



Janakeeya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum

Round 2 Survey Report Highlights

Introduction

Kerala experienced the worst ever floods and landslides in 2018 since 1924. Consequently, there was a need to recover and prepare better for the future beyond traditional approaches, ensuring transparency and people's participation.

The Accountability to Affected Populations, referred as Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum-initiative is an effort of the State Government to build Kerala Back Better, with the participation and feedback from the people affected by the flood.

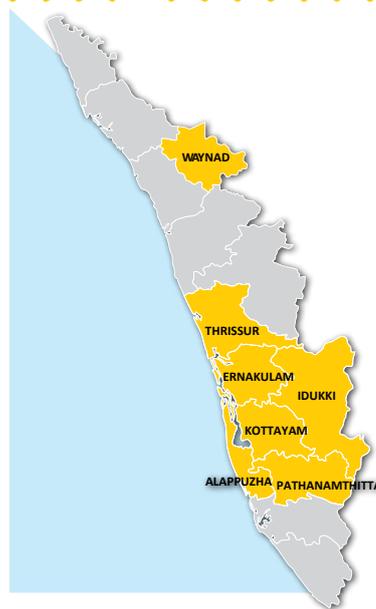
Vision

- Strengthen feedback mechanisms and community voices.
- Include feedback from communities affected by floods and landslides.
- Establish a system to collect information on post-disaster needs.

Objectives of JPP-I

1. Improve communities' access to information on recovery and reconstruction assistance.
2. Ensure communities' inclusion in periodic feedback on post-disaster needs via Government authorities and development actors.
3. Integrate feedback of affected communities into institutional planning processes for recovery and reconstruction.
4. Risk-informed planning in the future and informing communities about inclusion of their feedback in planning.

JPP-I is institutionalized within Kudumbashree, the Self-Help Group network of the Local Self Government Department (LSGD) of Kerala, enabling a connection between ongoing development planning processes and humanitarian response and recovery.



Geographical Coverage

Districts covered:

- Alappuzha
- Wayanad
- Kottayam
- Pathanamthitta
- Ernakulam
- Idukki
- Thrissur

▶ Round 1:

November 2018-April 2019 (Quantitative study)

Sample size

19,765 people in **489** most affected gram panchayats/municipalities of the 7 districts

▶ Round 2:

May 2019- December 2019 (Mixed methodology research design)

Quantitative sample

Multi-stage stratified sampling was used to select **99** LSGIs and a final sample of **3960** Households (HHs)

Qualitative sample

56 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) covering marginalised groups (SC/ST, fisher-folk and daily wage labourers, women-headed households and women micro-entrepreneurs, migrant workers, agricultural labourers, elderly (aged 60+), adolescents (aged 10-18), differently-abled people and their caregivers)

49 Key Informant Interviews (KII) with LSG functionaries/ department officials, District Collector, Revenue officer, village officer, NGOs/CSOs, frontline workers in the same districts

▶ Objectives for Round 2:

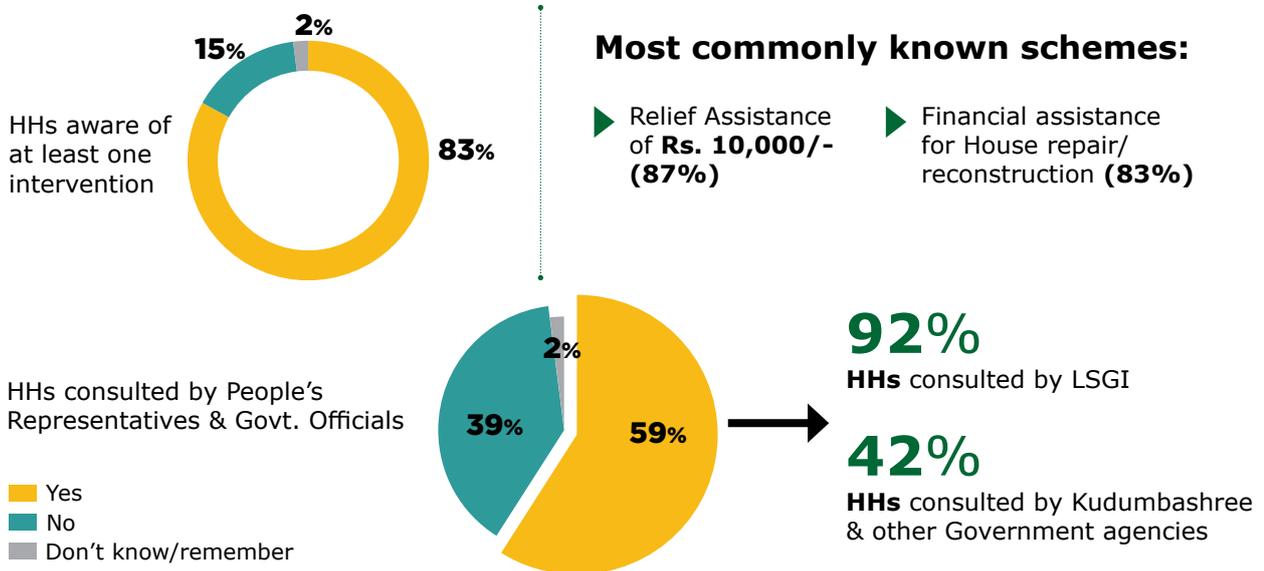
Understand the extent of community consultation (and engagement) in rebuilding efforts

Assess the efficiency of grievance redressal system

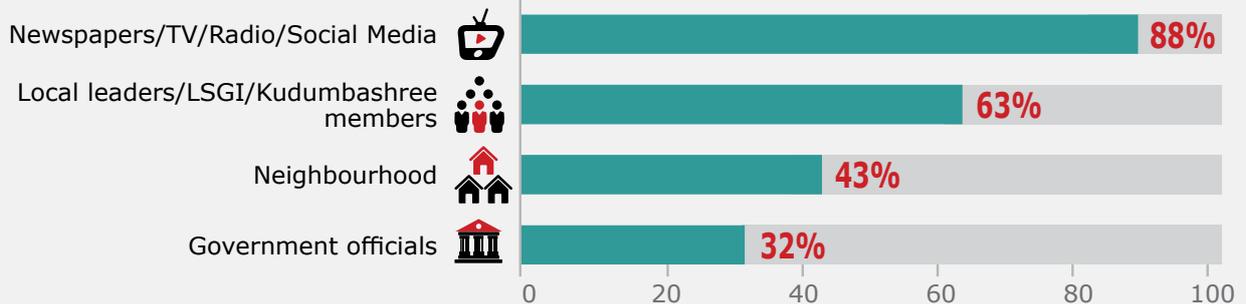
Understand the level of disaster preparedness among communities

KEY FINDINGS

Community Awareness and Engagement during Rebuilding

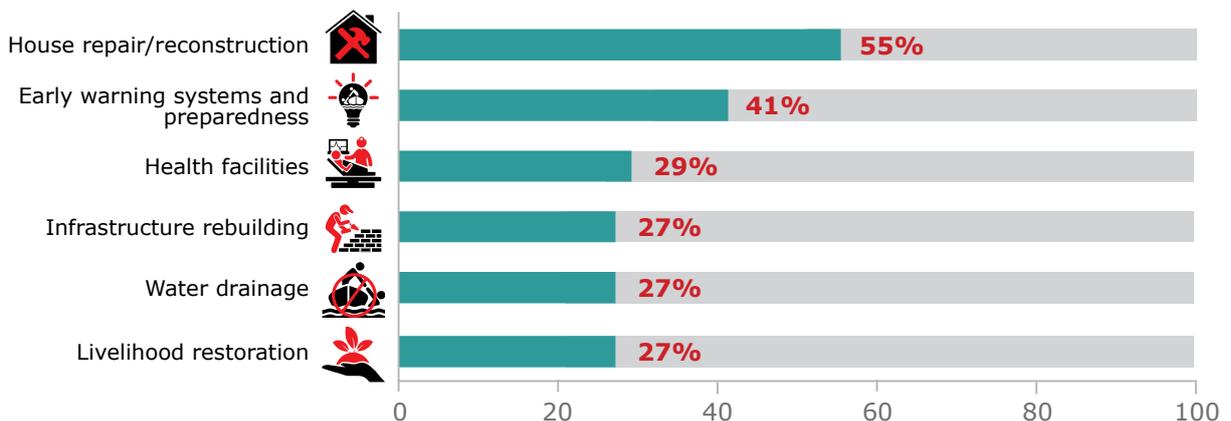


Sources of information on Government programmes in households:



Views and Perceptions on Recovery

Community Priorities

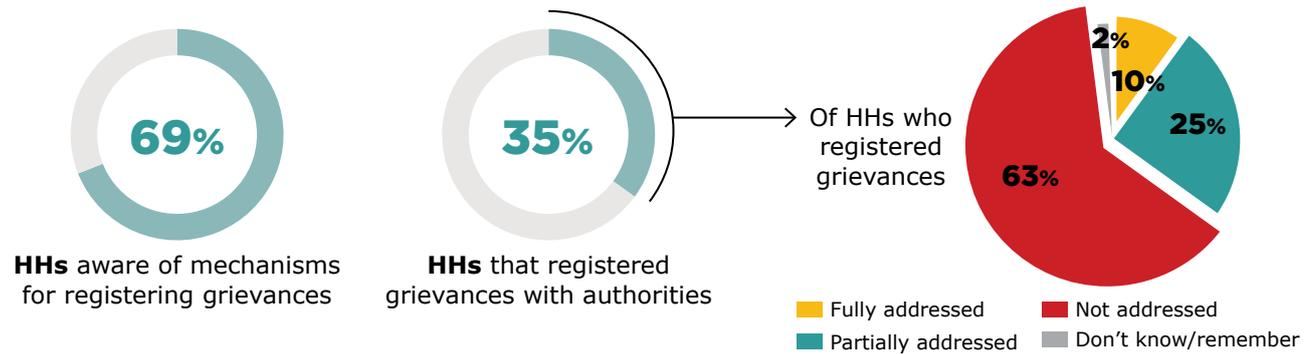


Views on Social Protection Issues & Grievance Redressal Systems

HHs satisfaction with Government Interventions



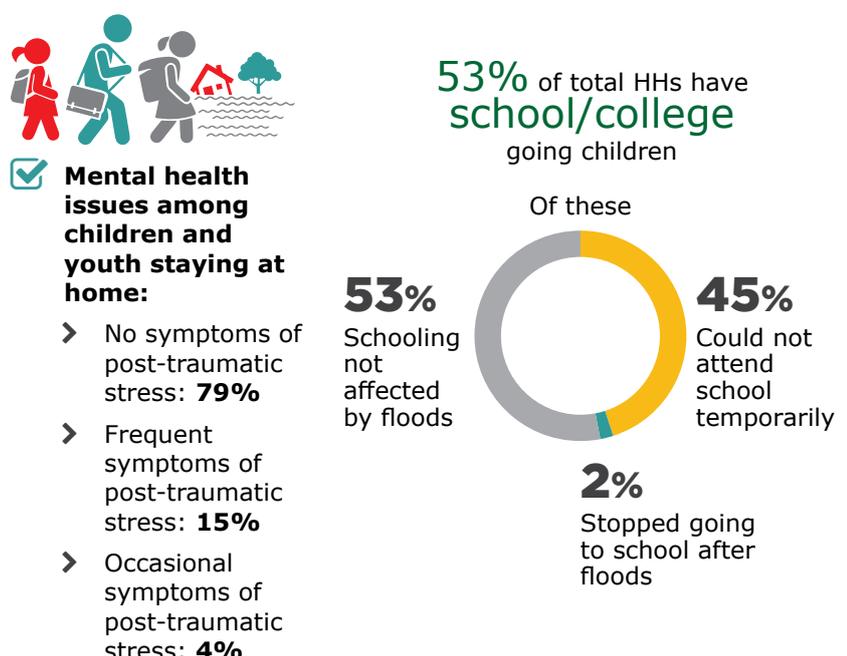
Awareness and engagement on grievance redressal



Loans availed by community

- Other than Resurgent Kerala Loan Scheme:**
 - > HHs availed of loans: **9%**
 - > HHs that didn't avail any loans: **91%**
- Utilization of loan amounts by HHs:**
 - > House repair/reconstruction: **58%**
 - > Livelihood purposes: **36%**
 - > Purchase of household appliances: **35%**
 - > Health related needs: **13%**
 - > Educational purposes: **5%**
- HH feedback on loans:**
 - > Timely and adequate amount: **57%**
 - > Delayed but adequate amount: **12%**
 - > Timely but inadequate amount: **31%**

Impact on school/college going children

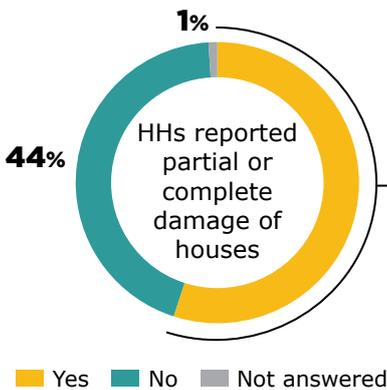


KEY FINDINGS

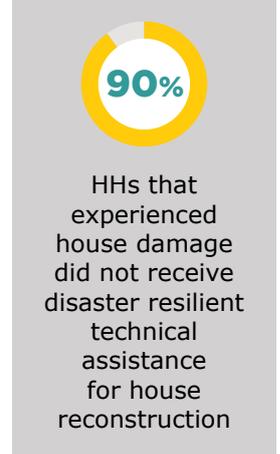
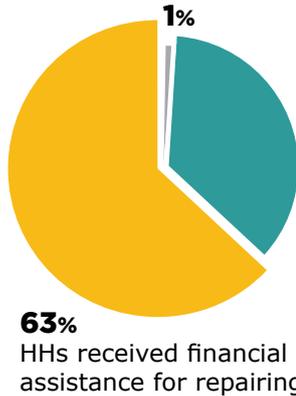
Impact on Housing and Livelihood due to floods

Housing

Was house damaged?



Of these 55%



Of those damaged



10%

Complete/structural damage



34%

Severe damage



27%

Moderate damage

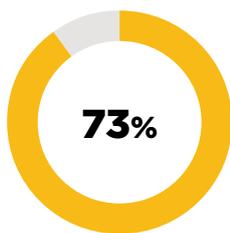


29%

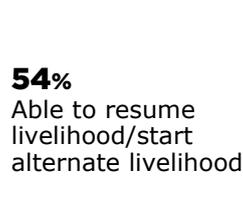
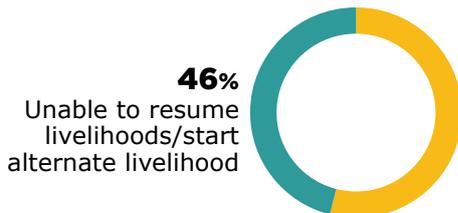
Minor damage

Livelihoods

HHS reported that livelihoods were impacted by floods



After floods, HHS were

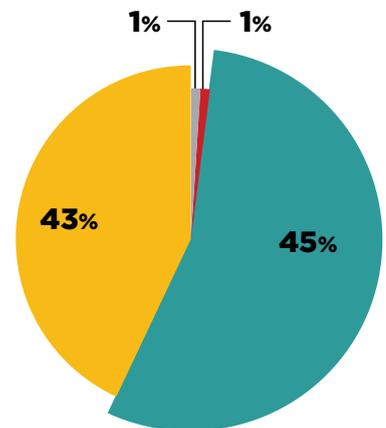


86% SC/STs Livelihoods affected

75% Micro enterprises Livelihoods affected

Fisher folk, Daily Wage Labourers, Agriculture Labourers and Small Farmers are among the other most affected groups across the districts

Post flood change in HHS income level



No change Decreased Increased Not answered

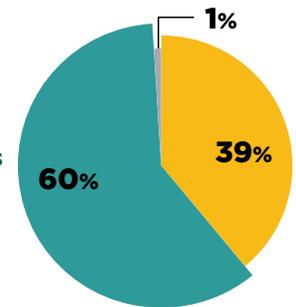
Perception on Preparedness and Prevention



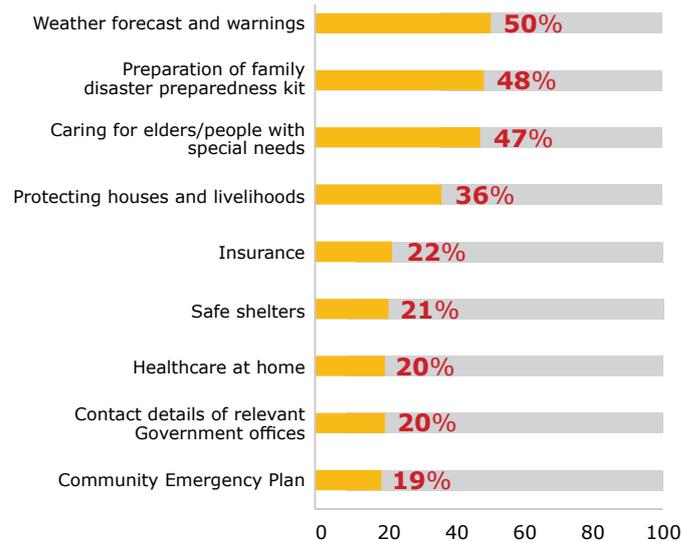
Preparatory actions taken by families for safety against disasters:



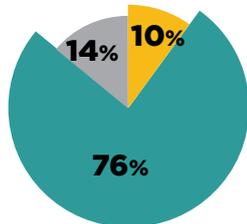
Preparedness measures taken by HHs to mitigate disasters



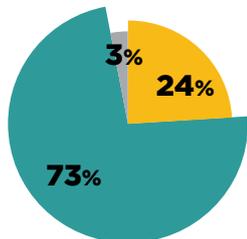
HHs are interested to learn or receive information on:



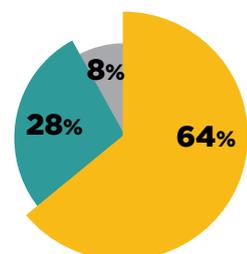
Local mitigation and preparedness activities taken up by the Government



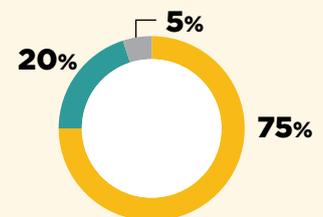
HHs that think their area is prone to disasters other than floods



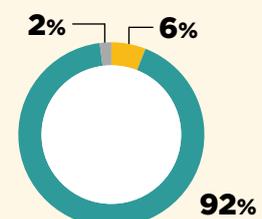
HHs that think there is a need to educate people on disaster risk



HHs that feel their houses should be insured against natural calamities



HHs that have taken house insurance



Yes (Yellow) No (Teal) Don't know (Grey)

QUALITATIVE DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Views of the community on response and rebuilding

- **Rescue operations** were carried out successfully and relief camps made available through swift response from the State Government that rapidly mobilized LSGIs, police and voluntary forces (fisher community, civil society volunteers). Most groups acknowledged the exemplary role played by local officials. LSGIs took initiative to ensure inter-departmental coordination and facilitate public participation in rescue and relief efforts.
- **Relief camps** were safety havens for people who had to evacuate from their homes. The supplies and services as well as the physical and social environment of the camps were crucial in helping people immediately deal with the disaster. Camps were hygienic and well managed with sensitive staff, maintaining a harmonious environment. Essential supplies were abundant and of good quality.
- **Care and evacuation of the elderly and disabled** were recognised as challenges. These two were probably the most vulnerable and distressed group at the time of the floods and faced challenges in looking after their needs during and after the disaster.
- **Extensive information dissemination** about schemes and relief measures by mass media channels, social media and community radio during the floods and (rehabilitation services) post floods was acknowledged. Proactive role of LSG members and local functionaries, their helpful attitude and supportive role in providing information and assistance to people was appreciated.

There were variations in perceptions about the adequacy and the credibility of information prior to floods and early warnings. Information shared about the impending disaster was not timely and did not provide adequate time to prepare and act which caused some confusion, ambiguity in terms of steps to be taken.

- **Repair and reconstruction of damaged houses** was a critical priority post flood. House rebuilding assistance was received from the Government, determined by surveys on household damage. Household appliances and assets were restored through contributions from the Government, Kudumbashree and private entities.
- **Rebuilding of public infrastructure** took place through community contributions, by residents, local self government, revenue and health Department, fisher community, police, Kudumbashree, civil society organisations, academic institutions and youth volunteers.
- **Loss of livelihoods and financial burden** has been the greatest impact of the flood on the people. Livelihood-loss compounded by people experiencing losses on various other fronts cumulatively entrenched many families from the vulnerable social groups in a debt crisis. The losses faced by families include damage to agriculture, assets like animals, machines, equipment, loss of employment, juxtaposed with preexisting debts, loans, business investments, houses and other assets.
- **Impact on children and adolescents** was deep and multi-fold. They suffered from psychological stress and trauma due to the losses their families faced as well as the physical damage to their home along with loss of books, stationary, teaching days post floods due to several schools becoming relief camps. Most groups recognized that schools played a critical role in helping their students address most of the academics related aspects affected by the disaster. The teachers were reported by several groups to have played a significant role in proactively counseling students and helping them negotiate their fears.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures** have been taken by local self-government institutions (LSGIs) to some extent. LSGIs have constituted community working groups on disaster management, initiated awareness programs on DRR, organized psycho-social programs for all affected, and addressed structural risks (including reconstruction and strengthening of bunds, cleaning and deepening of canals).

The focus group discussions and key informant interviews explored people's ideas about their preparedness for any future eventualities discussing their notions about the causes of the disaster and actions to be taken to address them. The issues raised reverberate the multi-level changes that disaster preparedness of communities would require. These ranged from setting efficient early warning systems to enhancing knowledge and skills about disaster response. Some of the key recommendations are based on the analysis of these discussions.



RECOMMENDATIONS



Strengthen communication systems

There is a need to establish early warning systems, providing timely, accurate and accessible information to the community.

- Develop communication systems and evacuation protocols through engagement with the community, to prepare households and build trust.
- Behaviour change communication and capacity building initiatives among community, for better response to warning systems and calls for evacuation.
- Information dissemination on household level disaster preparedness.
- Develop an information campaign to address community's and marginalized groups' entitlements, and government interventions in the event of disaster.



Establishing and capacity building of community networks

Establish community institutions which can be trained in basic disaster preparedness and crisis response.

- Establish local Disaster Management Committees (DMC) consisting of volunteers skilled in disaster management, for immediate guidance to people and to serve as a link between community and Government/relief personnel.
- DMCs to have special focus on enhancing communications and services to marginalized community groups.
- Provide regular capacity building programmes on disaster management among Gram Panchayats, frontline functionaries and police. Highlight roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders at household and community levels.
- Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training in educational curriculum in schools and in lifeskills for youth.



Streamlining Local Self Government processes

Strengthen capacities of LSGIs on disaster preparedness, facilitate integration of disaster prevention and mitigation in their development work. Communicate specific response roles in the event of disasters, within LSGIs.

- Enable LSGIs to carry out risk-informed planning, staying sensitive to the needs of vulnerable and at-risk communities.
- LSGIs to map vulnerabilities of individuals and households in communities to identify need for priority crisis response, especially for those who do not fall under pre-existing lists/categories of vulnerability.
- Panchayats to assist in digitization of documents and IDs of individuals, to expedite reimbursement and relief efforts.
- Establish grievance redressal mechanisms at Panchayat and Urban Local Body to improve transparency and accountability in the use of recovery funds.
- Establishing easily accessible forums for seeking redressal and accountability can contribute to LSGIs becoming vibrant bodies for reducing people's vulnerabilities during disasters.



Disaster resilient construction norms

Address reconstruction needs of communities' damaged infrastructure and housing, and facilitate disaster resilient construction norms.

- Information dissemination on and promotion of disaster resilient norms for household construction.
- Prepare multi-level guidelines to enable buildings and infrastructure to better withstand future disasters.
- Enforce disaster resilient construction guidelines among high risk and disaster prone zones.
- Build local safe structures for first level evacuation in the event of disaster, and ensure that communities are informed and trained on protocol.
- Build permanent safe places and shelters for humans and animals.



Psycho-social support and counselling

Address post-disaster trauma and mental health needs of the community, particularly among children.

- Provide access to trained counselling services for school students to minimize poor school performance and drop-out following disasters
- Establish counselling facilities for the community within the existing health and education system to address post-disaster mental health trauma.



Building Livelihood Resilience

Make livelihood recovery central to DRR strategy, with a special focus on marginalized communities.

▶ Livelihood Capacities

- ▶ Increase economic activity in different livelihood sectors (Agri, AH, Fisheries, MSME) and build sector-level resilience by promoting sustainable practices, and providing financial and technical support.
- ▶ Build capacities and opportunities for alternate and supplementary income generation.

▶ Safety Nets

- ▶ Establish savings & credit groups among community, specific to livelihood groups and marginalized populations.
- ▶ Integrate Disaster Insurance in policy development, specific to livelihood groups and marginalized communities.
- ▶ Educate people about and promote Disaster Insurance schemes.

▶ Rehabilitation

- ▶ Develop mechanisms for more accurate estimation of losses, and provide compensation commensurate with losses.
- ▶ Revitalize livelihood associations, and map key livelihood sectors among vulnerable groups. Identify opportunities for critical technical and financial support as a part of rehabilitation among these groups.
- ▶ Decentralize decision making processes on distribution of relief measures to the gram panchayat level.



Regular information flow and community engagement during rebuilding

Establish two-way information flow to ensure community-led recovery processes, and maintain quality and accountability in post-disaster response. Ensure correct and accurate information on recovery assistance schemes and financial eligibilities among the community.

- ▶ Establish communication mechanisms with affected communities and ensure access to information and facilitation in availing rights and entitlements.
- ▶ Ensure that recovery and planning processes are based on evidences from the community, in order to improve policy and practice around 'Accountability To Affected Populations' (AAP).
- ▶ Establish regular feedback and communication mechanisms with Government and development actors to mainstream community priorities in institutional planning processes.
- ▶ Strengthen Gram Sabhas, especially in vulnerable locations, to facilitate community-led recovery programmes.





ജനകീയ പങ്കാളിത്തവും
പുനർനിർമ്മാണവും
നവ കേരളം

Kerala State Report

Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum Initiative

Build Kerala Back Better

Facts about Kerala Floods and Landslides, August 2018

Close to **5.5 million** people in **11 out of 14 districts** were affected and **1.45 million** took shelter in relief camps.



Post Disaster Needs Assessment by the Government of Kerala and United Nations estimate damage and loss at

INR 32,000 crore

(approx. USD 4.7 billion) for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.



Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum Initiative

Build Kerala Back Better

The Accountability to Affected Populations, referred here as Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum initiative is an effort of the Government to build Kerala back better, a more resilient state with the participation and feedback from people affected by the flood and landslides. This initiative has created a system to collect information on the post-disaster needs and feedback of the affected communities taking into account gender and diversity of the communities, with a comprehensive set of common tools and protocols (mapping the needs sectorally) that are rolled out across the districts impacted by floods.

It provides information support to the nine (Health, WASH, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection, Shelter, Food Security and Livelihood) and others sectors of the Government of Kerala, as well as the State Disaster Management Authority and Inter-Agency Groups.

Janakiya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum Initiative is institutionalized within Kudumbashree, the Self-Help Group network of the Local Self Government Department (LSGDs), and in collaboration with Kerala State Disaster Management Authority, is enabling a connection between ongoing development planning processes and humanitarian response and recovery. This initiative also contributes to preparedness and resilience-building for future disasters, should they occur.



Methodology

Every month, two trained CDS workers collect feedback on the post-disaster affected needs and services from 489 Gram Panchayat/Municipality/Corporations in the seven worst flood and landslides affected districts. In order to get a wider representation of affected people and marginalized groups, samples based on 1% of GP and 0.25% of urban local bodies (from the estimated affected populations in the GP/Municipality/Corporations) are collected. This totals up to 19,869 samples and is calculated through a stratified random sampling approach. However, in Round 1, the sample is 19,765, having a shortfall of 104 respondents.



State Overview Report

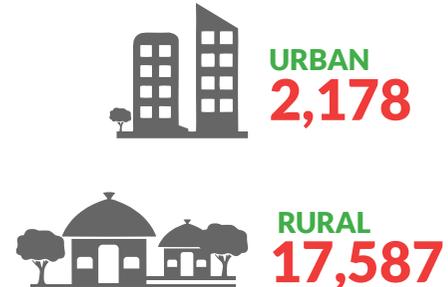
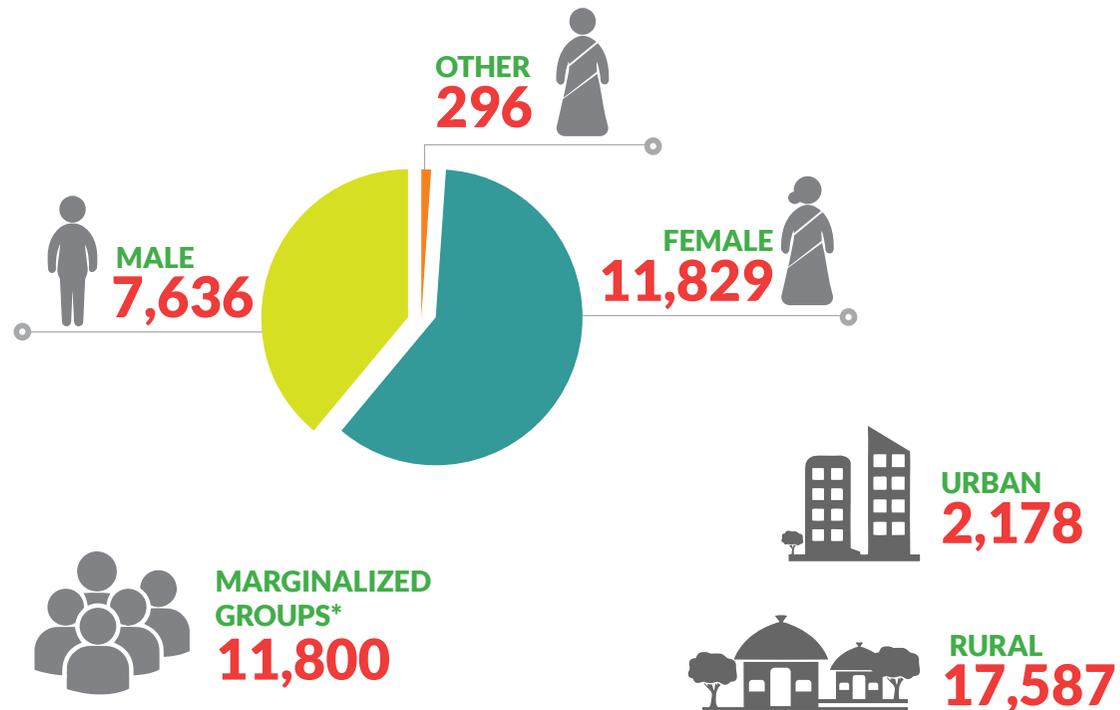
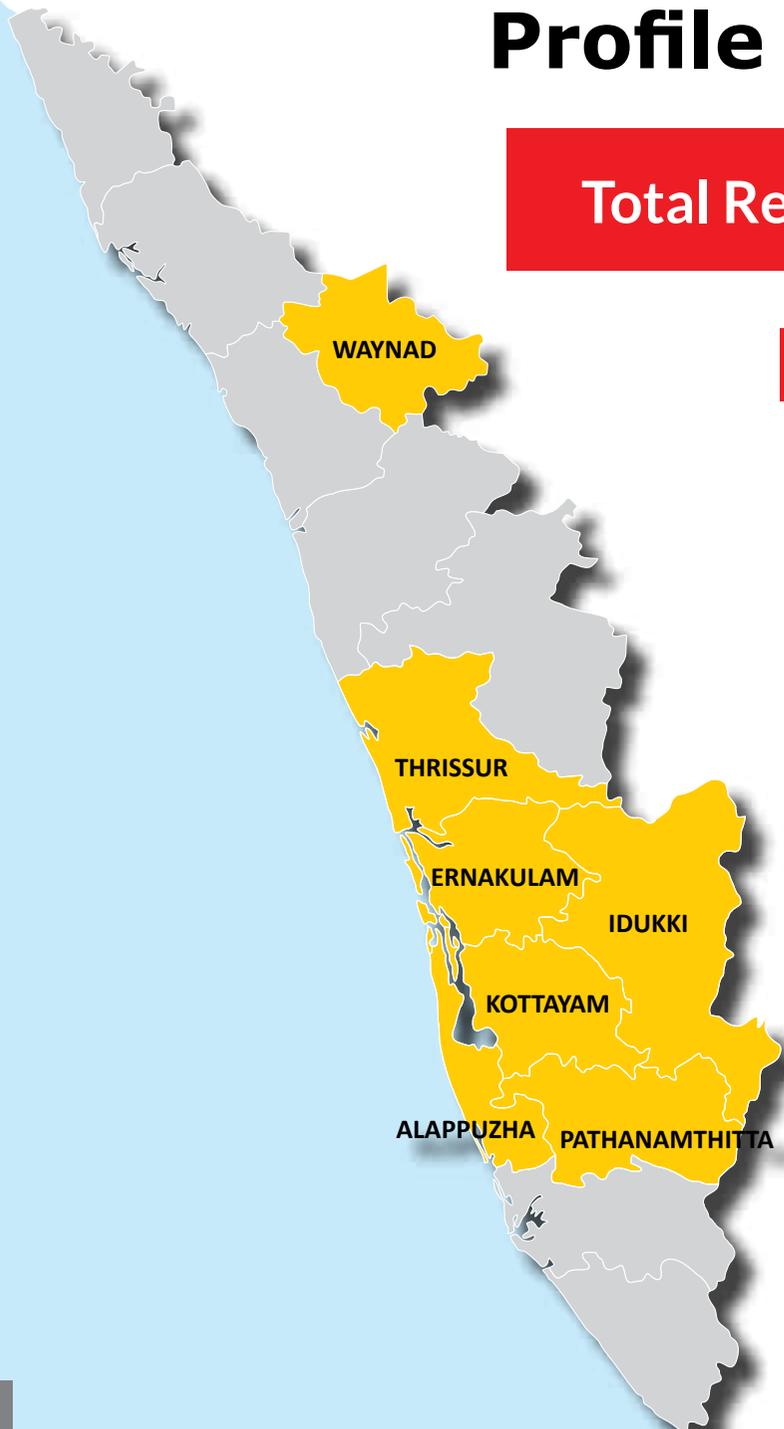
The state report includes select indicators to provide information on the perceptions of the affected people relating to services; respondent's sense of government and humanitarian organization's role in post-disaster scenario, outcomes and quality of relations between providers and affected populations. The report provides aggregates at state level, district-wise distributions, captures urban and rural differentiation and perspectives of nine marginalized groups. Through this report and sector deep dive analysis, we seek the voices of the affected people and marginalized groups systematically feed into on-going recovery and rebuilding of resilient Kerala.

Profile of the Respondents

Total Respondent

19,765

Affected Population

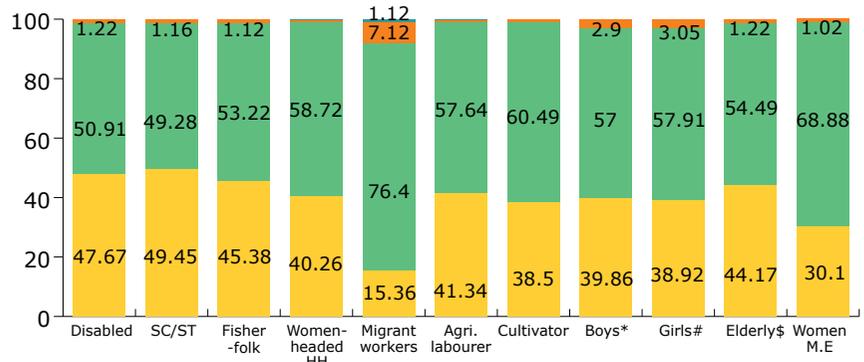
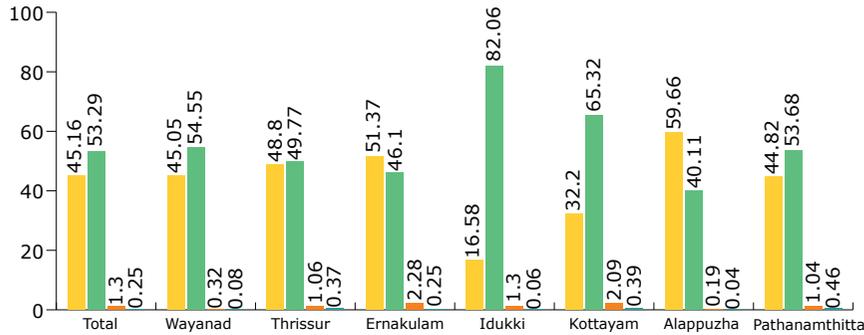


Disabled	5,12	Cultivator	9,31
SC/ST	1,817	Boys (11-18 yrs.)	8,75
Fisher-folk	3,81	Girls (11-18 yrs.)	8,99
Women-headed HH	2,055	Elderly (60 years+)	2,571
Migrant workers	5,95	Women micro-entrepreneurs	207
Agri. labourer	9,48		

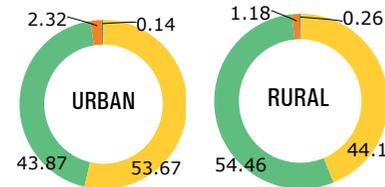
*People with Disability, SC/ST; migrant workers; Fisher folk; Agricultural laborer, women headed households, Adolescents, Elderly, Women Entrepreneurs

Post-Disaster Needs

Family received any relief assistance in the first 30 days, after the floods and reasons for not receiving assistance.



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know ■ Don't want to answer



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

District	Not aware of the Cash Grant	Did not live in the camp and hence have not received it	Do not have the bank account	Did not know about the process to claim it	I thought I was not eligible for the cash grant	Others
State Total	13.26	34.19	1.92	8.63	19.97	10.70
Wayanad	9.09	66.84	1.07	4.28	0.00	12.83
Thrissur	13.11	26.23	1.64	11.48	42.62	9.84
Ernakulam	12.79	22.09	2.33	4.65	15.12	18.60
Idukki	16.00	32.00	4.00	12.00	32.00	8.00
Kottayam	8.57	8.57	2.86	2.86	25.71	11.43
Alappuzha	17.71	17.71	1.56	14.58	0.00	34.90
Pathanamthitta	13.33	6.67	6.67	0.00	20.00	26.67

■ Less than 60% ■ Between 60% to 80% ■ More than 80%

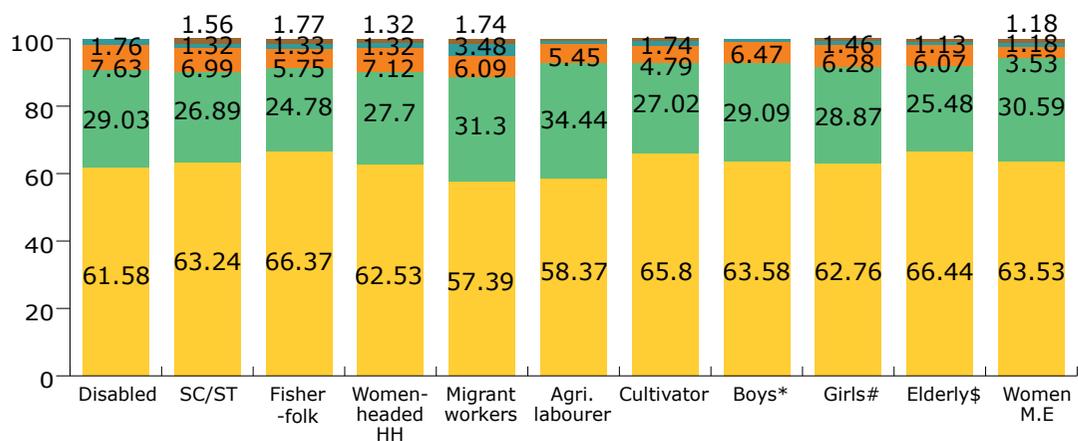
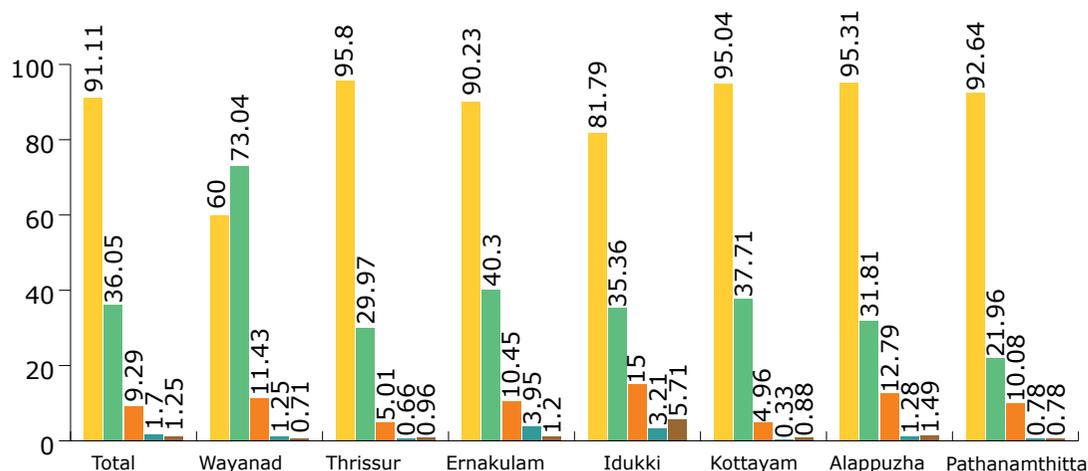
<50%
(45%) received any relief assistance in the first 30 days after the floods

53%
of people not receiving any assistance—relief assistance was given to only those who were moved to and were registered at relief camps

Less than 50% i.e., only 45% of the affected people have received any kind of relief assistance in the first 30 days. There are several reasons for 53% of the people not receiving any assistance. Relief assistance was given to only those who were moved to and registered at relief camps.

According to the feedback survey, majority of the people (34%) said they were not in the relief camps during/post the floods. 76% of the interviewed migrant workers did not received relief assistance due to improper communications; they were not taken/ moved to the relief camps, most of them migrated to their homes, and only a few were at the relief camps. Idukki (16%) and Kottayam (32%) have lesser percentage of recipients compared to other affected districts as there were fewer camps with fewer people.

Sources of relief assistance



■ Government ■ NGO ■ Community Groups ■ Corporates ■ Others

	Government	NGO	Community Groups	Corporates	Others
State Total	91.11	36.10	9.29	1.70	1.25
Rural	91.16	35.32	9.04	1.81	1.34
Urban	90.83	40.83	10.97	0.99	0.72

■ Less than 60% ■ Between 60% to 80% ■ More than 80%



91%

families cited the **state government as the provider** of relief assistance



Non-government agencies also **took active part to support** those who were in hard-to-reach areas as cited by **36%** of families

Refer to 'District wise graph on forms of assistance received' on page 7.



Along with the state government, non-government agencies have also made considerable efforts to assist the affected population.

About 90% of the people confirmed assistance from the government. This is followed by NGOs – 36%, community groups – 9%, and others – 2%. In Wayanad, 60% identified NGOs (73%) as active in search and rescue operations. Idukki and Wayanad lacked assistance from the government. This resulted in non-monetary attempts to provide relief. A noticeable percentage of the affected people in Ernakulam and Idukki also received assistance from community groups and other agencies.

All marginalized groups agreed that their main source of relief assistance was the government. In a few areas, migrant workers (31.3%) and agricultural labourers (34.4%) have received greater assistance from NGOs than other vulnerable groups. In Ernakulam (3.95%) and Idukki (3.2%), corporates have contributed a noticeable percentage to assist migrant workers (3.45%) and disabled people (1.76%).

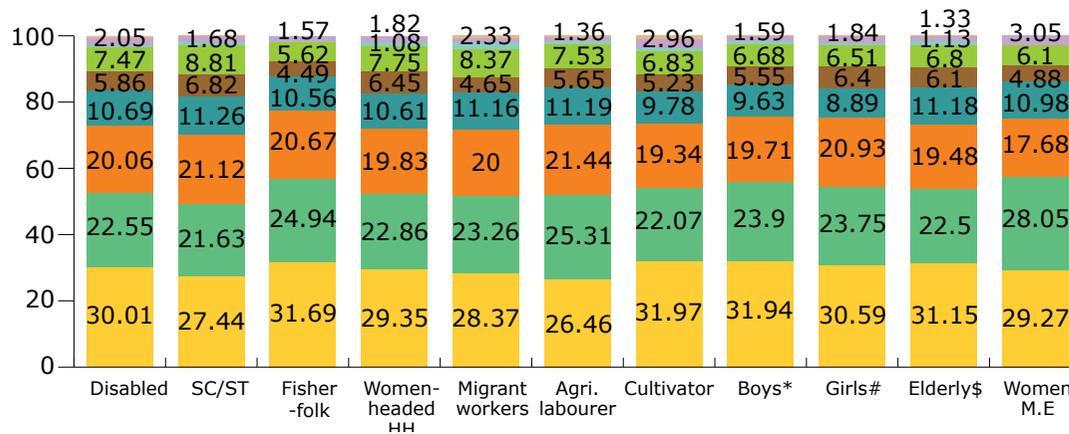
Forms of assistance received

	Cash grant of Rs.10,000	Food kit	Hygiene kit ✕	Shelter Kit ¥	Utensils	Back to home kit	Others	Loan	Nothing
State Total	85.54	64.66	58.64	30.60	18.37	21.49	2.41	5.07	0.93
Wayanad	35.54	86.79	59.29	27.32	30.00	11.79	3.57	3.39	1.07
Thrissur	93.32	63.19	58.23	24.76	11.24	19.29	2.03	7.65	0.51
Ernakulam	89.12	65.86	54.79	32.45	16.75	24.51	2.36	7.13	0.96
Idukki	67.14	59.64	60.71	48.93	45.00	27.86	3.57	15.71	4.29
Kottayam	92.39	56.56	51.71	21.06	14.55	18.96	1.76	2.87	0.44
Alappuzha	84.60	68.25	66.97	38.47	23.02	24.83	2.72	1.12	1.17
Pathanamthitta	93.15	51.81	56.72	28.42	16.02	18.60	2.33	2.45	0.65

	Cash grant of Rs.10,000	Food kit	Hygiene kit ✕	Shelter Kit ¥	Utensils	Back to home kit	Others	Loan	Nothing
State Total	85.54	64.66	58.64	30.60	18.37	21.49	2.41	5.07	0.93
Rural	86.37	64.94	60.13	30.38	18.95	21.43	2.38	4.99	1.01
Urban	88.67	69.36	54.76	35.18	16.41	24.03	2.90	6.07	0.54

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%

✕ Hygiene kit (Soap, bucket, clothes, sanitary napkins etc.)
 ¥ Shelter Kit (trampoline, plastic sheet, bed sheets, blankets etc.)



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
 # Girls (11-18 yrs.)
 \$ Elderly (60 years+)

■ Cash grant of Rs.10,000 ■ Food kit ■ Hygiene kit (Soap, bucket, clothes, sanitary napkins etc.)
 ■ Shelter Kit (trampoline, plastic sheet, bed sheets, blankets etc.) ■ Utensils ■ Back to home kit ■ Others ■ Loan ■ Nothing



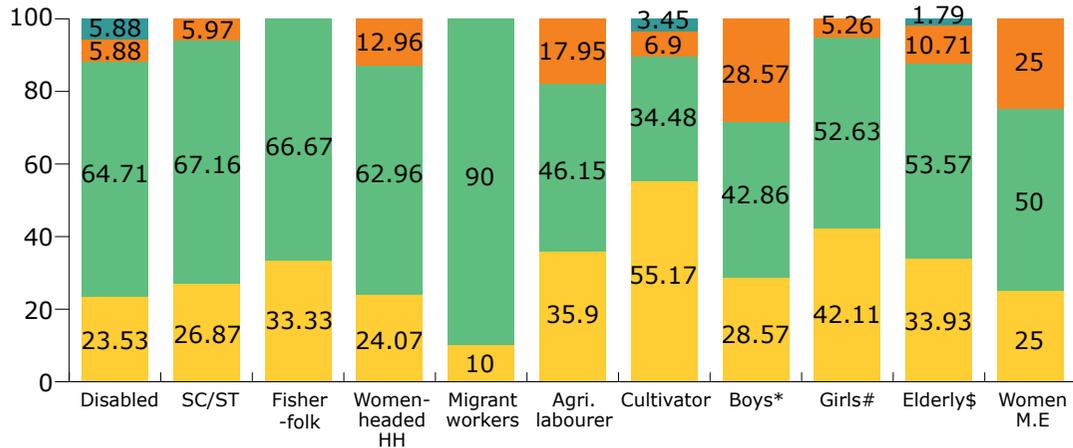
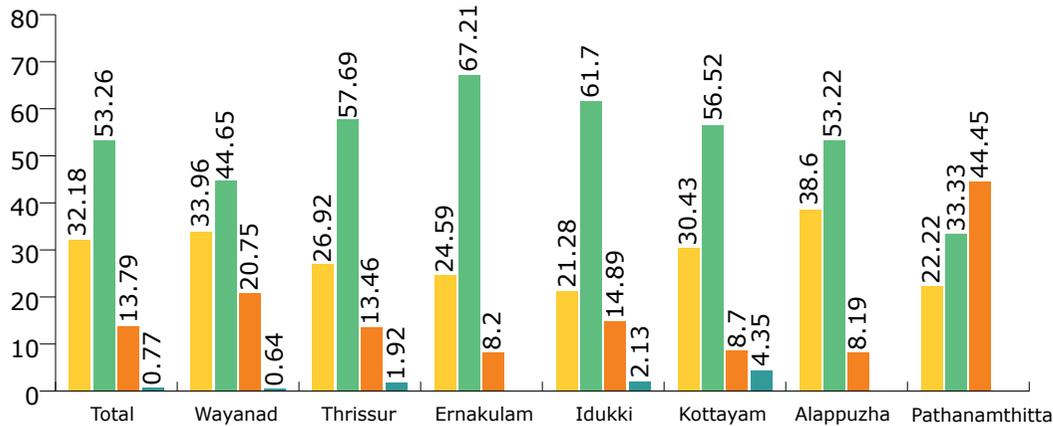
Cash grant as the primary form of relief assistance for

90%
of the people

People who have been registered at the relief camps were given primary cash grant assistance and in all the districts, more than 90% claimed it as the most common form of aid received. In Wayanad district, 87% of the respondents said that majority of the aid they received was through food kits. NGOs were active contributors in Wayanad since it is continually the outlier from the trend with huge landslides occurring in the district and the lack of information, besides Idukki district. According to 59% of the respondents, hygiene kits were also extensively supplied by the agencies apart from cash grants and food kits.

The graph brings out a positive sign that all the marginalized/vulnerable groups were equally considered and provided assistance by different agencies as much as possible. Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, the elderly, people with disability, migrant workers and labourers, who are among the most helpless groups, were supplied with more shelter kits compared to other groups. Another basic need – hygiene kits – were equally distributed among the marginalized groups.

Awareness on Grievance Redressal System

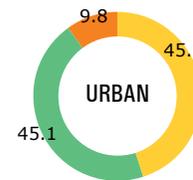
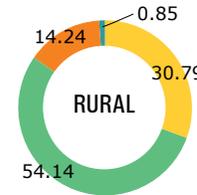


■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know ■ Don't want to answer



53%

of respondents are not aware of Grievance redressal system



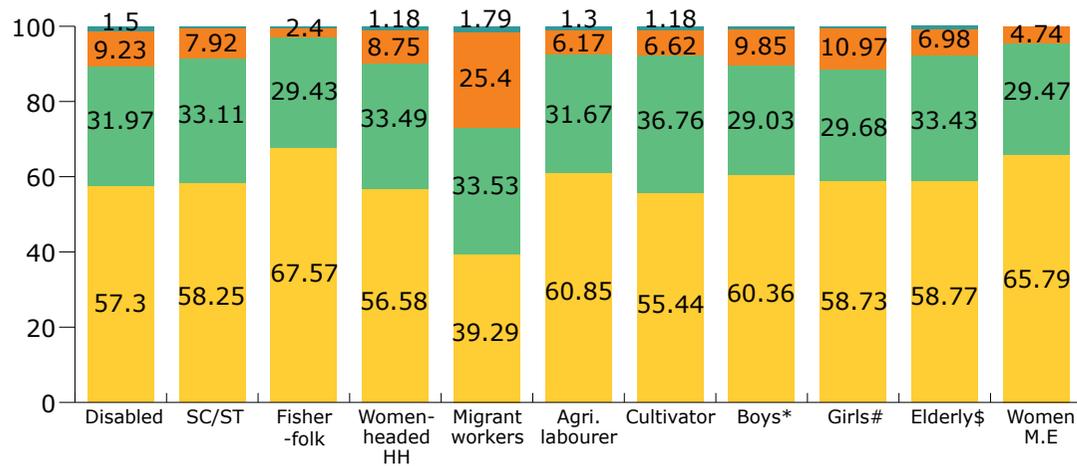
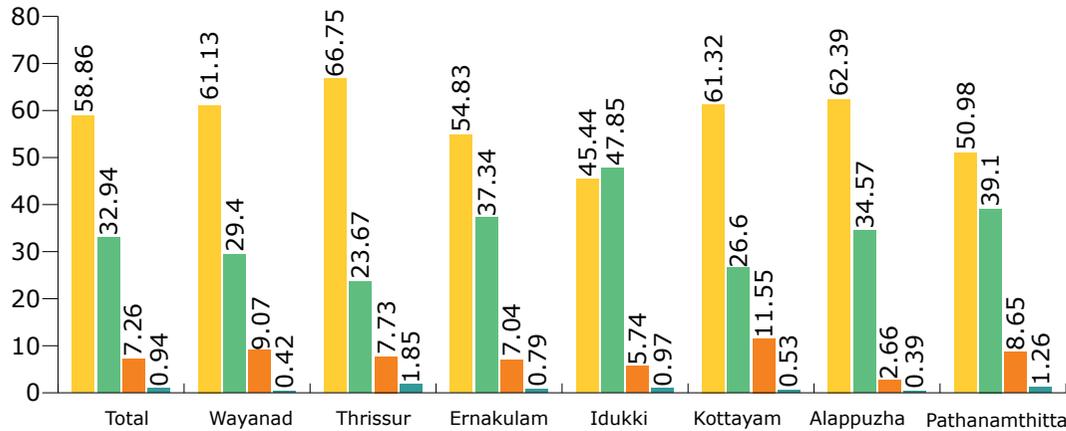
While less than 32% of the affected population are aware of a grievance redressal system, more than 50% are not even aware of any grievance redressal system in the state. People especially in Pathanamthitta (44%) and in Wayanad (20%), do not even know what a grievance redressal system is.

In urban areas, there is a higher percentage of respondents who are positive about grievance redressal system as compared to people living in rural areas. About 14% in the rural areas do not know about grievance redressal system.

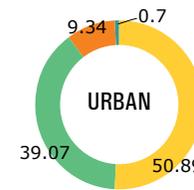
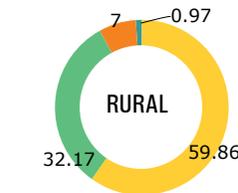
Despite being the major beneficiary, about 30% of people among marginalized groups do not know about grievance redressal systems, especially the elderly, people with disabilities, women-headed households, children and migrant workers. There is a need for more awareness about the grievance redressal system and its implementation by the government and private agencies to bridge the communication gap between the unreached population and the authorities.

* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

Satisfaction with post-flood relief efforts



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know ■ Don't want to answer



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)



59% of people are **satisfied** with the floods relief efforts

About 59% of people (between 45-66% in all districts) were satisfied with relief efforts in their area. This is significant but there is still scope to improve rehabilitation efforts since 30% are not satisfied with the efforts made by authorities and agencies. This could be due to lack of facilities, lack of accessibility due to landslides, etc.

People from Idukki have a mixed opinion on efforts made although their situation was extremely unexpected. People in urban areas (50%), with a more educated and therefore, critical disposition, were not as satisfied with the relief efforts as those in rural (60%) areas. The majority of all marginalized groups were satisfied with post-flood relief and rehabilitation efforts.

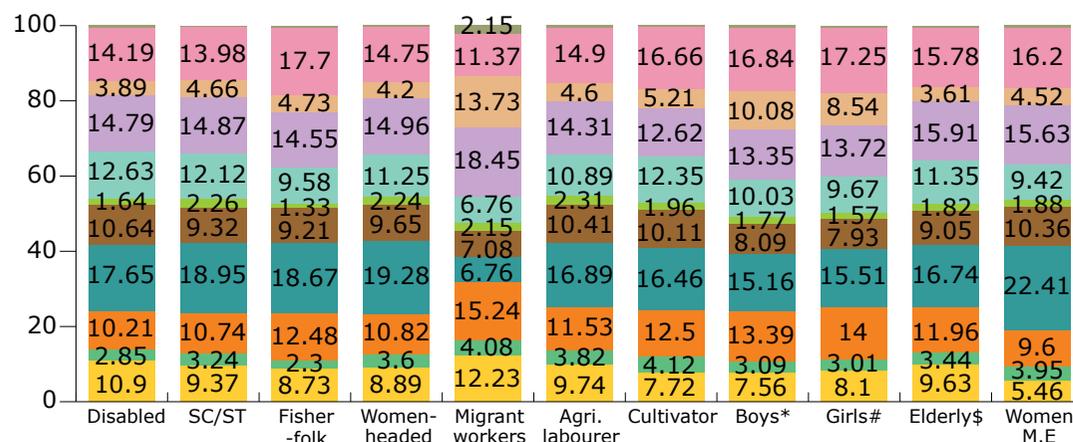
Migrant workers had the lowest proportion of positive responses (39%), although they had the highest proportion of respondents who were unaware (25%) of relief efforts: due to both language barrier and the additional option of returning home rather than assisting with recovery.

Sources of Information

	Radio Programmes	Community Radio Stations and Radio Programmes with District Collector	TV (Specify Channel)	Kudumbashree	Local leaders	INGOs	LSG/ Panchayat members	Neighbors	Whats-App group	News-papers	Others
State Total	57.94	23.86	78.48	113.07	59.74	13.15	71.87	90.53	36.44	100.28	3.39
Wayanad	42.70	20.66	75.90	70.52	50.00	7.58	49.59	81.40	29.48	79.34	3.44
Thrissur	56.25	19.63	56.25	120.86	71.20	16.12	78.28	93.60	33.78	77.66	4.31
Ernakulam	82.87	36.24	75.53	126.65	67.06	16.14	72.29	100.93	43.98	103.04	2.98
Idukki	69.04	37.76	132.41	147.00	82.98	17.83	113.78	133.71	53.00	118.8	3.24
Kottayam	45.72	13.32	93.17	87.25	32.89	5.92	51.56	61.84	28.95	121.55	2.30
Alappuzha	38.40	11.76	67.00	99.46	49.70	10.82	59.43	76.74	26.64	94.93	4.06
Pathanamthitta	87.82	52.87	97.47	178.16	83.91	22.53	123.22	123.91	62.53	142.53	2.30

	Radio Programmes	Community Radio Stations and Radio Programmes with District Collector	TV (Specify Channel)	Kudumbashree	Local leaders	INGOs	LSG/ Panchayat members	Neighbors	Whats-App group	News-papers	Others
State Total	57.94	23.86	78.48	113.07	59.74	13.15	71.87	90.53	36.44	100.28	3.39
Rural	55.55	22.34	77.37	111.91	57.67	12.58	71.62	90.14	35.79	99.20	3.42
Urban	80.05	38.01	88.68	123.85	78.84	18.46	74.12	94.07	42.45	110.24	3.10

■ Less than 60%
 ■ Between 60% to 80%
 ■ More than 80%



■ Radio Programmes
 ■ Community Radio Stations and Radio Programmes with District Collector
 ■ TV (Specify Channel)
 ■ Kudumbashree
 ■ Local leaders
 ■ INGOs
 ■ LSG/Panchayat members
 ■ Neighbors
 ■ WhatsApp group
 ■ News-papers
 ■ Others



Close to **100%** people received information from Kudumbashree, Newspapers and neighbours



Kudumbashree is the main source of information for all states except for Wayanad and Kottayam, where the main source was the TV. Kerala's high literacy rate has also meant that newspapers are a major source for all districts. INGOs are consistently a minor source of information, with only Pathanamthitta having more than 20% of respondents agreeing that they were helpful.

People in Pathanamthitta (87%) and Ernakulam (82%) said radio programmes were helpful to get the information. Migrant workers (15%) and children (14%) typically tend to be unfamiliar with Kudumbashree, finding more information from the TV. Migrant workers (18%), the elderly and women micro-entrepreneurs being outside of technological information, tend to be cut out from newspapers leading to neighbourly exchange of information. Migrant workers' lower newspaper figures are accompanied by higher figures for information from WhatsApp groups— an alternate source of news.

The major source of information for both women-headed households and women micro-entrepreneurs continue to be Kudumbashree.

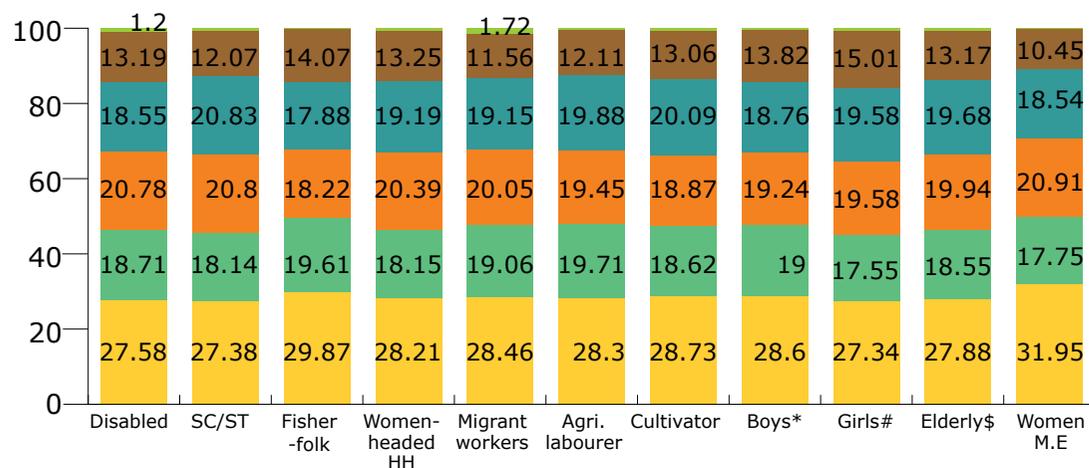
* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
 # Girls (11-18 yrs.)
 \$ Elderly (60 years+)

Most important information needed before, during and after the floods

	Weather forecast and warning on floods	Search and rescue	Information on Relief Camps	Relief assistance	Health and Psychosocial support	Others
State Total	73.03	47.31	52.08	49.48	33.27	2.06
Wayanad	84.23	56.40	54.14	55.51	36.12	0.97
Thrissur	64.02	41.31	49.39	45.22	30.47	2.30
Ernakulam	74.10	50.78	52.46	50.90	36.71	1.61
Idukki	84.96	55.30	63.06	64.36	45.00	2.01
Kottayam	67.13	37.81	43.27	41.36	25.06	2.48
Alappuzha	79.62	51.05	58.74	53.12	33.73	2.64
Pathanamthitta	69.54	47.60	47.48	43.83	30.86	1.68

	Weather forecast and warning on floods	Search and rescue	Information on Relief Camps	Relief assistance	Health and Psychosocial support	Others
State Total	73.03	47.31	52.08	49.48	33.27	2.06
Rural	72.46	46.54	50.91	48.30	32.13	1.98
Urban	77.61	53.52	61.49	58.93	42.42	2.70

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



Weather forecast and warning on floods Search and rescue Information on Relief Camps
Relief assistance Health and Psychosocial support Others

* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)



73% of affected people say weather forecast and early warning on floods are needed



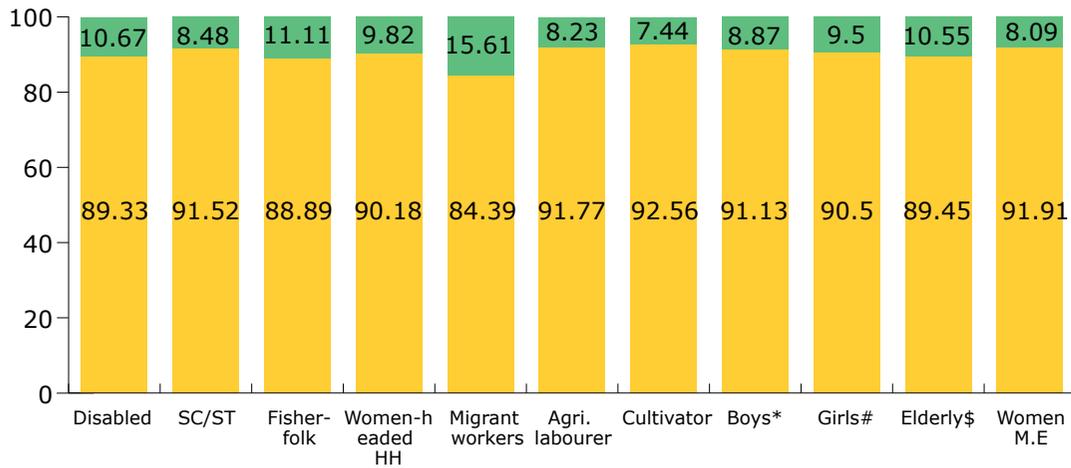
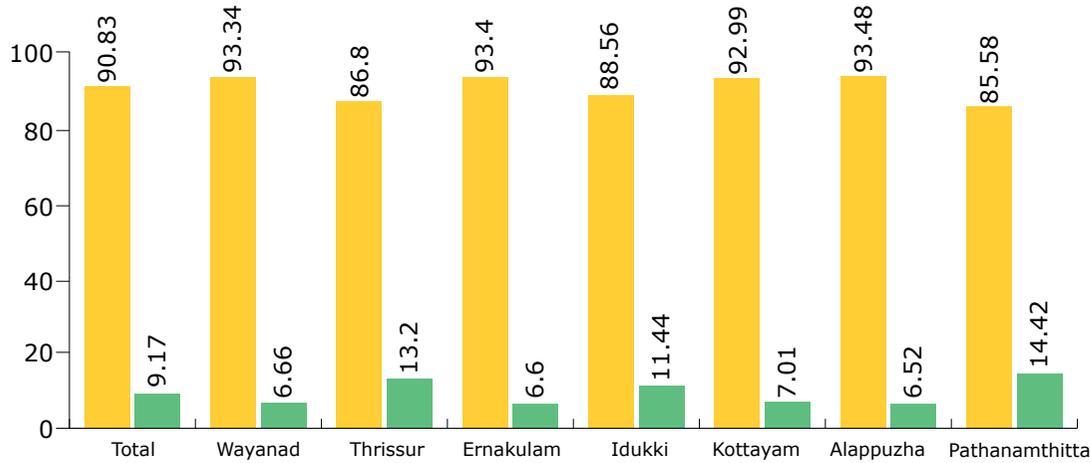
52% of people asked for proper information on relief camps

From the chart, 73% people feel that weather forecast and early warning on floods would reduce impact of the floods to some extent. Majority of the people (64%–84%), in all the seven districts, especially Idukki, Wayanad and Alappuzha, have stated that weather forecast and early warning could have saved a lot of property and lives during and after the floods.

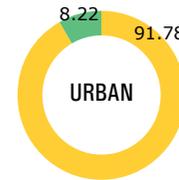
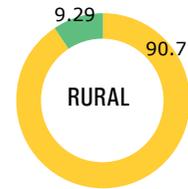
People were in search of information with regard to relief camps, especially in Idukki (63%) and Wayanad (54%) as they experienced severe landslides. Search and rescue teams, and also relief assistance were their other priority needs. Idukki being the most affected among the seven districts, has the highest number of people who suffered a lot due to lack of information.

All the marginalized groups have the same opinion that weather forecast and early warning would have helped in saving lives and properties due to floods. Lack of information about the floods, relief camps and rescue teams resulted in preparedness failure.

Need for strengthening disaster preparedness



■ Yes ■ No



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)



>90%

of affected people cited **strengthening of disaster preparedness** which include information about weather forecast and early warning



>90%

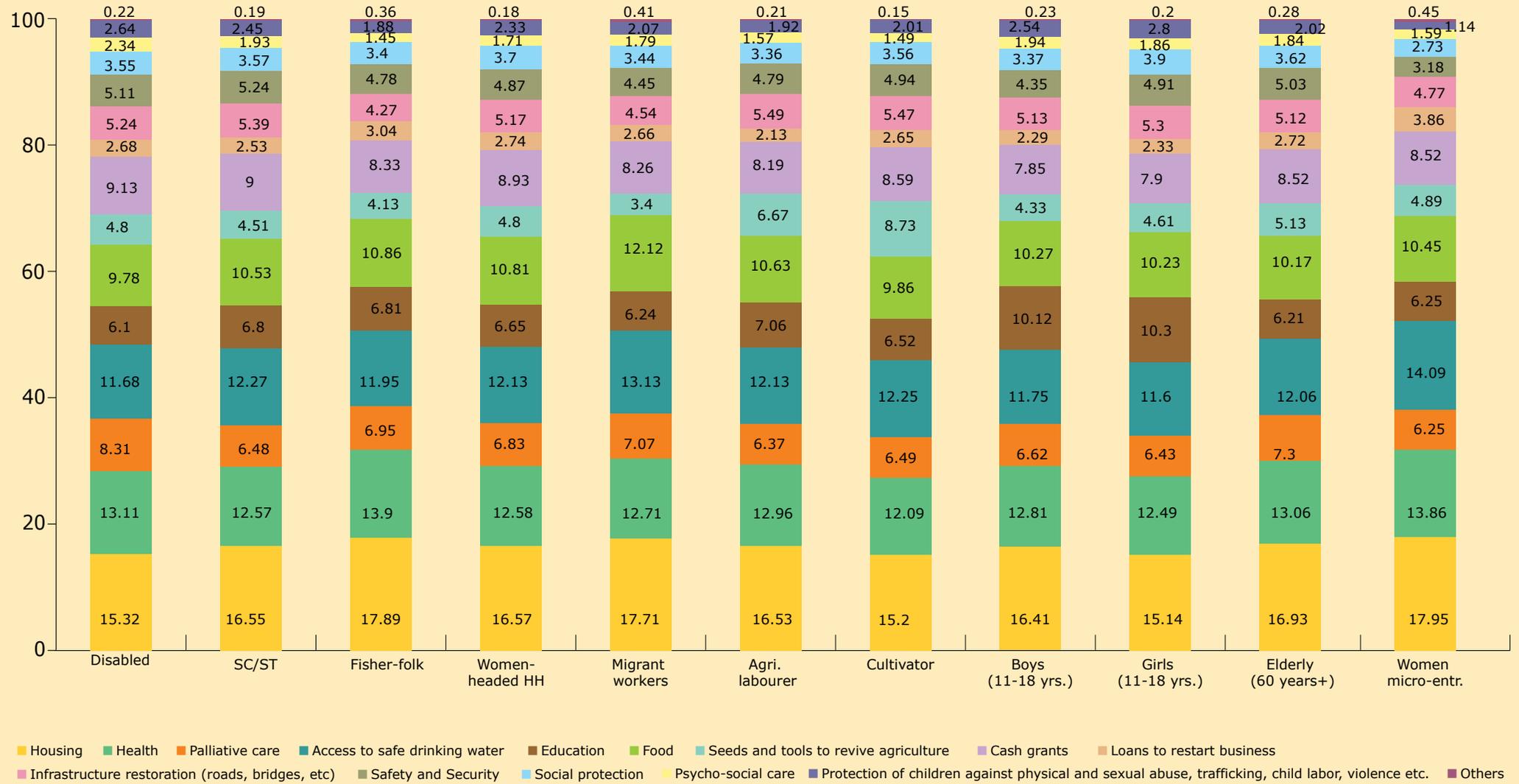
of the vulnerable groups say **there should be preparedness plan**



Though disasters are unexpected, lack of preparedness results in huge loss which cannot be restored in a short period of time. More than 90% of the affected people say strengthening of disaster preparedness that include weather forecast and early warning, information about relief camps, etc. would be helpful.

From the chart, it is evident that strengthening of disaster preparedness is definitely a need for 90% of the affected people across all the marginalized groups.

Most important priority needs to be addressed after the floods



	Housing	Health	Palliative care	Access to safe drinking water	Education	Food	Seeds and tools to revive agriculture	Cash grants	Loans to restart business	Infrastructure restoration (roads, bridges, etc.)	Safety and Security	Social protection	Psycho-social care	Protection of children [§]	Others
State Total	81.44	63.01	34.00	59.97	35.07	50.63	25.81	42.69	13.20	26.11	24.60	17.85	9.18	11.23	1.08
Wayanad	88.78	74.34	35.64	69.55	41.58	60.81	33.33	53.47	10.56	37.05	31.19	15.76	3.80	5.86	0.74
Thrissur	80.62	57.29	29.23	55.16	32.96	42.10	21.04	36.10	13.69	21.64	18.35	14.35	8.35	9.72	1.05
Ernakulam	82.39	70.38	43.33	63.22	39.40	55.44	26.57	44.33	17.53	26.54	29.36	22.07	13.55	15.86	0.41
Idukki	89.05	68.49	43.16	64.82	46.36	61.09	44.50	55.97	16.95	38.32	29.06	22.71	8.91	14.21	1.34
Kottayam	78.29	60.07	24.72	52.15	33.08	46.46	20.65	33.15	7.52	20.54	19.51	12.80	7.88	7.08	1.80
Alappuzha	78.90	55.14	28.53	58.28	26.22	49.18	20.53	46.37	9.89	25.46	26.29	18.57	7.94	9.70	1.38
Pathanamthitta	77.57	64.63	38.11	67.81	33.14	50.16	28.68	40.98	15.68	24.98	23.45	19.50	9.56	14.53	0.89

	Housing	Health	Palliative care	Access to safe drinking water	Education	Food	Seeds and tools to revive agriculture	Cash grants	Loans to restart business	Infrastructure restoration (roads, bridges, etc.)	Safety and Security	Social protection	Psycho-social care	Protection of children [§]	Others
State Total	81.44	63.01	34.00	59.97	35.07	50.63	25.81	42.69	13.20	26.11	24.60	17.85	9.18	11.23	1.08
Rural	80.83	62.31	32.66	58.85	33.81	50.04	24.68	41.20	11.84	24.76	23.76	16.88	8.00	10.58	1.05
Urban	86.33	68.69	44.82	68.99	45.28	55.43	34.92	54.67	24.17	36.93	31.41	25.73	18.74	16.48	1.31

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%

§ Protection of children against physical and sexual abuse, trafficking, child labor, violence etc.



Housing observed as the **priority**



Over 80% of affected population, from both rural and urban areas of the state, prioritized housing as a crucial requirement after the floods. In terms of healthcare, Wayanad (78%), Idukki (68%) and Pathanamthitta (64%) are the most affected districts. These districts were the target for health camps that focused on contagious diseases. With respect to safe drinking water, Wayanad (69%), Pathanamthitta (67%) and Idukki (64%) had the highest demand for safe drinking water. However, they also have the highest amount of drinking water available, as the analysis of accessibility to sufficient water shows (page 19). This could imply that the need for safe drinking water is partly due to lack of trust in the source of water supply (this needs to be validated by WASH team).

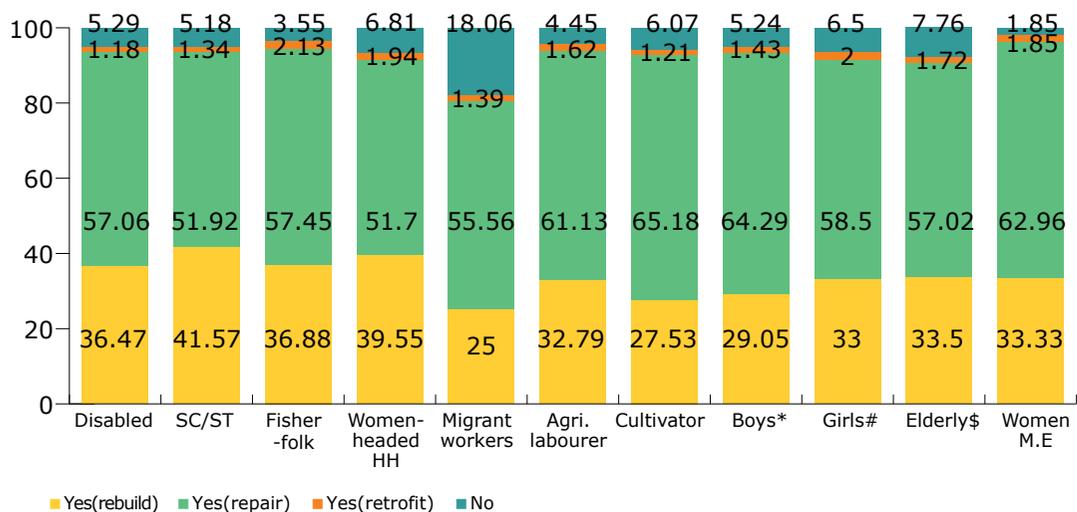
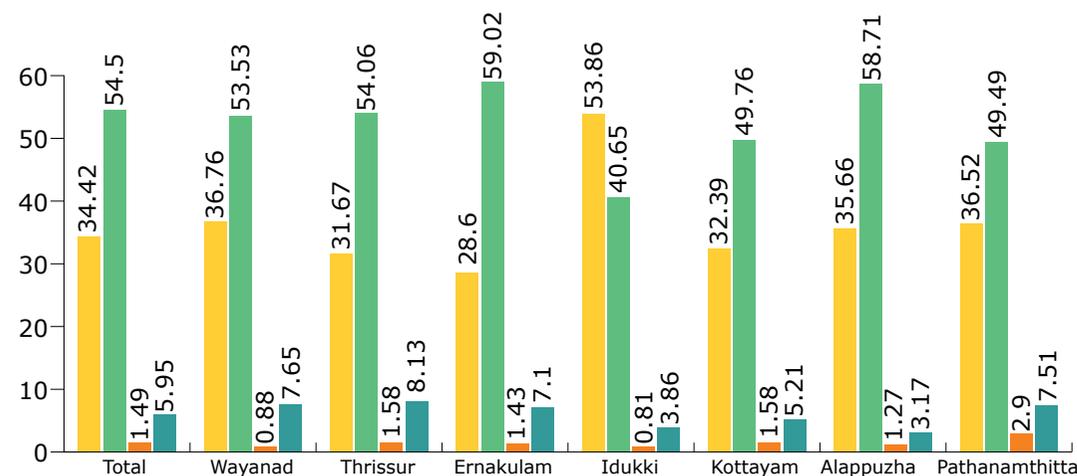
Severe food shortages were observed primarily in Idukki (61%), Wayanad (60%) and Ernakulam (55%). In Idukki and Wayanad districts, a significant number of population are seeking aid in the form of cash grants, help with infrastructure, recovery and educational support. The two districts also prioritized support for

agricultural recovery, particularly the marginalized cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Total flooding of over 10,000 km of roads for over five days led to extreme concerns for people's safety and security in Wayanad (31.19%) and Idukki (29.06%). Ernakulam's concern (29.36%) was also exacerbated due to its geographical location. Overall, Wayanad and Idukki were the districts that faced the worst catastrophes.

Another interesting observation is the need for psycho-social care expressed predominantly by respondents from urban areas in comparison to those from the rural areas. This also indicates reduction in the amount of concern for mental health among the rural population. Among the marginalized communities, housing (average 16.5%) and healthcare (average 12.9%) were largely the two most important requirements. Food was another vital need across all marginalized groups. Education was observed to be a major concern among boys and girls (above 10%).

Need for support to rebuild/repair house



	Yes(rebuild)	Yes(repair)	Yes(retrofit)	No
State Total	34.42	54.50	1.49	5.95
Rural	35.16	53.92	1.47	5.85
Urban	29.17	58.60	1.66	6.62

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



55%
of people seek support to repair their houses



41%
of SCs/STs need rebuilding support compared to other marginalized groups

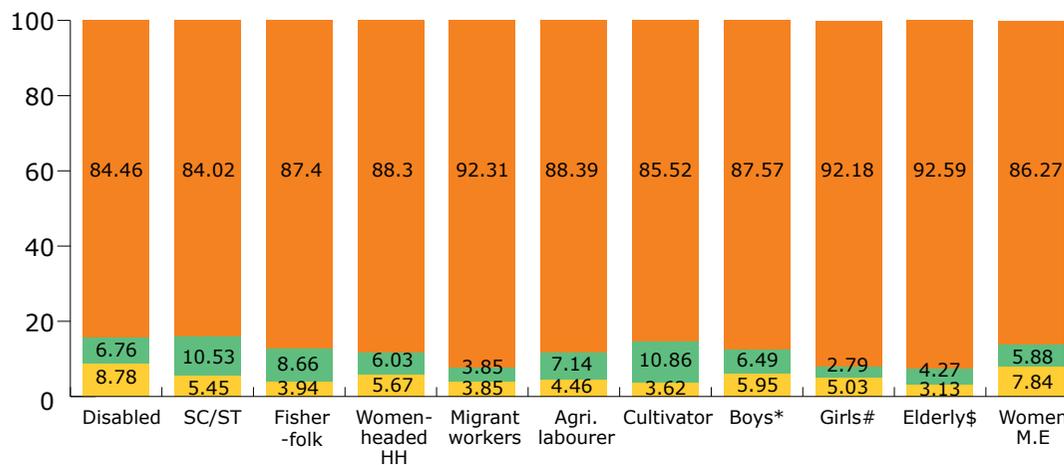
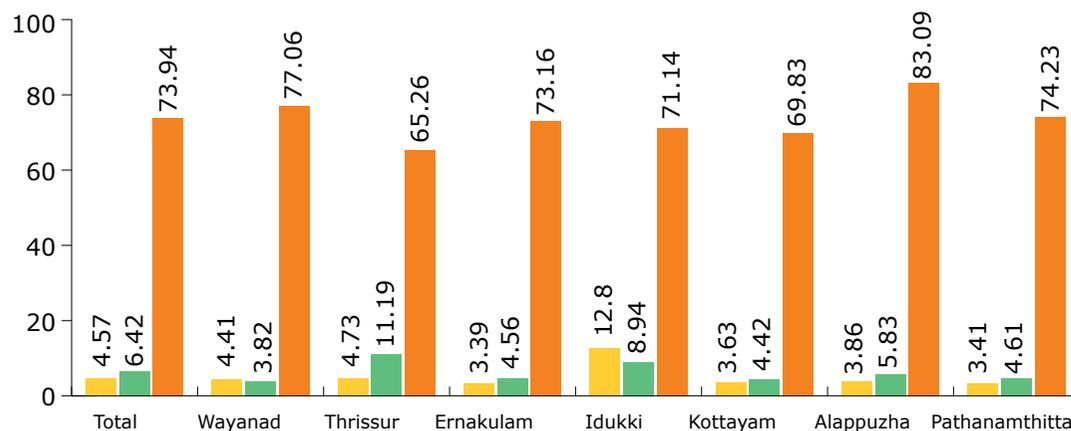


Across the seven districts, more than 50% of the people whose houses were damaged require support to get their houses repaired. This is a positive outcome as rebuilding percentage (35%) is less than repairs, incurring less cost than that of rebuilding. Idukki, compared to other districts, needs more of reconstruction (53%) as landslides destroyed the houses completely.

Across the marginalized groups, the need for repair of houses (an average of 55%) is more when compared to reconstruction. SC/STs (41%) need rebuilding support compared to other groups.

18% of migrant workers said they don't require support, which indirectly means that they are homeless.

Need for housing support



Yes(technical) Yes(financial) No

	Yes(technical)	Yes(financial)	No
State Total	4.57	6.42	73.94
Rural	4.74	6.64	73.68
Urban	3.31	4.84	75.80

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



11%
of SCs/STs **need of support for repairing or reconstructing their destroyed houses**

People are waiting for support to repair or reconstruct their destroyed houses. Majority of the affected population (73%) who said No, belong to those who need **support for repairs**, either technical or financial. Thrissur (11% > state average 6.4%) seems to be ahead of other districts in providing financial support for housing whereas Idukki provided more of technical support compared to other districts. The authorities, with time, should come up with plans that facilitate in resilient construction to withstand any measure of disaster in the future.

As seen in the districts, the marginalized groups chart also reflects that majority of the people (>80%) are in need of either technical or financial support, or both. Scheduled population (10.5%) to some extent, benefited a little more than other groups in terms of financial support.

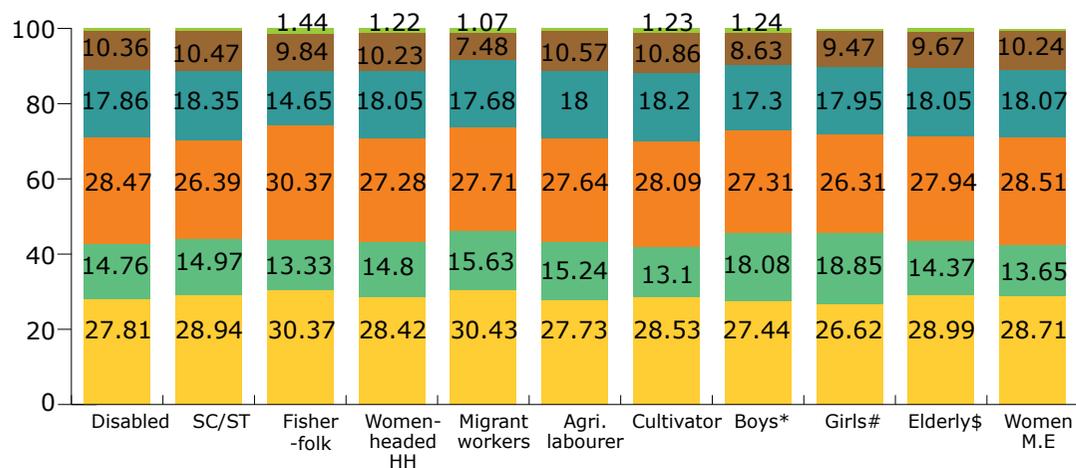
* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

Reconstruction priorities besides building homes

	Water Supply	Schools	Roads	Health facilities/Primary health centers	Land use/ land availability for homes	Others
State Total	74.92	39.22	72.08	46.68	26.30	2.81
Wayanad	77.43	35.86	80.20	46.39	36.93	2.05
Thrissur	73.68	38.02	63.35	43.19	23.64	2.95
Ernakulam	79.95	43.82	70.82	50.97	29.97	2.41
Idukki	75.37	45.66	84.41	54.34	40.99	2.48
Kottayam	66.31	39.58	70.41	42.61	17.92	3.10
Alappuzha	77.77	30.82	77.38	46.04	20.80	3.80
Pathanamthitta	73.07	41.96	70.59	45.30	26.20	1.88

	Water Supply	Schools	Roads	Health facilities/Primary health centers	Land use/ land availability for homes	Others
State Total	74.92	39.22	72.08	46.68	26.30	2.81
Rural	74.57	38.13	71.32	45.63	25.55	2.69
Urban	77.80	48.30	78.42	55.45	32.58	3.80

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



Water Supply Schools Roads Health facilities/Primary health centers
Land use/ land availability for homes Others

* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

75% of people cited **water supply as the most important reconstruction priority** besides building houses

Roads (42%) and health facility (47%) were the second and third priorities respectively



Besides building houses, infrastructural needs are observed from the survey; majority of the affected people (more than 70%) said roads and water supply issues should first be addressed. Apart from roads and water supply, health service is the next essential priority in all the districts (46%). In districts like Idukki (45%), Ernakulam (43%) and Pathanamthitta (41%), several schools were damaged and needed to be restored.

Idukki district faced the highest number of landslides which resulted in need of land usability (40%) and assignments. The priority needs are equally seen across all the marginalized groups as they are essentially needed. Boys and girls have been asking for their schools to be reopened.

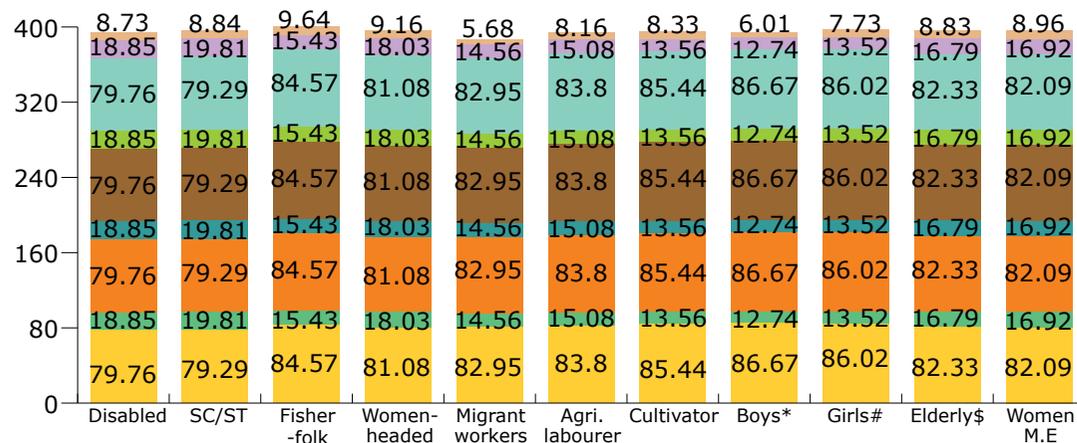
WASH

75% say water is accessible after the floods

District	Safe drinking water		Water for domestic use		Water for livestock		Water for irrigation		Any other
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
State Total	83.13	16.87	86.07	13.93	77.88	22.12	77.33	22.67	15.12
Wayanad	86.75	13.25	88.84	11.16	81.63	18.37	81.02	18.98	4.71
Thrissur	83.94	16.06	87.24	12.76	74.80	25.20	71.73	28.27	26.22
Ernakulam	85.61	14.39	85.47	14.53	76.71	23.29	75.66	24.34	15.64
Idukki	76.95	23.05	79.13	20.87	71.73	28.27	68.32	31.68	10.99
Kottayam	88.16	11.84	90.99	9.01	88.45	11.55	88.43	11.57	13.14
Alappuzha	74.24	25.76	83.53	16.47	72.79	27.21	77.35	22.65	19.19
Pathanamthitta	86.22	13.78	87.26	12.74	79.07	20.93	78.78	21.22	10.12

District	Safe drinking water		Water for domestic use		Water for livestock		Water for irrigation		Any other
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
State Total	83.13	16.87	86.07	13.93	77.88	22.12	77.33	22.67	15.12
Rural	82.81	17.19	86.33	13.67	77.94	22.06	77.51	22.49	8.41
Urban	85.25	14.75	84.35	15.65	70.57	29.43	68.28	31.72	6.71

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

Safe drinking water Yes Safe drinking water No Water for domestic use Yes Water for domestic use No
Water for livestock Yes Water for livestock No Water for irrigation Yes Water for irrigation No Any other



Only **<20%**

of the people faced issues of **accessibility to clean water**



Above **75%** marginalized groups were **supplied with sufficient water** after the floods

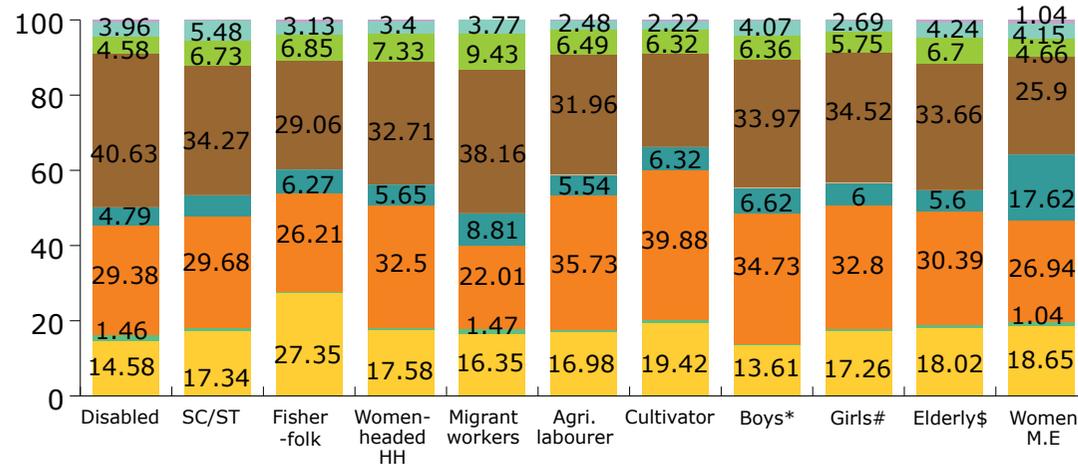
After the floods, more than 75% say water is available for drinking, domestic use, livestock and irrigation purposes.

Idukki (76%) and Alappuzha (74%) are the only two districts where under 80% of respondents had relatively low access to drinking water. None of the other districts had over 20% of respondents facing this problem. Water for domestic use is sufficiently available at all affected districts, Idukki (79%) being an exception. Majority of areas have accessible adequate clean water for domestic needs. However, people Idukki and Alappuzha districts have difficulty in accessing adequate water for drinking, sanitation, cooking and any other needs. All the marginalized groups agreed that there was adequate access to water for daily needs after the floods.

Disposal of garbage after the floods

District	Collected by formal service	Collected by informal service	Disposal within household yard/plot	Disposal in designated areas (by household)	Disposal elsewhere (not in designated area)	Burn	Bury	Disposed by the women	Others
Total	18.31	0.62	32.71	5.65	0.03	32.10	6.61	3.54	0.43
Wayanad	22.81	0.56	22.33	5.86	0.00	40.24	6.43	1.37	0.40
Thrissur	16.31	0.43	26.31	4.75	0.00	42.54	5.05	4.41	0.20
Ernakulam	19.66	0.80	36.57	5.41	0.00	27.76	6.99	2.49	0.32
Idukki	13.04	0.36	41.45	10.47	0.24	22.02	8.79	3.35	0.30
Kottayam	21.20	0.70	33.43	5.45	0.00	31.02	5.67	1.89	0.64
Alappuzha	21.14	0.64	30.77	4.30	0.06	30.29	7.19	4.89	0.74
Pathanamthitta	11.34	0.84	41.02	6.29	0.00	26.05	7.98	6.42	0.06

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



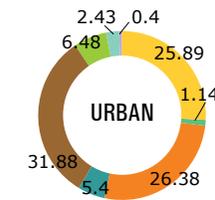
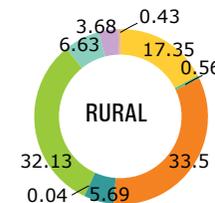
Collected by formal service Collected by informal service Disposal within household yard/plot
 Disposal in designated areas (by household) Disposal elsewhere (not in designated area)
 Burn Bury Disposed by the women Others



Households from Wayanad (40%) and Thrissur (42%) are **burning their garbage**



People with disability (40%), migrant workers (38%) say that **garbage is burnt**



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
 # Girls (11-18 yrs.)
 \$ Elderly (60 years+)

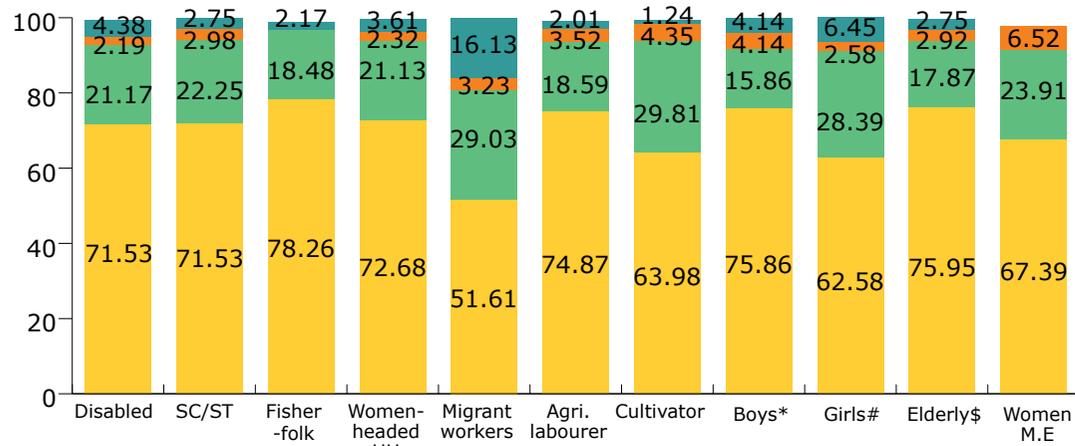
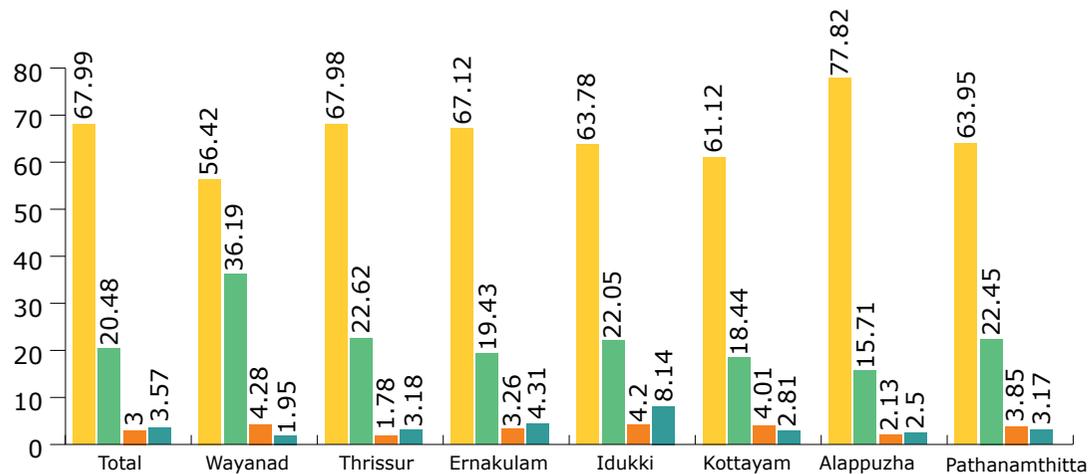


Method of garbage disposal after the floods differ from place to place in the state. Some burnt their garbage while some dispose them of within their house yards. In some places, garbage is collected through formal service.

Households in Wayanad (40%) and Thrissur (42%) say that they burn their garbage, whereas majority of the people in Idukki (41%), Pathanamthitta (41%) and Ernakulam (36%) dispose them within their house plots or yard. In Wayanad (22%), Kottayam (21%) and Alappuzha (21%), garbage is being collected by a formal service. Garbage is disposed of in the household yard/plot according to 30% of the marginalized groups. People with disability (40%) and migrant workers (38%) said they burn their garbage, while 17% of women micro-entrepreneurs say they dispose of garbage in a designated area. Fisherfolks said their garbage is collected by formal service.

Health and Nutrition

Access to health services after the floods



■ Better ■ Same as before ■ Worse ■ Don't know

	Better	Same as before	Worse	I don't know
State Total	67.99	20.48	3.00	3.57
Rural	68.59	19.65	2.97	3.66
Urban	63.53	26.68	3.26	2.88

■ Less than 60% ■ Between 60% to 80% ■ More than 80%



68% affected population cited **health services are better** after the floods



Cultivators **30%**, migrant workers **29%** and girls **28%** see **no change in health services** after the floods

Health services are better than before. It is good to see that even after the massive disaster, more than 65% of the affected people say they are able to access health services better. This is far more than 20% of the people who say 'same as before', and only in Wayanad (56%), services are the same as before and is acceptable.

As seen, the most vulnerable groups: the elderly, fisher folks, agricultural labourers and women, say they have better access to health services even after the floods, which is more than 70%. The next majority of the people said that their access to health services is the same as before. This means that in spite of the disastrous event, the government is keen on making sure that health services are provided to the affected population a hundred percent. Due to migration, 16% are not aware of the services provided at the health centres.

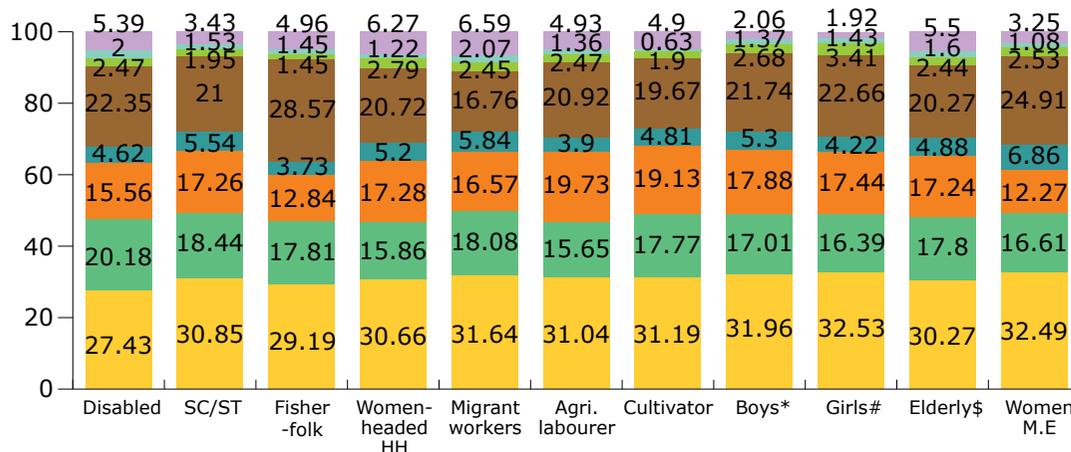
Children and Education

Problems experienced by children after the floods

	Not able to go to school	Loss of books, school bags etc.	Access to schools affected because of damage to roads	School buildings damaged due to floods or landslides	Schools used as relief camps	Non availability of teachers	Psycho-social trauma	Others
State Total	62.61	37.33	34.97	10.60	42.58	5.40	2.92	8.49
Wayanad	46.38	17.97	34.93	3.91	32.17	0.43	\N	14.20
Thrissur	59.71	37.39	27.79	6.90	40.06	5.84	2.17	9.01
Ernakulam	66.47	42.63	32.54	12.39	50.9	5.16	5.19	3.44
Idukki	66.86	32.85	67.08	23.84	49.56	9.52	3.13	7.19
Kottayam	62.90	31.79	33.00	8.83	36.03	4.39	1.98	10.13
Alappuzha	60.99	42.92	27.96	6.17	38.91	3.66	1.56	12.35
Pathanamthitta	68.28	42.14	36.93	15.35	45.67	7.91	5.21	7.63

	Not able to go to school	Loss of books, school bags etc.	Access to schools affected because of damage to roads	School buildings damaged due to floods or landslides	Schools used as relief camps	Non availability of teachers	Psycho-social trauma	Others
State Total	62.61	37.33	34.97	10.60	42.58	5.40	2.92	8.49
Rural	61.66	36.85	34.54	10.65	42.24	5.44	2.69	8.99
Urban	70.36	41.29	38.52	10.23	45.42	5.12	4.83	4.41

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



■ Not able to go to school
 ■ Loss of books, school bags etc.
 ■ Access to schools affected because of damage to roads
■ School buildings damaged due to floods or landslides
 ■ Schools used as relief camps
■ Non availability of teachers
 ■ Psycho-social trauma
 ■ Others



63% of children were not able to go to school after the floods



37% of children stopped going to schools due to **loss of books and school bags**



About 60% of the children in all the districts were not able to go to school after the floods, which is considered to be a major problem. The reasons being schools used as relief camps, damage to roads, loss of books and schools bags, etc.

In Idukki, due to severe landslides, several roads were damaged and connectivity was disrupted across the district. This resulted in 63% of children not able to go to school and 37% due to loss of books, school bags, etc. According to more than 40% of the people interviewed, schools were used as relief camps during and post the floods. Marginalized groups have the common opinion that children stopped going to school due to loss of books, damaged roads, and schools being used as relief camps.

On a positive note, it is observed that reasons like damage of schools and non-availability of teachers were not at all problems for the children to stop going to schools, as they are lesser in percentage.

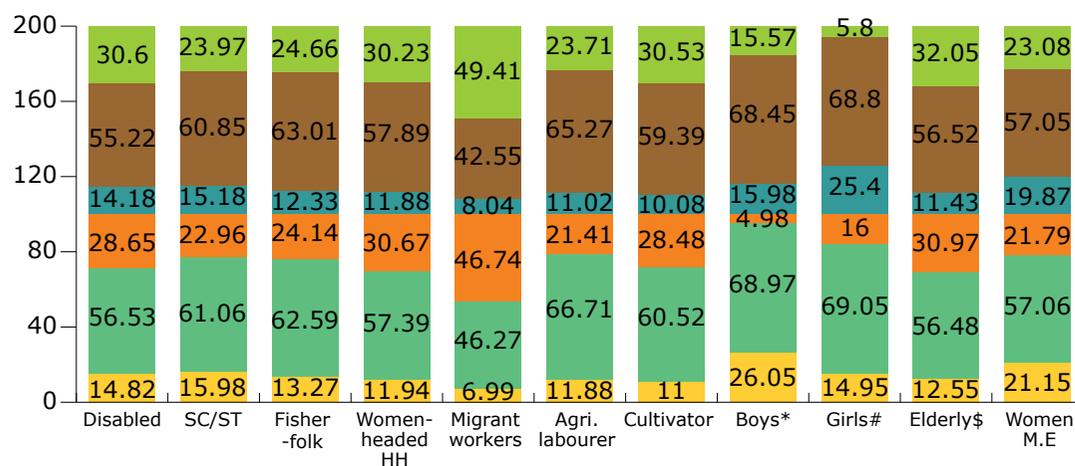
* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

Children (boys and girls) who stopped going to school after the floods

District	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Yes	No	Not applicable in my family context	Yes	No	Not applicable in my family context
State Total	14.75	60.77	24.48	14.22	60.66	25.12
Wayanad	11.57	65.48	22.95	9.95	67.24	22.81
Thrissur	16.60	57.26	26.14	16.00	57.36	26.64
Ernakulam	15.36	61.50	23.14	15.77	60.81	23.42
Idukki	12.38	72.65	14.97	10.58	72.87	16.54
Kottayam	9.94	64.43	25.63	9.44	63.87	26.69
Alappuzha	16.48	56.73	26.79	15.67	56.87	27.46
Pathanamthitta	19.17	51.85	28.99	19.46	51.04	29.51

District	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Yes	No	Not applicable in my family context	Yes	No	Not applicable in my family context
State Total	14.75	60.77	24.48	14.22	60.66	25.12
Rural	14.54	61.72	23.74	13.70	61.79	24.51
Urban	16.48	52.92	30.60	18.53	51.30	30.16

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



Boys Yes Boys No Boys Not applicable in my family context Girls Yes
 Girls No Girls Not applicable in my family context

* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
 # Girls (11-18 yrs.)
 \$ Elderly (60 years+)



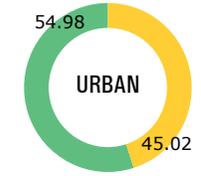
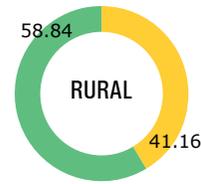
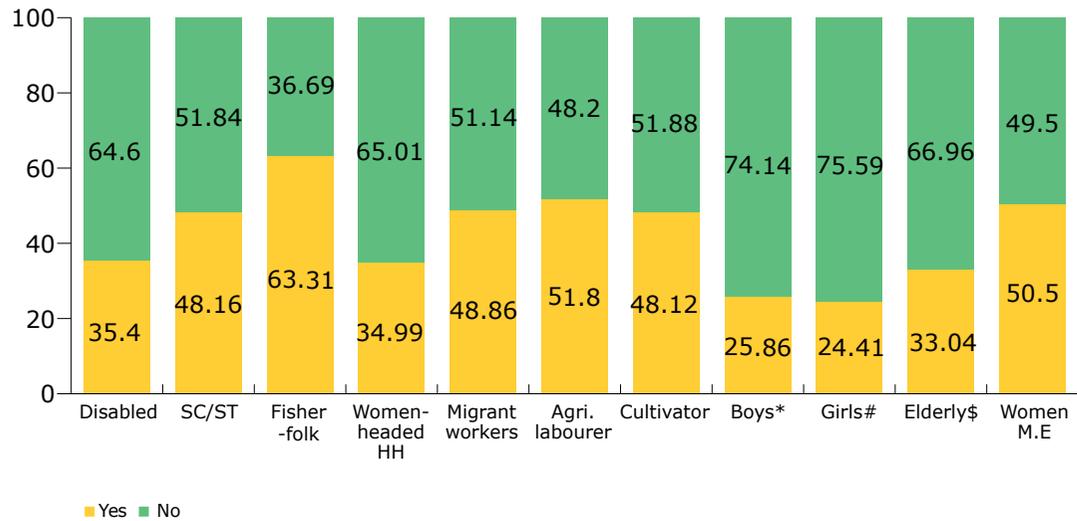
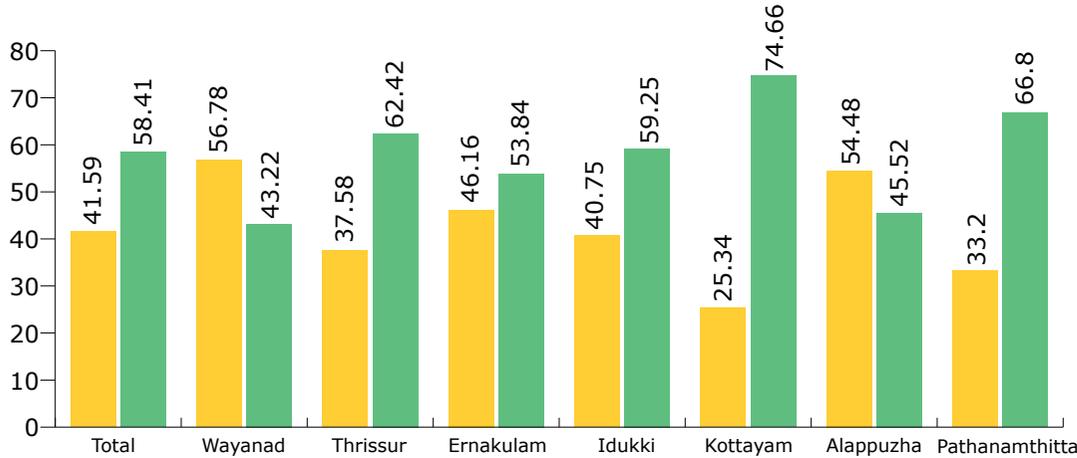
15% & 14%
Boys & Girls
stopped going to school after the floods

Though there were several problems faced by the children after the floods as mentioned in page 22, the percentage of children (boys and girls) who were unable to go to school after the floods is less than 15%. According to 60% of the interviewed population, this is far better than that of children who have not stopped going to school after the floods.

Overall, the perspective of the marginalized groups is that children have not stopped going to school after the floods. When children were asked individually, a considerable percentage (which is about 25%) said they have stopped going to school for the reasons mentioned in Q14.

Livelihoods

People who have lost their jobs after the floods



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
 # Girls (11-18 yrs.)
 \$ Elderly (60 years+)



42% of respondents **lost their jobs or stopped working** after the floods



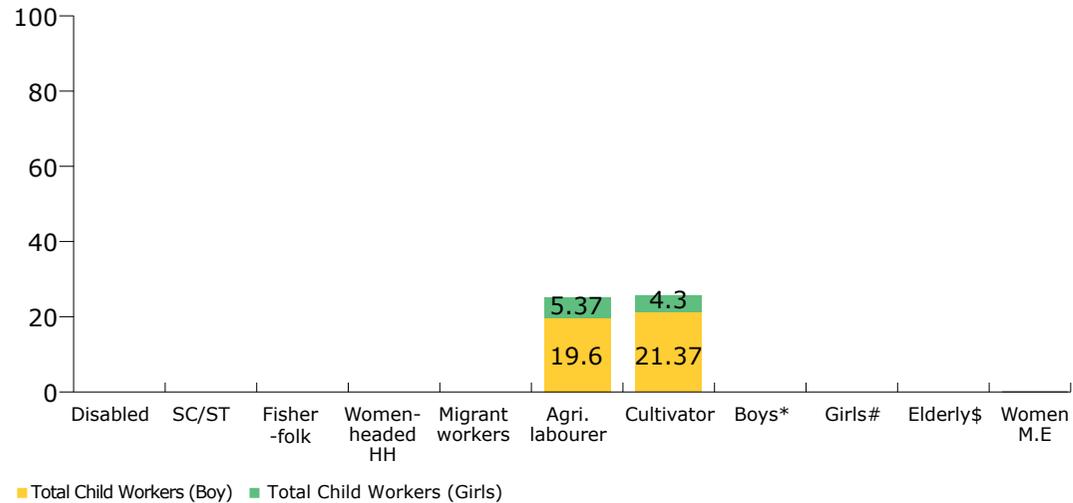
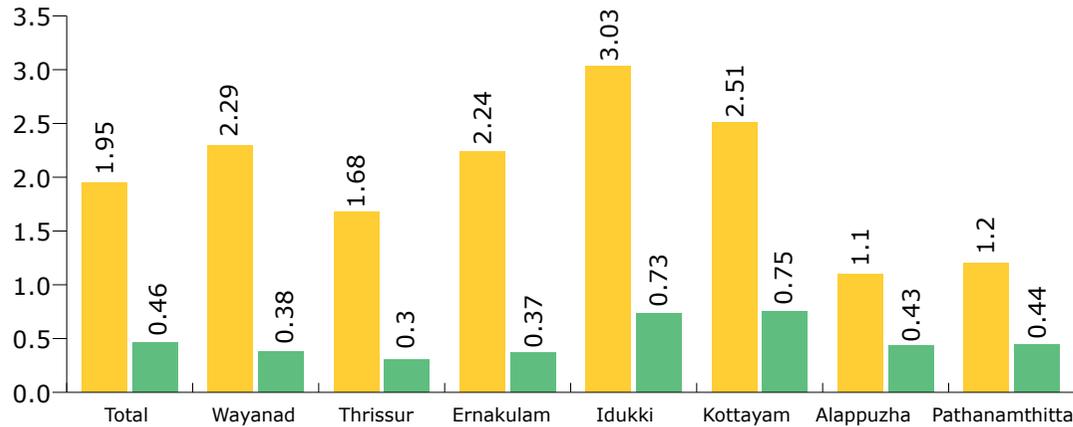
Livelihood of 63% of fisher folks and 52% of agricultural labourers were most impacted by floods and landslides



There is a moderate percentage of people who have lost their jobs after the floods. The district graph shows more than 50% of respondents lost their jobs in Wayanad and Alappuzha districts as the population consists of agricultural labourers and fisher folks.

People who depend on agriculture, fishing and other daily odd works have lost their jobs after the floods due to landslides, flooded crops fields and infrastructure damages. The victims included agricultural labourers (52%), fishermen (63.3%), migrant workers (48.8%) and micro entrepreneurs (50%). This could be for a short period post-disaster, but has impacted the vulnerable population a lot.

Children working since the floods (boys and girls)



* Boys (11-18 yrs.)
Girls (11-18 yrs.)
\$ Elderly (60 years+)

	Total Child Workers (Boy)	Total Child Workers (Girls)
State Total	1.95	0.46
Rural	1.99	1.61
Urban	0.48	0.32

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



Close to
2%
of children (boys)
were seen
working after
the floods

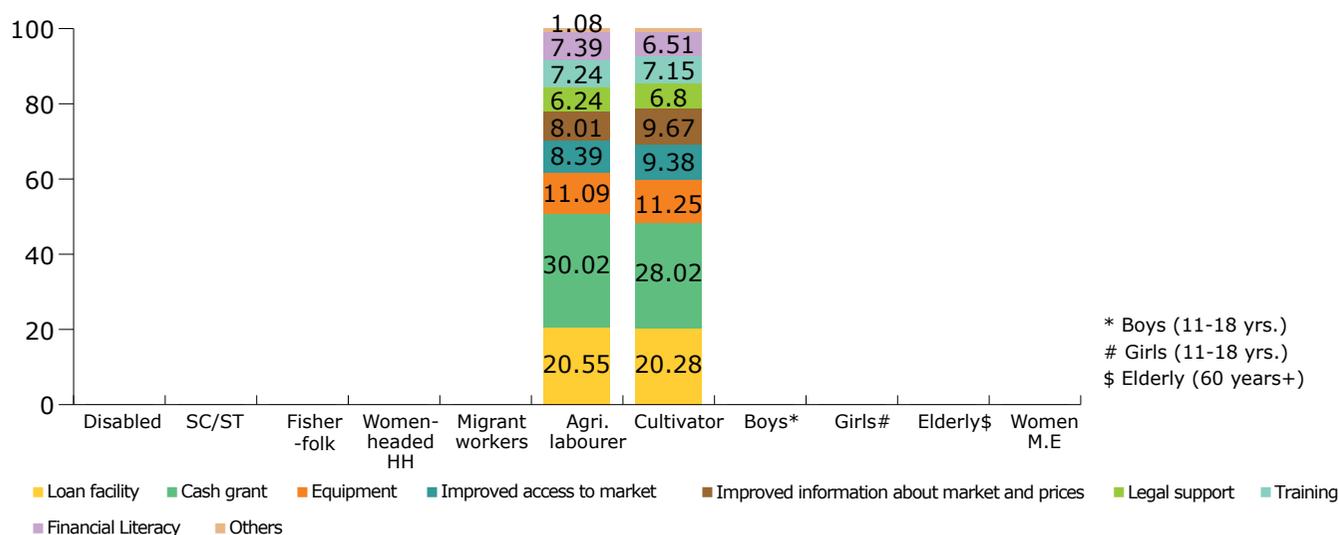
Districts such as Idukki (3.03%), Wayanad (2.29%) and Ernakulam (2.24%) had the maximum number of boys who were sent for work after the floods. The percentage of girls who were pushed for work was relatively lesser (less than 1%); the highest was in Kottayam (0.75%) and Idukki (0.73%) and the least was in Trissur (0.3%) and Ernakulam (0.37%). Districts such as Alappuzha (0.76%), Pathanamthitta (0.82%) and Trissur (0.99%) were observed to be least engaged in child labour (boys and girls).

Most useful support needed for developing business, enterprise or agriculture

District	Loan facility	Cash grant	Equipment	Improved access to market	Improved information about market and prices	Legal support	Training	Financial Literacy	Others
State Total	7.93	11.22	4.35	3.48	3.48	2.55	2.79	2.68	0.39
Wayanad	13.27	20.81	5.45	5.03	4.89	4.75	3.35	3.49	0.28
Thrissur	6.08	8.28	2.91	2.07	2.20	0.91	1.62	2.07	0.19
Ernakulam	8.49	11.54	5.33	4.22	4.11	2.55	2.89	2.50	0.17
Idukki	13.79	17.27	8.71	6.10	5.95	4.50	5.22	5.37	0.29
Kottayam	12.34	18.58	6.52	6.52	7.38	5.11	5.96	5.67	0.99
Alappuzha	3.22	4.39	1.81	0.64	0.64	1.35	1.17	0.76	0.70
Pathanamthitta	6.00	10.23	3.35	4.59	3.88	2.29	3.00	2.65	0.18

District	Loan facility	Cash grant	Equipment	Improved access to market	Improved information about market and prices	Legal support	Training	Financial Literacy	Others
State Total	6.95	10.52	4.87	3.81	3.30	3.10	3.24	3.12	0.27
Rural	8.23	11.45	4.18	3.37	3.54	2.38	2.66	2.54	0.43
Urban	5.66	9.59	5.56	4.25	3.05	3.81	3.81	3.70	0.11

Less than 60% Between 60% to 80% More than 80%



Cash grants (11%) and loan facility (8%) are the most useful support in rural areas

Equipment (6%) and improved access to market (4%) are the most useful support in urban areas

There was a cash grant of Rs. 10,000 for people affected by the floods. The success of this immediate relief encouraged respondents to seek further grants. Respondents from all districts favoured cash grants (especially Wayanad [21%], Kottayam [19%] and Idukki [17%]). However, State and NGOs are changing from a cash grant to reconstruction, dealing specifically with rebuilding a resilient Nava Kerala. Therefore, respondents also favour any suitable loan facilities with low rates of interest. The equipment required to create a recovery is also in demand: ranging from concrete for the walls and compounds to replacement of toilets and kitchen utensils. It is interesting to note that the only marginalized groups who were interested in the question of further assistance were agricultural labourers and cultivators. Their trends are similar to state-wide trends, preferring cash grants and possibly loan facilities to legal support or informational training. The request for cash grant (11%) and loan facilities (8%) were more on rural areas, whereas support for equipment (6%) and improved access to market (4%) were more in urban areas.



SREE BUDDHA
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
Pattur, Pattur

CASH DEPOSIT
MACHINE
AVAILABLE
24 X 7

GARDEN

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ജനകീയ പങ്കാളിത്തവും
പുനർനിർമ്മാണവും

നവ കേരളം

KERALA STATE REPORT

Janakeeya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum

Community Participation in Rebuilding Kerala

Accountability to Affected Population Initiative





ജനകീയ പങ്കാളിത്തവും
പുനർനിർമ്മാണവും
നവ കേരളം

KERALA STATE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Janakeeya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum – Initiative (JPP-I)

Kerala experienced the worst ever floods and landslides in 2018 since 1924. Consequently, there was a need to recover and prepare better for the future beyond traditional approaches, ensuring transparency and people's participation.

The Accountability to Affected Populations, referred to as Janakeeya Pankalithavum Punarnirmanavum - Initiative is an effort of the State Government to build Kerala Back Better, with the participation and feedback from the people affected by the flood.

Vision

- Strengthen feedback mechanisms and community voices.
- Include feedback from communities affected by floods and landslides.
- Establish a system to collect information on post-disaster needs.

Objectives

- Improve communities' access to information on recovery and reconstruction assistance.
- Ensure communities' inclusion in providing feedback on post-disaster needs via Government authorities and development actors.
- Integrate feedback of affected communities into institutional planning processes for recovery and reconstruction.
- Develop risk-informed planning in the future and inform communities about inclusion of their feedback in planning.

JPP-I is institutionalized within Kudumbashree, the Self-Help Group (SHG) network of the Local Self Government Department (LSGD) of Kerala, enabling a connection between ongoing development planning processes and humanitarian response and recovery.

► Round 1 of JPP-I

The first round of the JPP-I was designed as a deep dive analysis of nine primary sectors: health, WASH, nutrition, education, child protection, shelter, food security and livelihoods. The feedback collection aimed at gathering information around affected populations' perceptions of services received, the role played by governments and humanitarian organisations, the outcomes of relief assistance, and the relationship between providers and affected populations.

► Objectives



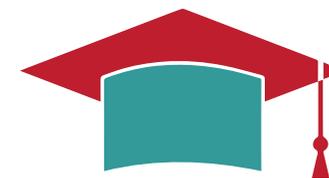
To assess the effectiveness of Immediate Relief Assistance.



To understand the impact of the disaster on basic facilities and housing, as well as the immediate rehabilitation needs of the community.



To evaluate the efficiency of available health & WASH services.



To understand the impact of the disaster on livelihoods, children's wellbeing and education.



Consultations for feedback collection were conducted among 19,765 respondents belonging to the seven districts most affected by floods (Wayanad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Idukki, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta). Respondents belonged to 489 LSGIs, and a representative sample was ensured, accounting for the inclusion of nine most vulnerable population groups in consultations.

Data collection for the first round took place between November, 2018 and April, 2019, and data were uploaded in real time to a monitoring system hosted at <http://www.kudumbashreejpp.org>.

The findings were reviewed in coordination with the LSG Department and Advisory Council to identify emerging needs. They were communicated to concerned departments established at the State, District and GP levels. Findings were integrated into DM Sectoral Recovery Plans, and institutionalized in close coordination with local planning members. Affected and at-risk communities were kept informed of action taken based on their feedback, through the Kudumbashree network of Neighbourhood groups.

This report documents the methodology, findings and recommendations emerging from the second round of the JPP-I (JPP-I 2). While JPP-I 1 focused on post disaster relief and response, as well as immediate needs of households, JPP-I 2 was designed to assess the effectiveness of the response and relief processes, and identify opportunities to inform policy and program design around these.

METHODOLOGY

The second round of JPP-I was designed as a mixed methods study to gain a deeper understanding of the disaster affected communities, by including detailed accounts of the cultural context, social environment, and individual cognitions influencing people's decisions and actions during and in the post disaster recovery phase. The overall objective was to understand in-depth the response and relief processes to better inform policy and program as Kerala continues to rebuild itself after the disaster, and implement mitigation measures for future disaster events.

Several consultations were conducted with the Advisory Committee, Local Self Government Department (LSGD), Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and Kudumbashree to develop the key objectives and methodology for the second round. Based on lessons learned from round 1, a qualitative component was added to help understand what is important to the individual, especially when the immediacy of the trauma has subsided and the effects stemming from the event are revealed.

Objectives

- To understand the extent of community consultation and engagement in rebuilding efforts
- To assess the efficiency of the grievance redressal system
- To understand the level of disaster preparedness among communities

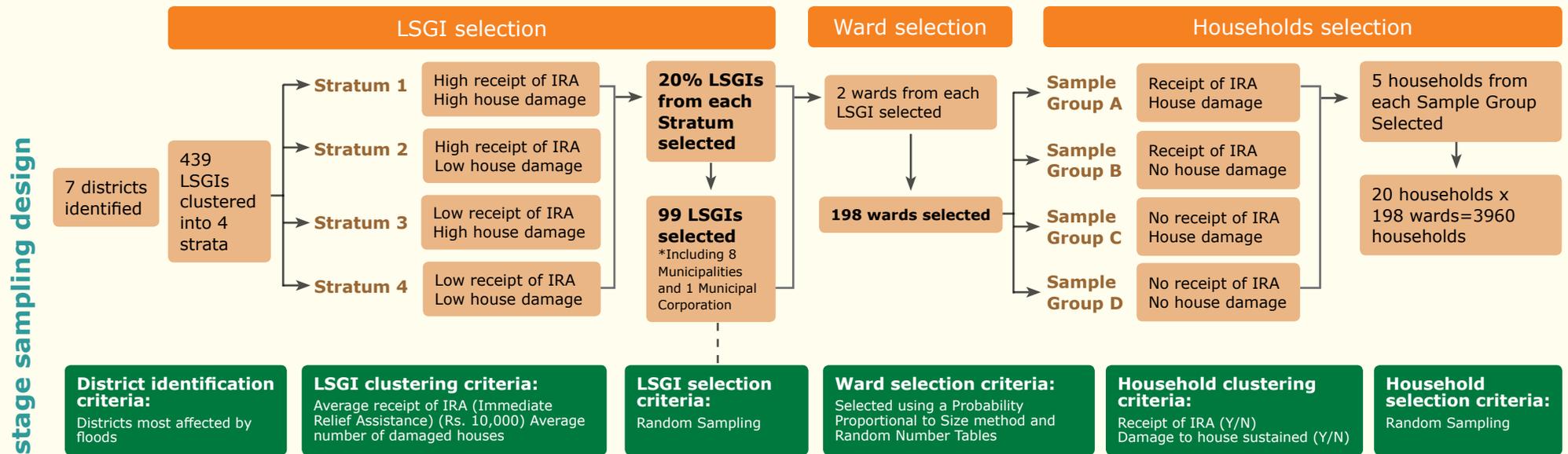
Data collection took place among the seven most affected districts of Kerala: Wayanad, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and Idukki during May-December 2019.



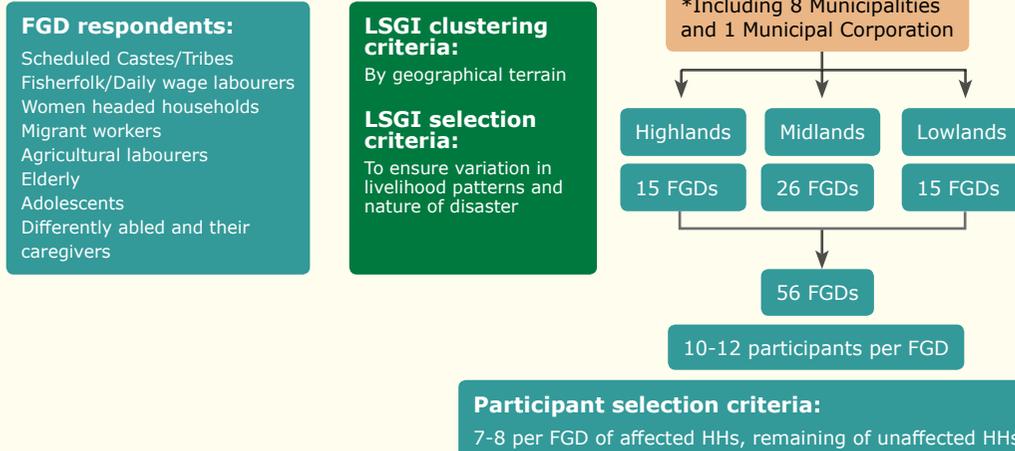
Methodology at a glance

Mixed methods study

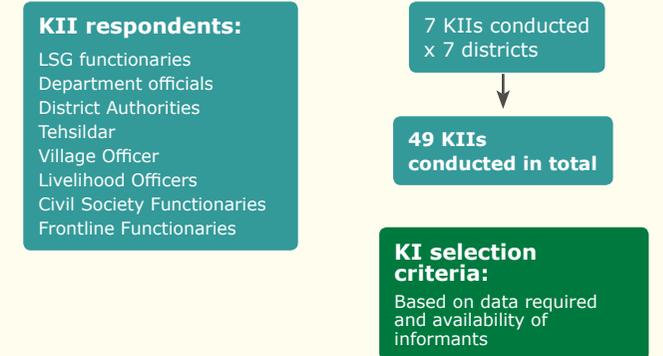
Quantitative: Structured household questionnaire



Qualitative: Semi structured FGD



Qualitative: Semi structured KII



Research design

A mixed methodology research design was developed to conduct Round 2 of data collection. The mixed methods inquiry employed a structured household questionnaire for quantitative analysis; a semi structured guide to conduct Focus Group Discussions among community members, and a semi structured interview guide to conduct Key Informant Interviews. Quantitative and qualitative data collection took place in parallel, and the findings were triangulated.

Household Survey

Sampling

A multi-stage sampling design was employed in this round of the JPP-I to identify household for survey across the 7 study districts (Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Wayanad). The design was developed to capture maximum variance in the population and at the same time, capture vulnerabilities within the population, ensuring as far as possible representativeness of the sample to achieve the key objectives of the second round.

Identification of LSGIs

LSGIs in the 7 study districts were clustered into 4 strata on the basis of 2 variables, 'K' and 'M':

- LSGs with less than 'K'¹ number of people receiving compensation (Rs. 10,000) and
- LSGs with more than 'K'; number of people receiving compensation (Rs. 10,000).
- Those with less than 'M'² damaged houses
- Those with more than 'M' damaged houses

Using these variables, all 439 LSGIs of the 7 districts were clustered into Stratum 1-4. 20% of each stratum was identified to select 99 LSGIs for the sample. Please refer to **Annexure 1** for the list of finalized LSGIs.

¹ K = average of number of people that received compensation in a district

² M = average of number of houses damaged in the district; example m=429 for Alappuzha district

Identification of wards

Two wards from each selected LSGI were identified using a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. Wards of each LSGI were listed in descending order, based on population. A sampling interval (k) for the survey was obtained by dividing the total population size by the number of clusters to be surveyed (2 in this case). A random number (x) between 1 and the sampling interval (k) was chosen as the starting point using random number tables, and the sampling interval was added cumulatively, such that the wards selected to be surveyed were x and x+k.

Identification of households

In each of the 198 wards, the following list of household Sample Groups was prepared with information gathered from the LSG or Revenue Village Officer. The same critical vulnerabilities (used to stratify/categorize households for LSGI identification) were used here:

Sample Group A

(House damaged & Received Relief):
Households who sustained house damage, and received Immediate Relief Assistance (Rs. 10,000/-)

Sample Group B

(House not damaged & Received Relief):
Households who did not sustain house damage, and received Immediate Relief Assistance (Rs. 10,000/-)

Sample Group C

(House damaged & No relief received):
Households who sustained house damage, and did not receive Immediate Relief Assistance (Rs. 10,000/-)

Sample Group D

(House not damaged & No relief received):
Household who did not sustain house damage, and did not receive Immediate Relief Assistance (Rs. 10,000/-)

Five households from each of the above Sample Groups were selected randomly resulting in a final selection of 20 Households from each of the 198 wards, with a **final sample of 3960 Households**. (If adequate number of households was not found in any category, households from the next higher vulnerable category in the same ward or nearby ward were selected).

Research Tool

A structured questionnaire, with close-ended questions associated to the determined research objectives was developed by the research team, under the guidance of the Advisory Committee, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Local Self Government Department (LSGD), Kudumbashree, UNICEF and sector experts.

The themes and variables covered in the questionnaire reflected key principles of the AAP approach, as the tool prioritized gathering information around the communities' views and concerns; their feedback on community participation and engagement during recovery; current status of affected populations' housing and livelihoods; reach of flood related social and financial assistance; status of children; grievance redressal systems; disaster preparedness measures of the community.

The household survey questionnaire- **Annexure 2**.

Data collection and Monitoring

The household survey (perception assessment tool) was administered to 3960 households in 90 Gram Panchayats, 8 Municipalities and 1 Municipal corporations in the 7 study districts. Each household was geotagged through the data collection mobile app, and data was displayed on the JPP-I portal in real time.

Data quality was monitored and cross verified by the District Missions of Kudumbashree. The District Coordinators and District Master Trainers provided continued support to the field investigators. Enumerator Work Sheets (to be filled and submitted by investigators on each day) were verified by the Kudumbashree District Coordinators. District Master Trainers conducted surprise visits to the field to monitor the Community Facilitators. District Coordinators cross checked and verified the feedback of 4 Households in each LSGI either through direct visits or over the phone, thus monitoring 20% of data collection in every LSGI.

The Program Management Unit cross checked and verified the real time data as displayed on the portal, checking for mismatches or inconsistencies between the responses of households, time taken for completing the household survey, mismatches with the Enumerator Work Sheet and other data entry errors.

Qualitative inquiry

The qualitative data collection took place between October and December, 2019 by the resource persons of KILA. 56 FGDs (eight per district) and 49 KIIs (seven per district) were conducted across the study districts.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The qualitative inquiry aimed to gather more in-depth and granular information regarding the community's experience during and after the floods, and the impact of this disaster on their lives, livelihoods and wellbeing.

Sampling

A purposive sampling methodology was employed to select participants for FGDs. The 99 LSGIs selected in the quantitative sample were clustered based on their geographical terrain into high, mid and low lands. From each region, LSGIs were selected guided by ensuring variation in terms of nature of disaster (land slide areas, flood only); region (coastal areas, hilly) and agrarian patterns. Resource Persons conducted Transect Walks in designated LSGIs to better understand the extent of damage and impact. A total of 56 FGDs, and the LSGIs selected for FGDs can be found in **Annexure 3**.

The following vulnerable groups were identified and prioritized for FGD participation, as they were particularly impacted by the floods:



Scheduled Castes/Tribes: Persons belonging to scheduled caste or tribes, including tribal head.



Fisher-folk or daily wage labourers: Persons relying on fishing and fishing related livelihoods (from coastal districts) and those reliant on daily wage work (from non-coastal districts).



Women headed households/ Women micro-entrepreneurs: Women primarily responsible for households (widows, single women) and women engaged in micro-production/ service enterprises.



Migrant workers: Labourers from other states who were present during the flood.



Agricultural labourers and cultivators: Marginal farmers engaged crop growing or labourers whose major source of income is from agriculture related daily work.



Elderly: Persons above the age of 60 years (male and female).



Adolescents: Persons between the ages of 10 and 18 (male and female).



Differently-abled and their caregivers: The persons with disability (physical/developmental) and their care-givers.

Each FGD engaged ten to twelve people (7-8 from affected HHs and the remaining from unaffected HHs) from each vulnerable group, (members with shared characteristics, as defined by the 8 vulnerabilities identified). An effort was made to select FGD members to reflect a range of vulnerabilities like loss of house, livestock, crops, family members etc. Participants were identified and mobilized with the help of LSGI officials and the logistical support were also provided by LSGIs.

Development and administration of research tool

A semi-structured, inductive qualitative tool was developed to capture the community's experience with disaster, relief and recovery. Each discussion was led by a trained facilitator, using a semi-structured interview guide, containing open ended questions and probes to encourage active participation and in-depth discussion by all participants.

The interview guide included questions on awareness around the disaster; relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of the government, perceptions about voluntary action, how LSGIs are integrating disaster preparedness in local planning, awareness of the ecological impacts of disasters and willingness to adopt behavioral changes for reducing risks. Informed consent was taken among all respondents, and each FGD was audio recorded for transcription purposes. The brief transect walk report and FGD transcripts were analyzed and consolidated by KILA to develop each FGD report.

The FGD protocol guide - **Annexure 4.**

Key Informant Interviews (KII)

The key informant interviews aimed to collect insights from community experts and leaders, who would provide first hand and in depth information about the community, their experience with the disaster, recommendations around best practices and mitigation measures for future disaster events.

Sampling

Key Informants in each LSGI were identified based on the nature of information that the study aimed to gather and gain more clarity on. A list of potential key informants was prepared, and based on relevance to data required and availability, individuals were approached for in-depth interviews. In each district, 7 KIIs were conducted, amounting to a total of 49 KIIs in this study.

The description of shortlisted individuals who were contacted for KIIs.

01

**LSG
functionaries**

Elected representatives and officials, including the panchayat president or secretary.

02

**Department
official**

At the senior, middle and field level.

03

**District
authorities**

Including District Collector, sub-collector, deputy collector (concerned with Disaster Management)

04

Tehsildar

Revenue officer

05

**Village
officer**

Village administrator

06

**Livelihood
officers or
experts**

Professionals in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc.

07

**Civil Society
functionaries**

Members of NGOs/ CSOs engaged in disaster management

08

**Frontline
functionaries**

Kudumbashree or government field workers, volunteers supporting the community on the ground during the crisis.



Development and administration of research tool

A semi-structured interview guide was prepared to facilitate the face to face interviews. The guide contained an outline of open-ended questions, with necessary probes. The in-depth interviews were administered by District Resource Persons belonging to the KILA network and trained in conducting qualitative research techniques.

The interview guide included questions on measures taken prior to the floods; relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of the government; steps taken for disaster preparedness and mitigation; effect of floods on specific livelihoods; recommendations for communications with community and disaster risk reduction in future. Informed consent was taken among all respondents, and each KII was audio recorded for transcription purposes.

The KII interview guide- **Annexure 5**.

Capacity building for feedback collection

Separate specialized trainings were provided by KILA to investigators conducting qualitative and quantitative inquiries, as different skill sets needed to be developed in accordance with each type of inquiry.

Two day training was provided to field investigators on the quantitative survey instrument, usage of mobile based data collection app, uploading of data, and data quality checks. As part of this process, the survey tool was field tested to ensure appropriate logic and flow.

Two day training on the FGD and KII tools, community facilitation, moderating discussions, and other qualitative inquiry skills were also facilitated by KILA. These tools were also pre-tested and further refined.

FINDINGS

The mixed methods data collection was conducted among 3960 households and yielded rich insights into communities' experiences with the rebuilding and recovery processes, a year after the floods. Data was analysed in real time as feedback collection continued on the ground and data was uploaded to the JPP-I portal. The qualitative inquiry complemented and added depth to the quantitative household survey questions, and both sets of findings were corroborated and triangulated to arrive at the study's insights.

The quantitative and qualitative study components aimed to understand the extent to which the affected populations were engaged and consulted during rebuilding their views on the recovery process, their access to social protection and grievance redressal mechanisms, as well as the impact of the disaster on their housing, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction efforts being taken at the household level.

3.1 Community awareness of government interventions

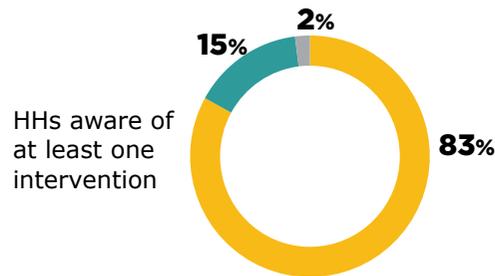
Several government assistance interventions were made available to communities following the floods, to facilitate post disaster recovery. Surveyed households and FGD respondents were asked about their awareness of such schemes, and the extent to which they were able to avail of these interventions for rebuilding houses and recovering assets after the floods. They were asked where they received information about these interventions. The feedback collection also sought to identify how many households were consulted by the government, as well as the personnel that conducted the consultations, and the nature of these discussions.



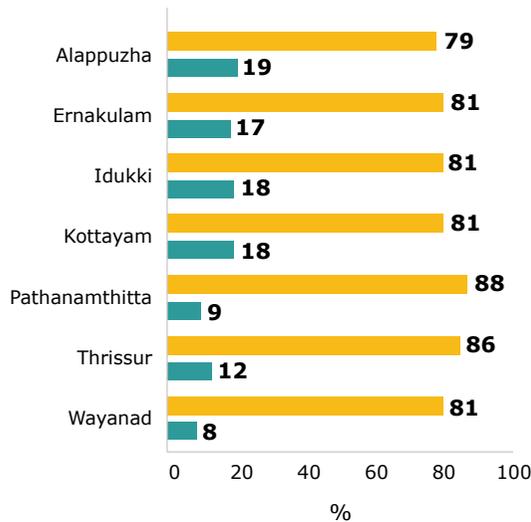


Awareness about various schemes of the state and local governments for rebuilding Kerala after floods in 2018

Awareness about Government Schemes & Interventions: State level



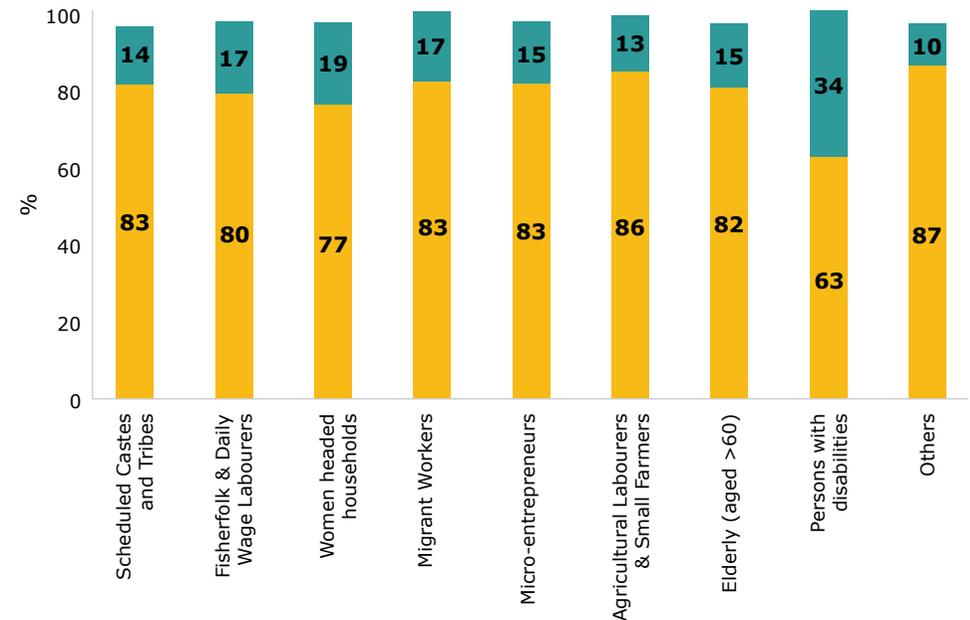
Awareness about Government Schemes & Interventions: By district



High awareness (over 80%) on government schemes was seen among **6 out of 7** districts. Pathanamthitta and Thrissur districts exhibited the highest awareness on such schemes.

■ Yes
■ No
■ Don't know/remember

Awareness about Government Schemes & Interventions: By population group



Most of the vulnerable group populations had high levels of awareness (over 80%) about government schemes. Lower levels of awareness were seen among households headed by women and persons with disabilities.

Qualitative findings revealed that information dissemination about the government's relief schemes and rehabilitation schemes was instrumental to the rehabilitation and recovery of flood affected populations. Media, panchayat members, department officials, teachers, voluntary workers and community leaders played a proactive role in the dissemination of information which led to communities being informed about government schemes for the flood affected.

“ We got necessary information about the schemes and services of the Government for the flood affected from SC/ST promoters, Anganwadi teachers and our friends ”

Adolescent FGD, Idukki

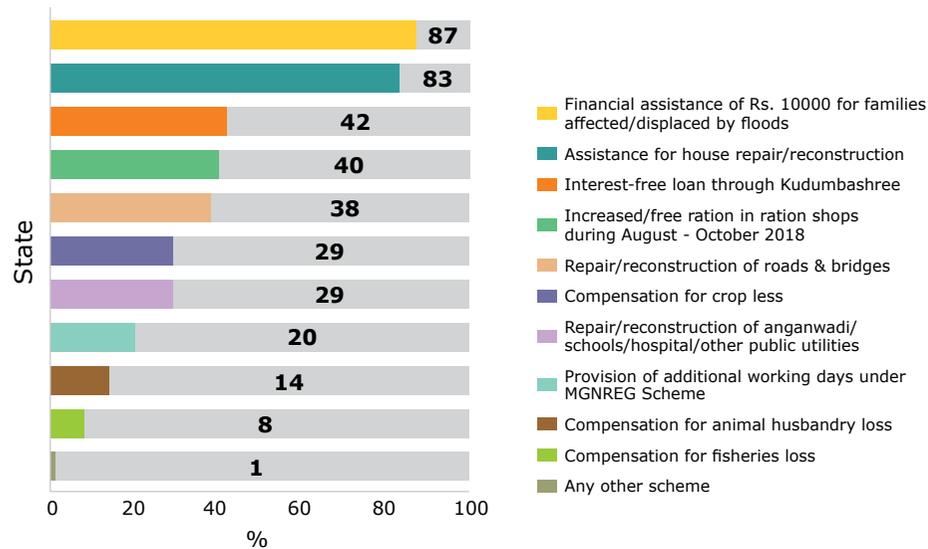
“ We were told about the schemes at the relief camp. We were told to submit our applications to the Panchayat, Village Office and SC Department ”

Scheduled Caste and Tribe FGD, Thrissur



Various schemes and interventions of the Government that community is aware of

Most commonly known schemes of the government: State level



The most commonly known schemes among respondents were the Immediate Relief Assistance of Rs. 10,000/- (87%), and financial assistance for house repair/reconstruction (83%). More than 40% were aware about free ration shops and interest free loans through Kudumbashree. Lowest awareness was on compensation for losses incurred in animal husbandry (14%), and fisheries (8%).

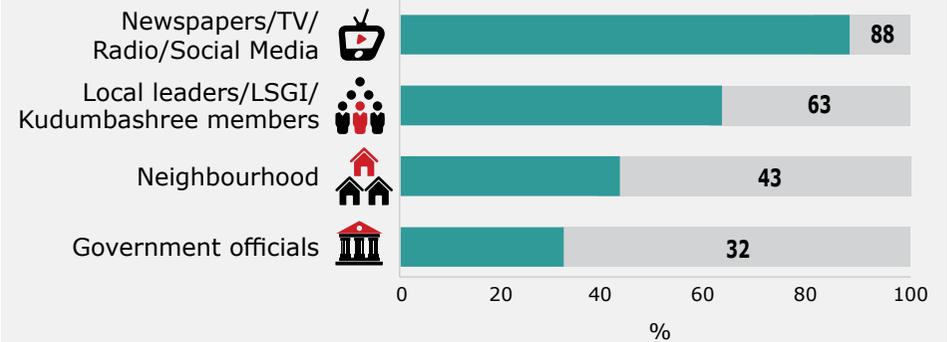
Discussions on information received on different kinds of schemes on relief and rehabilitation, revealed variations among the population groups. While most respondents were of the opinion that information around government schemes was accessible and clear, some respondents felt that the information they had received was at times inadequate or unclear.



Information sources from which community received information about Government programmes

Sources of Information on Government programs: State level

Sources of Information on Government programs



The majority of respondents (88%) reported relying on news and media for their information on government schemes and programs. Approximately a third of the respondents reported receiving this information from government officials.

In discussions with population groups, it was revealed that information was primarily communicated through mass media platforms. Local community radio stations and government functionaries proved to be particularly successful in reaching vulnerable groups with necessary information.

“ Information was obtained from mainly Panchayat officials and through media ”

Agricultural labourer FGD,
Thrissur

“ We received information about flood relief from ST promoter, ward member and village officer, who helped us in obtaining our entitlements ”

SC/ST FGD, Wayanad

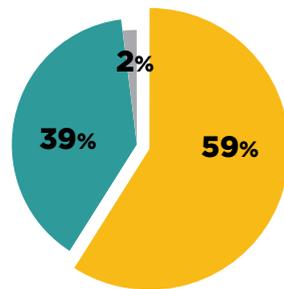
In discussions with key informants, it was found that information about relief and rebuilding information was also circulated by panchayat members, neighbourhood groups (Ayal Sabha, Ward Development), and in the newspapers.



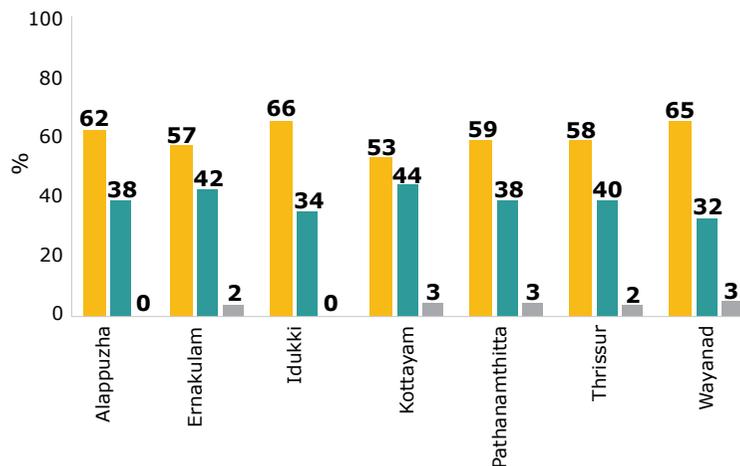
Community consultation by the Government regarding the needs of the community

Community consultation by Government regarding the needs of the community: State level

HHs consulted by People's Representatives & Govt. Officials



Community consultation by Government regarding the needs of the community: By district level

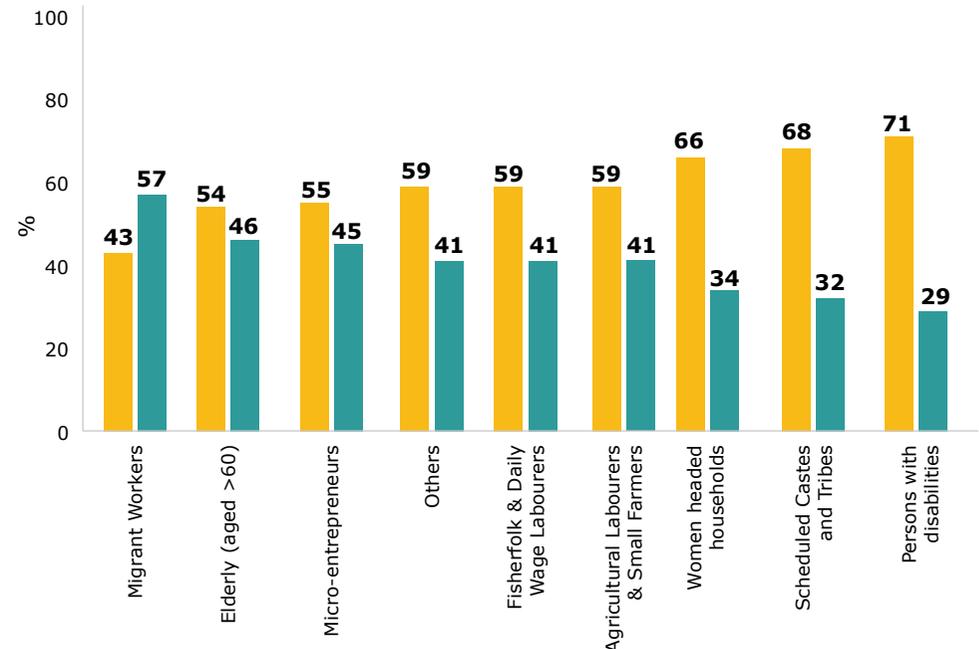


households reported that they were consulted on their post flood needs and their perspectives on returning to normalcy.

■ Yes
■ No
■ Don't know/remember

The highest rates of consultation (over 60%) were reported in three districts – Idukki (66%), Wayanad (65%) and Alappuzha (62%).

Community consultation by Government regarding the needs of the community: By population group



Among 7 out of 8 surveyed vulnerable population groups, over 50% reported having been engaged in community consultation. The highest incidence of community consultation was reported among persons with disabilities (71%) and the lowest among migrant workers (43%).

Qualitative findings revealed that though consultations were conducted, authorities were not always able to respond to the needs specified by households and marginalised populations. In some cases, officials were limited by the relief and rehabilitation resources that they had access to.

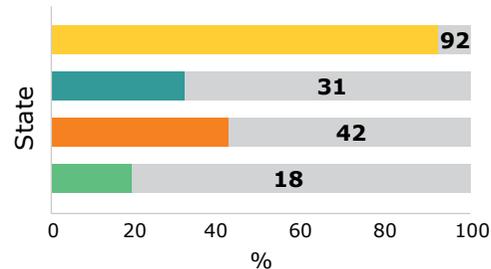
“ Even though each family had different needs, officials could only give what they had with them ”

Adolescents FGD, Thrissur

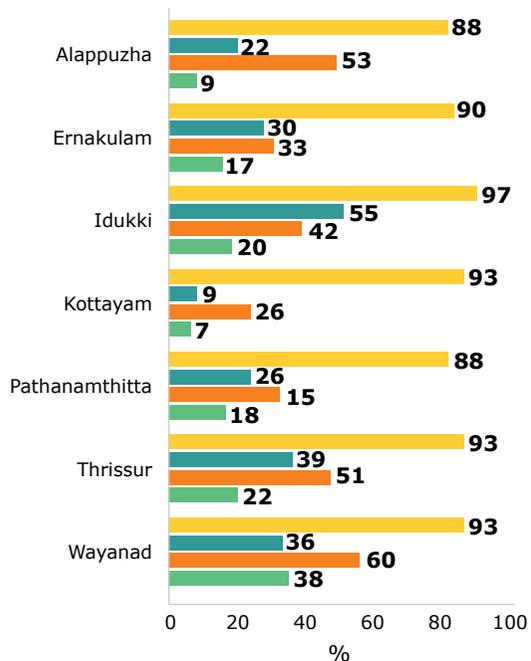


Who consulted the community on recovery related issues?

Personnel conducting community consultations: State level

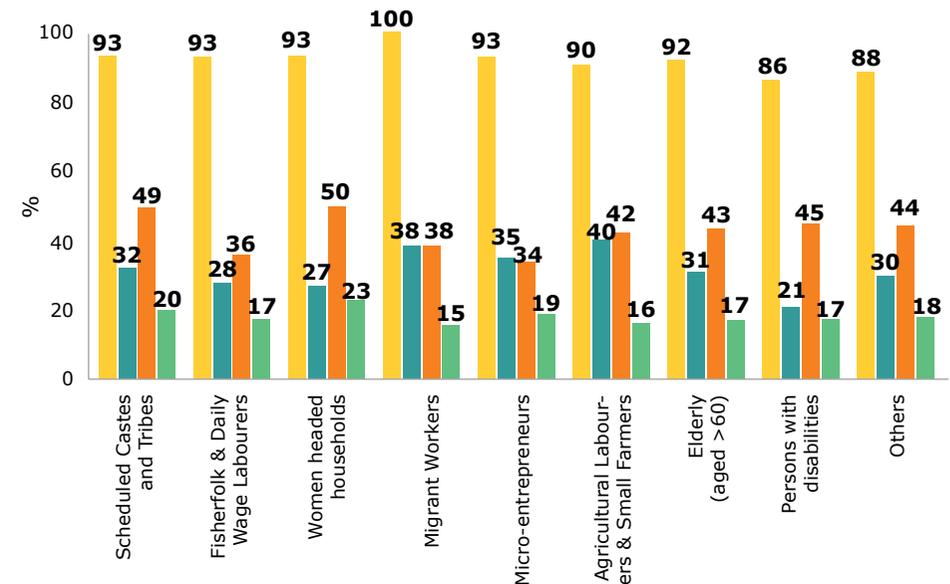


Personnel conducting community consultations: By district



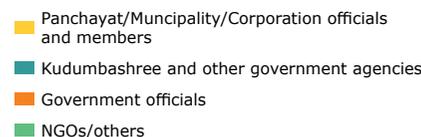
In 5 of the 7 districts, over 90% respondents reported being consulted by LSG members. Proportions of households consulted by Government officials and Kudumbashree varied between districts, ranging from 9-55% for the former and 26-60% for the latter.

Personnel conducting community consultations: By population group



Across population groups, over 90% reported having been consulted by the government, with the only exception being persons with disabilities (86%). Consultation by non LSGI government officials was highest (40%) among agriculture labourers/small farmers. Similarly, consultations by Kudumbashree and other government agencies was highest among SC/ST (50%), women headed households (50%) and persons with disabilities (45%).

In discussions with vulnerable groups, several acknowledged the proactive role that local functionaries (LSGI and panchayat officials, village officers, school teachers) and Kudumbashree played in consulting with populations, and supporting households in availing of entitlements and services.

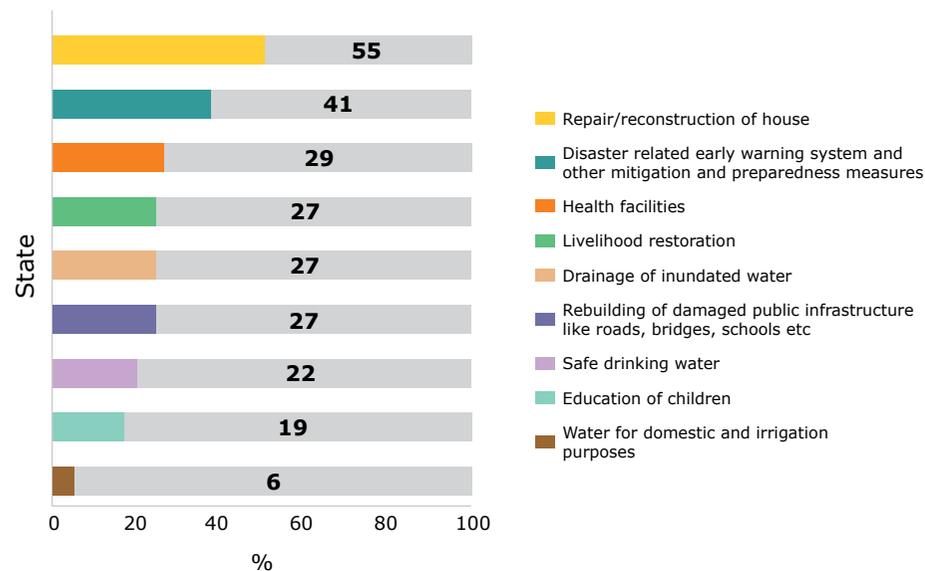


3.2 Views and Perceptions of Flood Affected People on Recovery process

Understanding affected communities' experiences with the rebuilding and recovery process was central to the objectives of the JPP-I. Through the mixed methods inquiry, households affected by the floods were asked about their views on the post disaster recovery process. This included asking them about their priorities during the recovery process, their perceptions on repair and reconstruction of public infrastructure, their local government's initiatives toward mitigating the impacts of future disaster events, and their overall satisfaction with the government's interventions to rebuild infrastructure after the floods.



Priorities of flood affected communities: State level



At the time of the survey, though a year had passed since the floods, 55% of households reported that 'repair and reconstruction of houses' remained their highest priority. This was followed by 41% households stating the need for 'Disaster related early warning system and other mitigation and preparedness measures'.

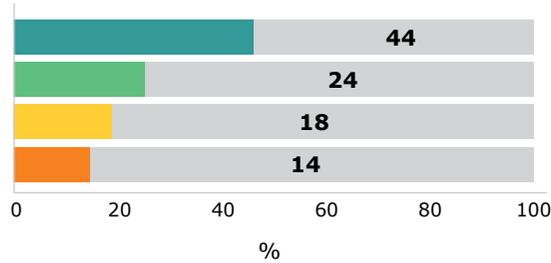
Conversations with vulnerable populations revealed that the compound effect of livelihood loss and losses on other fronts (lives, livestock, housing, assets/equipment), as well as pre-existing debts cumulatively pushed vulnerable social groups into debt related crises. Respondents belonging to various marginalized groups revealed that government financial assistance was crucial for people rebuilding their houses. According to them, most completely damaged houses had been rebuilt and repaired.

Going forward, they emphasized that the government should prioritize addressing livelihood loss and restoration, household and asset restoration/repair, and reinstating community infrastructure.

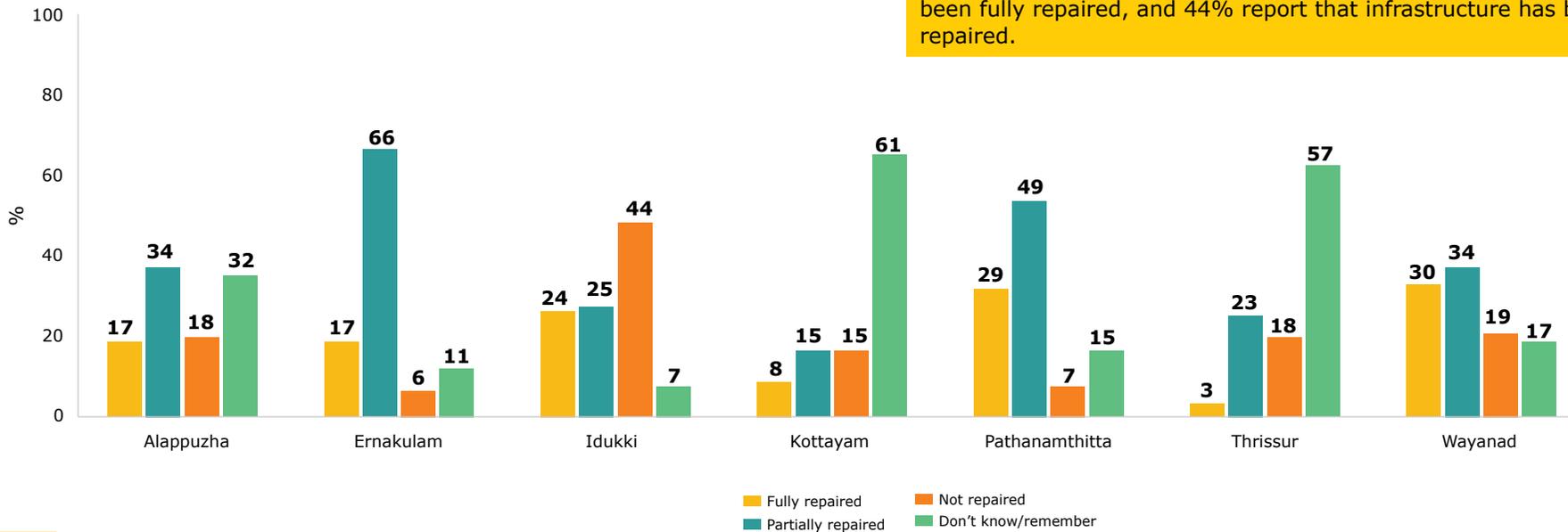


Perception of community on repair/reconstruction of Public Infrastructure

Perception of community on repair/reconstruction of Public Infrastructure: State level



Perception of community on repair/reconstruction of Public Infrastructure: By district



Of the 36% households who reported that public infrastructure (public buildings, roads, bunds, water sources, anganwadi centers, schools, hospitals, parks) was damaged during the flood, 18% state that it has been fully repaired, and 44% report that infrastructure has been partially repaired.

At the district level, among the subgroups that reported public infrastructure damage, over 20% households in three districts (Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Wayanad) reported that these have been fully repaired. The highest reporting of partial repair was in Ernakulam District (66%) and Pathanamthitta (49%).

Conversations with vulnerable groups on loss of or damage to community assets shed light on the range of damage that was experienced across the districts, and how these differed from region to region. Vulnerable groups such as women, the elderly and differently abled were disproportionately affected by such damage. The process of repair and reconstruction was still underway, at the time of feedback collection, with damage to roads and drinking water facilities affecting daily lives.

“ Many wells and ponds were contaminated with soil and silt in Idukki, resulting in water shortages. We were totally isolated as we could not connect with our dear ones staying away ”

Elderly FGD, Idukki

“ Not only was the school building damaged, but all the computers in the school and all the books in school library were also lost. The damage of roads led to lot of transportation problems including affecting children’s ability to go to school ”

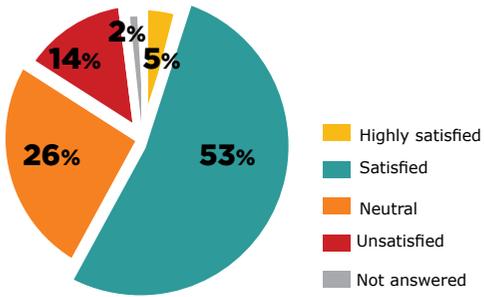
Adolescents FGD, Pathanamthitta

Damage to bunds and canals was a major cause of inundation, disproportionately affecting particular geographies and communities, as seen from the grave flooding in the low-lying areas of Kuttanad (spanning Alappuzha, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta districts). Several hundreds of families from Kuttanad had to remain in relief camps due to delays in repair of bunds in Alappuzha district. Bunds and canals were reportedly not properly maintained and managed prior to the floods, potentially resulting from a lack of clarity around which government department is responsible for upkeep and management of bunds and canals.



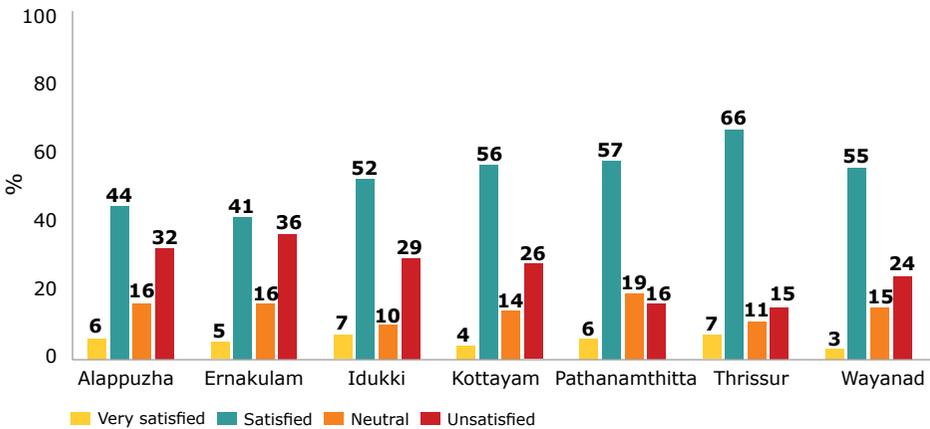
Perception of community on Government interventions in mitigating future disasters

Community's overall satisfaction with Government interventions towards rebuilding: State level



5% households reported that they were highly satisfied with the government's rebuilding interventions, and 53% households reported being satisfied. Only 14% of households reported being unsatisfied with the measures the government had taken towards rebuilding and repair after the floods.

Community's overall satisfaction with Government interventions towards rebuilding: By district



In 6 out of 7 districts, over 50% of the households reported being either satisfied or very satisfied with the government's rebuilding interventions and efforts. Satisfaction with such efforts was seen to be highest in Thrissur (66%) and Pathanamthitta (57%) districts.

Vulnerable groups, during discussions, mentioned that the schemes and services launched by the Government to rebuild the state, formed the core support structure for the rehabilitation of affected people. However, some felt that the compensations provided by the Government were inadequate for them to recover their losses, and that compensations were not always commensurate with actual losses. They also highlighted the need to recognize that different livelihoods have distinct criticalities that need to be revived in order to restore livelihood security. Instances were mentioned of individuals and households who were not eligible for compensation, receiving such packages, and therefore the selection and identification methodology was called into question by some marginalized community members. They recommended instituting instead, a decentralized system which enables local communities to have a greater voice and join in the development of a more discerning system for the estimation of losses.

Across districts, vulnerable groups noted that relief camps were exceptionally well organized and functioned smoothly, while upholding the tenets of dignity and respect, and ran without biases and differential treatment. Rescue operations were carried out successfully and relief camps made available through swift response from the State Government that rapidly mobilized LSGIs, police and voluntary forces (fisher community, civil society volunteers). Most groups acknowledged the exemplary role played by local officials. LSGIs took initiative to ensure inter-departmental coordination and facilitate public participation in rescue and relief efforts. Respondents reflected on the peace and harmony that was maintained by people in relief and rescue operations, and that this set a good example for adolescents to emulate.

“ Everyone was treated alike and respected, everybody got new clothes, people shared a camaraderie that extended well after the camps closed, having built new bonds of friendship ”

Fisher community FGD, Thrissur

Providing care and services to the differently abled and the elderly during this time proved to be challenging, as their special circumstances made it difficult to evacuate them and respond to their needs in an emergency context. Differently abled children and their caregivers reported feeling isolated and distressed during the floods, as they were not able to move to relief camps.

“ My son is autistic. I tried to bring him to the camp, but it was difficult as he has epilepsy. This is particularly triggered when he is scared and we can't predict it ”

Differently abled and caregivers FGD, Thrissur

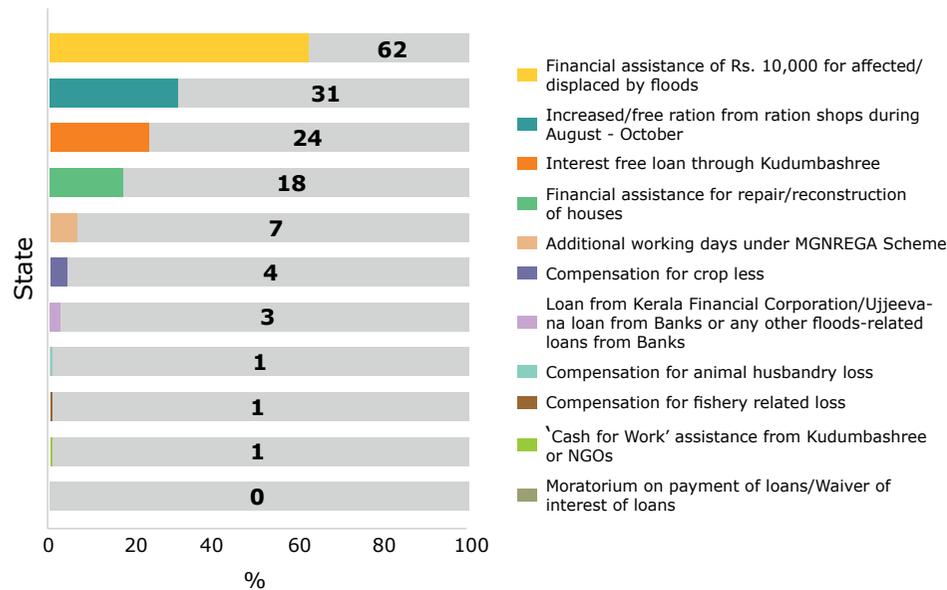
During discussions with key informants, it was mentioned that local authorities closely monitored the functioning of each camp to the best of their ability. LSGs nominated nodal officers for each camp (teachers, medical officers, tribal promoters, etc.) to ensure timely services, and perform supervisory functions. ASHAs and Anganwadi workers were present at several camps, providing counseling and nutrition services (take home rations for children), and helping households apply to relief schemes. Some challenges were also faced by local authorities and government functionaries in providing relief. LSGs mentioned that they did not have enough boats/equipment to reach every camp, thus impacting relief activities. Frontline workers mentioned that relief camps could have been more effectively organized if officials had received more training about how to mobilize in disaster settings.

3.3 Social Protection issues and Grievance Redress System

Several schemes and assistance interventions were made available by the government to aid houses in recovery and rebuilding after the floods. Households were asked about the flood related assistance and entitlements that they received from the government, loans taken to cover recovery and rebuilding costs, and the timeliness and adequacy of these measures. In addition to this, the inquiry covered grievance redressal mechanisms and processes undertaken in situations where entitlements were not available, the extent to which grievances had been resolved, and the timeframe for such resolution. Finally, children’s experience with post disaster trauma, their recovery process, and the impact this had on their school and college attendance were explored.



Flood related assistance and entitlements received by the community: State level



A majority of households reported having received assistance from the Government in one form or another, with 62% stating that they were recipients of the Immediate Relief Assistance of Rs. 10,000/-, and 31% of the households having received increased or free ration between August and September, 2018. 24% of households reported having availed of interest free loans through Kudumbashree.

Flood related assistance and entitlements received by the community: By district

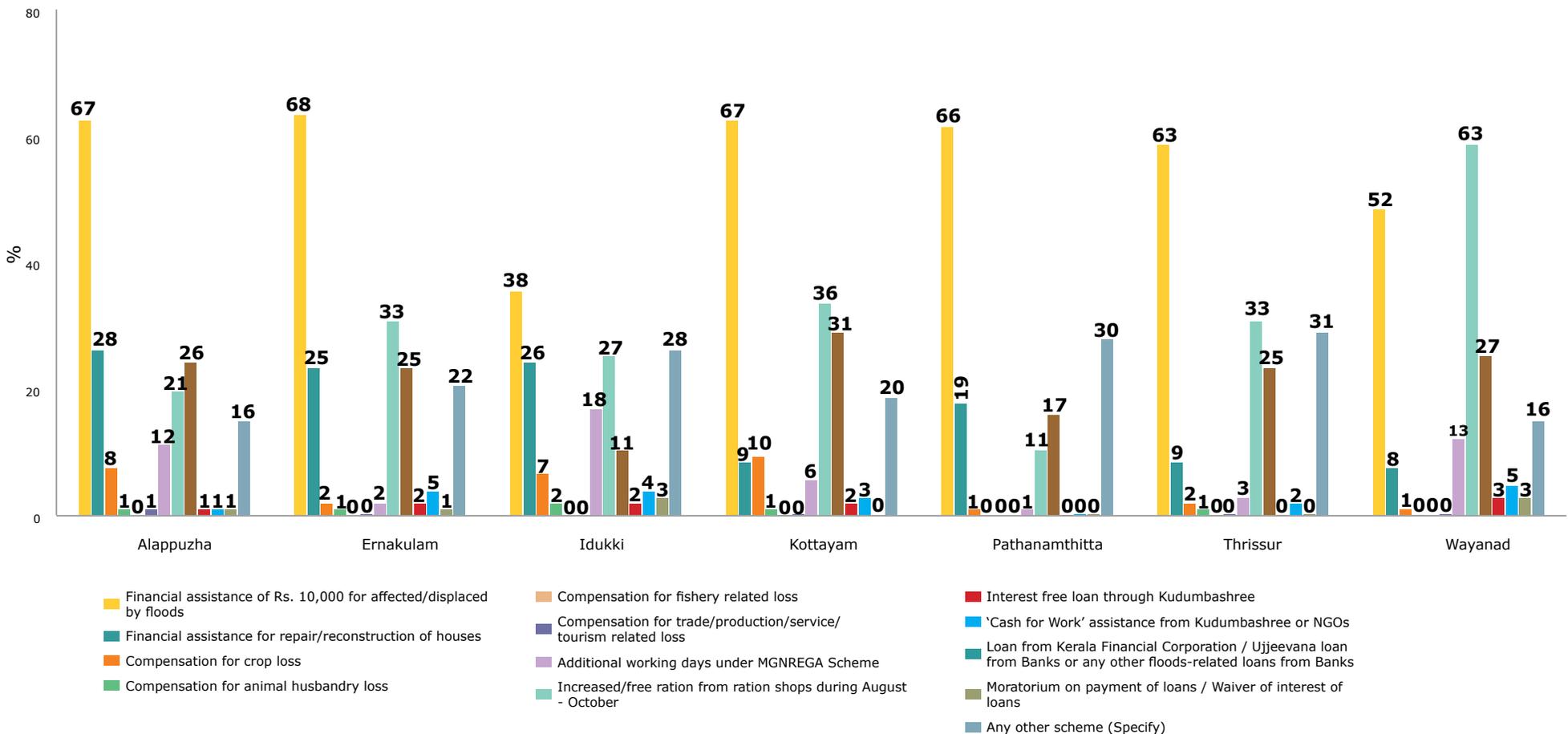
In 5 out of 7 districts, over 60% households reported the receipt of the Immediate Relief Assistance amount of Rs. 10,000/-. Over 30% households of four districts, reported receiving free or additional ration, highest proportion of households reporting such assistance, in Wayanad (63%).

Discussions with livelihood based vulnerable groups found that compensation availability varied between livelihoods. While monetary

compensations for crop loss, and animal husbandry loss were made available to some households, those engaged in fisheries, trade and micro-entrepreneurship expressed their difficulty in securing compensation for the losses they incurred.

“ Small traders’ loss was not compensated as the intensity of loss was not fully recorded by the authorities ”

Micro-entrepreneurs FGD, Pathanamthitta

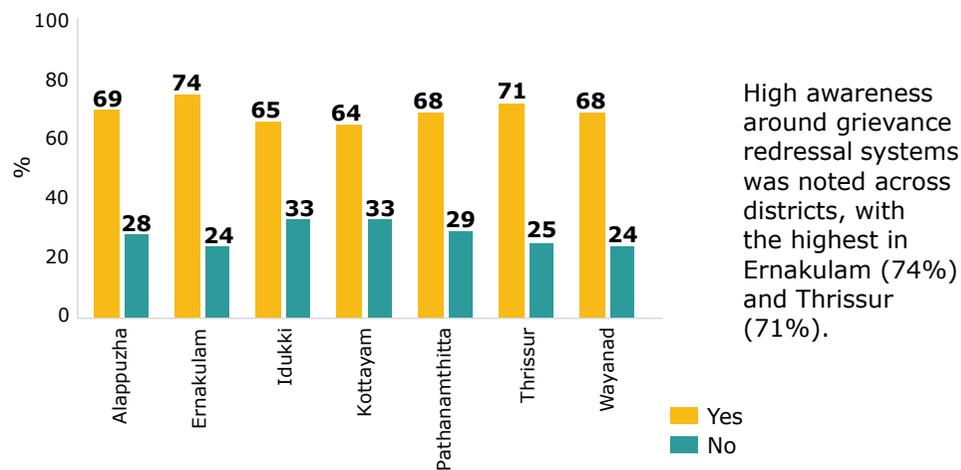


Apart from government aid, several NGOs and CSOs also provided financial assistance and loans to help people purchase household appliances, livelihood related equipment, and to help pay for repair of houses. Interest free loans made available through the Kudumbashree network were valued by many vulnerable groups and perceived to be a crucial resource that helped families setup their homes and restart their lives. Kudumbasree’s support through Self Help Groups for female micro-entrepreneurs in the rebuilding process was widely acknowledged. In-kind donations also compensated for material losses incurred by many families.

“ Several agencies, sponsors and individual community members helped. They donated household appliances, study materials for children (books and bags), furniture and clothes. Drinking water sources were restored, one man from the community (Dominic, Mananthavady) brought his motor and cleaned all the wells in the area. ”

Women’s FGD, Wayanad

Awareness about Grievance Redressal Systems: By district



Awareness about Grievance Redressal Systems

Awareness and Engagement Grievance Redressal

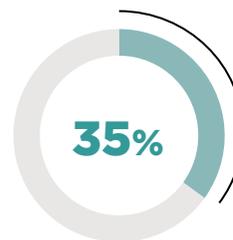
Awareness about Grievance Redressal Systems: State level

HHS aware of mechanisms for registering grievances



The majority of surveyed households were aware of the various mechanisms available for registering grievances with the government on flood related schemes and entitlements.

Registration of grievances by households: State level

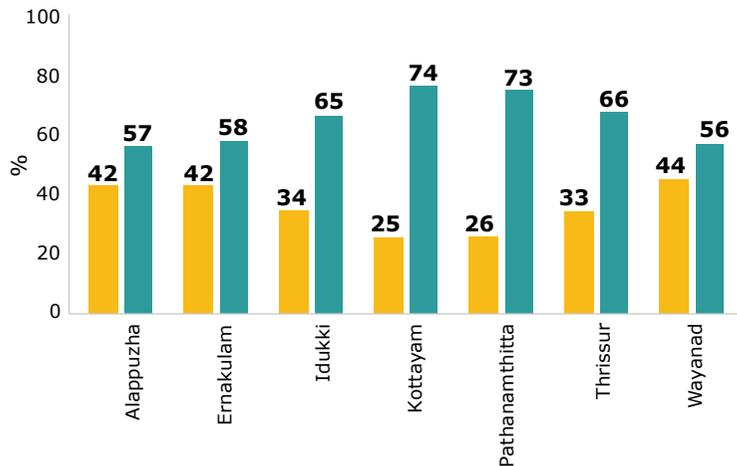


Respondents reported that they approached the authorities with grievances or registered grievances through a formal grievance redressal mechanism.



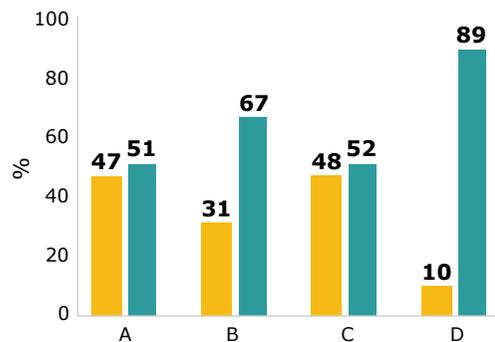
Who approached authorities with grievances on flood related Schemes?

Registration of grievances by households: By district



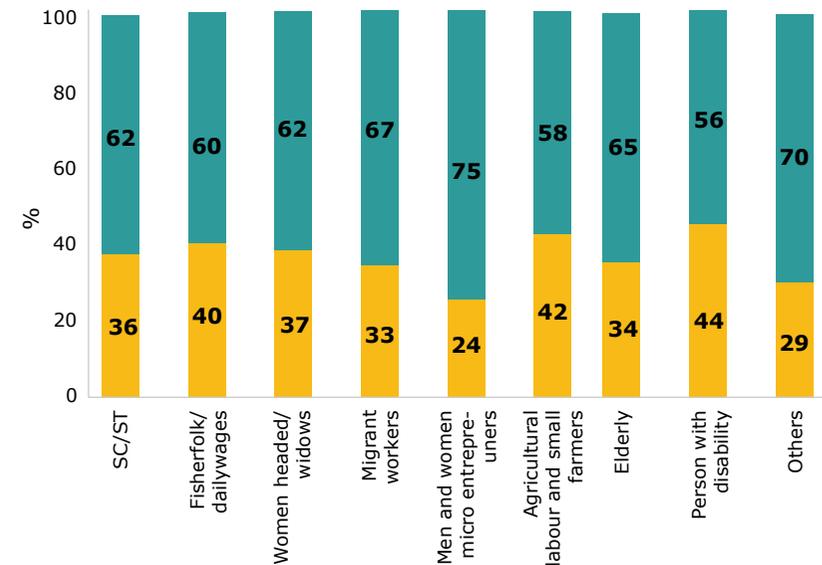
In 5 out of 7 districts, over 30% households reported having approached authorities with grievances. The highest grievance registration was seen in Wayanad (44%) and in Alappuzha and Ernakulam (42%).

Registration of grievances by households: By sample groups



Households who sustained house damage, and either had (A) or had not (C) received Immediate Relief Assistance (IRA), reported the highest grievance registration with 47% registering grievances.

Registration of grievances by households: By population group



Disaggregated by population groups, highest rates of grievance registration was reported by persons with disabilities (44%) and agricultural labourers (42%).

In discussions, vulnerable groups revealed that complaints and grievances were filed largely around financial assistance needs for house repair and livelihood loss, and response to non-receipt of benefits and entitlements. Respondents reported registering such complaints with their village offices, or their District Collectorates.

LSGs across districts reported having received complaints of ineligible households getting IRA of Rs. 10,000/-, as well as from households stating that the IRA amount was insufficient for rebuilding houses. LSGs said that these complaints were being considered by the review committee, and that better mechanisms need to be devised in future to identify genuine beneficiaries for disaster related assistance. One factor that caused eligible households to not receive compensation, was due to the loss of proper land records, which LSGs said must be accounted for in future disaster settings.

Yes
No

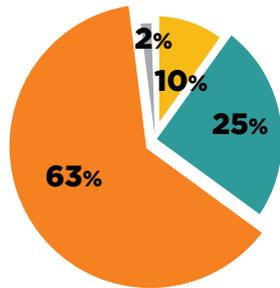


How far Grievances have been addressed by authorities

How far Grievances have been addressed by authorities: State level

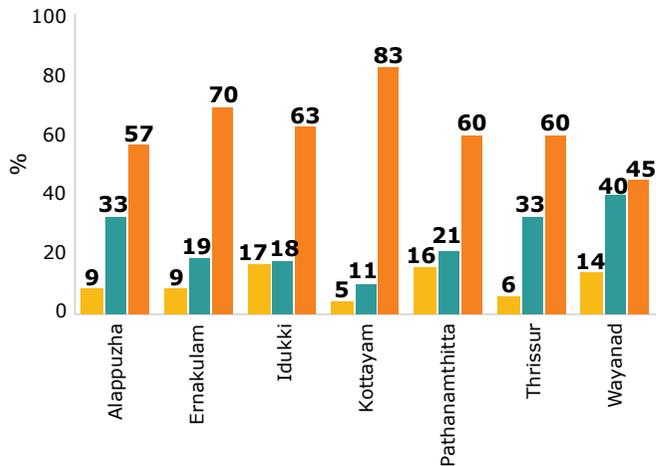
Of HHs who registered grievances

- Fully addressed
- Partially addressed
- Not addressed
- Don't know/remember



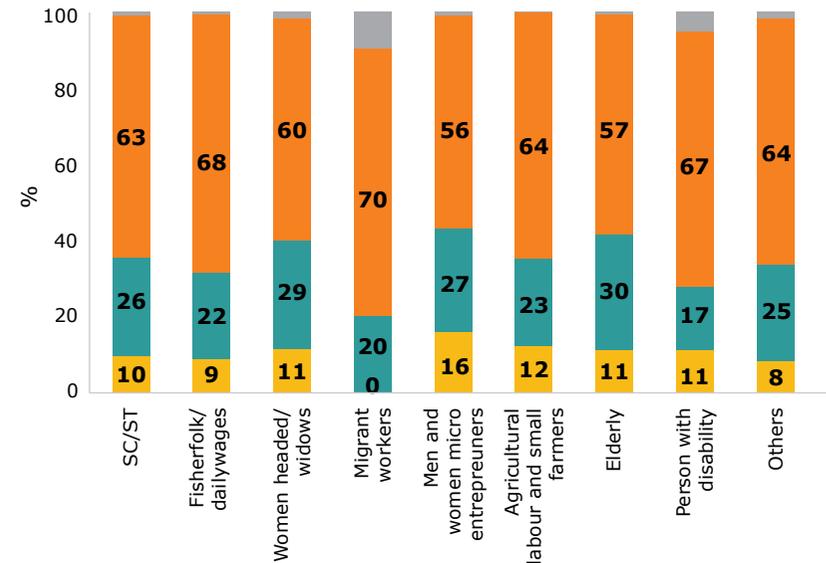
Of households who registered grievances, 10% reported that their complaints have been addressed fully, and 25% that their issues have been addressed partially by the Government or appropriate authorities.

How far Grievances have been addressed by authorities: By district



The rates of grievances being addressed varied greatly between districts, with 16% households in Kottayam saying their issues have been partially or fully addressed, to 54% grievances being partially or fully addressed in Wayanad district.

How far Grievances have been addressed by authorities: By population groups



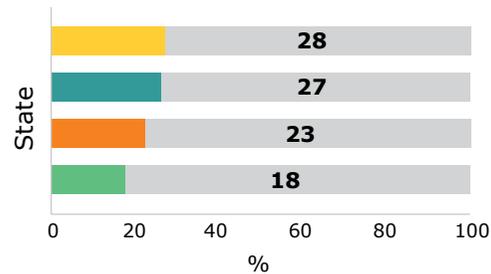
Across the vulnerable population groups surveyed, over 10% of grievances had been fully resolved among 5 of the 8 groups, and over 20% partially resolved among 7 of the 8 groups.

Qualitative findings revealed that based on some complaints, officials conducted reassessments of house damage, and enhanced financial assistance. However, this was only possible in some instances, and several complaints were still pending with the District Collectrates.



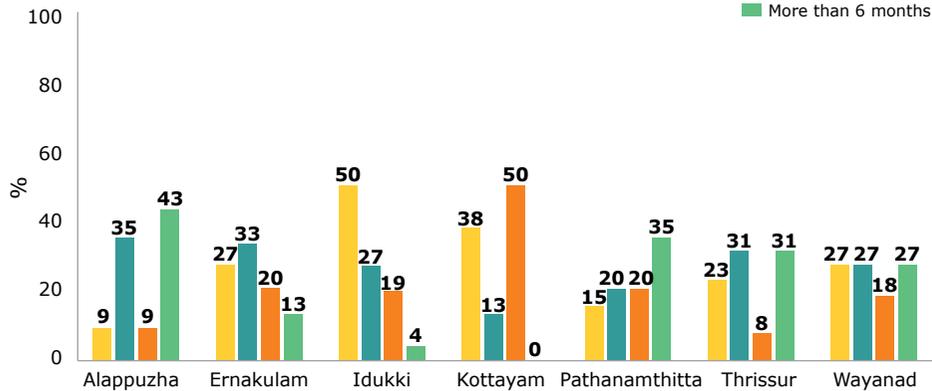
Time taken to resolve grievances

Time taken to resolve grievances: State level



Among those grievances that were resolved, 27% household reported that issues were addressed within one month. However, for an equal proportion (23%), this process took over 6 months.

Time taken to resolve grievances: By district



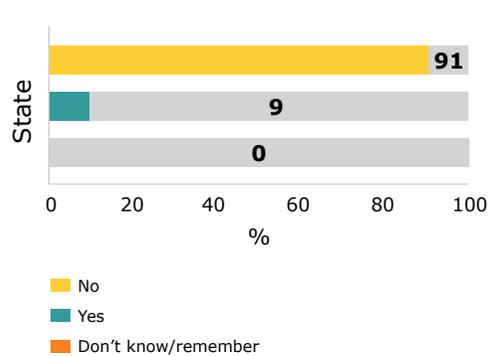
Over 20% grievances were resolved within one month in 5 of the 7 districts, and resolved within 3 months in 6 of the 7 districts. However, 43% grievances in Alappuzha and 35% in Pathanamthitta took over 6 months to resolve.





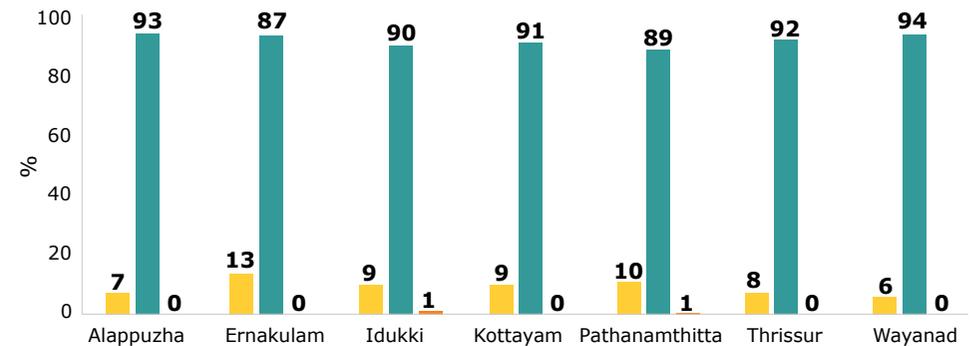
Loans availed by community after the floods

Loans availed by community after the floods: State level



9% of the total respondents reported having taken a bank loan other than the RKLS (Resurgent Kerala Loan Scheme) in order to recover from the impacts of the disaster.

Loan availed by community after the floods: By district



Ernakulam district had the highest portion of households availing of bank loans at 13%, with the lowest in Wayanad, at 6%.

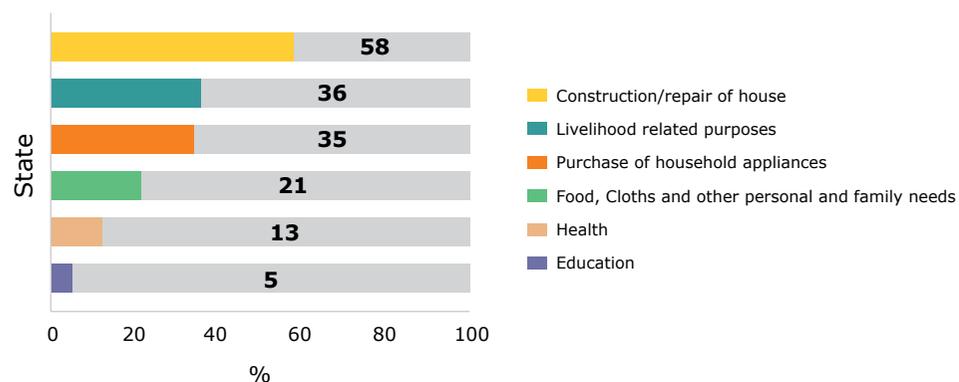
Marginalized groups spoke of livelihood and income related losses that they incurred, which when combined with pre-existing loans and debts put them in precarious financial situations. They reported a dire need for monetary support in rebuilding homes and reviving livelihoods. Many vulnerable communities emphasized the role that government compensations played in restoring financial and livelihood security. However, compared to the extent of devastation, many felt that the compensation was not adequate, resulting in several households having to arrange funds from different sources. Kudumbashree's interest free loan was reportedly highly beneficial in this situation, and respondents recommended that similar community loaning mechanisms be made available in future disaster situations.





Loan utilization

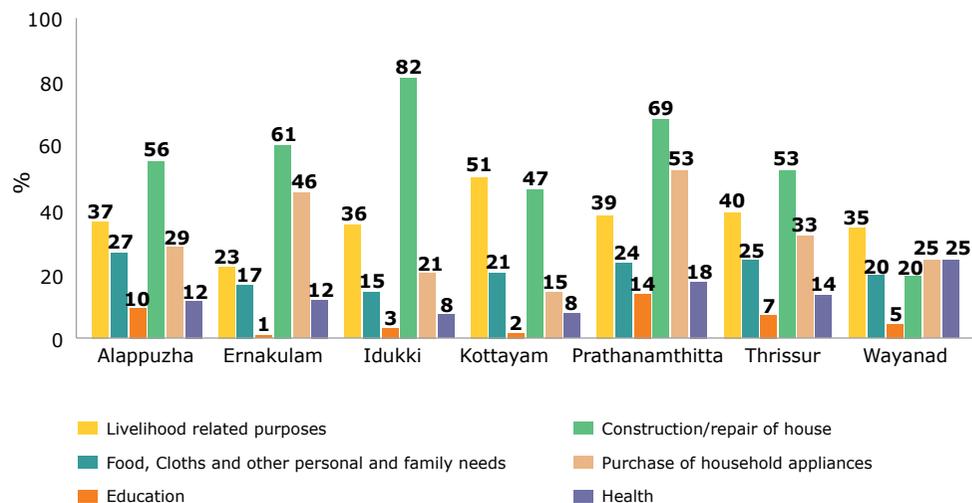
Loan utilization: State level



Households who availed of loans primarily used the additional finances for house construction and repair (58%), for purchase of household appliances (36%), and for livelihood revival (35%).



Loan utilization: By district



The same trend was seen at the district level in terms of how financial spending was prioritized, except for Wayanad District, where more households utilized the loan for livelihood related purposes (35%) followed by purchase of household appliances (25%) and health related needs (25%).

Discussions with marginalized groups revealed that loans were not always used for their designated purpose, and that people sometimes used the funds across multiple purposes. Several groups reported they used funds to meet health and educational needs of their children, even though this priority was not reflected to a high extent in the findings from the household survey.

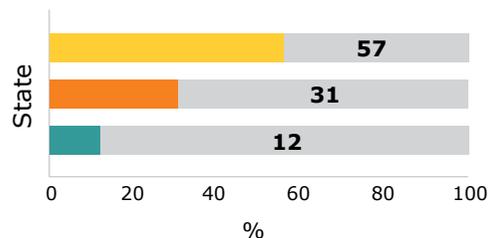


Timeliness and adequacy of loans



Impact on education

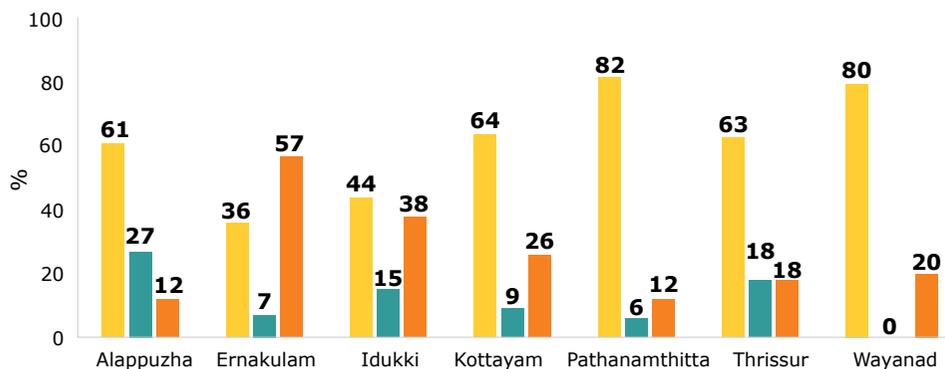
Timeliness and adequacy of loans: State level



Of households who received loans, 57% reported that the amount was adequate and received on time. However, 31% of households felt that though the loan processing was timely, the amount was inadequate.

- Adequate and received in time
- Adequate and but not received in time
- Not adequate but received in time

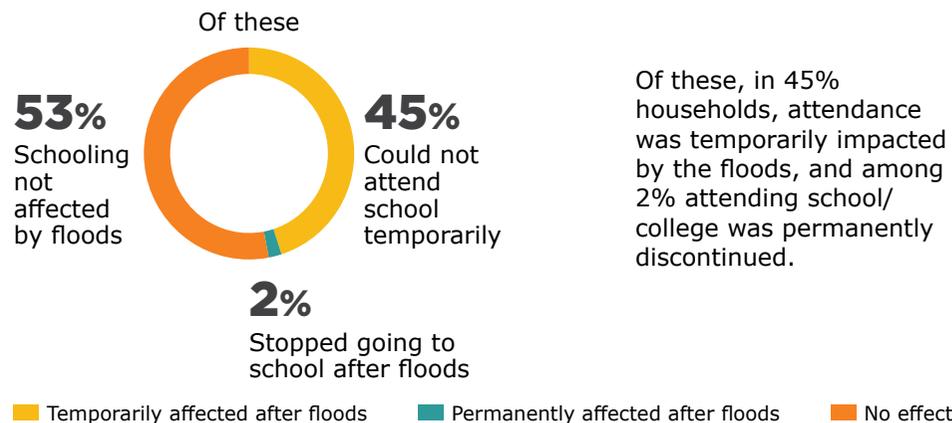
Timeliness and adequacy of loans: By district



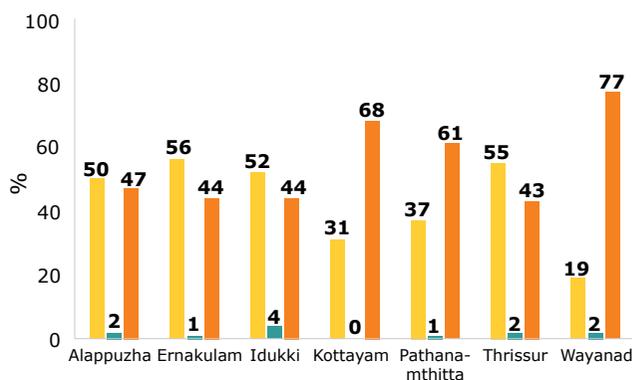
The perception that the loan amount was adequate and process in a timely manner was over 50% in 5 out of 7 districts. 57% of surveyed households in Ernakulam, and 38% in Idukki reported that the loan amount was inadequate, though received on time. 27% households in Alappuzha experienced delay in receiving the loan amount.

Impact on attendance: State level

53% of total HHs have school/college going children



Impact on attendance: By district

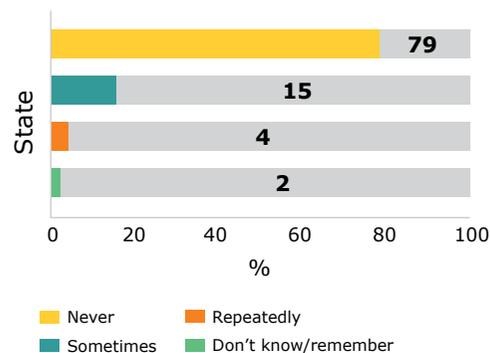


Immediate impact on school and college attendance was reported by over 50% households in 4 out of 7 districts. The least impact on attendance was seen in Kottayam and Wayanad. The study sample in Idukki had the highest portion of students permanently discontinuing school and college going, resulting from the flood (4%) (9 households).



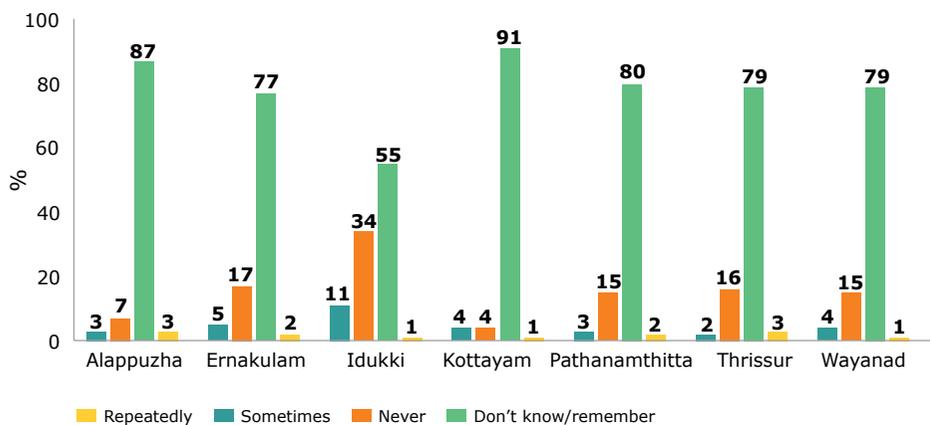
Disaster related psychological impacts on children

Post disaster trauma among children: State level



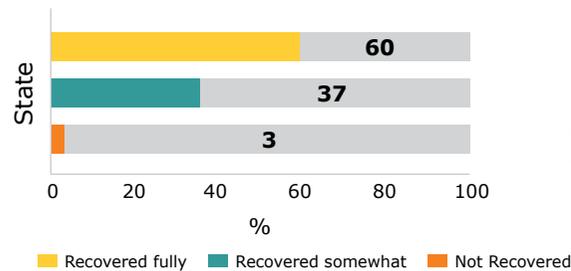
Of the 53% of the total sample of households who had children of school and college going age, 4% reported that their children had undergone post disaster traumatic stress such as sleep disturbance, nightmares, and depression repeatedly and frequently after the floods. 15% of households with children stated that children had occasionally exhibited signs of Post-disaster traumatic stress.

Post disaster trauma among children: By district



Over 15% occasional symptoms of post disaster stress were reported in 5 out of 7 districts. Surveyed households in Idukki district reported the highest proportion of children exhibiting repeated (11%) and occasional (34%) symptoms of post disaster stress.

Post disaster trauma recovery: State level



3% households stated that at the time of survey, children affected by disaster related stress had not yet recovered from these symptoms.

In discussion with adolescents on the impact that the floods had on their lives, it was revealed that children had been deeply impacted by the natural disaster. The experience had exposed them to psychological stress and trauma, and youth were found to have an increased fear of water and rain, anxiety regarding vulnerability to future disasters, stress around the uncertainty and fragility of life, and increasing pessimism about their future prospects. Participants in the discussion mentioned the positive impact brought about by the sensitive attitudes of teachers and school staff toward the students who had experienced such stress. The governments health departments were also credited with helping households cope with post-traumatic stress, and with enabling parents to better help their children's experiences with symptoms of the disaster related trauma.

“The health departments placed counsellors in relief camps to help people cope with the trauma, and children have been provided with counselling in schools.”

FGD, Kottayam

The discussions also brought to light two separate contexts within which children experienced disaster related stress.

These included their home environment (house damage, household asset loss) and their school environment.

a) Home Environment:

Physical Loss: Experience of loss of or damage to their physical home had a deep impact on children of all ages, particularly in locations where the floods escalated quickly.

“I was not at home during flood because I went for National Service Scheme (NSS) program. From the camp, I went straight to the relief camp. Our entire house was damaged in the flood”

Adolescent FGD, Wayanad

Livelihood Loss: Adolescents recounted that the livelihood loss and financial insecurity felt by the family had contributed significantly to the trauma they experienced after the floods. This was particularly expressed by adolescents whose families rely on agriculture, fishing and daily wages. The financial insecurity resulted in worries regarding future study prospects and resources. Moreover, their families' abilities to recognize this stress among children was limited, as a result of livelihood uncertainty.

b) School environment

Academic challenges: Students experienced loss of books and study materials, as well as loss of school days due to damage to schools, and conversion of schools to relief camps. The proactive and positive role that schools and school authorities played in reducing the impact of these losses, and helping their students cope with these stresses, were highlighted by several respondents. The adolescents emphasized the need for awareness building around risk preparedness among school and college children.

“We were able to compensate for the classes we missed with the help of our teachers and classmates. The school gave us text books and note books and our classmates helped us to rewrite the lost notes”

Adolescent FGD, Ernakulam

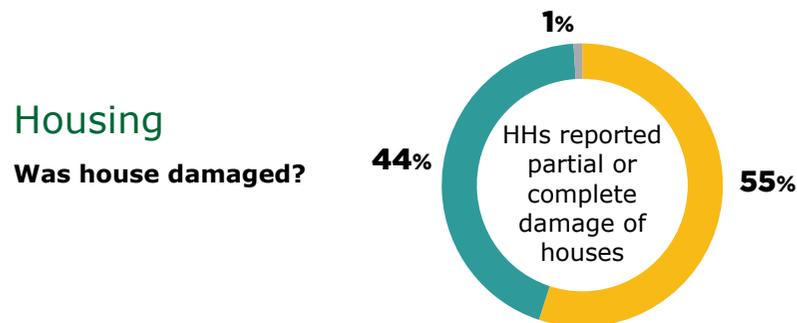
Documentation Loss: Loss of essential records such as mark sheets, family identification documents (adhar card, ration card) posed an urgent challenge to students who were actively applying to and seeking admissions at colleges. In several such instances the school authorities and the revenue department were credited for facilitating the timely reissuance of necessary documents.

3.4 Housing and Livelihoods

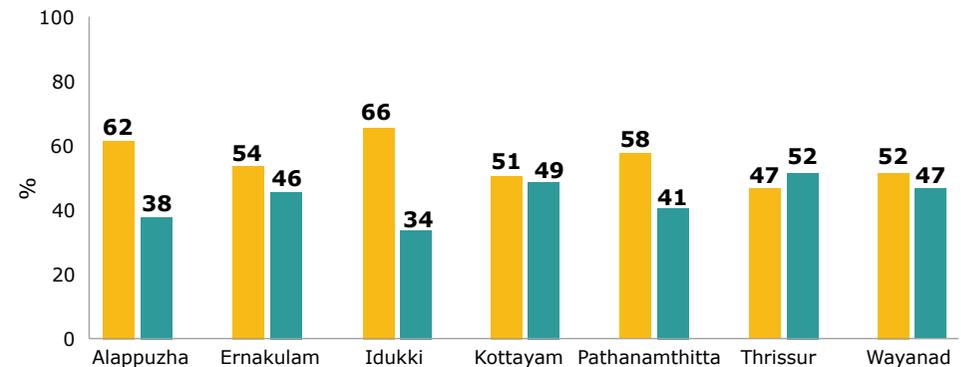
Housing and livelihoods in the seven study districts were deeply impacted by the floods and landslides of 2018, and respondents were still in the process of restoring these at the time of the survey. Respondents were asked about whether they had sustained damage to housing, the extent to which their houses had been damaged, and the financial and technical assistance they had received from the government or external agencies in rebuilding their houses. Impact of livelihoods was also explored in detail, especially among vulnerable population groups, looking at the nature of the impact, extent to which communities had been able to recover from setbacks to their livelihoods, and comparing their income at the time of survey, to income levels prior to the floods.



Damage to housing: State level



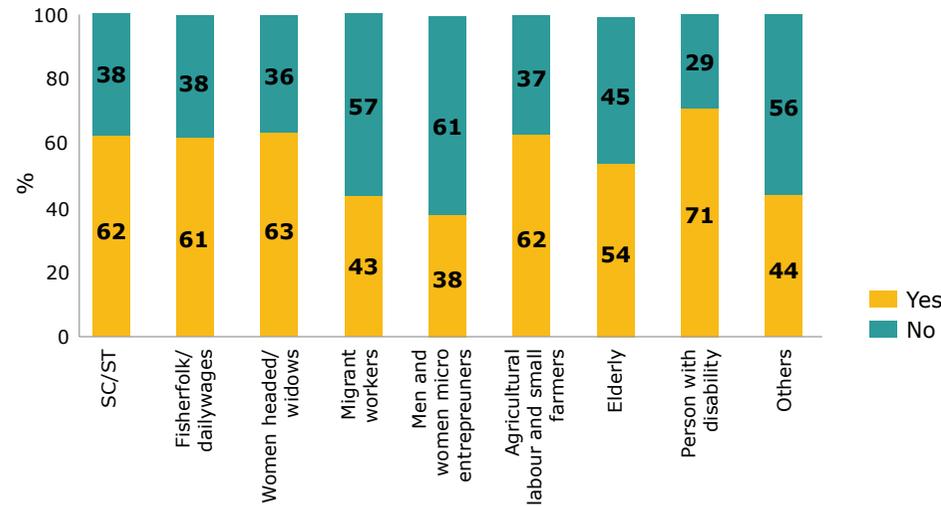
Damage to housing: By district



Over 50% households in 6 out of 7 districts reported experiencing house damage, with Idukki (66%) and Alappuzha (62%) reporting the greatest proportion of damage.

Yes No Not answered

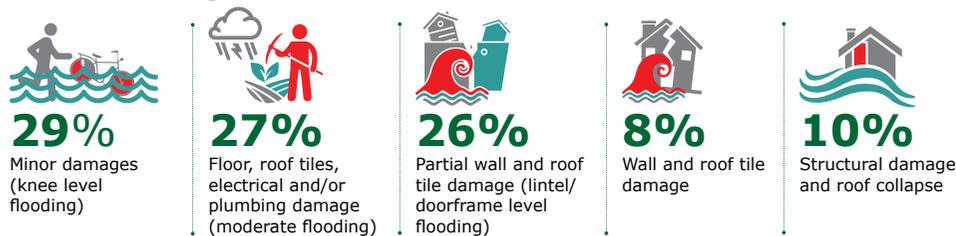
Damage to housing: By population group



Among vulnerable population groups, the highest proportion of house damage reported was among persons with disabilities (71%), followed by women led households and agricultural labourers (63%), SC/ST communities and fisherfolk/daily wage earners (62%).

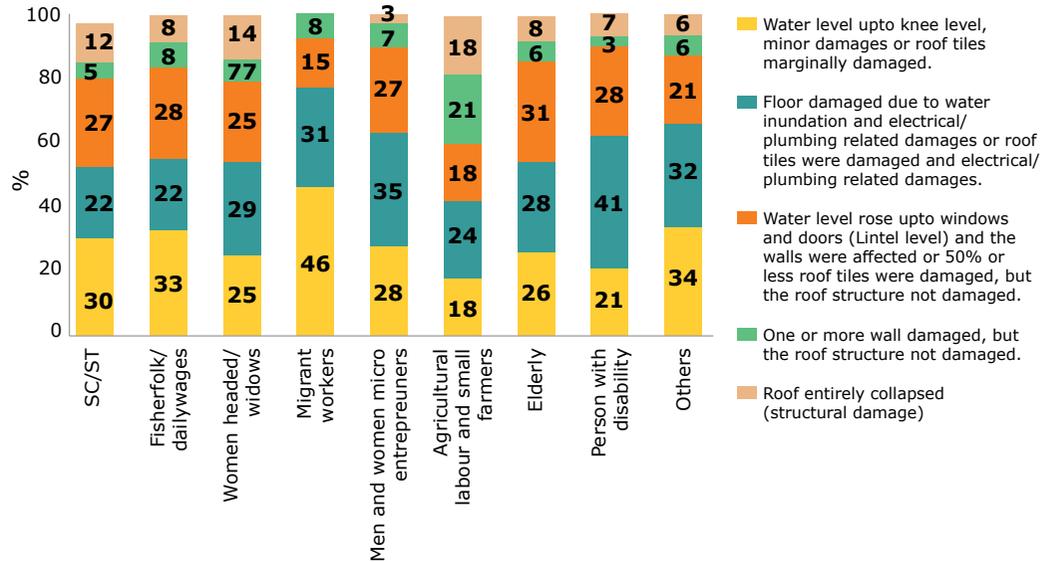
Extent of damage to housing: State level

Of those damaged



Among household who reported damage to housing, 29% experienced minor damages, 27% had moderate damages, 34% had severe damages and 10% experienced complete structural damage to housing.

Extent of damage to housing: By population group



The greatest proportion of complete/structural damage to housing was reported by agricultural labourers (18%), and women headed households (14%). Over 20% respondents in 6 out of 8 vulnerable groups, reported having experienced severe damages to housing.

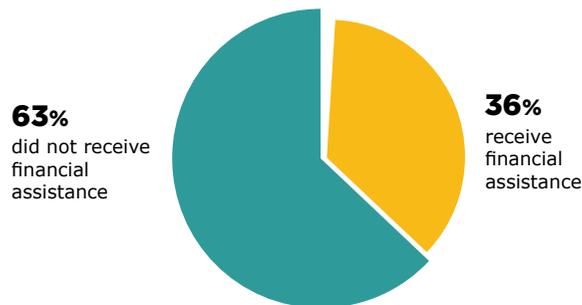
According to discussions with vulnerable groups, along with housing damage, the flood also led to water and sanitation issues. They experienced drinking water shortages due to damaged wells and contaminated water sources, and many toilets were damaged and rendered unusable. Female respondents emphasized the disproportionate impact of such sanitation issues on women, as many remained primarily responsible for house cleaning, inspite of the loss of household appliances and the disaster context.

Respondents recognized the invaluable support provided by organizations (NSS, NCC, Kudumbashree etc.) and community members, in the process of restoring homes to living condition and rebuilding the lives of those affected. Assistance was provided in the form of helping clear debris from houses, conducting minor repairs, desilting wells and water bodies, cleaning roads and lanes. Contributing not only their labour, volunteers used personal and official resources and networks to provide assistance to people and resolve problems as best as they could. In kind donations were also key to compensating for some material losses incurred and restarting lives.

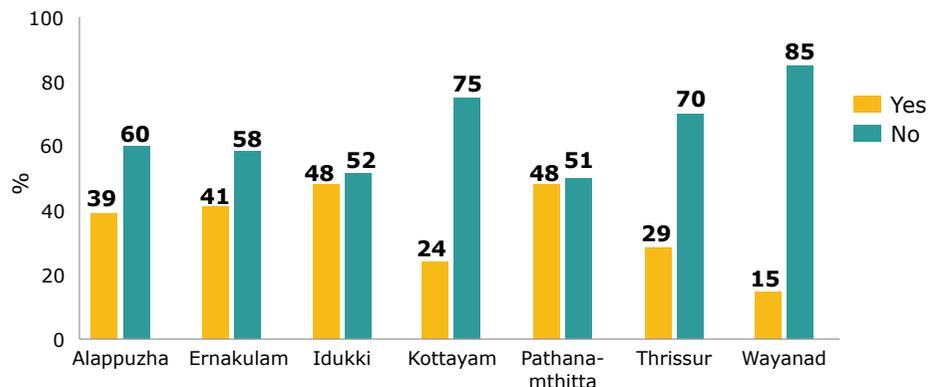


Financial assistance for repairing and reconstructing houses

Financial assistance for repairing and reconstructing houses: State level

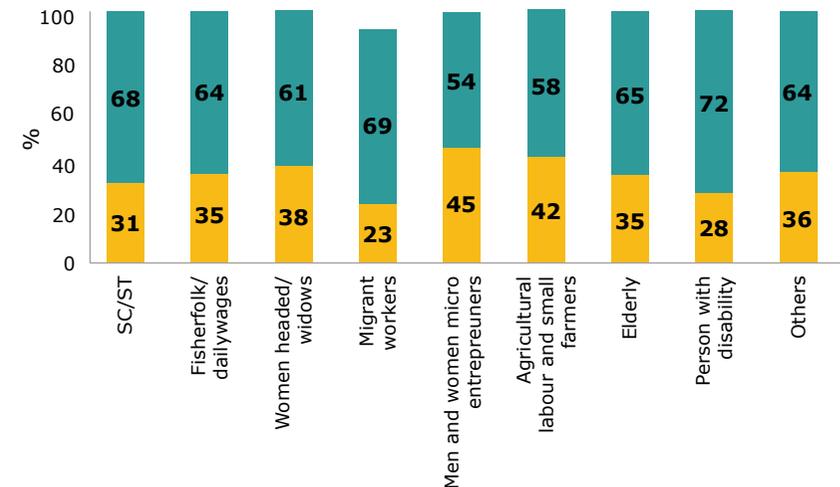


Financial assistance for repairing/reconstructing houses: By district



Over 40% households in 3 out of 7 districts reported having received financial assistance for house repair and reconstruction. Wayanad (85%) and Kottayam (75%) districts had the highest proportion of respondents reporting that they have not yet received government financial assistance to repair and reconstruct homes.

Financial assistance for repairing/reconstructing houses: By population group



Over 30% of 6 of 8 vulnerable population groups reported receipt of financial assistance towards house repair and reconstruction. Micro entrepreneurs (45%) and women led households (38%) reported the highest receipt of financial assistance for house reconstruction and repair.

In discussions with vulnerable groups, repair and reconstruction of damaged houses were highlighted as critical priorities in the post flood period. Respondents revealed that across districts, most houses that were completely damaged had been rebuilt and partially damaged houses repaired, and that government financial aid was crucial to several people in rebuilding their houses. Financial aid was also supplemented by funds from NGOs and corporates in many cases. However, there have been some instances where this process has not gone as envisioned, as some families who received financial aid had not yet begun reconstruction and repair due to issues with their property; and some houses upon which revenue officials had conducted formal damage assessments had not yet received financial aid.

LSG members also revealed that several Gram Panchayats across the districts had worked with agencies to help repair and reconstruct damaged houses. Village officers in select areas had coordinated volunteer efforts to clean and repair houses, and contacted NRIs to assist with rebuilding of houses.



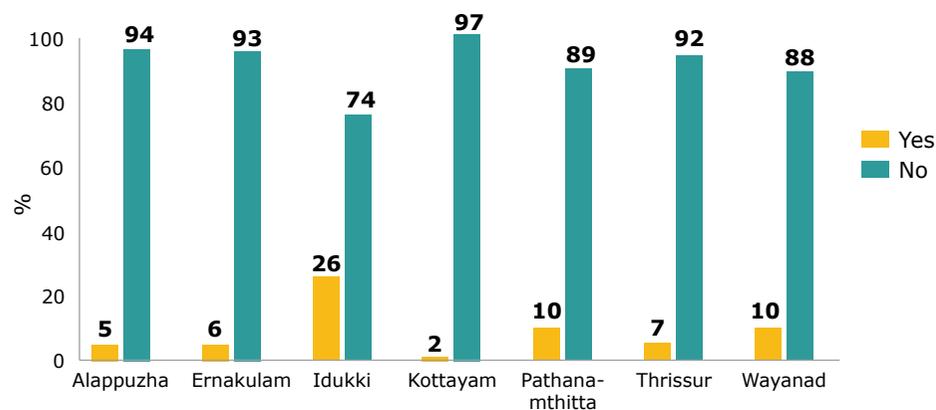
Technical support in repair and rebuilding of houses

Technical support in repair and rebuilding of houses: State level



HHs that experienced house damage did not receive disaster resilient technical assistance for house reconstruction

Technical support in repair and rebuilding of houses: By district



Highest provision of technical support on disaster resilience based rebuilding was most reported by respondents in Idukki (26%), Pathanamthitta (10%) and Wayanad (10%) districts. This technical assistance was least reported in Kottayam district.

Conversations with vulnerable groups found that the destruction caused by the flood had increased awareness among communities around the need for disaster resilient construction norms, as so far some construction bylaws and regulations had not been strictly adhered to. In the absence of receiving technical support on disaster resilient construction, several groups were skeptical about the safety of the houses they had reconstructed, and their ability to withstand future natural calamities. It was emphasized that disaster resilient construction norms should be widely communicated and strictly enforced.

“ We need to know how to build safe homes and safe schools. We should do disaster proof construction as the casualties due to structures collapsing is very high ”

Adolescent FGD, Thrissur

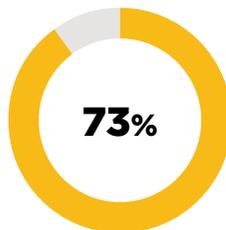




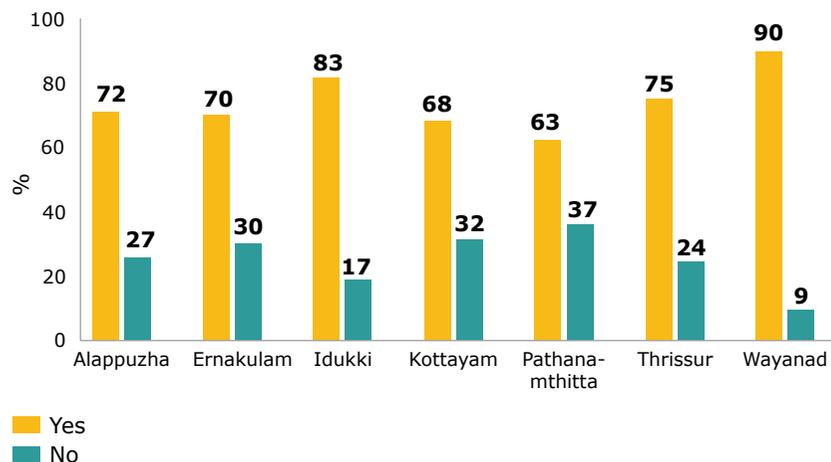
Impact on Livelihoods

Impact on Livelihoods: State level

HHS reported that livelihoods were impacted by floods



Impact on Livelihoods: By district



Over 70% households in 5 out of 7 districts reported that the floods had impacted their livelihoods, with the highest reporting of livelihood impact in Wayanad (90%).

The floods' impact on livelihoods ranged from complete devastation of livelihoods to temporary disruption of income generation, directly or indirectly affecting most people across districts. As seen from the survey findings, FGDs corroborated that maximum damage was caused to households dependent on the agriculture sector. Agricultural fields were completely destroyed (including rubber, coffee, tea, areca nut plantations in several locations of Kottayam, Idukki and Wayanad) due to floods and landslides. Several farmers stated that agricultural land had become unfit for cultivation due to mud silting, and collection of debris, changes in soil structure and resulting losses in fertility. Therefore, several farmers were unable to revive their agricultural yield. Floods had also caused destruction of expensive agricultural machinery and equipment (irrigation systems, pump sets etc.)

“ We had taken 20 acres of land for farming on lease signing an agreement with the landlord and had begun cultivation. The flood destroyed all our paddy fields and vegetable cultivation, and even the pepper and coffee. Most of the coconut and areca nut trees also fell down during the flood ”

Agricultural worker FGD, Wayanad

“ Our Paddy fields are filled with mud, the presence of non-fertile soil in the paddy fields badly affects the productivity of our land. As flood threats remain for the next season, almost all of us have stopped farming ”

Agricultural worker FGD, Kottayam

Those reliant on animal husbandry faced losses in the form of livestock death, as well as lowered yields from livestock as a result of improper feed, injury, diseases and stress they had experienced during the floods. Heavy losses of animals like poultry, duck and cattle population were incurred during the floods. For many households, animal husbandry was a primary source of income while for others it served as a crucial buffer supplementing their incomes. Farmers spoke of the efforts they made to save their animals (helping cattle wade through water to safe places, shifting them to higher places), however, many of them still perished.

“ I had 16 cows and when the flood came, it was impossible to move all of them to safer places. Some of them had fallen into the running water and drowned ”

Farmer FGD, Thrissur

The fishing community was also affected by the floods in multiple ways. Rough seas before and after the floods made it unsafe to go fishing, and resulted in loss of fishing days. Among those practising inland fish farming, destruction of fish farms, and silting of ponds resulted in livelihood loss. Several fisherfolk lost their boats, nets and other fishing equipment.

“ Our boats and nets were damaged in floods and we could not go to work for months ”

Inland fisherfolk, fisherfolk FGD, Kottayam

The fragile livelihoods of micro entrepreneurs, cottage industries, and those working in the hospitality sector were significantly disrupted by the floods. While in some regions, shops and kiosks were totally destroyed, in others, damage to goods and wares due to inundation led to losses. This was compounded by an overall reduction in sales and purchasing power across the community following the floods. Kudumbashree supported petty traders, tailoring and bakery units, cottage industries and several other livelihood activities were deeply impacted.

“ The Handlooms units were completely destroyed and those who work in the handloom sector could not work or earn for a long time ”

Trader, Microentrepreneurs FGD, Enrakulam

LSG functionaries mentioned that several farmers and agricultural labourers are yet to recover from the impact that the floods had on their livelihoods, as the land has remained unfit for cultivation, soil structure has been changed and soil has accumulated in paddy fields. Households dependent on animal husbandry were also very affected as surviving cattles' yield was reduced due to improper feed, disease and stress, and it was reported that many have left the animal husbandry sector since the floods.

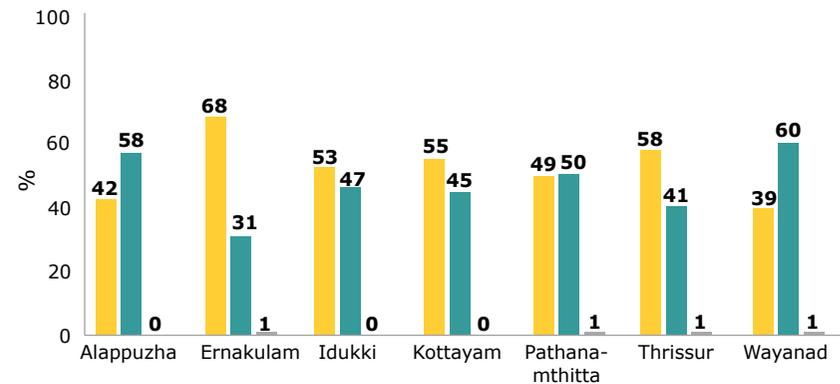


Restoration of Livelihood activities

Restoration of Livelihood activities: State level



Restoration of Livelihood activities: By district



In 4 out of 7 districts, over half the surveyed households reported being able to restart their livelihood activities, and resume income generations. Alappuzha (57%) and Pathanamthitta (50%) had the highest proportions of households unable to livelihoods and income generation.

■ Yes
■ No
■ Don't know/remember

Government schemes for livelihood revival were crucial to several sectors returning to income generation. In order to help people in the recovery process, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) was revised to provide more number of working days to those who affected by the floods, with the aim of serving as a buffer until livelihoods were reinstated. This revision made paid labour available toward the effort of clearing roads and removing sand from agricultural fields. However, many groups reported that MGNREGS could have been more efficiently used in rebuilding activities.

“ Through MGNREGS, sand filled in many paddy land was removed. It also helped us to generate some income till our livelihoods could be revived ”

Agricultural worker FGD, Wayanad

Farmers reported receiving financial and in kind support from the government in reviving their fields, and show signs of overcoming the disaster and become more disaster resilient.

“ I am trying to forget what has happened in the floods, and want to overcome the situation now. I got Rs. 17,000 from Krishibhavan as well as some saplings. I have planted nutmeg and cardamom on my land and they are growing. ”

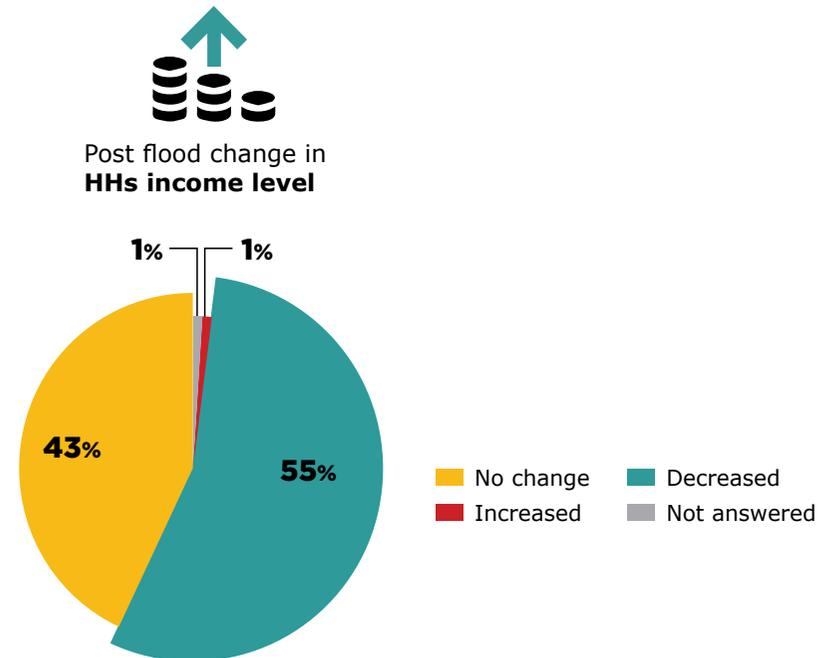
Agricultural worker FGD, Idukki

In Wayanad and other districts, LSG members stated that dairy and agriculture subsidies were given to farmers. Gram Panchayats and NGOs collaborated to give cattle to those whose cattle had perished during the floods, as well as vaccinations to surviving cattle. To farmers, seedlings, seeds, 75% subsidy on pump sets, free repair of pumps and clearing of lands were provided by civil society and government functionaries. The Choornikkara panchayat of Ernakulam District reportedly invested 32 lakh rupees in the distribution of seeds, repair of pumps and implementing measures to improve crop yield.



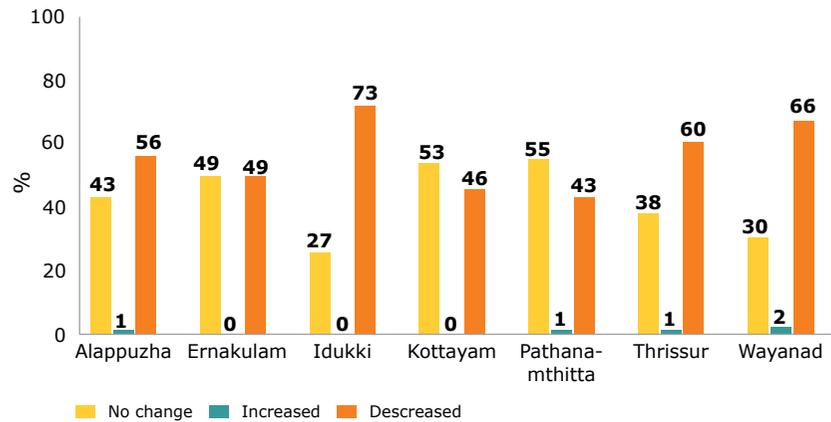
Income level before and after floods

Level of income before and after Floods 2018: State level



43% reported that they were able to generate income to match the levels they were used to prior to the floods. 55% households surveyed said they experienced a decrease in income level, as compared to before the floods, while 1% said their income had seen an increase.

Level of income before and after Floods 2018: By district



Over 50% households in 4 out of 7 districts reported experiencing a decrease in income level after the floods, with the highest such reporting in Idukki district (73%). The highest return to regular income levels was seen in the districts of Pathanamthitta (55%) and Kottayam (53%). Minimal increases in income levels were seen in Alappuzha, Wayanad, Thrissur and Pathanamthitta.

FGDs shed light on the fact that a large number of families were dependent on animal husbandry, vegetable farming and fish farming as secondary or supplementary sources of income. These incomes acted as an important buffer, especially for those with irregular income levels. The floods therefore destroyed these additional income generating opportunities along with the primary livelihoods, exacerbating the livelihood challenges and debts.

“ I have 7 cows. During the flood cows were taken to a safer location. But as they did not get proper feeding, milk production has been reduced to 10-12 liters a day from 40- 42 liters ”

Dairy farmer, Agricultural worker FGD, Kottayam

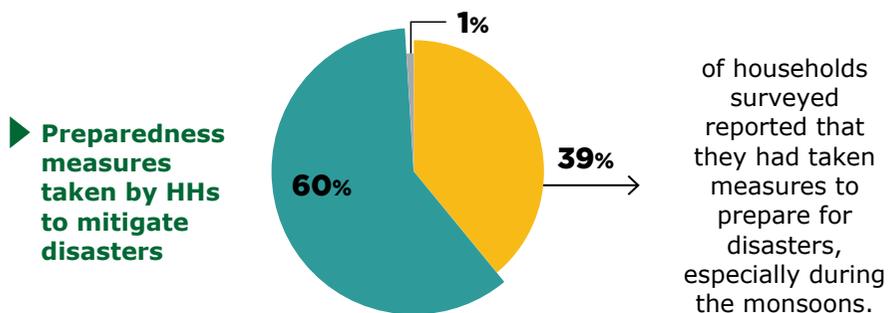


3.5 Disaster Risk Reduction

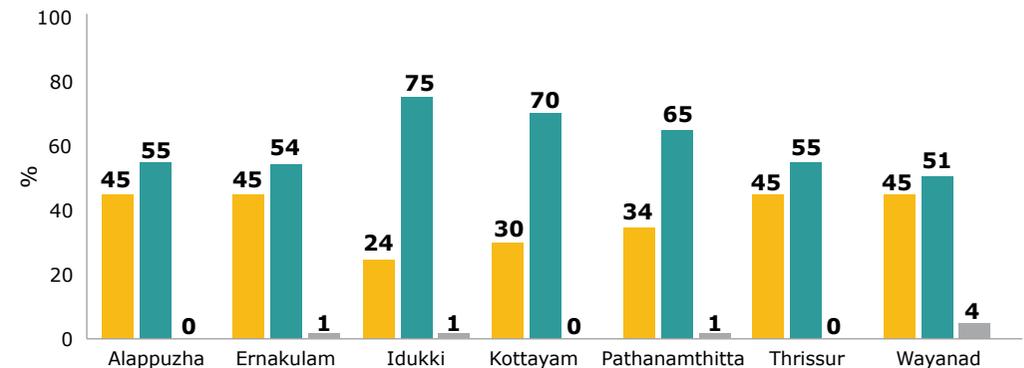
An important aspect of the AAP approach and the JPP-Initiative is to help protect communities from future disaster events, and to mitigate the negative impacts of these on communities' housing, livelihoods, health and wellbeing. Therefore, households were asked about individual and community level preparatory actions being taken to prepare for and safeguard against disasters, as well as measures being taken by local authorities and governments. Community awareness around disaster proneness and risks, as well as respondents' perceptions on additional knowledge required in the community to safeguard against disasters was investigated. Finally, households' perception of the need for insurance against calamities, and their actual uptake of housing insurance were recorded.

Household level disaster preparedness

Household level disaster preparedness: State level



Household level disaster preparedness: By district



At the district level, over 40% households from 4 out of 7 districts, reported that they were taking household level preparedness measures. Idukki (75%) and Kottayam (70%) districts had the highest proportion of households not taking such precautions.

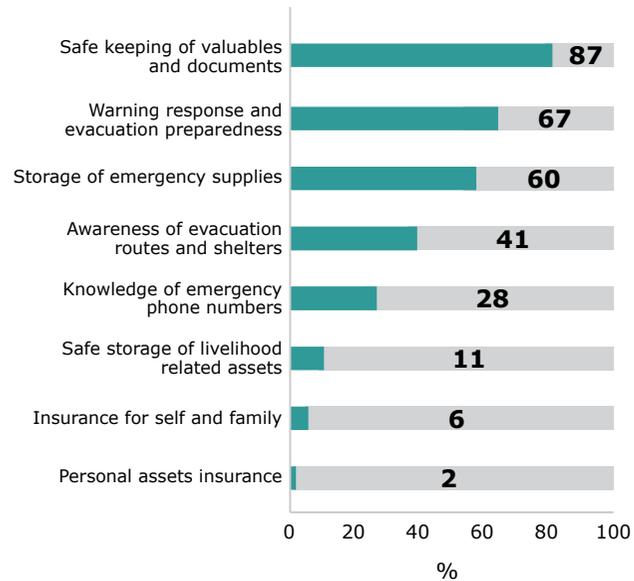
Yes No Don't know



Disaster preparedness measures taken by households

Disaster preparedness measures taken by households: State level

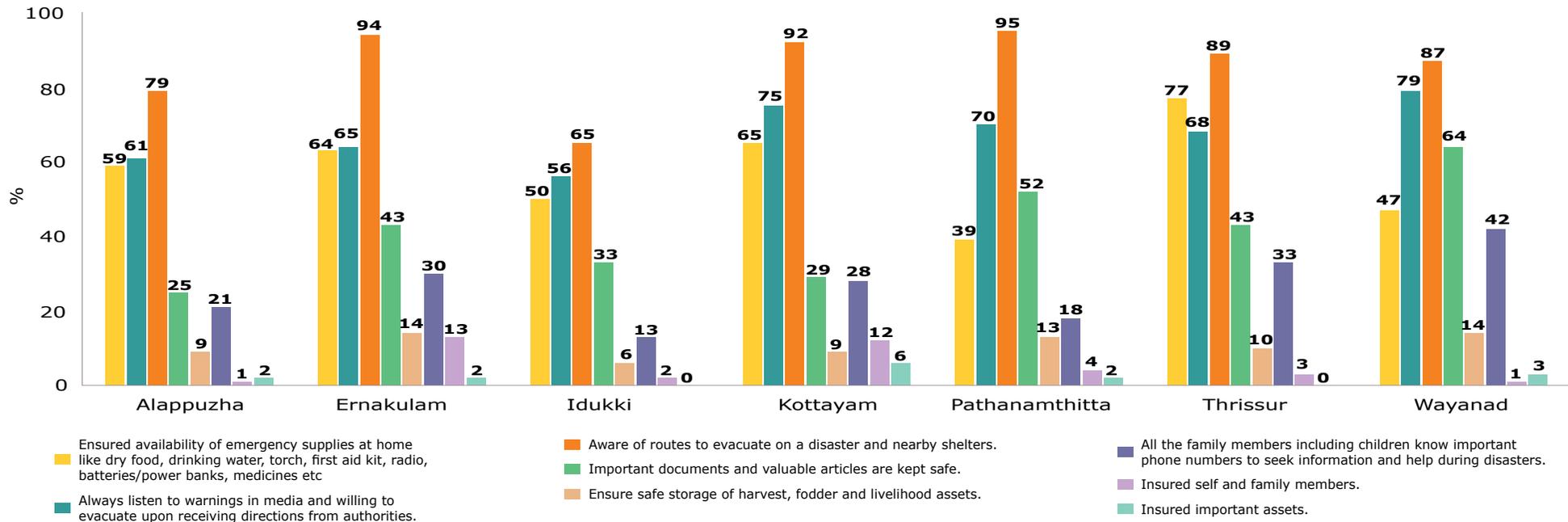
► Preparatory actions taken by families for safety against disasters:



Safekeeping of important documents and valuables was the highest reported measure being taken by 87% households. This was followed by 67% households staying attentive of media warnings and being evacuation ready in the event of a disaster, and 60% stocking up on emergency supplies. Measures such as insurance of important assets, family insurance, and safe storage of livelihood assets were the least prioritized.



Disaster preparedness measures taken by households: By district



Over 80% of households in 5 of 7 districts reported that safekeeping of important documents was their primary measure for future disaster preparedness. This was followed by staying attentive to media disaster warnings and stocking up on emergency supplies. In Wayanad and Pathanamthitta, over 50% households said that they were staying aware of evacuation routes and shelters.

The loss of important documents was corroborated in discussions with vulnerable groups, who mentioned that this was a challenge that several households faced. Getting these reissued was a long process and caused delays in receipt of compensations. Several families had therefore prepared document kits, storing them in plastic bags in the hope they would not get damaged in the future.

Many also recognized that their vulnerabilities were enhanced due to their delays in evacuation and taking timely action, because there wasn't sufficient

clarity about the gravity of the situation. Respondents mentioned that early warning systems with efficient dissemination mechanisms should be set up in communities, and improved response to warnings should be facilitated by educating communities on appropriate actions following warnings from media or government. They mentioned that information on thumb rules to follow, as well as evacuation strategies and protocols in future disaster events must be taught across the community. Though several groups highlighted the need for insuring their homes, health and livelihood assets, few had opted for any insurance scheme and felt they needed to get more knowledge about the policies before they did so.

“ All families need to prepare a kit during rainy season including medicine, important documents, transistor radio, torch, phone numbers of police stations, neighbours, panchayat authorities....just in case ”

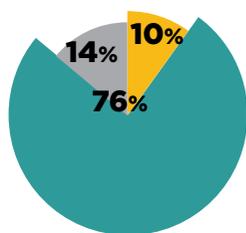
Fisherfolk FGD, Kottayam



Local mitigation and preparedness activities undertaken by authorities

Local mitigation and preparedness activities: State level

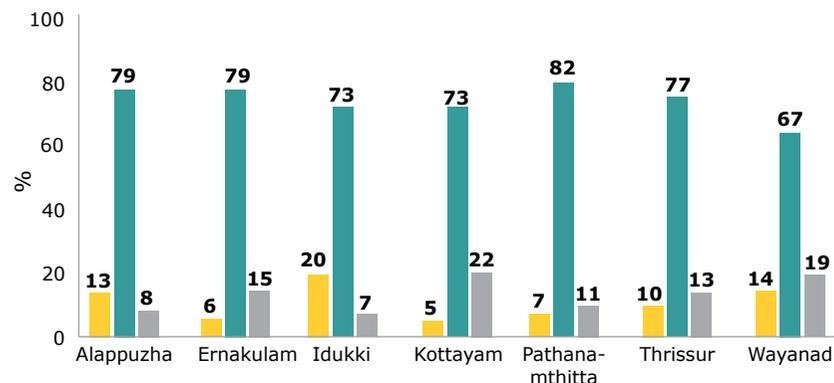
Local mitigation and preparedness activities taken up by the Government



According to 10% of surveyed households, their local governments has taken measures to prevent and mitigate future disasters in their area, however, 76% believe that no such measures have been taken.

■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

Local mitigation and preparedness activities: By district



Over 70% households in 6 out of 7 districts reported being unaware of any local disaster mitigation measures that had been undertaken by their local authorities. In Kottayam, Ernakulam and Wayanad, over 15% of the population was unaware of the situation.

The need to prioritize developing local mitigation measures for future disaster events and the actions to be taken at the local or community level was mentioned by several respondents during discussions. The sudden floods caused multiple challenges to the community that the local government had to respond to quickly. Several respondents acknowledged the crucial role played by local officials, ensuring minimal response time, coordinating with other departments, working with empathy and beyond the call of duty, facilitating the relief camps and post flood rehabilitation. Households emphasized the need to strengthen the role of Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs) in disaster mitigation and response, as well as the establishment of easily accessible forums for seeking redress and accountability.

The availability of trained volunteers from within the community who could provide immediate assistance was mentioned as a measure to instil a sense of security among affected populations and reduce vulnerabilities. Such persons with basic knowledge on disaster management, can better coordinate with rescue and relief agencies and make crucial differences in providing timely rescue and relief services.

Timely rescue and moving of affected communities to relief camps was one of the most widely mentioned strategies by all groups. Establishing safe places within each community, as well as permanent disaster shelters for use during the process of evacuation, was highlighted as a way to ensure the safety of vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities.

These discussions also reflected upon deeper issues of ecological imbalance and underlying factors influencing occurrences of disasters. Development projects like roads, bridges and other construction works may cause ecological disruption as a results of insufficient planning. Involvement of local communities in development planning, road and bund construction, deepening of canals was mentioned as an important first step. Groups also expressed the need for greater accountability from local corporates (especially those extracting natural resources) to local communities.

“Deepening of canals and removal of blockades in the canals have been undertaken to mitigate the extent of flooding in the future. The panchayat committee decided to stop giving license for deepening of streams for fish culture”

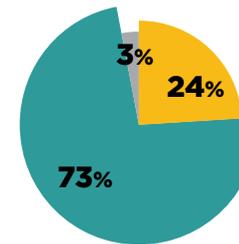
Agricultural labourer FGD, Kottayam




Awareness about disaster prone areas and disaster risks

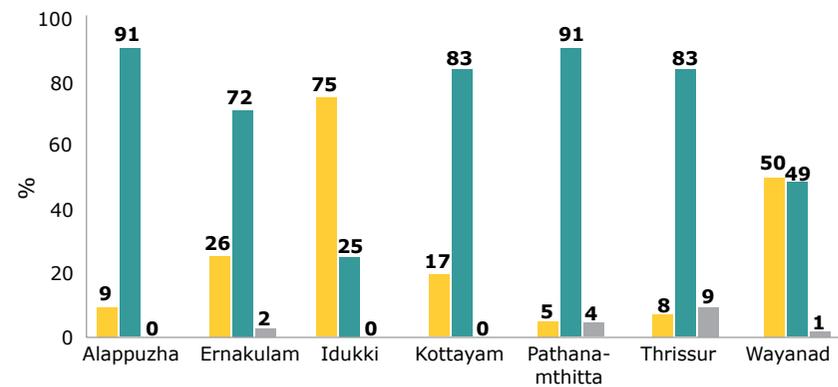
Awareness of disaster risks: State level

► HHs that think their area is prone to disasters other than floods



Yes No Don't know

Awareness about disaster proneness and disaster risks: By district



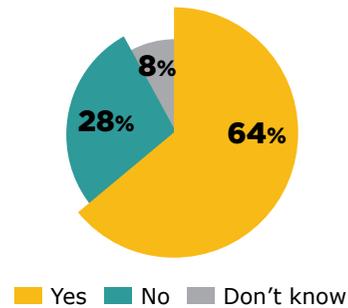
Awareness on disaster risks ranged widely between districts, from 75% households in Idukki to 50% in Wayanad reporting awareness on such risks, compared with 5% households reporting awareness in Pathanamthitta.



Need for education among community on disaster risks

Need for education among community on disaster risks: State level

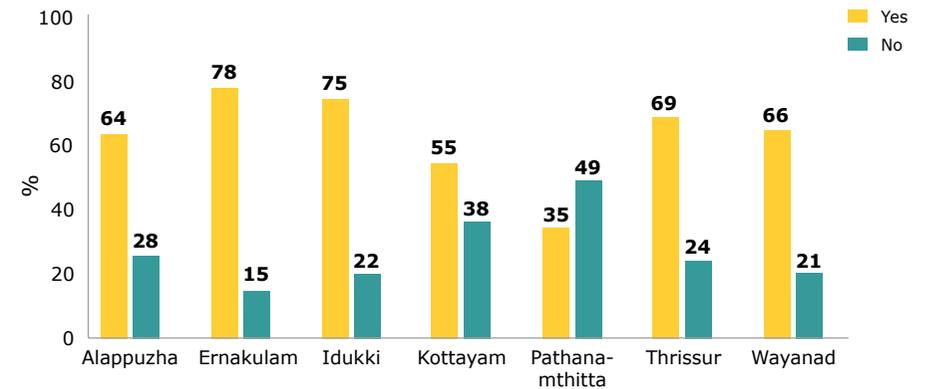
► HHs that think there is a need to educate people on disaster risk



64% of households reported that there is a need to educate people about the disaster risks of their local regions.



Need for education among community on disaster risks: By district



Over 50% households in 6 out of 7 districts expressed the need for disaster education among the community, with the highest proportions in Ernakulam (78%) and Idukki (75%). Only 35% households in Pathanamthitta expressed the need for such training.

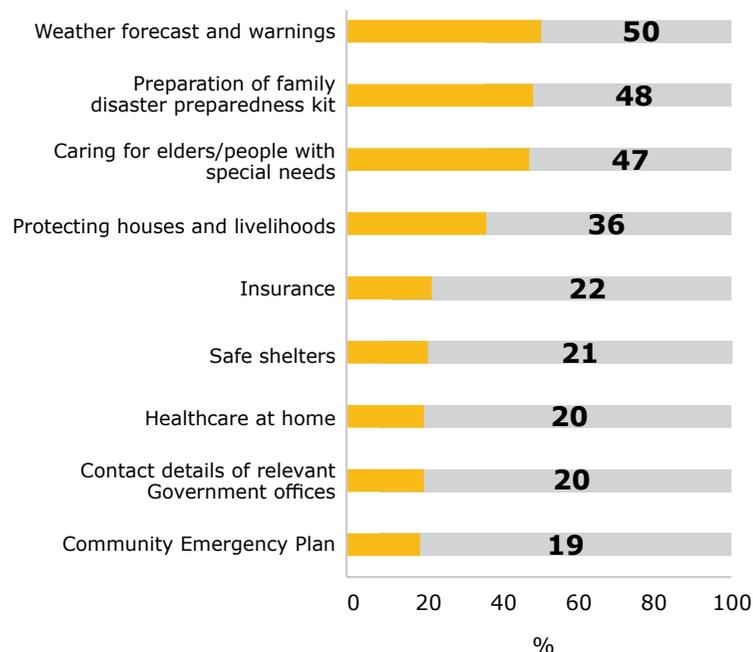
Households mentioned during discussions that certain regions, because of their topography, are and will always be more vulnerable to the effects of disasters. Households mentioned during discussions. Several recognized this and felt that vulnerable areas needed to be earmarked and listed, and their residents given frequent disaster preparedness trainings, so that people can continue to feel safe. They also reiterated that no construction should be allowed in such high risk premises.



Community's priorities on key disaster management information

Community's priorities on key disaster management information: State level

► HHs are interested to learn or receive information on:



Most households were interested in receiving information on weather forecast and warnings on floods (50%), followed by preparation of family disaster preparedness kit (48%).

Households were asked to comment on community level preparedness for future disaster events, and the actions they felt necessary to undertake. Communities stressed the need for improved disaster preparedness through a socio ecological perspective, calling for changes at multiple levels.

Communities recognized the inadequacy of disaster warning communications immediately preceding the 2018 disaster. This consequently delayed their response and evacuation efforts, thereby compounding their risks. Respondents felt that every individual in the community should be educated about warnings, as well as the corresponding actions that need to be undertaken by people in case a warning is issued. Analysis of various group responses revealed three inter linked aspects about the communications: timeliness, credibility and comprehensibility of communications.

“ There were warning announcements, but most people did not take them seriously.... People were afraid of fake warnings circulated in social media ”

Adolescent FGD, Ernakulam

Several respondents articulated having felt helpless as they did not know what to do and how to look after themselves, their families and assets at the time of the disaster. Building community level knowledge on some thumb rules to follow in the event of an emergency, as well as evacuation strategies and protocols were emphasized as key components of disaster preparedness.

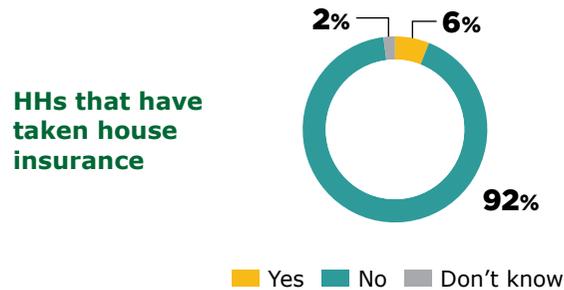


Insurance

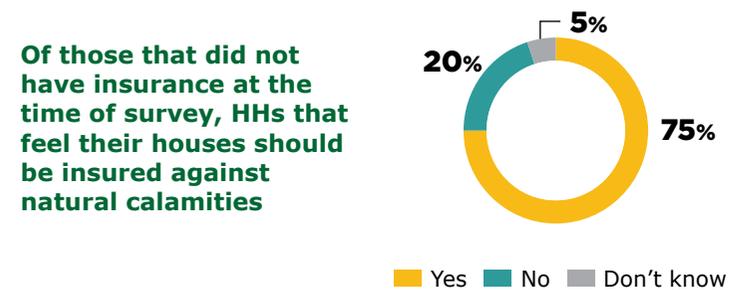


Need for insurance against natural calamities

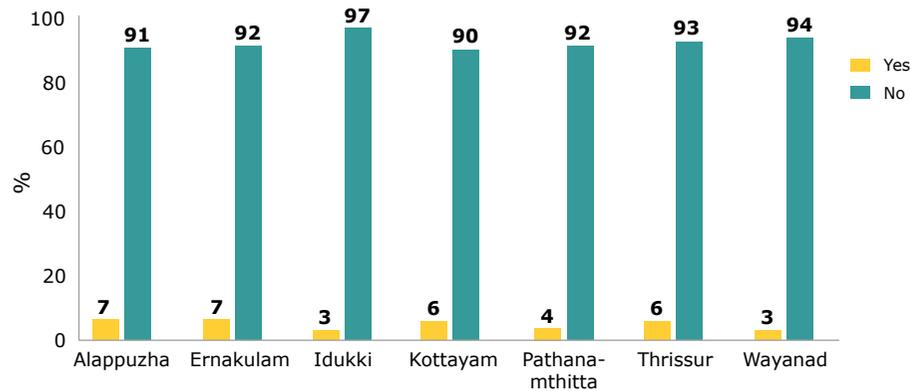
Insurance Coverage: State level



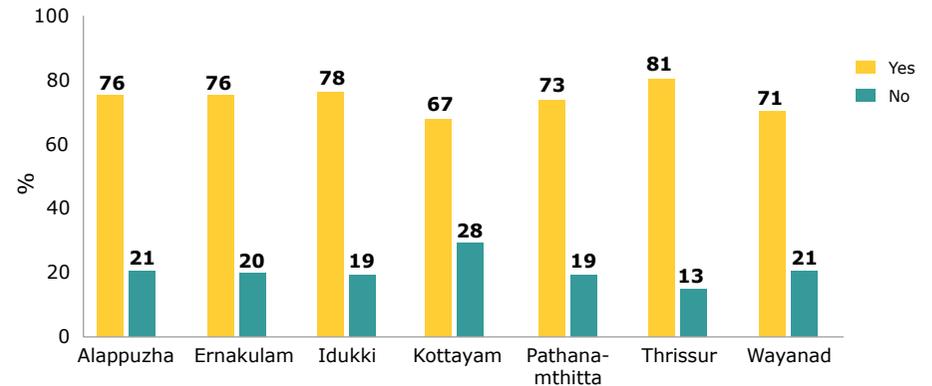
Need for insurance against natural calamities: State level



Insurance Coverage: By district



Need for insurance against natural calamities: By district



A small proportion of households reported having taken insurance coverage, with 7% in Alappuzha and Ernakulam, compared with 3% in Idukki.

Among those not covered by insurance, over 70% households in 6 out of 7 districts, expressed interested in taking insurance.

Qualitative findings too corroborated the high level of interest that households expressed in purchasing insurance for their homes, health, livelihood assets.

LSGIs selected per District

District	Pathanamthitta*	Kottayam*	Thrissur*	Ernakulam*	Alappuzha*	Idukki*	Wayanad*
1	Peringara	Udayanapuram	Annamanada	Chendamangalam	Kavalam	Vandiperiyar	Kottathara
2	Kadapra	Kumarakam	Kuzhur	Chittattukara	Pallippad	Vellathooval	Edavaka
3	Niranam	Thiruvvarppu	Chazhur	Kunnukara	Karuvatta	Vazhathope	Vellamunda
4	Nedumpuram	Aymanam	Parappukkara	Karumallur	Mannar	Konnathady	Pozhuthana
5	Kuttoor	Vechoor	Kadukutty	Chengamanad	Thalavady	Vannappuram	Thavinhal
6	Koipuram	Maravanthuruthu	Eriyad	Cheranallor	Edathua	Kumily	Thirunelly
7	Kulanada	TV Puram	Edathiruthy	Kottuvally	Kainakary	Kamakshy	Thariode
8	Aranmula	Thalayazham	Orumanayur	Okkal	Venmoney	Udumbanchola	Panamaram
9	Ranni Perunadu	Vijayapuram	Kadappuram	Kadungalloor	Cheppad	Upputhara	Mananthavady**
10	Vadaserikara	Arpookara	Pariyaram	Vadakkekara	Puliyoor	Devikulam	
11	Kaviyoor	Ayarkunnam	Pudukad	Kanjoor	Punnappa South	Kattappana**	
12	Thiruvalla**	Kallara	Manalur	Vazhakulam	Thakazhy		
13		Kaduthuruthy	Sreenarayanapuram	Ramamangalam	Ambalappuzha(N)		
14		Manarcad	Karalam	Paipra	Ala		
15		Kottayam**	Vadakkekad	Valakom	Alappuzha**		
16			Muriyad	Pallippuram			
17			Arimpur	Kalamassery**			
18			Chalakydy**	Eloor**			
19				Cochin Corporation***			
Total	12	15	18	19	15	11	9

** Municipalities

*** Municipality Corporation

All other LSGIs are Gram Panchayats

Household Survey Questionnaire

Q1 Are you aware of various schemes and interventions of the state government, local government and other government agencies for recovery and rebuilding Kerala after floods?

പ്രളയാനന്തര പുനരധിവാസത്തിനും പുനർ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനുമായി വിവിധ സർക്കാർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികളെയും സർക്കാർ സഹായങ്ങളെയും കുറിച്ച് താങ്കൾക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

A1 Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. Yes ഉണ്ട് 2. No ഇല്ല

If Yes, Q 1A, otherwise skip to Q 2

ഉത്തരം അറിയാം എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 1 എ, ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 2

Q1a What are the various schemes and interventions of the state government, local government and other government agencies for recovery and rebuilding Kerala after floods that you are aware of?

പ്രളയശേഷം സംസ്ഥാന/ജില്ലാ/തദ്ദേശഭരണകൂടങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികളിൽ താങ്കൾക്ക് ഏതെല്ലാം പദ്ധതികളെക്കുറിച്ചും സഹായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും അറിവുണ്ട് ?

A1a Multiple response
ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Assistance for house repair/reconstruction
വീട് നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനും പുതുക്കിപ്പണിയുന്നതിനുമുള്ള സഹായം
2. Repair/ reconstruction of roads & bridges
റോഡുകളുടേയും പാലങ്ങളുടേയും അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണി/പുനർ നിർമ്മാണം
3. Repair/reconstruction of anganwadi/schools/ hospital/ other public utilities
അംഗൻവാടി/സ്കൂൾ/ആശുപത്രി/മറ്റ് പൊതുസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണി/പുനർനിർമ്മാണം
4. Financial assistance of Rs.10000 for families affected/displaced by floods
വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ബാധിച്ച കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള 10,000 രൂപയുടെ സഹായം

- 5. Compensation for crop loss
കൃഷിനശിച്ചവർക്കുള്ള നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
- 6. Compensation for animal husbandry loss
കന്നുകാലികൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർക്കുള്ള നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
- 7. Compensation for fisheries loss
മത്സ്യബന്ധന ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ഫാമുകളും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർക്കുള്ള ധനസഹായം
- 8. Provision of additional working days under MGNREG Scheme
തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ജോലി ദിവസങ്ങൾ
- 9. Increased/free ration in ration shops during August - October 2018
വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കത്തിന് ശേഷം സൗജന്യ/അധിക റേഷൻ
- 10. Interest-free loan through Kudumbashree
കുടുംബശ്രീ അയൽക്കൂട്ടത്തിലൂടെയുള്ള പലിശരഹിത വായ്പ
- 88. Any other scheme (Specify)
മറ്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും സഹായങ്ങൾ (എന്തും സഹായമാണെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q1b What are the information sources from which you received information about such schemes and programmes?
ഈ പദ്ധതികളെക്കുറിച്ചും സഹായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും എങ്ങനെ അറിഞ്ഞു?

A1b Multiple response
ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

- 1. Newspapers/TV/Social media/Radio
പത്രം/ടെലിവിഷൻ/ സമൂഹ മാധ്യമം/റേഡിയോ
- 2. Government offices / officials
സർക്കാർ ഓഫീസുകൾ/ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ
- 3. Local leaders/LSG members/ Kudumbashree
പ്രാദേശിക നേതാക്കൾ/ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ/ കുടുംബശ്രീ
- 4. Neighbours
അയൽക്കാർ
- 88. Any others, please specify
മറ്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Consultation with affected community about their needs :

Q2 Has any government or local government agencies consulted you or sought information about your needs and what needs to be done for your recovery after floods?

പ്രളയാനന്തരം സാധാരണ നില കൈവരിക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരോ തദ്ദേശ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിലെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോ താങ്കളെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും ആവശ്യങ്ങളും അറിയുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി സമീപിച്ചിരുന്നോ?

A2 Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട് | 2. No
ഇല്ല | 3. Don't know /remember
അറിയില്ല / ഓർമ്മയില്ല |
|-----------------|---------------|--|

If Yes, then Q 2A, Otherwise SKIP to Q 3

ഉത്തരം അതേ എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 2 എ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 3

Q2a Please specify, who consulted you on recovery related issues?
ആരാണ് നിങ്ങളിൽ നിന്ന് വിവരങ്ങൾ തിരക്കിയതെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കാമോ?

A2a Multiple response
ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation officials and members
പഞ്ചായത്ത്/മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി/കോർപ്പറേഷൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ, ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ
2. Government officials
മറ്റ് സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ
3. Kudumbashree and other government agencies
കുടുംബശ്രീ/മറ്റ് സർക്കാർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ
4. NGOs/others
സന്നദ്ധ സംഘടനകൾ/ മറ്റാരെങ്കിലും

Q3 Have you received any assistance under any of the schemes announced by the Government for flood-affected people?

പ്രളയം ബാധിച്ചവർക്ക് ഗവൺമെന്റ് പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ച ഏതെങ്കിലും സഹായം നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A3 Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട് | 2. No
ഇല്ല |
|-----------------|---------------|

Q4 Are you aware of various mechanisms for registering grievances on schemes and entitlements related to floods?

പ്രളയ ദുരിതാശ്വാസവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സ്കീമുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും ധനസഹായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുമുള്ള പരാതികൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും പരിഹാരം നേടുന്നതിനുമുള്ള സംവിധാനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് താങ്കൾക്ക് അറിവുണ്ടോ ?

A4 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

Q5 Have you ever approached any authorities with grievances or have you registered grievances on schemes and entitlements related to floods?

പ്രളയ ദുരിതാശ്വാസവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്കീമിനെക്കുറിച്ചോ ധനസഹായത്തെക്കുറിച്ചോ പരാതിയുമായി താങ്കൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും അധികാരികളെ സമീപിച്ചിരുന്നുവോ ?

A5 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes, then Q 5A otherwise SKIP to Q 6
ഉത്തരം അതേ എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 5 എ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 6

Q5a Were your grievances addressed?
താങ്കളുടെ പരാതി പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടോ?

A5a Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Fully
പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിഹരിച്ചു
- 2. Partially
ഭാഗികമായി പരിഹരിച്ചു
- 3. Not addressed
പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടില്ല

If Fully, then Q 5B, otherwise SKIP to Q 6
ഉത്തരം പൂർണ്ണമായും പരിഹരിച്ചു എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 5 ബി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 6

Q5b How much time did it take to resolve the grievances?
താങ്കളുടെ പരാതി പരിഹരിക്കാൻ എത്ര സമയം വേണ്ടി വന്നു ?

A5b Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. 0-1 month
0-1 മാസം
2. 1-3 months
1-3 മാസം
3. 3-6 months
3-6 മാസം

GENERAL

പൊതു ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ

Q6 At this point of time, what are the 3 most important priority areas/needs for you and your family? (select any three)
പ്രളയം കഴിഞ്ഞു ഒരു വർഷം പിന്നിടുമ്പോൾ താങ്കളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട മൂന്ന് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണ്?

A6

Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Education of children
കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം
2. Repair and reconstruction of house
വീടിന്റെ അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണി/പുനർ നിർമ്മാണം
3. Safe drinking water
കുടിവെള്ളം
4. Water for domestic and irrigation purposes
കൃഷിക്കും വീട്ടാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുമുള്ള വെള്ളം
5. Health facilities
ആശുപത്രി അടക്കമുള്ള ആരോഗ്യപരിപാലന സംവിധാനങ്ങളുടെ ലഭ്യത
6. Livelihood restoration
ഉപജീവന മാർഗങ്ങൾ (തൊഴിൽ) പുനസ്ഥാപിക്കുക

- 7. Drainage of inundated water
മഴവെള്ളവും ആറുകളിലും മറ്റും നിറഞ്ഞൊഴുകുന്ന വെള്ളവും ഒഴുകി പോകാനുള്ള സംവിധാനം
- 8. Disaster related early warning system and other mitigation and preparedness measures
ദുരന്തങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള മുന്നറിയിപ്പും ദുരന്തം ലഘൂകരിക്കുവാനുള്ള നടപടികളും
- 9. Rebuilding of damaged public infrastructure like roads, bridges, schools etc
പ്രളയത്തിൽ തകർന്ന റോഡ് മുതലായ അടിസ്ഥാന സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ പുനർ നിർമ്മാണം
- 10. Others (Specify)
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q7 Can you tell me whether schools/ anganwadis/hospitals/ration shops etc (any one or more) in your Panchayath / Municipality / Corporation) were destroyed during the flood?

താങ്കളുടെ പ്രദേശത്ത് സ്കൂൾ/അംഗൻവാടി/ആശുപത്രി/റേഷൻകട തുടങ്ങിയവയ്ക്ക് പ്രളയത്തിൽ നാശനഷ്ടം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A7 Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes, Q 7A otherwise SKIP to 8

ഉത്തരം ഉണ്ട് എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 7 എ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 8

Q7a Have those been repaired? /reconstructed?

ഇവ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിന് സർക്കാർ നടപടി സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A7a Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Fully repaired
പൂർണ്ണമായി പുതുക്കി പണിതു
- 2. Partially repaired
ഭാഗികമായി അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണികൾ നടത്തി
- 3. Not repaired
അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണികൾ ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല
- 4. Don't know
അറിയില്ല

Q8 Do you have school/college-going children?

താങ്കൾക്ക് സ്കൂളിലോ കോളേജിലോ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ ഉണ്ടോ?

A8 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes, then Q 8A, otherwise SKIP to Q 9

ഉത്തരം ഉണ്ട് എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 8 എ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 9

Q8a Did they stop going to schools/colleges due to floods or flood related issues?

പ്രളയം നിമിത്തമോ അതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട മറ്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും കാരണത്താലോ താങ്കളുടെ കുട്ടികൾ പഠനം നിർത്തിയോ ?

A8a Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes, Temporarily during and immediately after floods
അതെ, താൽക്കാലികമായി പ്രളയ സമയത്തും, പ്രളയം കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെയും
- 2. Yes, Permanently
അതെ, സ്ഥിരമായി
- 3. No
ഇല്ല

Q8b Did the children undergo post disaster traumatic stress like sleep disturbances, nightmares, and depression, after the floods?

പ്രളയദുരന്തത്തിന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽ താങ്കളുടെ കുട്ടികൾ പേടിക്കുകയോ ദു:സ്വപ്നങ്ങൾ കാണുകയോ ഉറക്കക്കുറവ്, വിഷാദം, പിരിമുറുക്കം തുടങ്ങിയവ അനുഭവിച്ചിരുന്നതായോ തോന്നിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A8b Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Repeatedly
അതെ, തുടർച്ചയായി
- 2. Sometimes
ചിലപ്പോഴൊക്കെ
- 3. Never
ഇല്ല

- 4. Don't know
അറിയില്ല

If the answer is 'Repeatedly' or 'Sometimes', then Q 8C, otherwise SKIP to Q 9
ഉത്തരം തുടർച്ചയായി/ചിലപ്പോഴൊക്കെ എങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 8 സി, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 9

Q8c Have they been able to recover from the traumatic stress?

പ്രളയംമൂലം കുട്ടികൾക്കുണ്ടായ ഇത്തരം മാനസിക പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ മാറിയോ?

A8c Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Recovered fully
പൂർണ്ണമായും മാറി
- 2. Recovered somewhat
കുറച്ചൊക്കെ മാറി
- 3. Not recovered
മാറിയിട്ടില്ല
- 4. Do not know
അറിയില്ല

Q9 Overall, are you satisfied with various interventions of government, local government and other govt. agencies for rebuilding Kerala after floods?

പൊതുവെ, സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരും തദ്ദേശസർക്കാരുകളും മറ്റ് സർക്കാർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്ന പുനരധിവാസ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ താങ്കൾ എത്രമാത്രം തൃപ്തരാണ്?

A9 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Very satisfied
വളരെ തൃപ്തിയുണ്ട്
- 2. Satisfied
തൃപ്തിയുണ്ട്
- 3. Neutral
അഭിപ്രായമില്ല
- 4. Unsatisfied
തൃപ്തിയില്ല

SOCIAL PROTECTION സാമൂഹിക സുരക്ഷ

Q10 Have you received any assistance/entitlements after the floods under the following schemes ?

പ്രളയവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും നഷ്ടപരിഹാരമോ സഹായമോ താങ്കൾക്ക് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ ?

A10 Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 for affected/displaced by floods
ദുരിതാശ്വാസ സഹായമായി പതിനായിരം രൂപ
2. Financial assistance for repair/reconstruction of houses
വീടിന്റെ അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണികൾക്കോ പുനർ നിർമ്മാണത്തിനോ ഉള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക സഹായം
3. Compensation for crop loss
കൃഷി നാശത്തിനുള്ള നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
4. Compensation for animal husbandry loss
കന്നുകാലികൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടതിനുള്ള നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
5. Compensation for fishery related loss
മത്സ്യബന്ധന മേഖലയിലെ നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
6. Compensation for trade/production/service/tourism related loss
സ്വയം തൊഴിൽ, കച്ചവടം തുടങ്ങിയ മേഖലകളുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം
7. Additional working days under MGNREG Scheme
തൊഴിലുറപ്പ് പദ്ധതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ തൊഴിൽ ദിവസങ്ങൾ
8. Increased/free ration from ration shops during August – October
പ്രളയശേഷം അധിക/സൗജന്യ റേഷൻ
9. Interest free loan through Kudumbashree
കുടുംബശ്രീ വഴിയുള്ള പലിശരഹിത വായ്പ
10. 'Cash for Work' assistance from Kudumbashree or NGOs
കുടുംബശ്രീയിൽ നിന്നോ മറ്റ് സന്നദ്ധ സംഘടനകളിൽ നിന്നോ ഉള്ള 'ജോലിയ്ക്ക് കൂലി' സഹായം
11. Loan from Kerala Financial Corporation / Ujjeevana loan from Banks or any other floods-related loans from Banks
സർക്കാർ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നോ ബാങ്കുകളിൽ നിന്നോ ലഭിച്ച വായ്പ
12. Moratorium on payment of loans / Waiver of interest of loans
കൃഷി/ഭവന വായ്പയ്ക്ക് ലഭിച്ച മൊറട്ടോറിയം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പലിശയിളവ്
88. Any other scheme (Specify)
മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q11 Have you taken any loans after the floods or received any monetary assistance other than compensation for house damage/loss?

പ്രളയത്തിനു ശേഷം താങ്കൾ വായ്പയോ വീട് നശിച്ചവർക്കുള്ള നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തുകയല്ലാതെ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും ധനസഹായം വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A11 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes 2. No
- ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല

If Yes, then Q 11A, otherwise SKIP to Q 12

ഉത്തരം ഉണ്ട് എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 11 എ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 12

Q11a For what purpose was the loan primarily utilized for?

എത് ആവശ്യത്തിനാണ് പ്രധാനമായും തുക വിനിയോഗിച്ചത് ?

A11a Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

- 1. Livelihood related purposes
ഉപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്ക്
- 2. Food, Cloths and other personal and family needs
ആഹാരം, വസ്ത്രം തുടങ്ങിയ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക്
- 3. Education
വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം
- 4. Construction/repair of house
അറ്റകുറ്റപ്പണി/നിർമ്മാണം
- 5. Purchase of household appliances
വീട്ടുപകരണങ്ങൾക്ക്
- 6. Health
ചികിത്സക്ക്
- 7. Others (specify)
മറ്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗിച്ചു (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q11b Was the assistance or loan adequate and was it received timely?
എടുത്ത വായ്പ അല്പെങ്കിൽ സഹായധനം പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നോ, അത് തക്ക സമയത്ത് ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നുവോ?

A11b Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. Adequate and received in time
പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നു, സമയത്ത് ലഭിച്ചു
2. Adequate and but not received in time
പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നു, എന്നാൽ സമയത്ത് ലഭിച്ചില്ല
3. Not adequate but Received in time
സമയത്ത് ലഭിച്ചു, എന്നാൽ പര്യാപ്തമായിരുന്നില്ല

HOUSING പാർപ്പിടം

Q12 Was your house damaged or destroyed in the floods?
പ്രളയത്തിൽ താങ്കളുടെ വീടിന് ഭാഗികമായോ പൂർണ്ണമായോ നാശനഷ്ടം സംഭവിച്ചിരുന്നുവോ?

A12 Single response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes 12A, Otherwise SKIP to 13
ഉത്തരം അതെ എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 12 എ, ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 13

Q12a What was the extent of the damage of your house?
ഏത് വിഭാഗത്തിലുള്ള നാശ നഷ്ടമാണ് താങ്കളുടെ വീടിന് സംഭവിച്ചതായി കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്.

A12a Single Response
ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. Water level upto knee level, minor damages or roof tiles marginally damaged.
മുട്ടോളം വെള്ളം പൊങ്ങി, വെള്ളം കയറി ചെറിയ തോതിൽ നാശമുണ്ടായി അല്പെങ്കിൽ മേൽക്കൂരയിലേ ഓടുകൾക്ക് ചെറിയ തോതിൽ നാശമുണ്ടായി

2. Floor damaged due to water inundation and electrical/plumbing related damages or roof tiles were damaged and electrical/plumbing related damages.
 വെള്ളം കയറിയതു നിമിത്തം തറയ്ക്കും ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ / പ്ലംബിംഗിനും നാശമുണ്ടായി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മേൽക്കൂരയിലെ ഓടുകൾക്കും ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ, പ്ലംബിംഗിനും നാശമുണ്ടായി
3. Water level rose upto windows and doors (Lintel level) and the walls were affected or 50% or less roof tiles were damaged, but the roof structure not damaged.
 വെള്ളം മേൽവാതിൽപടി / ജന്നൽപടി പൊക്കത്തോളം ഉയരുകയും മതിലിന് നാശമുണ്ടാകുകയും ചെയ്തു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 50 ശതമാനമോ താഴെയോ മേൽക്കൂരയിലെ ഓടുകൾക്ക് നാശമുണ്ടായി.
4. One or more wall damaged, but the roof structure not damaged.
 ഒന്നോ അതിലധികമോ മതിലുകൾ തകർന്നു എന്നാൽ മേൽക്കൂരയുടെ ചട്ടക്കൂടിന് നാശമുണ്ടായില്ല.
5. Roof entirely collapsed (structural damage)
 കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ ചട്ടക്കൂട് ഉൾപ്പെടെ മേൽക്കൂര പൂർണ്ണമായും തകർന്നു.

Q12b Did you receive any financial assistance for repairing / reconstructing your house?

വീട് നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനോ പുതുക്കി പണിയുന്നതിനോ എന്തെങ്കിലും ധനസഹായം താങ്കൾക്ക് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A12b Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട് | 2. No
ഇല്ല |
|-----------------|---------------|

Q12c Did you receive any technical support in repairing or rebuilding your house?

താങ്കളുടെ വീട് ദുരന്തങ്ങൾക്കെതിരെ കൂടുതൽ സുരക്ഷിതമായി പണിയുന്നതിന് എന്തെങ്കിലും സാങ്കേതിക സഹായം താങ്കൾക്ക് ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A12c Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട് | 2. No
ഇല്ല |
|-----------------|---------------|

LIVELIHOOD

ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം

Q13 What was your and your family's major source of livelihood before floods?

പ്രളയത്തിനു മുൻപ് താങ്കളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാന വരുമാന മാർഗ്ഗം എന്തായിരുന്നു.

A13 Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Agriculture/livestock/fishing
കൃഷി/ കന്നുകാലി പരിപാലനം/ മത്സ്യ ബന്ധനം
2. Daily wage labour
കൂലിപ്പണി
3. Small business /self employed/micro enterprises/artisan
ചെറുകിട വ്യാപാരം / സ്വയം തൊഴിൽ / ലഘു സംരംഭം / കൈത്തൊഴിൽ
4. Widow pension/ oldage pensions/ Government pension/ other pensions
വിധവാപെൻഷൻ / വാർദ്ധക്യകാലപെൻഷൻ / മറ്റ് സർക്കാർ പെൻഷനുകൾ
5. Remittances from spouse/children/others
കേരളത്തിനു പുറത്തുനിന്ന് ജീവിതപങ്കാളിയോ മക്കളോ മറ്റുള്ളവരോ അയക്കുന്ന പണം
6. Salary
മാസശമ്പളം
88. Others, Specify
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q14 Was your livelihood affected in the floods?

പ്രളയം താങ്കളുടെ ഉപജീവന മാർഗ്ഗത്തെ ബാധിച്ചോ?

A14 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes, Then 14A Otherwise SKIP to 15

ഉത്തരം അതെ എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 14 എ, ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 15

Q14a Could you re-start your livelihood activity or did you find an alternative livelihood after floods?

താങ്കളുടെ തൊഴിൽ / ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം പുനരാരംഭിച്ചുവോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പകരം മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം കണ്ടെത്തിയോ

A14a Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

Q15 Do you have the same level of income from livelihoods, as it was before the floods?

പ്രളയത്തിനു മുൻപ് ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നതിനു തുല്യമായ വരുമാനം താങ്കൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

A15 Single Response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. No change
വരുമാനത്തിൽ മാറ്റമില്ല
- 2. Increased
വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിച്ചു
- 3. Decreased
വരുമാനം കുറഞ്ഞു

PREPAREDNESS

ദുരന്തങ്ങൾക്കെതിരെയുള്ള തയ്യാറെടുപ്പ്

Q16 Based on the experience of floods in 2018, have you taken any measures to prepare for disasters in your house especially during monsoons?

2018-ലെ പ്രളയത്തിന്റെ പശ്ചാത്തലത്തിൽ മഴക്കാലത്തിലേക്കായി എന്തെങ്കിലും തയ്യാറെടുപ്പുകൾ താങ്കളുടെ കുടുംബം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A16 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No
ഇല്ല

If Yes Q 16A, otherwise skip to Q 17

ഉത്തരം ഉണ്ട് എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 16 എ, ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 17

Q16a What preparatory action have you taken for safety and security of your family and assets?

താങ്കളുടെ കുടുംബത്തിന്റേയും വസ്തുവകകളുടെയും സുരക്ഷയ്ക്കായി എന്തെല്ലാം തയ്യാറെടുപ്പുകൾ താങ്കൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

A16a Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

1. Ensured availability of emergency supplies at home like dry food, drinking water, torch, first aid kit, radio, batteries/power banks, medicines etc
വെള്ളം, ഭക്ഷണം, മരുന്ന് തുടങ്ങിയ അവശ്യവസ്തുക്കൾ ഭവനത്തിൽ കരുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്
2. Always listen to warnings in media and willing to evacuate upon receiving directions from authorities.
മാധ്യമങ്ങളിലൂടെയുള്ള മുന്നറിയിപ്പുകൾ സദാ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. അധികൃതരുടെ നിർദ്ദേശാനുസരണം ക്യാമ്പുകളിലേക്ക് മാറാൻ തയ്യാറാണ്.
3. Important documents and valuable articles are kept safe.
പ്രധാന രേഖകളും വിലപിടിപ്പുള്ള വസ്തുക്കളും സുരക്ഷിതമായി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്
4. Aware of routes to evacuate on a disaster and nearby shelters.
ദുരന്തമുണ്ടായാൽ രക്ഷപ്പെടാനുള്ള വഴികളും അടുത്തുള്ള സുരക്ഷിത കേന്ദ്രവും മനസ്സിലാക്കി വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.
5. Ensure safe storage of harvest, fodder and livelihood assets.
ഉപജീവനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വസ്തുവകകൾ, ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ, വിളവ് , കാലിത്തീറ്റ തുടങ്ങിയവ സുരക്ഷിതമായി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.
6. All the family members including children know important phone numbers to seek information and help during disasters.
കുട്ടികൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ വീട്ടിൽ എല്ലാവർക്കും അപകടസമയത്ത് ആരെ ബന്ധപ്പെടണമെന്നും ബന്ധപ്പെടേണ്ട പ്രധാന ഫോൺ നമ്പറുകൾ ഏതൊക്കെയാണെന്നും അറിവുണ്ട്.
7. Insured self and family members.
തനിക്കും കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഇൻഷുറൻസ് എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.
8. Insured important assets.
ഉപജീവനവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട നഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കെതിരെ ഇൻഷുറൻസ് എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.
- 88.Others, please specify
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q17 Has the government or local government taken any measures in your area to prevent or mitigate disasters?

ഭാവിയിൽ ദുരന്തങ്ങളെ പ്രതിരോധിക്കുന്നതിനും അവയുടെ ആഘാതം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടികൾ സർക്കാർ താങ്കളുടെ പ്രദേശത്ത് എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A17 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Yes
ഉണ്ട് | 2. No
ഇല്ല | 3. Don't know
അറിയില്ല |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|

Q18 Do you think your place of residence is prone to any disaster other than floods?

നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശം വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കൂടാതെ മറ്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും ദുരന്തത്തിനു സാധ്യതയുള്ള സ്ഥലമാണോ?

A18 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
- ഉണ്ട് ഇല്ല അറിയില്ല

If Yes Q 18A, Otherwise skip to 19

ഉത്തരം അതെ എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 18 എ, ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 19

Q18a What are the hazards your place of residence is prone to other than floods?

താങ്കളുടെ പ്രദേശത്ത് ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യതയുള്ള ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ ഏതൊക്കെയാണ്.

A18a Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

- 1. Cyclones/Coastal erosion/Tsunami
ചുഴലിക്കാറ്റ്/തീരം ഇടിയൽ/സുനാമി
- 2. Landslides
മണ്ണിടിച്ചിൽ
- 3. Earthquakes
ഭൂകമ്പം
- 4. Fire, road accidents, industrial accidents
തീ, റോഡ് അപകടം ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള മനുഷ്യ നിർമ്മിത ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ, വ്യവസായ ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ
- 5. Drought
വരൾച്ച
- 6. Don't know
അറിയില്ല
- 88. Specify others
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q19 Do you think there is a need to educate people by displaying information about the disaster risks of your area?

നിങ്ങളുടെ പ്രദേശത്തെ ദുരന്ത സാധ്യതകളെപ്പറ്റി ജനത്തെ ബോധവൽക്കരിക്കുകയോ ദുരന്തങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നുണ്ടോ?

A19 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No ഇല്ല

Q20 What are the three key information you would like to know more about disaster preparedness and disaster management? (select any three)

ദുരന്ത നിവാരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചും പ്രതിരോധ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും നിങ്ങൾക്ക് കൂടുതലായി അറിയേണ്ട ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട മൂന്ന് കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണ്?

A20 Multiple response

ഒന്നിലധികം ഉത്തരം

- 1. Preparation of Family Disaster Kit
ദുരന്ത സമയത്ത് ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ഫാമിലി കിറ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുക
- 2. Emergency information concerning elders/people with special needs
പ്രായമായവർ , അംഗപരിമിതർ എന്നിവരുടെ സുരക്ഷയ്ക്കും സഹായത്തിനുമുള്ള അടിയന്തിര വിവരങ്ങൾ
- 3. Insurance of life, properties and livestock
വീടിനും കന്നുകാലികൾക്കും മറ്റുമുള്ള ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ
- 4. Development of family or community emergency plan
അടിയന്തിര പ്രതികരണത്തിനായി കുടുംബ/സമൂഹ തലങ്ങളിൽ ദുരന്ത നിവാരണ പദ്ധതികൾ തയ്യാറാക്കൽ
- 5. Weather forecast and warning on floods
കാലാവസ്ഥയിലെ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ, ദുരന്തസാധ്യതകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച മുന്നറിയിപ്പുകൾ
- 6. Tips on protecting house and livelihoods
ദുരന്ത സമയത്ത് വീടും ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ
- 7. Home health care
അടിയന്തിര ഘട്ടങ്ങളിൽ കുടുംബാംഗങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യ പരിപാലനം
- 8. Contact details and numbers of relevant govt. bodies
പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട സർക്കാർ സംവിധാനങ്ങളെ സഹായത്തിനായി സമീപിക്കാനുള്ള ഫോൺനമ്പർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ
- 9. Information about safe shelters
അഭയം തേടാവുന്ന സുരക്ഷിത സ്ഥാനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ
- 88.Others, please specify
മറ്റുള്ളവ (വ്യക്തമാക്കുക)

Q21 Do you have insurance for your house?

പ്രകൃതി ക്ഷോഭങ്ങൾ മൂലം ഉണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന നാശനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കെതിരെ നിങ്ങളുടെ വീടിനും മറ്റു വസ്തുവകകൾക്കും ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

A21 Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No ഇല്ല

If No, then Q. 21A

ഉത്തരം ഇല്ല എന്നാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യം 21 എ

Q21a Based on the experience of floods in 2018, do you think there is a need to insure your house against natural calamities?

2018 ലെ പ്രളയത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പ്രകൃതിക്ഷോഭങ്ങൾ മൂലമുണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന നഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിഹാരമായി താങ്കളുടെ വീടിനും മറ്റ് വസ്തുവകകൾക്കും ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പരിരക്ഷ വേണമെന്ന് കരുതുന്നുണ്ടോ?

A21a Single response

ഒരു ഉത്തരം

- 1. Yes ഉണ്ട്
- 2. No ഇല്ല

Key Information Interviews conducted per district

Districts/ Groups	Alappuzha	Ernakulam	Idukki	Pathanamthitta	Thrissur	Wayanad	Kottayam
Fisherfolk				Kadapra			
Daily wagers	Punnapra	Pallipuram	Upputhara		Sreenarayanapuram	Kottathara	Kumarakom
Adolescent	Thakazhi	Valakom	Vellathooval	Nedumpram	Chalakudi (M)*	Vellamunda	Maravanthuruthu
Farmers/ Agri Labourers	Kainakary	Ramamangalam	Konnathadi	Peringara	Arimpur	Panamaram	Aymanam
Migrant workers	Mannar	Vazhakulam	Kattapana	Thiruvalla (M)	Kadukkutti		
Differently abled	Edathua	Kunnukara	Kumily	Vadasserikara	Parapookara	Pozhuthana	Athirampuzha
SC/ST	Nedumudi	Kanjoor	Vannapuram	Ranni-Perunad	Pudukkad (SC)	Thirunelly	Kaduthuruthy
Elderly	Kavalam	Kadungalloor	Vazhathope	Aranmula	Manalur	Thariode	Thalayolaparambu
Women/ widows	Alappuzha(M)	Chendamangalam	Vandiperiyar	Niranam	Chazhur	Edavaka	Thiruvvarppu

Focus Group Discussion guide



1. Awareness about disaster:

Key question:

Why do you think the natural processes like (heavy rains/ landslide, mudslip) become a disaster? (probe the facilitator)

Probe:

▣ Why did the flood happen in Kerala last year? (Cause of disaster)?

▣ Could the disaster have been averted? How?

▣ Whom did the disaster impact the most apart from humans? How and Why?

▣ How did people get to know about the impending disaster and its threats?

▣ Was any flood warning system providing information regularly? What was it and was it timely, appropriate and available to everyone?

▣ How appropriately were people forewarned?

▣ When and what measures did people take to avert the risks the impending disaster posed?



2. Social protection

Key question:

What was the impact of the floods on different groups/category of people and why?

Probe:

Was there a differential in the effect of the disaster on people? How, on whom?

Who was least and most affected by the disaster?

What aspects about an individual make them more prone to the risks of disasters?

Who in the community is most at risk should a disaster occur in the future? Why?

Have some members of a family been more affected than others due to the disaster? Who and Why?

Did women face any specific challenges during the disaster? Were these uniformly experienced? Why?

How adequately were the elderly able to negotiate the challenges the disaster presented? Why?

How have children been impacted by the disaster? Who and how?

After floods have children dropping out of school and or taking up work/ employment / getting married been influenced in any way?

Did individuals in the family face any trauma post disaster? Who and for how long?



3. Relief Services

Key question:

Relief mechanisms at the time of the floods

How these could have been more effective

Grievance redressal system- effectiveness and how it could have been more effective?

Probe:

How did people get information about the services and interventions initiated by the government and its various agencies?

At the time of disaster what services were most crucial for the people? Service for whom?

Were there differences in support received by people with similar needs? For which services and why?

Who was most active in providing effective services to the people at the time of the disaster? Who and why were they able to do so?

Were the services appropriate to the needs of the people? (Timely/ relevant / adequate to people's needs)

What aspects were critical to people being able to access the services?

Who was able to benefit/ not benefit from the services? Why?

Were special measures taken to assist vulnerable sections of the community

- » During the disaster-What were they and their relevance?
- » Post disaster- What were they and their relevance?

Have any efforts been made to include the needs and views of the community people in making plans for mitigating the effects of the disaster? How (media methods used), by whom (agency) and how regularly ?

Post disaster of the various schemes, which schemes have been the most beneficial in helping people return to normalcy? Why? (Additional working days under MGNREG Scheme; Increased/free ration from ration shops; Interest free loan through Kudumbashree for purchasing household appliances ; 'Cash for Work' assistance from Kudumbashree or NGOs; 'Rebuild' loan from Kerala Financial Corporation / Ujjeevana loan from Banks; Moratorium on agricultural or home loans / Waiver of interest of agricultural loans from CMDRF; Vocational skill development through ARISE programme of Kudumbashree; Insurance scheme of any Government agency)

▣ Could the services have made more effective for the intended people? how?

▣ Did people complain when they did not get their entitlements? How did they complain and Why?

▣ How effective was the grievance redressal system in enabling people to get their entitlements? Were there any loopholes?



4. Rehabilitation & Reconstruction

Key question:

What was the response mechanism during and after the disaster?

What were the different type of losses people incurred because of the floods?

▣ Natural

- » Land area and land cost-residential preferences, water quality
- » Vegetation, biodiversity
- » Ecological

▣ Physical

- » Housing, Livelihoods, Infrastructure

▣ Social

- » Relationships/networks
- » Tourism related

How did they affect them?

Probe:

Physical:

Livelihoods

Have people been able to recover from the effects of the floods last year? Why?

Have people taken loans to re-establish the losses incurred due to the floods? Who and for what purpose (Repair and reconstruction of houses, buying livestock/ poultry, for livelihood purposes, buying damaged household items etc.)?

How did the losses you incurred affect your livelihood?

Whose livelihoods were most and least affected by the floods? Why?

What was crucial to helping people rebuild their livelihoods? How?

How did livelihood related services and schemes assist in the re-establishing their livelihoods

Has last year's flood experience influenced current livelihood choices and functioning's in any way? Whose and how?

Housing

What were significant aspects that helped people rebuild their homes (physical+ goods and belongings).

Who benefitted most and least from schemes and services related to rebuilding of homes? why?

How beneficial were the house rebuilding schemes of the government? Why?

Have people's homes changed in anyway post disaster? How?

Infrastructure

Who/ which agency was critical to the revival of community infrastructure and services?

What was the role played by local governments and other community leaders in helping people cope with the disaster and the revival process?

Has the infrastructure and services post floods changed in any way? How?

List three areas where the govt. agencies have done well in their recovery, reconstruction efforts?

List three areas where they need improvement?

Social:

Has there been any change in the social relationships/ systems? –change of residence

Natural:

Was there any change in the tourism related patterns ?



5. Disaster Risk Reduction:

Key question:

How did you cope with the change scenario post flood(change in practice)

How prepared are you to face a disaster in the future

What are the support mechanisms you require?

Probe:

Are people in the community more knowledgeable and aware about what to do should a disaster strike? How?

Have people's houses and the new infrastructure been rebuilt according to disaster resilient construction norms? Why?

Is any agency/ individual providing support for better preparedness of people/ communities at the time of disasters? If yes who and what are they doing with whom?

Has the LSG taken any decisions/ initiated activities that will protect/ help people cope better in case of future disasters? What and why?

Are individuals/ families in the community adopting any special measures as safeguards against future disasters especially in monsoons? If yes elaborate.

How willing are people today to adopt behaviours and practices for averting/ reducing risks at the time of disasters? Why?

What more should be done to avert the effects of such disasters in the future? Community Level & Individual level.

What are the pros and cons of a comprehensive social protection scheme exclusively for people affected by disasters?

I. General Questions : (To all Key Informants)

1. Warning System

- ▣ How appropriately were people forewarned about the impending disaster and its risks?
- ▣ Did people take appropriate measures to avert the impacts the impending disaster posed? Why?
- ▣ Was any flood warning system provided information regularly?
 - » If yes, which agency runs it; since when?
 - » Was it providing information timely, appropriate and information available to everyone?

2. Effect of Flood

- ▣ What was the post flood scenario and the challenges faced by the community?

3. Relief Services

- ▣ Who was able to benefit/ not benefit from the services? Why?
- ▣ How did people get information about the services and interventions initiated by the government and about various agencies responsible?
- ▣ Do you think you could have played a different role in helping people post flood? How?
- ▣ Did people complain when they did not get their entitlements? How did they complain and What?

4. Rehabilitation

- ▣ Have people been able to recover from the effects of the floods? Why?
- ▣ What has been crucial to helping people recover?
- ▣ What has been your agency's most significant role in helping people and communities to return to normalcy.
- ▣ Have people taken loans to re-establish the losses incurred due to the floods? Who in the community took loans and for what purposes exactly?
- ▣ Did your agency play a role in facilitating people to get loans?
- ▣ How did livelihood related services and schemes assist in re-establishing livelihoods?
- ▣ List three areas where the govt. agencies have done well in the recovery efforts?
- ▣ List three areas where they need improvement

5. Disaster Preparedness

- ▣ Are members of the community knowledgeable and aware about what should they do when a disaster strike? How?
- ▣ Has LSG taken on any activities/campaigns for raising awareness level of people? Explain?
- ▣ How willing are people today to adopt behaviours and practices for averting/reducing risks at the time of disasters? Why?
- ▣ What are the pros and cons of a comprehensive social protection scheme exclusively for people affected by disasters?
- ▣ Have you received any training related to disaster preparedness planning?
 - » If yes, on what aspects and how it was useful?
 - » If no, is it required and what should be the focus of trainings?
- ▣ What more should be done to avert the effects of such disasters in the future? (Community Level & Individual level)

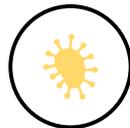
II. Additional Special Questions : (to specific groups only)

II. A. Animal husbandry

1. Effect of Flood



- ▣ Has there been any change in the productivity of animals after the flood?



- ▣ Have you noticed any disease outbreaks after the Flood?
 - » If yes, what disease? What are the ways to prevent it?



- ▣ Has any new disease been diagnosed after the Flood?



- ▣ Has there been any dramatic change in diet of animals after the Flood?



- ▣ What were the post flood challenges faced by animal farming sector and by the animal husbandry department and why?

2. Relief Services



What role did the LSGs play in delivery of relief services to animals/animal farmers?



Did animal farmers complain when they did not get their entitlements? How did they complain and why?

3. Rehabilitation & Reconstruction



Has last year's flood experience influenced current livelihood choices and functioning in anyway? Whose and how?



Have farmers taken animal loans to recover the losses incurred due to the floods? Who in the community took loans and for what purpose?



Are you specifically assisting people in reviving their livelihoods? How?



What was the role played by local Government authorities and other community leaders in helping animal farmers cope with the disaster and the revival process? Specify

4. Disaster preparedness



Has the LSG taken any decisions/ initiated activities that will protect/ help animal farmers cope better in case of future disasters? What and why?



Have workers in your agency received any training related to disaster preparedness and planning in the animal husbandry sector? If not, is it required? What should its focus be?

II. B. Agriculture

1. Warning System

- ❑ Did you get any proper information regarding changes in weather pattern?

2. Effect of Flood



- ❑ Has there been any change in soil structure after the flood? How much did this affect the production of crops after floods?



- ❑ Did any of the plants become extinct after the flood? Have you noticed any new plants?



- ❑ Have any type of pest attack been detected post floods different from the pre floods scenario?

3. Rehabilitation



- ❑ Are there any kind of benefits available to farmers? If yes, what are they?



- ❑ Has last year's flood experience influenced current livelihood choices and functioning in anyway? Whose and how?



- ❑ Have farmers taken loans to re-establish the losses incurred due to the floods? Who and for what purpose?



- ❑ Are you specifically assisting farmers in reviving their livelihoods? How?



- ❑ What was the role played by local governments and other community leaders in helping farmers cope with the disaster and the revival process? Specify.

II. C. Fisheries

1. Warning System

- ❑ How appropriately were people in the fisheries sector forewarned about the impending disaster and its threats?
- ❑ Did people in the fisheries sector take appropriate measures to avert the risks the impending disaster posed? Why?

2. Effect of Flood

- ❑ Did any of the species become extinct after the flood? Have you noticed any new species?
- ❑ What were the major problems faced by fishermen during the Flood?
- ❑ Did the Flood affect fishing in any way?
- ❑ Has there been any change in the breeding pattern of fish after the flood?
- ❑ What were the major problems faced by fishermen including inland fishermen and fish farmers during the Flood?

3. Relief Services

- ❑ Did Government take any steps to resettle the vulnerable fishermen?

4. Rehabilitation



- ❑ Have fishermen taken loans to re-establish the losses incurred due to the floods? Who and for what purpose?



- ❑ Has last year's flood experience influenced current livelihood choices and functioning in anyway? Whose and how?



- ❑ Are you specifically assisting fishermen in reviving their livelihoods? How?



- ❑ What was the role played by local governments and other community leaders in helping fishermen cope with the disaster and the revival process? Specify.

