	296	616	421	1374
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% in good condition	41%	64%	49%	66%	56%

WS2: From where do you get drinking water now ? 1st Source					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Unprotected hand pump	7	30	377	49	463
Canals/ponds/rivers/strea ms	57	64	34	77	232
Other unimproved sources		7	14	7	28
Unprotected well/spring	9	40	45	13	107
Protected hand pump		75	594	269	938
Piped water supply	20	73	51	54	198
Protected well/spring	3	66	19	16	104
Bowser / tanker	1	84	65	77	227
Other improved sources		16	12	22	50
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% improved sources	24%	68%	59%	69%	62%

WS3: Does water from the main source appear clean?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Yes	68%	32%	50%	37%	44%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS4: Reason for lack of clean appearance:					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Odor	58	104	466	47	675
Color	58	121	474	177	830
Taste	64	113	669	206	1052
Total Records	67	149	627	232	1075

WS2A: Is it sufficient now?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Not sufficient	42	195	506	170	913
Sufficient	55	258	714	415	1442
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% sufficient	56%	56%	57%	65%	59%

WS5: Water treatment now?						
	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Solar		7	413	84	504	21%
Boiling	3	56	205	35	299	12%
Decanting		3	215	5	223	9%
Filtering		36	42	78	156	6%
Chemical disinfection		56	50	27	133	5%
No Water Treatment Reported					1136	48%

WS5: Water Containment Now						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Closed Container	32	212	283	116	643	26%
Dirty Container	2	41	119	67	229	9%
Open Storage		19	343	51	413	17%
No Storage Vessels		5	228	6	239	10%
No Storage Reported						32%
Total Record	99	460	1249	634	2442	

% with latrines available		
	Men	Women
Clean and good working condition	16%	15%
Dirty / in disrepairable but operational	34%	37%
Not available / not working at all	48%	47%

WS6: How available is water supply at most common water source?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Consistently available	79	289	819	293	1480	61%
Inconsistently available	10	163	272	178	623	26%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS10A: Where did the family Men defecate before the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	79	307	535	146	1067
Latrines (Communal)	3	41	68	122	234
Near to HH (Excrement removed)		10	15	23	48
Near to HH (Excrement left)		5	50	5	60
Open field (away from shelter)	17	97	562	314	990
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS7: How long do people have to walk to collect water?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Under 500 meters	67	212	578	288	1145	47%
500 to 800 meters	11	20	59	35	125	5%
Over 800 meters	6	9	38	13	66	3%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS10B: Where do the family Male defecate after the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	33	221	266	44	564
Latrines (Communal)	15	31	158	243	447
Near to HH (Excrement removed)		28	13	11	52
Near to HH (Excrement left)	2	7	35	6	50
Open field (away from shelter)	49	173	758	305	1285
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS8: Who goes to take water?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Female adult (18+)	87	156	868	276	1387	57%
Male adult (18+)	3	96	141	167	407	17%
Boy (less than 18 Years)	1	105	128	83	317	13%
Girl (Less than 18 Years)	8	78	93	84	263	11%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS10C: Where did the family Women defecate before the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	78	351	566	179	1174
Latrines (Communal)	4	41	69	133	247
Near to HH (Excrement removed)	1	55	18	28	102
Near to HH (Excrement left)		9	65	13	87
Open field (away from shelter)	16	4	512	257	789
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS9: How long is the queuing time at the main water source?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Less than 15 minutes	61	211	523	271	1066	
15 to 30 minutes	9	34	83	43	169	
Over 30 minutes	10	13	61	90	174	
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS10D: Where do the family Women defecate after the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	33	246	303	43	625
Latrines (Communal)	18	39	150	273	480
Near to HH (Excrement removed)	3	118	19	29	169
Near to HH (Excrement left)	6	21	53	6	86
Open field (away from shelter)	39	36	705	258	1038
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS10H: Where do the family Boys defecate after the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	40	226	286	53	605
Latrines (Communal)	14	31	146	229	420
Near to HH (Excrement removed)		37	14	6	57
Near to HH (Excrement left)	1	9	47	6	63
Open field (away from shelter)	44	157	737	315	1253
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS10E: Where do the family Girls defecate before the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	77	348	564	184	1173
Latrines (Communal)	5	42	63	132	242
Near to HH (Excrement removed)		57	20	27	104
Near to HH (Excrement left)	2	10	70	15	97
Open field (away from shelter)	15	3	513	252	783
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS 10 Summary: Site of Defecation Before and After the Flood						
	Boys		Girls		Men	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Near HH (Excrement cleaned)	2%	2%	4%	7%	2%	2%
Near HH (Excrement left)	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Latrines (Communal)	12%	17%	10%	19%	10%	18%
Latrines (Household)	43%	25%	48%	27%	44%	23%
Open field (away from shelter)	38%	51%	32%	42%	41%	53%

WS10F: Where do the family Girls defecate after the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	33	253	319	49	654
Latrines (Communal)	19	39	141	274	473
Near to HH (Excrement removed)	3	118	18	26	165
Near to HH (Excrement left)	8	20	56	5	89
Open field (away from shelter)	36	30	696	255	1017
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS 11: If there are latrines available what conditions are they in? (Men)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Clean and good working condition	7	118	147	107	379	16%
Dirty / in disrepairable but operational	62	195	259	325	841	34%
Not available / not working at all	30	147	824	177	1178	48%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS10G: Where did the family boys defecate Before the flood?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Latrines (Household)	73	303	531	141	1048
Latrines (Communal)	9	50	83	150	292
Near to HH (Excrement removed)		15	18	15	48
Near to HH (Excrement left)	1	7	62	12	82
Open field (away from shelter)	16	84	536	292	928
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS12: If there are latrines available what conditions are they in? (Women)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Clean and good working condition	7	122	127	100	356	15%
Dirty / in disrepairable but operational	64	224	259	358	905	37%
Not available / not working at all	28	114	844	151	1137	47%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 18: Are you using water and soap to wash hands after defecation?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Neither water nor soap	1	5	46	50	102	4%
Only water	81	280	755	466	1582	65%
Yes, water and soap	17	175	429	93	714	29%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 13: How long do you have to walk from dwelling place to use latrines ? (men)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Under 50 meters	54	183	535	219	991	41%
50 to 80 meters	8	18	89	66	181	7%
Over 80 meters	5	18	141	61	225	9%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 20: Is garbage seen lying around (inside or outside the place where the household is taking shelter)?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
A lot	32	183	580	182	977	40%
a Little	55	225	552	306	1138	47%
None	12	52	98	121	283	12%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	
% with a lot of garbage	32%	40%	46%	29%	40%	

WS 14: How long do you have to walk from dwelling place to use latrines ? (women)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Under 50 meters	62	121	508	263	954	39%
50 to 80 meters	2	6	148	52	208	9%
Over 80 meters		11	82	22	115	5%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 21: Who removes garbage from the house?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Boys	1	166	93	77	337	14%
Girls	12	102	141	66	321	13%
Man	14	43	66	68	191	8%
No one	2	15	156	158	331	14%
Women	70	134	774	240	1218	50%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 15: If latrines not in good condition, what are the reasons?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
No door latch	18	129	115	198	460	19%
No provision of light	4	50	93	96	243	10%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 16: Do women have access to sanitary napkins since the floods ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	73	354	894	482	1803
Yes	24	79	129	69	301
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% with access to sanitary napkins					
	24%	17%	10%	11%	12%

WS 22: Is there any arrangement for garbage removal?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
NA/None	3	34	172	88	297	12%
No	82	345	913	320	1660	68%
Yes	9	72	70	173	324	13%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 17: Are the latrines easily accessible to all the users at public places?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Not available in public places	64	200	211	133	608
Not clearly available in public places	9	64	83	294	450
Clearly available in all public places	1	51	51	113	216
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

WS 23: Are there pools of stagnant water lying around?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
A lot	6	108	570	117	801	33%
a Little	38	209	461	220	928	38%
None	55	143	199	272	669	27%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

WS 24: Are there any evident vectors in the area?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
A lot	25	360	931	108	1424	58%

% not available in public places	65%	43%	17%	21%	25%
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					4	
Few	44	95	241	326	706	29%
None	30	5	58	175	268	11%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

AGRICULTURE/LIVELIHOODS:

LA1: Before crisis what were the main sources of income for this household? 1st Source					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Farming / Landowner	47	101	648	435	1231
Unskilled wage labor	14	120	188	36	358
Skilled wage labor	15	86	121	9	231
Services (Govt. or Private)	11	49	105	11	176
Shopkeeper/Trader	2	34	63	7	106
Livestock	2	11	19	47	79
Other	8	59	91	57	215
Including:					
Sharecropping/Tenancy		10	23	4	37
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)	2	2	13	17	34
Fishing and poultry		1	11	18	30
Other		11	9	6	26
Pension	3	9	9	3	24
Remittances		10	6	1	17
Dairy products trade	1	8	3	4	16
NA	1	4	8	2	15
Home based work			5	1	6
Children's work		2		1	3
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)	1	1	1		3
Tourism/Hotel		1	2		3
Handicrafts by women			1		1
Total reporting	107	519	1326	659	2611
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA1D: Affect on 2nd source					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
None	30	48	195	80	353
26-50%	5	23	64	47	139
51-75%	9	24	52	22	107
76-100%	30	34	165	131	360
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA1E: 3rd livelihood source before crisis					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Livestock	3	6	30	37	76
Farming / Landowner	5	14	32	21	72
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)	8	1	13	49	71
Other			8	47	13
Dairy products trade	1	1	27	35	64
Unskilled wage labor	3	11	37	8	59
Fishing and poultry	2		11	33	46
Skilled wage labor	3	4	27	12	46
Shopkeeper/Trader	1	9	8	6	24
Home based work			2	2	14
Sharecropping/Tenancy	1	2	6	8	17
Services (Govt. or Private)	3		6	4	13
Children's work			3	5	3
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)			2	2	5
Pension	2	3	1		6
Handicrafts by women			1	1	2
Remittances				1	1
Tourism/Hotel				1	1
NA	51	87	350	148	63
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA1A: Affect on 1st source					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
None	19	114	260	98	491
1-25%	7	24	66	76	173
26-50%	4	56	75	22	157
51-75%	10	68	134	37	249
76-100%	57	145	658	341	1201
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% without reported effect	19%	25%	21%	15%	20%

LA1F: Affect on 3rd source					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
None	5	22	79	88	19
1-25%	4	11	28	41	84
26-50%	3	12	28	20	63
51-75%	9	8	24	14	55
76-100%	11	7	51	66	13
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA1C: 2nd livelihood source before crisis					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Livestock	13	8	222	240	483
Farming / Landowner	31	34	90	41	196
Unskilled wage labor	6	29	82	15	132
Skilled wage labor	9	9	38	5	61
Shopkeeper/Trader	2	16	18	12	48
Dairy products trade		2	29	13	44
Services (Govt. or Private)	9	12	18	4	43
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)	1	2	5	17	25
Fishing and poultry	1		7	17	25
Sharecropping/Tenancy		2	10	9	21
Pension	8	4	6	2	20
Home based work		2	8		10
Remittances		4	1	3	8
Children's work		2	5		7
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)	2	1	1	3	7
Handicrafts by women			6		6
Other		21	42	8	71
NA	17	312	647	213	1189
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA2A: 1st livelihood source now					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Unskilled wage labor	10	115	104	26	255
Services (Govt. or Private)	19	38	94	48	199
Farming / Landowner	6	28	112	33	179
Livestock	1	11	83	41	136
Skilled wage labor	8	59	57	4	128
Remittances		27	89		116
Other		7	75	25	107
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)	13	27	16	31	87
Shopkeeper/Trader	1	33	43	5	82
Pension	10	6	14	1	31
Dairy products trade		5	20	5	30
Sharecropping/Tenancy					
Fishing and poultry		7	4	7	18
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)		1	6	8	15
Home based work	1	2	8	3	14
Handicrafts by women					
Children's work			2		3
NA	29	94	502	355	980
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA2B: 2nd livelihood source now					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Unskilled wage labor	4	41	32	13	90
Services (Govt. or Private)	5	7	8	17	37
Farming / Landowner	2	9	33	12	56
Livestock	1	7	71	40	119
Skilled wage labor	3	11	23	5	42
Remittances		4	19	1	24
Other		14	71	19	104
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)	7	8	14	25	54
Shopkeeper/Trader		15	12	5	32
Pension	1	3	2	1	7
Dairy products trade		2	24	3	29
Sharecropping/Tenancy	1		2	4	7
Fishing and poultry	1	4	1	9	15
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)			6	4	10
Home based work	1	2	5	8	16
Handicrafts by women	1		2		3
Children's work		2	4	8	14
NA	72	331	906	428	1737
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA2C: 3rd livelihood source now					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Unskilled wage labor	2	15	19	8	44
Services (Govt. or Private)		5	11	4	20
Farming / Landowner	3	1	8	9	21
Livestock	1	2	15	7	25
Skilled wage labor	2	5	22	3	32
Remittances		1	2		3
Other		13	71	19	103
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)		3	9	9	21
Shopkeeper/Trader		9	7	6	22
Pension		1	2		3
Dairy products trade		2	8	23	33
Sharecropping/Tenancy			4	7	11
Fishing and poultry	1	1	3	13	18
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)	2	1	9	3	15
Home based work			5	6	11
Handicrafts by women			1	1	2
Children's work			3	1	4
NA	21	79	147	67	314
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

Livelihood sources now			
Household	1st Source	2nd Source	3rd Source
Unskilled wage labor	255	90	44
Services (Govt. or Private)	199	37	20
Farming / Landowner	179	56	21
Livestock	136	119	25
Skilled wage labor	128	42	32
Remittances	116	24	3
Other	107	104	103
Income support (Zakat/Aid etc)	87	54	21
Shopkeeper/Trader	82	32	22
Pension	31	7	3
Dairy products trade	30	29	33
Sharecropping/Tenancy	18	7	11
Fishing and poultry	15	15	18
Agri. Commodities trade (Fruit & Veggies)	14	10	15
Home based work	14	16	11
Handicrafts by women	3	3	2
Children's work	2	14	4
% of total sample responding	58%	27%	16%

LA4: If the number of animals has reduced why?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
NA	25	261	663	116	1065
Other	2	261	146	7	416
Died because of lack of feed	3	8	74	108	193
Distress sale	1	12	104	56	173
Died of animal pandemic (Viral Disease)	3	19	52	59	133
Stolen or lost	3	10	64	35	112
Lef unattended	1	5	22	41	69
Total # of records	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA5: Land Planted/Land Lost			
Districts	Total arable land	Crops area lost in floods	% of Cropland lost
GB	2.10	1.90	90%
KPK	6.30	3.20	51%
Punjab	6.90	6.40	93%
Sindh	16.10	16.60	100%
Total	7.90	7.00	89%

LA3: How many animals did you have before crisis? (Average)					
Animals	Before Crisis (Average)				
	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Cows	2.6	2.6	3.5	6.4	3.8
Buffaloes	12.3	2.7	3.2	5.4	5.9
Sheeps/Goats	11.9	2.4	5.7	9.9	7.5
Poultry	11.1	9.7	13.0	15.0	12.2
horses	3.0	1.8	2.6	11.5	4.7
Oxen	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.0
Donkey/Mules	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.3	1.6

LA61A: Crops Lost by Type					
Household	Cotton	Fodder Crops	Rice	Vegetables	Maize
None	502	588	652	688	738
26-50%	55	46	41	16	23
51-75%	61	80	57	21	32
76-100%	543	490	487	314	187
Don't know	36	38	28	32	23
Not Applicable	1223	1088	1136	1322	1412
Total	2442	2442	2442	2442	2442
% with at least some loss in crops	27%	25%	24%	14%	10%

LA3 A: How many animals do you have now? (Average)					
Animals	Before Crisis (Average)				
	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	total
Cows	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.8
Buffaloes	17.0	2.9	2.6	4.0	6.6
Sheeps/Goats	8.1	2.0	5.1	6.3	5.4
Poultry	4.3	4.4	6.4	12.4	6.9
horses	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.9
Oxen	1.0	9.0	1.4	7.6	4.8
Donkey/Mules	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.5

LA6B: Rice Crops (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%		4	17	20	41
26-50%		5	22	14	41
51-75%	1	1	29	26	57
76-100%		43	188	256	487
Don't know	1	7	9	11	28
None	33	74	381	164	652
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA3B: Change in Possession of Animals					
	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Cows	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Buffaloes	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1
Sheeps/Goats	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7

LA6Ba: Crops Lost							
Household	Fodder	Rice	Vegetables	Maize	Sugar	Pulse	

Poultry	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
horses	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
Oxen	0.8	4.5	0.5	3.8	2.3
Donkey/Mules	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9

1-25%	24%	27%	28%	30%	31%	31%
26-50%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
51-75%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
76-100%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
None	20%	20%	13%	8%	5%	5%

LA6 C: Pulse crops (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%	1	1	8	10	20
26-50%		1	10	11	22
51-75%			12	7	19
76-100%	15	1	104	14	134
Don't know		1	9	25	35
None	40	78	393	250	761
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 G: Vegetables (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%	3	3	7	36	49
26-50%	1	1	7	7	16
51-75%	4	9	3	5	21
76-100%	75	58	116	65	314
Don't know	1	7	5	19	32
None	13	71	402	202	688
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6D: Cotton Crops (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%		1	18	3	22
26-50%			27	28	55
51-75%			32	29	61
76-100%		2	420	121	543
Don't know		8	5	23	36
None	34	78	235	155	502
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 H Fodder crops (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%		7	19	18	44
26-50%	3	4	33	6	46
51-75%	4	20	45	11	80
76-100%	48	19	326	97	490
Don't know	1	7	11	19	38
None	26	63	305	194	588
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 E: Sugar Cane (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%			23	8	31
26-50%		9	30	11	50
51-75%	1	19	27	2	49
76-100%	1	10	95	26	132
Don't know		1	5	13	19
None	33	78	407	237	755
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 I: Fishery (ponds, boats) (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%			3	8	11
26-50%				10	10
51-75%				9	9
76-100%			8	32	40
Don't know		15	22	25	62
None	33	69	411	201	714
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 F: Maize (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%	1	3	11	12	27
26-50%		8	8	7	23
51-75%	1	22	7	2	32
76-100%	45	78	56	8	187
Don't know	1	1	5	16	23
None	35	65	407	231	738
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 J: Honey / Hives (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%		1	2	2	5
26-50%		0	0	0	0
51-75%		1		7	8
76-100%			6	4	10
Don't know		5	5	13	23
None	31	65	413	225	734
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA6 K: Farm Forestry (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%		2	13	3	18
26-50%	1	1	10	8	20

LA 6 L: Fruit Orchards (Lost)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1-25%	5	5	5	2	17
26-50%	1	1	6	8	16
51-75%	10	4	2	2	18
76-100%	54	3	8	10	75

51-75%	12		15	6	33
76-100%	49	1	12	7	69
Don't know	1	2	6	13	22
None	23	66	398	216	703
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

Don't know	2	1	4	15	22
None	19	66	410	215	710
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA7 A: Loss of Food Grain					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
All	64	110	423	353	950
Three quarter	3	9	72	14	98
Half	3	13	160	15	191
One quarter		4	31	12	47
None	22	69	225	48	364
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% losing at least some stored grain	71%	30%	55%	62%	53%

LA7 F: How Long Would Stored Straw/Hay Have Lasted					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Above 1 Year		5	12	9	26
1 Year	10	23	246	63	342
6 Months	14	29	152	68	263
3 Months	6	16	51	20	93
2 Months or Less	37	34	242	69	382
DK	31	351	523	370	1275
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA7 B: How Long Would the Lost Grain Supply Have Lasted					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Above 1 Year		4	16	9	29
1 Year	1	26	258	195	480
6 Months	7	47	227	97	378
3 Months	7	26	94	24	151
2 Months or Less	43	342	575	235	1220
DK	25	283	368	162	838
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA7 G: Loss of Animal Shelter					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
All	64	63	567	297	991
Three quarter	2	7	24	26	59
Half	8	19	62	39	128
One quarter		3	21	15	39
None	19	41	238	59	357
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% losing at least some stored grain	0.75	0.20	0.54	0.59	0.50

LA7 C: Loss of Stored Seed					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
All	61	61	301	256	679
Three quarter	2	2	42	9	55
Half	3	15	48	18	84
One quarter		3	31	8	42
None	25	57	370	96	548
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% losing at least some stored grain	0.67	0.18	0.34	0.46	0.35

LA 9: Will You Be Able to Plant the Next Crop?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
NA	2	250	158	38	448
No		166	83	1	250
Yes		44	36		80
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA7 D: How Long Would Stored Seed Have Lasted					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Above 1 Year			9	7	16
1 Year	9	7	123	87	226
6 Months	13	36	140	69	258
3 Months	6	11	34	20	71
2 Months or Less	38	55	202	107	402
DK	32	349	718	311	1410
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA 10: Reason Unable to Plant					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Flood water unlikely to recede	97	68	1088	599	1852
Land not fit for cultivation need	32	100	526	417	1075
Other	28	265	428	90	811
Disruption of irrigation system	48	70	390	138	646
Land not fit for cultivation need	62		365	207	634
Land tenancy / lease ended / abolished	47	22	280	108	457
Cash for labour or inputs	15	83	119	54	271
lack of haulage animals	25	15	127	99	266
Lack of labour for cultivation & reclamation	9	29	89	49	176
lack of agriculture inputs (seed, fertilizer, tools)		58	45		103
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA7 E: Loss of Straw/Hay					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
All	55	59	568	155	837
Three quarter	4	12	35	5	56
Half	10	9	89	28	136
One quarter	2	2	25	8	37

None	18	35	150	65	268
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% losing at least some stored grain	0.72	0.18	0.57	0.31	0.44

LA 11 A Immediate Needs for Livelihood Recovery - First Need
(Data entered wrong in many forms, results not reliable and not provided here)

LA 11 B: Immediate Needs for Livelihood Recovery - Second Need					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Land reclamation	51	7	294	299	651
Cash	24	41	406	157	628
Inputs for land preparation (tools)	4	32	100	25	161
Livestock		15	61	70	146
Inputs for crops planting (agri inputs)	8	41	85	9	143
Irrigation system recovery	5	61	43	10	119
Fodder / feed for animals	5	29	77	4	115
Vaccination and medications for surviving animal	1	24	45	9	79
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

LA 11 C: Immediate Needs for Livelihood Recovery - THird Need					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Cash	14	26	182	107	329
Livestock	5	35	88	159	287
Inputs for land preparation (tools)	32	23	128	87	270
Fodder / feed for animals	8	42	151	43	244
Inputs for crops planting (agri inputs)	6	31	146	52	235
Irrigation system recovery	10	29	89	38	166
Vaccination and medications for surviving animal	5	22	111	27	165
Land reclamation	18	6	80	42	146
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

FOOD SECURITY:

FS21M: How many meals eaten by MALE children < 1 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.5
Percent of Households Reporting	12%	17%	18%	44%	24%

FS23F: How many meals eaten by FEMALE children 5 to <18 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
Percent of Households Reporting	76%	77%	72%	72%	73%

FS21F: How many meals eaten by FEMALE children < 1 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.5
Percent of Households Reporting	16%	17%	19%	50%	27%

FS24M: How many meals eaten by MALE adults over 18 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Percent of Households Reporting	91%	98%	92%	77%	89%

FS22M: How many meals eaten by MALE children 1 to 5 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.4
Percent of Households Reporting	38%	51%	45%	68%	52%

FS24F: How many meals eaten by FEMALE adults over 18 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Percent of Households Reporting	93%	97%	92%	79%	90%

FS5: How long with your current food stock in this Household last ?					
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FS22F: How many meals eaten by FEMALE children 1 to 5 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.3
Percent of Households Reporting	25%	45%	43%	69%	49%

FS23M: How many meals eaten by MALE children 5 to <18 years yesterday ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average number of meals among those reporting	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Percent of Households Reporting	71%	77%	74%	75%	75%

FS9A: Have these strategies been employed in your HH in the last 2 weeks ? (Multiple choice)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% of Households
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	74	218	441	139	872	36%
Purchase food on debit	17	249	406	168	840	34%
Borrow food or rely on help from others	51	218	408	129	806	33%
Limit portion size at meals	20	176	335	101	632	26%
Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	22	86	247	119	474	19%
Skip entire days without eating	2	84	172	100	358	15%
Other's	1	22	154	108	285	12%
Women ate less food than men		75	136	55	266	11%
Sell more than usual animals		24	121	56	201	8%
Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children eat	7	27	67	65	166	7%
Decrease expenses on		53	66	16	135	6%

Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Average weeks food stocks will last	2.0	3.7	5.0	2.3	4.0
% with no food stocks	80%	35%	56%	74%	57%

FS6: Have you received any food aid in the last 2 weeks ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
% that received food aide in last 2 weeks	65%	49%	43%	67%	51%

FS8: During the past month, have there been times when you did not have enough money to buy food or cover other essential expenditures (health, cooking, fuel, school, etc..)?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Yes	61%	60%	65%	55%	61%

FS101 : Did you loose food stock in the flood : Bread, Wheat, Flour ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	69	256	538	509	1372	65%
Part	9	31	274	26	340	16%
None	20	56	285	47	408	19%

FS102: Did you loose food stock in the flood : Rice ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	44	191	308	448	991	41%
Part	7	26	129	26	188	8%
None	40	84	481	92	697	29%

FS103: Did you loose food stock in the flood : Maize ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	47	122	138	277	584	24%
Part	5	10	26	6	47	2%
None	42	132	623	166	963	39%

FS104: Did you loose food stock in the flood : Dhal Chana ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	42	179	200	342	763	31%
Part	16	20	62	18	116	5%
None	35	101	615	142	893	37%

FS105: Did you loose food stock in the flood : Oil, Ghee, Butter ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	60	199	259	384	902	37%
Part	5	14	133	19	171	7%

health care						
Take children out of school		7	95	1	103	4%
Consume seed stocks kept for the next season	3	24	26	22	75	3%
Sell domestic assets (Radio, Furniture, Fridge, TV)		12	40	13	65	3%
Sell productive assets (Sewing machine, Motorbike)	1	11	42	7	61	2%
Seek alternative or additional jobs		18	38	4	60	2%
Decrease expenditures for fertilizer, pesticide etc	1	6	19	17	43	2%
Increase the # of member out-migration for work and / or food		8	6	4	18	1%
Number of HH	99	460	1249	634	2442	

None	32	88	564	110	794	33%
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FS106: Did you lose food stock in the flood : Sugar ?

Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	41	217	316	424	998	41%
Part	4	24	112	19	159	7%
None	49	80	536	99	764	31%

FS107: Did you lose food stock in the flood : Milk, Cheese, Yogurt ?

Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	50	112	168	358	688	28%
Part	4	19	40	16	79	3%
None	43	130	650	123	946	39%

FS108: Did you lose food stock in the flood : Meat, fish, eggs ?

Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	38	60	153	290	541	22%
Part	5	10	37	13	65	3%
None	53	134	658	139	984	40%

FS109: Did you lose food stock in the flood : Vegetables, fruits ?

Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% reporting loss
Full	58	143	222	358	781	32%
Part	11	22	54	17	104	4%
None	27	132	616	128	903	37%

NUTRITION:

NU1A: Since the crisis, have there been any donation / distribution of infant feeding supplies ? (multiple choice)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No distribution	83	283	695	321	1382
Bottles	0	21	116	56	193
Dry Milk	0	49	95	175	319
infant formula	0	7	16	46	69
Liquid milk	0	42	74	118	234
Teats	1	0	8	13	22
% with distribution	0.01	0.17	0.09	0.28	0.13

NU3A: If there are lactating women, which change has there been in feeding practices of children 0-24 months before the floods and now ? (multiple choice)						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	%
Yes	23	157	343	217	740	30%
Brest-feeding stopped	1	10	54	43	108	15%
Brest-feeding reduced	11	82	126	150	369	50%
Brest-feeding increased	3	1	12	14	30	4%
Complimentary feeding increased	0	11	7	6	24	3%

of any of the above items:					
Number of household	99	460	1249	634	2442

Complimentary feeding reduced	1	12	36	17	66	9%
No change	5	61	132	45	243	33%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

NU2: Are they any lactating women in this household ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	76	301	880	384	1641
Yes	23	157	343	217	740
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% of households reporting lactating women	0.23	0.34	0.277	0.34	0.30

NU41: If breastfeeding stopped, 1st reason ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	%
Lack of mothers time	0	0	3	3	6	5%
Lack of privacy or space	0	4	42	28	74	63%
No/Less breast milk	1	6	4	9	20	17%
Total	1	10	59	46	116	

HEALTH:

HE1: What is the nearest health facility ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Basic Health Unit	36	102	423	237	798	33%
Civil dispensary	55	151	134	186	526	22%
Tehsil headquarter hospital	1	84	149	103	337	14%
Rural Health Center	17	23	130	80	250	10%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

HE6: Describe your access to the closest health facility						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Free of charge	70	116	116	274	576	24%
Small Payment	16	217	517	147	897	37%
Large Payment	13	112	356	97	578	24%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

HE2: Which organization is the main health provider ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Ministry of Health	56	187	702	264	1209	50%
Other	6	95	216	111	428	18%
Private		112	205	62	379	16%
NGOs	37	59	98	157	351	14%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

HE7: Does the health facility have a vehicle for transfer to another health facility if needed ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Yes: Free	15	34	117	217	383	18%
Yes: User pays	43	170	664	276	1153	54%
No	37	245	287	47	616	29%
Total	95	449	1068	540	2152	

HE4: Was the closest public health facility damage (multiple choice) ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Building	13	127	287	267	694	28%
Equipment	3	83	92	94	272	11%

HE8: What are the available options for your health care at delivery point (multiple choice) ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Male medical Officer	49	181	396	300	926	38%
Female medical Officer	8	181	280	261	730	30%
Male Medical Technician/Dispenser	34	170	307	142	653	27%
Female Medical Technician/Dispenser	4	47	133	161	345	14%
Lay Health Volunteer / Midwife	31	142	310	195	678	28%
Lay Health Worker	5	105	268	125	503	21%

Medical Supplies	2	66	162	171	401	16%
Number of household	99	460	1249	634	2442	

Traditional Birth Attendant	0	0	10	0	10	0%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

HE5: Describe your access to the closest health facility						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Within 1 hour	54	311	738	368	1471	75%
1-2 hours	37	41	245	71	394	20%
Mote than 2 hours	2	8	68	26	104	5%
Total	93	360	1051	465	1969	

HE10: Have there been any reports of suspected violence taking place against girls or women?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	
No	94	379	999	405	1877	77%
Yes, a few		20	84	57	161	7%
Yes, it is common		18	34	27	79	3%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH:

RH1: Number of married women of 15-49 years in this household ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	
1	45	238	823	180	1286	
2	13	70	111	123	317	
3	5	42	32	37	116	
4	5	13	18	15	51	
5		6	7	8	21	
6		1	3	3	7	
7			6	2	8	
8			1	3	4	
9			1	2	3	
Total	68	370	1002	373	1813	

RH4: How many married women in this household who were not attended by skilled birth attendant during delivery?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	
1	8	78	103	33	222	
2	1	26	17	12	56	
3		2	6	6	14	
4			4	2	6	
5				2	2	
8				1	1	
9			1		1	
Total	9	106	131	56	302	

RH2: How many pregnant women are living in this household ?								
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Women Receiving Antenatal Care	% of All Pregnant Women	
1	9	44	122	78	253	129	51%	
2		13	11	27	51	48	94%	
3		3	1	12	16	5	31%	
4				4	4	2	50%	
5				13	13	4	31%	
6				2	2	2	100%	
8				1	1	1	100%	
9			3	1	4	5	125%	
Total	9	60	137	138	344	196	0.56	
Women Receiving Antenatal Care	3	63	75	55				
Women Receiving Antenatal Care as % of All Pregnant Women	33%	105%	55%	40%				

RH5: How many married women are not using family planning ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1	10	76	303	60	449
2		15	43	6	64
3	1	5	13	3	22
4		2	4	3	9
5		1	3		4
6				1	1
9				2	2
Total	11	99	366	75	551

RH6: How many married women intend to use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1	8	121	135	22	286
2		21	24	8	53
3		4	9	1	14
4			1	2	3
5				1	1
7			1		1
8			1		1
9	1		3	1	5
Total	9	146	174	35	364

RH7: Number of deaths of pregnant women since emergency ?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
1		5	7	15	27
2			1	3	4
5				1	1
6			1		1
8			1		1
9				2	2
Total	0	5	10	21	36

SHELTER:

SH1: In What Kind of Settlement Did You Live Before the Flood?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Large town/City	1	7	12	9	29	1%
Small town		33	93	20	146	6%
Rural village	82	378	902	482	1844	76%
Rural dispersed	15	42	218	87	362	15%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH2: Who Owned the Land Where You Lived Before the Flood?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Self	93	431	1071	506	2101	86%
Relatives /Shared	4	18	49	30	101	4%
Tenant	1	5	27	32	65	3%
Squatter			33	1	34	1%
Other		6	45	29	80	3%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH4: Main Material of the Walls of the House						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Stone	68	98	43	22	231	9%
Block	10	30	19	15	74	3%
Brick	4	166	431	206	807	33%
Grass		1	32	54	87	4%
Mud	16	157	678	294	1145	47%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH5: What Kind of Roof ?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
RCC slab roof	3	108	142	18	271	11%
Timber CGI roof	24	15	133	61	233	10%
Mud flat roof with timber	64	256	661	316	1297	53%
Mud flat roof without timber	7	81	289	203	580	24%

SH3: Who Owned the House You Lived in Before the Flood?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Self	95	434	1128	504	2161	88%
Relatives /Shared		16	48	40	104	4%
Tenant	1	2	26	34	63	3%
Squatter			12	3	15	1%
Other	2	8	11	17	38	2%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH7? How did the flood affect your house?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Totally destroyed	62	72	487	399	1020	42%
Heavily damaged	2	97	239	123	461	19%
Partially Damaged	11	122	323	39	495	20%
Slightly Damaged	9	47	96	29	181	7%
Not damaged	14	122	80	7	223	9%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH8 A: What assistance do you most need now to improve the place you are living in - 1st priority						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Materials	16	91	346	50	503	21%
Tent	11	53	207	183	454	19%
Temporary shelter	13	35	209	144	401	16%
Cash for NFI	24	82	112	89	307	13%
Tarpaulin	5	30	142	51	228	9%
Cash for rent	10	43	73	49	175	7%
Blanket mattress	3	71	13	4	91	4%
Tools	5	8	50	3	66	3%
Cooking sets	11	10	16	13	50	2%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH10: Have You Lost the Land on Which Your House was Built?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
No	18	283	819	189	1309	54%
Yes	76	20	211	361	668	27%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	
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SH6: How Many Rooms?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
1-2 Rooms	6	121	347	289	763	31%
2-4 Rooms	36	248	708	237	1229	50%
More than 4 rooms	56	91	170	72	389	16%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH8 B: What assistance do you most need now to improve the place you are living in - Second priority						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	
Material support for repair	21	61	317	88	487	
Cash for NFI	15	115	216	102	448	
Temporary shelter	9	27	194	84	314	
Cooking sets	18	99	75	54	246	
Tent	7	28	111	92	238	
Cash for rent	7	36	94	87	224	
Other	2	39	88	20	149	
Tools for debris removal	12	22	56	29	119	
Blanket mattress	3	28	32	23	86	
Tarpaulin	3	5	41	18	67	
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH 9: If You Live in a Tent Does It Leak?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
No	33	85	439	320	877	36%
Yes	24	36	129	132	321	13%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH12: Do You Need Assistance for Land and Property Rights?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Help removing illegal occupancy	2	34	62	34	132	5%

77% 4% 17% 57% 27%

SH11: Do You Have Access to Land for Temporary Shelter?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
No	28	90	426	250	794	33%
Yes	62	194	577	303	1136	47%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH15: What Are Your Main Worries About the Place that You Are Now Staying?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Lack of shelter/House	62	200	656	378	1296	53%
Being displaced from the land	57	37	485	400	979	40%
Not to be able to return to your usual Place of residence	61	132	571	186	950	39%
Not to be able to afford to rebuild	34	156	244	174	608	25%
Total # of records	99	460	1249	634	2442	

To get your land back	7	10	207	285	509	21%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH14: Do You need Extra Protection for Winter?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
No	7	13	128	35	183	7%
Yes	91	413	1057	554	2115	87%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

SH16: Are NFI Distribution Points Accessible?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
No	74	381	963	339	1757	72%
Yes	24	77	261	257	619	25%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	
	24%	17%	21%	41%	25%	

MASS COMMUNICATION:

MC1: Can adults in your household read? (No of respondents)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	30	225	740	411	1406
Yes	68	235	482	196	981
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% of adults who can read	69%	51%	39%	31%	40%

MC2: Do you have an active cell phone?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	41	92	419	298	850
Yes	57	350	778	298	1483
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% with an active cell phone	58%	76%	62%	47%	61%

MC3: Are you able to charge the cell phone now?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	46	138	573	340	1097
Yes	52	322	649	267	1290
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% able to charge cell phones now	53%	70%	52%	42%	53%

MC6: How are you getting information right now?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Word of mouth	87	385	1032	487	1991	82%
Radio	66	226	609	265	1166	48%
Community Centre	51	202	450	188	891	36%
Call	47	161	381	183	772	32%
Newspaper	26	170	278	175	649	27%
SMS	24	23	103	66	216	9%
Total number of responses	99	460	1249	634	2442	

MC4: Do you read newspapers?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	53	240	868	421	1582
Yes	45	220	354	186	805
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% who read newspapers	45%	48%	28%	29%	33%

MC5: Do you listen to the radio?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
No	29	205	569	315	1118
Yes	69	255	653	292	1269
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442
% who listen to the radio	70%	55%	52%	46%	52%

MC7: What is the best way for women in the household to get information?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Male member	87	385	1027	478	1977	81%
Community gathering	80	169	585	318	1152	47%
Mobile	8	23	138	70	239	10%
Health Care Providers	2	23	109	83	217	9%
Newspaper	1	12	52	44	109	4%
Banners			16	26	42	2%
Total number of responses	99	460	1249	634	2442	

COMMUNITY RESTORATION:

CR1: How was your business or job affected by the floods						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	% Distribution
Not Effected	17	128	197	93	453	19%
Small Effect	4	17	50	32	103	4%
Large Effect	18	184	305	44	551	23%
Totally Effected	60	131	697	465	1353	55%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	
% of businesses/jobs totally discontinued	0.61	0.28	0.56	0.73	0.55	

CR 2 A: % Distribution of Economic Activity					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Business	4%	10%	5%	2%	5%
Farming	69%	36%	56%	73%	57%
Fish Poultry	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Home Base Work	5%	2%	6%	5%	5%
Small Shop	0%	9%	6%	2%	5%

CR2 (Male): What kind of economic activity was your household engaged in before the floods?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Business	4	47	68	11	130
Farming	68	166	705	460	1399
Fish Poultry	0	4	11	12	27
Home Base Work	5	10	71	31	117
Small Shop	0	41	76	13	130
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

CR2 (Female): What kind of economic activity was your household engaged in before the floods?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Business		31	27	10	68
Farming	30	56	264	278	628
Fish Poultry	4		5	16	25
Home based Work	9	65	315	152	541
Small Shop	1	11	21	14	47
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

CR2 (Male): What kind of economic activity was your household engaged in before the floods?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Business	4	47	68	11	130
Farming	68	166	705	460	1399
Fish Poultry	0	4	11	12	27
Home Base Work	5	10	71	31	117
Small Shop	0	41	76	13	130
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442

CR 2 B: % Distribution of economic activity before the floods?					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Business	0%	7%	2%	2%	3%
Farming	30%	12%	21%	44%	26%
Fish Poultry	4%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Home based Work	9%	14%	25%	24%	22%
Small Shop	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%

CR3: What assistance would you need to restart your work in the next 3-6 months?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Finance	92	340	1076	543	2051	84%
Repair/Rehab	39	165	731	229	1164	48%
Material Assistance	50	183	504	175	912	37%
Retraining	15	42	112	161	330	14%
Technical Advice	13	45	149	133	340	14%
Help with documentation	1	9	61	60	131	5%
Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

CR4: Do women need any special assistance to restart their business?						
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total	Percent
Training	26	96	212	287	621	25%
Sewing Machines	12	165	372	323	872	36%
Market Access	17	20	56	65	158	6%
Other	44	256	725	155	1180	48%
Grand Total	99	460	1249	634	2442	

CR4 A: % of women needing special assistance to restart their business					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Skill Development (Training)	26%	21%	17%	45%	25%
Sewing Machines	12%	36%	30%	51%	36%
Market Access support to Women	17%	4%	4%	10%	6%
Other	44%	56%	58%	24%	48%

CR5: Family fuel resources before floods					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Fuel Wood from forest	78	183	811	414	1486
Fuel Wood from garden/ orchards	56	187	655	128	1026
Natural Gas	28	105	26	41	200
Electricity	42	4	90	45	181
Kerosene Oil Stove	1	4	67	91	163
Other form of HH energy	0	7	101	38	146
LPG	0	49	24	26	99
Total responses	99	460	1249	634	2442

CR5 A: Family fuel resources after floods (now)					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Fuel Wood from forest	74	180	633	256	1143
Fuel Wood from garden/ orchards	31	180	587	146	944
Natural Gas	1	93	24	30	148
Electricity	13	4	40	12	69
Kerosene Oil Stove	0	9	63	63	135
Other form of HH energy	1	6	130	31	168
LPG	0	49	22	20	91
Total responses	99	460	1249	634	2442

CR5 B: Change in Fuel Usage					
Household	GB	KPK	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Fuel Wood from forest	95%	98%	78%	62%	77%
Fuel Wood from garden/ orchards	55%	96%	90%	114%	92%
Natural Gas	4%	89%	92%	73%	74%
Electricity	31%	100%	44%	27%	38%
Kerosene Oil Stove	0%	225%	94%	69%	83%
Other form of HH energy		86%	129%	82%	115%
LPG		100%	92%	77%	92%

CR5 C: % Distribution of Fuel Resources Before and After (where does fuel come from?)		
Household	Before	After
Fuel Wood from forest	61%	47%
Fuel Wood from garden/ orchards	42%	39%
Gas,Oil,Electric	26%	19%
Natural Gas	8%	6%
Electricity	7%	3%
Kerosene Oil Stove	7%	6%
Other form of HH energy	6%	7%
LPG	4%	4%

Annex VI – Gender Needs Assessment Survey Summary September 2010

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Respondents by Gender		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	139	54.9
Female	114	45.1
Total	253	100.0

Respondents by Province		
Provinces	Frequency	Percent
Punjab	94	37.2
KPK	92	36.3
Sindh	57	22.5
Baluchistan	10	4.0
Total	253	100.0

Respondents by Rural Urban		
Distribution	Frequency	Percent
Urban	47	18.6
Rural	206	81.4
Total	253	100.0

Duration of stay		
Duration of Stay (weeks)	Frequency	Percent
1.00	9	3.6
2.00	27	10.7
3.00	113	44.7
4.00	84	33.2
5.00	2	.8
6.00	5	2.0
7.00	2	.8
88.00	3	1.2
99.00	8	3.2
Total	253	100.0

VULNERABLE POPULATION:

Number of Children of Respondents		
No. of Children	Frequency	Percent
1.00	8	3.2
2.00	23	9.1
3.00	31	12.3
4.00	26	10.3
5.00	30	11.9
6.00	27	10.7
7.00	24	9.5
8.00	25	9.9
9.00	13	5.1
10.00	14	5.5
11.00	7	2.8
14.00	1	.4
15.00	1	.4
99.00	23	9.1
Total	253	100.0

No. of Disable Females		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	2.4
No	247	97.6
Total	253	100.0

Pregnant Women		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	31	12.3
No	25	9.9
99	197	77.8
Total	253	100.0

Expected remaining months of delivery		
Months	Frequency	Percent
1.00	2	.8
2.00	6	2.4
3.00	8	3.2
4.00	7	2.8
5.00	3	1.2
6.00	4	1.6
8.00	1	.4
88.88	25	9.9
99.00	197	77.8
Total	253	100.0

Number of respondents identify presence of lactating mother		
Number of Lactating mothers	Frequency	Percent
0	12	4.7
1	16	6.3
2	9	3.6
3	1	.4
4	3	1.2
7	2	.8
88	7	2.8
99	203	80.2
Total	253	100.0

Age of Respondents		
Years	Frequency	Percent
17.00	1	.4
18.00	4	1.6
19.00	2	.8
20.00	1	.4
21.00	5	2.0
22.00	10	4.0
23.00	5	2.0
25.00	6	2.4
26.00	5	2.0
27.00	2	.8
28.00	8	3.2
29.00	2	.8
30.00	10	4.0
31.00	6	2.4
32.00	6	2.4
33.00	3	1.2
34.00	3	1.2
35.00	12	4.7
36.00	3	1.2
37.00	2	.8
38.00	8	3.2
39.00	4	1.6
40.00	14	5.5
41.00	1	.4
42.00	8	3.2
43.00	2	.8
44.00	2	.8
45.00	19	7.5
48.00	7	2.8
49.00	1	.4
50.00	19	7.5
52.00	6	2.4
55.00	10	4.0
56.00	1	.4
57.00	1	.4
58.00	5	2.0
59.00	2	.8
60.00	9	3.6
61.00	2	.8
62.00	2	.8
64.00	1	.4
65.00	16	6.3
68.00	3	1.2
70.00	11	4.3
75.00	2	.8
99.00	1	.4
Total	253	100.0

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

Main safety/security problems faced by women and girls			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Domestic violence	1.00	52	20.6
Sexual harassment	2.00	19	7.5
Being trafficked	3.00	8	3.2
Travelling alone long distance	4.00	66	26.1
Early marriage	5.00	40	15.8
Incest	6.00	2	.8
Honour killing	7.00	12	4.7
Others	8.00	14	5.5
	88.00	3	1.2
	99.00	37	14.6
Total		253	100.0

Where do female survivors of violence go for help			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
To their mothers	1.00	136	53.8
To their fathers	2.00	36	14.2
To other family members	3.00	21	8.3
Health clinic	4.00	2	.8
Private clinic	5	0	.0
Legal aid	6.00	2	.8
Community leaders	7.00	14	5.5
Friends	8.00	3	1.2
International / local NGOs	9.00	2	.8
Community centers	10	0	.0
Police	11.00	5	2.0
Others	12.00	2	.8
Don't seek help	13.00	12	4.7
	99.00	18	7.1
Total		253	100.0

where are acts of violence against women and girls most likely to occur			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
In the home	1.00	87	34.4
At school	2.00	3	1.2
In tents	3.00	23	9.1
In the shelter	4.00	10	4.0
While using bathroom facility in shelter	5.00	11	4.3
While travelling alone	6.00	46	18.2
while at work outside the home	7.00	37	14.6
Others	8.00	5	2.0
	88.00	2	.8
	99.00	29	11.5
Total		253	100.0

Occurrence of trafficking before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	21	8.3
Decreased	2.00	38	15.0
Same	3.00	42	16.6
	88.00	6	2.4
	99.00	146	57.7
Total		253	100.0

Occurrence of domestic violence against wife compared to before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	22	8.7
Decreased	2.00	56	22.1
Same	3.00	50	19.8
	88.00	6	2.4
	99.00	119	47.1
Total		253	100.0

Occurrence of domestic violence against son/daughter before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	11	4.3
Decreased	2.00	43	17.0
Same	3.00	54	21.3
	88.00	5	2.0
	99.00	140	55.3
Total		253	100.0

Occurrence of early marriage incidences before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	7	2.8
Decreased	2.00	39	15.4
Same	3.00	62	24.5
	88.00	5	2.0
	99.00	140	55.3
	Total	253	100.0

Occurrence of sexual harassment before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	24	9.5
Decreased	2.00	37	14.6
Same	3.00	44	17.4
	88.00	5	2.0
	99.00	143	56.5
	Total	253	100.0

Occurrence of incidences of honor killings before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	5	2.0
Decreased	2.00	38	15.0
Same	3.00	64	25.3
	88.00	5	2.0
	99.00	141	55.7
	Total	253	100.0

Occurrence of incest before and after the flood			
		Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	7	2.8
Decreased	2.00	37	14.6
Same	3.00	57	22.5
	88.00	5	2.0
	99.00	147	58.1
	Total	253	100.0

Challenges to accessing justice to the following list			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
House / land ownership	1.00	98	38.7
Custody	2.00	2	.8
Divorce	3.00	2	.8
Domestic violence	4.00	25	9.9
Others	5.00	26	10.3
	88.00	4	1.6
	99.00	96	38.0
	Total	253	100.0

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE:

Factors affecting access to domestic water use			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
High water price	1.00	7	2.8
Damage of the water network	2.00	72	28.5
My community is not served by a water network	3.00	22	8.7
Insufficient water supply	4.00	47	18.6
others	5.00	13	5.1
None; the household is on the water main supply	6.00	29	11.5
	99.00	63	24.9
	Total	253	100.0

Women and girls access to sanitary materials			
		Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	87	34.4
No	2.00	80	31.6
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	78	30.8
	Total	253	100.0

Access to latrines and bathing facilities			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	138	54.5
No	2.00	111	43.9
	99.00	4	1.6
	Total	253	100.0

Feel safe and comfortable to use latrine/bathing facility			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	93	36.8
No	2.00	65	25.7
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	87	34.4
	Total	253	100.0

AGRCULTURE/LIVELIHOD:

Source of HH income before flood			
Source	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	1	111	43.9
Fishery	2	2	.8
Livestock	3	18	7.1
Labour work	4	77	30.4
Govt. service	5	13	5.1
Private employee	6	4	1.6
Private business	7	11	4.3
Vendor	8	0	.0
Support from families	9	1	.4
Others	10	8	3.2
No information	99	8	3.2
	Total	253	100.0

Effect on HH Food Expenditure after Flood			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	72	28.5
Decreased	2.00	111	43.9
Same	3.00	38	15.0
	88.00	2	.8
	99.00	30	11.9
	Total	253	100.0

NUTRITION:

In case of food shortage in the house, whose food needs are prioritized			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Mother / Wife	1.00	38	15.0
Father / Husband	2.00	26	10.3
Boy children	3.00	128	50.6
Girl children	4.00	27	10.7
Elderly women	5.00	9	3.6
Elderly men	6.00	6	2.4
others	7.00	3	1.2
don't know	8.00	10	4.0
	99.00	6	2.4
	Total	253	100.0

Who usually collects food items and water for the family			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
No one	1.00	9	3.6
Mother/Wife	2.00	53	20.9
Father / Husband	3.00	89	35.2
Boy children	4.00	46	18.2
Girl children	5.00	3	1.2
Elderly women	6.00	5	2.0
Elderly men	7.00	17	6.7
others	8.00	7	2.8
	99.00	24	9.5
	Total	253	100.0

HEALTH:

State of Health compared to before flood			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Increased	1.00	73	28.9
Decreased	2.00	128	50.6
Same	3.00	36	14.2
Others	4.00	4	1.6
	99.00	12	4.7
	Total	253	100.0

Decisions about women and girls access to health care in the current scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Myself	1.00	67	26.5
My husband	2.00	52	20.6
The husband and the wife together	3.00	15	5.9
My mother	4.00	4	1.6
My father	5.00	8	3.2
My mother in law	6.00	5	2.0
My father in law	7.00	1	.4
Others	8.00	6	2.4
don't know	9.00	1	.4
	11.00	1	.4
	88.00	7	2.8
	99.00	86	34.0
	Total	253	100.0

Women and Girls Primary Health Problems at Present			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
No disease	1.00	10	4.0
Anemia and other nutrition related ill health	2.00	78	30.8
Diarrhea	3.00	122	48.2
Fever	4.00	21	8.3
Physical injuries	5.00	1	.4
Disabilities	6.00	2	.8
Bleeding	9.00	1	.4
Miscarriage	10.00	2	.8
Delivery related problem	11.00	3	1.2
Respiratory problem	12.00	1	.4
STD/HIV	13	0	.0
Mental health, anxiety, distress	14.00	3	1.2
Others	15.00	4	1.6
	99.00	5	2.0
	Total	253	100.0

Decisions about women and girls access to health care in the current scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Myself	1.00	67	26.5
My husband	2.00	52	20.6
The husband and the wife together	3.00	15	5.9
My mother	4.00	4	1.6
My father	5.00	8	3.2
My mother in law	6.00	5	2.0
My father in law	7.00	1	.4
Others	8.00	6	2.4
don't know	9.00	1	.4
	11.00	1	.4
	88.00	7	2.8
	99.00	86	34.0
	Total	253	100.0

First place women go to when in need of health care in current flood situation			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Rural / Community clinic	1.00	24	9.5
Govt. Clinic / Public hospital	2.00	70	27.7
Midwives	3.00	3	1.2
Community centers	4.00	6	2.4
NGOs Clinic	5.00	23	9.1
Drug Store	6.00	3	1.2
Family	7.00	8	3.2
Traditional practitioner	8.00	7	2.8
Others	9.00	12	4.7
I don't seek health care	10.00	2	.8
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	87	34.4
	Total	253	100.0

Obstacles to women's ability to access health care in present scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Distance to nearest facility is too far	1.00	67	26.5
Security reasons	2.00	12	4.7
No female health staff	3.00	17	6.7
Personal issues (disability, injured etc.)	4	0	.0
No transportation	5.00	18	7.1
Cant take time off work	6.00	1	.4
Cant take time away from home and child care	7.00	2	.8
Cant afford it	8.00	23	9.1
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	105	41.5
	Total	253	100.0

Obstacles to women's ability to access health care in present scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Distance to nearest facility is too far	1.00	67	26.5
Security reasons	2.00	12	4.7
No female health staff	3.00	17	6.7
Personal issues (disability, injured etc.)	4	0	.0
No transportation	5.00	18	7.1
Cant take time off work	6.00	1	.4
Cant take time away from home and child care	7.00	2	.8
Cant afford it	8.00	23	9.1
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	105	41.5
	Total	253	100.0

Whom most women receive pre and post natal care in your community			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Obstetrician and Gynecologist	1.00	30	11.9
Private doctor	2.00	26	10.3
Nurse	3.00	3	1.2
Midwife	4.00	34	13.4
Medical worker / staff	5.00	14	5.5
Traditional practitioner	6.00	38	15.0
Others	7.00	2	.8
None	8.00	7	2.8
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	91	36.0
	Total	253	100.0

Obstacles to women's ability to access health care in present scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Distance to nearest facility is too far	1.00	67	26.5
Security reasons	2.00	12	4.7
No female health staff	3.00	17	6.7
Personal issues (disability, injured etc.)	4	0	.0
No transportation	5.00	18	7.1
Cant take time off work	6.00	1	.4

Obstacles to women's ability to access health care in present scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Distance to nearest facility is too far	1.00	67	26.5
Security reasons	2.00	12	4.7
No female health staff	3.00	17	6.7
Personal issues (disability, injured etc.)	4	0	.0
No transportation	5.00	18	7.1
Cant take time off work	6.00	1	.4

Cant take time away from home and child care	7.00	2	.8
Cant afford it	8.00	23	9.1
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	105	41.5
Total		253	100.0

Cant take time away from home and child care	7.00	2	.8
Cant afford it	8.00	23	9.1
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	105	41.5
Total		253	100.0

Obstacles to women's ability to access health care in present scenario			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Distance to nearest facility is too far	1.00	67	26.5
Security reasons	2.00	12	4.7
No female health staff	3.00	17	6.7
Personal issues (disability, injured etc.)	4	0	.0
No transportation	5.00	18	7.1
Cant take time off work	6.00	1	.4
Cant take time away from home and child care	7.00	2	.8
Cant afford it	8.00	23	9.1
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	105	41.5
Total		253	100.0

Whom most women receive pre and post natal care in your community			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Obstetrician and Gynecologist	1.00	30	11.9
	2.00	26	10.3
Private doctor			.3
Nurse	3.00	3	1.2
Midwife	4.00	34	13.4
Medical worker / staff	5.00	14	5.5
Traditional practitioner	6.00	38	15.0
Others	7.00	2	.8
None	8.00	7	2.8
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	91	36.0
Total		253	100.0

Whom most women receive pre and post natal care in your community			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Obstetrician and Gynecologist	1.00	30	11.9
Private doctor	2.00	26	10.3
Nurse	3.00	3	1.2
Midwife	4.00	34	13.4
Medical worker / staff	5.00	14	5.5
Traditional practitioner	6.00	38	15.0
Others	7.00	2	.8
None	8.00	7	2.8
	88.00	8	3.2
	99.00	91	36.0
Total		253	100.0

SHELTER:

Type of Shelter			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Shelter	1.00	17	6.7
Living in family house	2.00	15	5.9
Living in friend's house	3.00	4	1.6
Uninhabited building	4.00	10	4.0
A tent on the ruins of destroyed house	5.00	24	9.5
A tent in a camp	6.00	44	17.4
A partially destroyed house	7.00	8	3.2
A house with no damage	8.00	1	.4
Hosting IDPs	9.00	38	15.0
Building of a school	10.00	68	26.9
No Information	99.00	24	9.5
Total		253	100.0

EDUCATION:

Factors affecting school attendance			
	Code s	Frequen cy	Perce nt
School destroyed	1.00	121	47.8
Lack of school uniform / clothing	2.00	4	1.6
Displaced	3.00	32	12.6
Violence at school	4.00	2	.8
Sexual harassment at school	5.00	2	.8
No separate latrine available	6	0	.0
Feeling of insecurity	7.00	1	.4
Others	8.00	26	10.3
	88.00	3	1.2
	99.00	62	24.5
Total		253	100.0

COMMUNITY RESTORATION:

Relief and recovery information in a language that one understands			
		Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	157	62.1
No	2.00	88	34.8
	99.00	8	3.2
Total		253	100.0

Participation in planning of relief assistances			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	34	13.4
No	2.00	215	85.0
	99.00	4	1.6
Total		253	100.0

Participation in planning of relief assistances			
	Codes	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1.00	34	13.4
No	2.00	215	85.0
	99.00	4	1.6
Total		253	100.0

Annex VII – Humanitarian Partners Involved in the Process

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM – part of UN Women)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Trust for Voluntary Organization (TVO)