

Multi-Cluster Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessment

Affects of Severe Flooding on People in 4 Provinces of Pakistan: Information Collected in the Field August 24-29, 2010 using the McRAM¹



¹ The Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM) has been an ongoing-inter-cluster project in Pakistan based on the premise that preparedness for emergency assessments can enhance both timeliness and quality of post disaster humanitarian needs assessments. The McRAM benefits from strong ownership by the clusters in Pakistan, financial support of UNICEF, coordination from UNOCHA and in-kind support by way of field supervision and technical advice from a range of UN agencies including WFP & WHO.

Table of Contents

Affects of Severe Flooding on People in 4 Provinces of Pakistan:
2010 using the McRAM

Information Collected in the Field August 24-29,
1

1. Introduction	4
1.1. Note on Sampling and Methodology	6
1.1.1. Preamble	6
1.1.2. Sample size and distribution	6
1.1.3. Selection of the districts to be included:	7
1.1.4. Selection of the villages.....	7
1.1.5. Data collection	7
1.2. Select findings	8
1.3. Organisation of findings	8
1.4. Background Information	10
1.4.1. The flood	10
2. Assessment Findings	11
2.1. Key Findings that support action in Public Health (WASH, Health, Nutrition)	11
2.1.1. Water.....	11
2.1.2. Sanitation	14
2.1.3. Hygiene.....	16
2.1.4. Environmental issues relating to public health.....	17
2.1.5. Nutrition.....	17
2.1.6. Health	18
2.2. Key findings that support the need for food assistance, safety nets and social protection.....	19
2.2.1. Food stock	19
2.2.2. Markets	21
2.2.3. ID cards and documentation	21
2.2.4. Vulnerability and Protection Issues.....	22
2.3. Key findings that illustrate the need to restore livelihoods (including agricultural activities, livestock, and protection and restoration of productive assets)	23
2.3.1. Changes in Livelihood.....	23
2.3.2. Agriculture losses	23
2.3.3. Losses to businesses and employment	25
2.4. The three highest priorities for resuming agricultural work and livelihood activities.....	25
2.4.1. The three highest priorities for resuming non-agricultural work and livelihood activities:	26
2.5. Key findings that relate to the need for temporary and long term shelter solutions and the repair and rebuilding of their houses.....	27
2.5.1. Immediate shelter priorities	27
2.5.2. Concerns regarding shelter and housing	30

2.6.	Key findings that shed light on the needs in regard to the resumption of community services, public administration and education	31
2.6.1.	Community Services and Infrastructure	31
2.6.2.	Education.....	31
2.6.3.	Health service delivery	33
2.6.4.	Mass Communication.....	35
2.7.	Cross Cutting Issues of Vulnerability, Protection, Gender, Environment and Mass Communications.....	36
2.7.1.	Disputes at the Site	36
2.7.2.	Vulnerable Children.....	37
2.7.3.	Violence against Women	39
2.7.4.	Perceptions of Security	39
3.	Appendix	40
3.1.	Accessing the McRAM Data and Questionnaires.....	40
3.2.	Note on Gender Mainstreaming & the McRAM	41
3.3.	Supplemental Graphs.....	42
The following selection of graphs have been generated after the first analysis of the McRAM data which was released on the 7 th September.		42
3.3.1.	Livelihoods.....	42
•	For both men and women the main livelihoods reported in the MCRAM were farming/landowning and livestock.....	42
3.3.2.	WASH.....	43
3.3.3.	Community Restoration	44
3.3.4.	Environment.....	45
3.3.5.	Education.....	45
•	Community group discussions did not identify many cases where the community was able to provide land, buildings or other support to establishing a school.....	45
3.3.6.	Background Information	46
3.3.7.	Health	48
3.4.	Third-Party Analysis of MCRAM Data: WFP / VAM.....	49
3.4.1.	Impact on household food security	49
	Food assistance	54

1. Introduction

A Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment (McRAM) was conducted in 4 flood affected provinces of Pakistan from August 24-29, 2010.² People living in villages, as well as camps, collective centres and sites of spontaneous displacement were surveyed across a total of 27 districts: 3 in Gilgit Baltistan, 8 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8 in Punjab and 8 in Sindh.³ Teams of male and female researchers carried out household assessments with close to 2500 households and facilitated separate male and female community focus group discussions in 383 villages and settlements.⁴

The aim of the assessment was to reach a purposive sample of the most affected districts and communities and produce a detailed summary of findings in line with the information needs defined by the clusters in Pakistan under the auspices of the Inter Cluster Coordination Mechanism.

Even as the expanse of area affected by flood waters increased, teams spread out to reach the most affected populations. The assessment had a total working time frame of approximately 20 days to identify and refine information needs with clusters, programme the questionnaire into PDAs, mobilise and train field research teams, enter, clean, analyse, and report on the information. The timing of the assessment was designed to provide evidence on which to base the strategies that would be outlined in the revision of the *Pakistan-Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan*, to assist in shaping priorities for further more detailed assessments by clusters and to provide an overall picture of the humanitarian dimension of the flood crisis that could be used as a starting point from which to monitor changes in the situation and the effectiveness of humanitarian response and early recovery activities.

Province	Interviewers		Partner	Affected districts ⁵	Districts included	Population	Villages / settlements included	HH level interviews	Community level Interviews	
	Male	Female							Male	Female
GB	7	7	FOCUS (NGO)	7	3	354982	14	99	11	13
KPK	34	34	Creative Consultants	11	8	8722395	60	460	98	87
Punjab	36	24	Pakistan Bureau Of Statistics	11	8	22492855	159	1249	58	51
Sindh	30	30	SEWA (NGO)	18	8	21662107	150	634	192	158
Total:	107	95		47	27	54656749	383	2442	359	309

Table 1-1

² These were the days teams were in the field for training and data collection.

³ The assessment was not able to be carried out in Baluchistan within this time frame due to insufficient information about affected areas and human resource constraints.

⁴ Male and Female community group questionnaires could not be completed for all of the sites visited. In Sindh particularly because communities were moving it was not possible to complete community group discussions. In some areas female team supervisors were less able to motivate a community group discussion than male supervisors.

⁵ The list of affected districts and villages for KPK and Punjab used for sampling was based on the data from the VAM assessments done mid August 2010. In the case of GB, a list of affected villages was provided by the NGO, FOCUS, which has a significant presence in GB. For Sindh, the rapidly changing situation required that a different strategy for sampling be employed; the 8 most affected districted (defined by having the greatest number of people displaced) was provided by the OCHA office in Sukkur and teams went to these districts. In many cases people were no longer staying in their homes and were even in the process of being evacuated. In the case of evacuations, McRAM teams moved out of several areas along side affected communities.

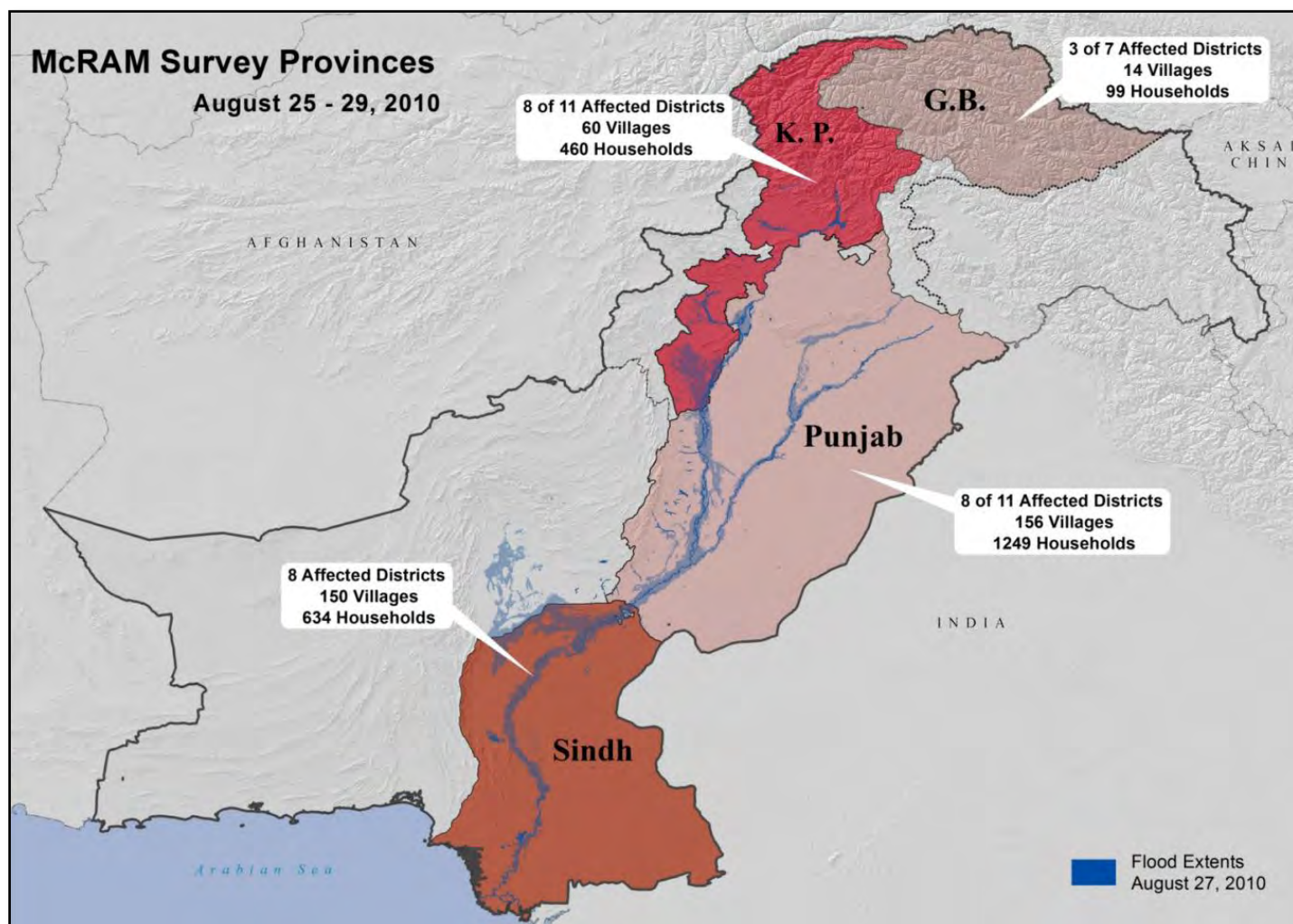


Figure 1-1

The assessment attempted to appropriately balance a level of gender and age disaggregation with the constraints of time and access that were necessarily a part of the emergency nature of the assessment. The views of both men and women were sought at the community and household level in a way considered suitable and context appropriate by gender specialists.⁶ The nature of Pakistani society revolves around a degree of privacy for women the disruption of this privacy has occurred as a result of the displacement brought about by the floods. The absence of women's privacy in the post-flood context came out as a strong theme in the assessment.⁷

The survey was originally conceived to assess the conditions of people in settled communities with purposive sampling being used based on the list of affected villages defined by the WFP VAM assessment of mid August. However, in reality the rapidly changing nature of the disaster resulted in a significant number of people no longer residing in villages affected by the floods and in people being "on the move" as the assessment was taking place. In response to this, the sample of the population residing in or near their homes and those living with host families, was supplemented by interviews with people found in transit, sleeping in camps or spontaneous settlements along the road. Because the floods evolved in different time periods in different provinces, the distribution and conditions of affected people varied a great deal.

⁶ For information on how the field work incorporated the views of both men and women, see the "Note on Gender Mainstreaming & the McRAM" at the rear of this report.

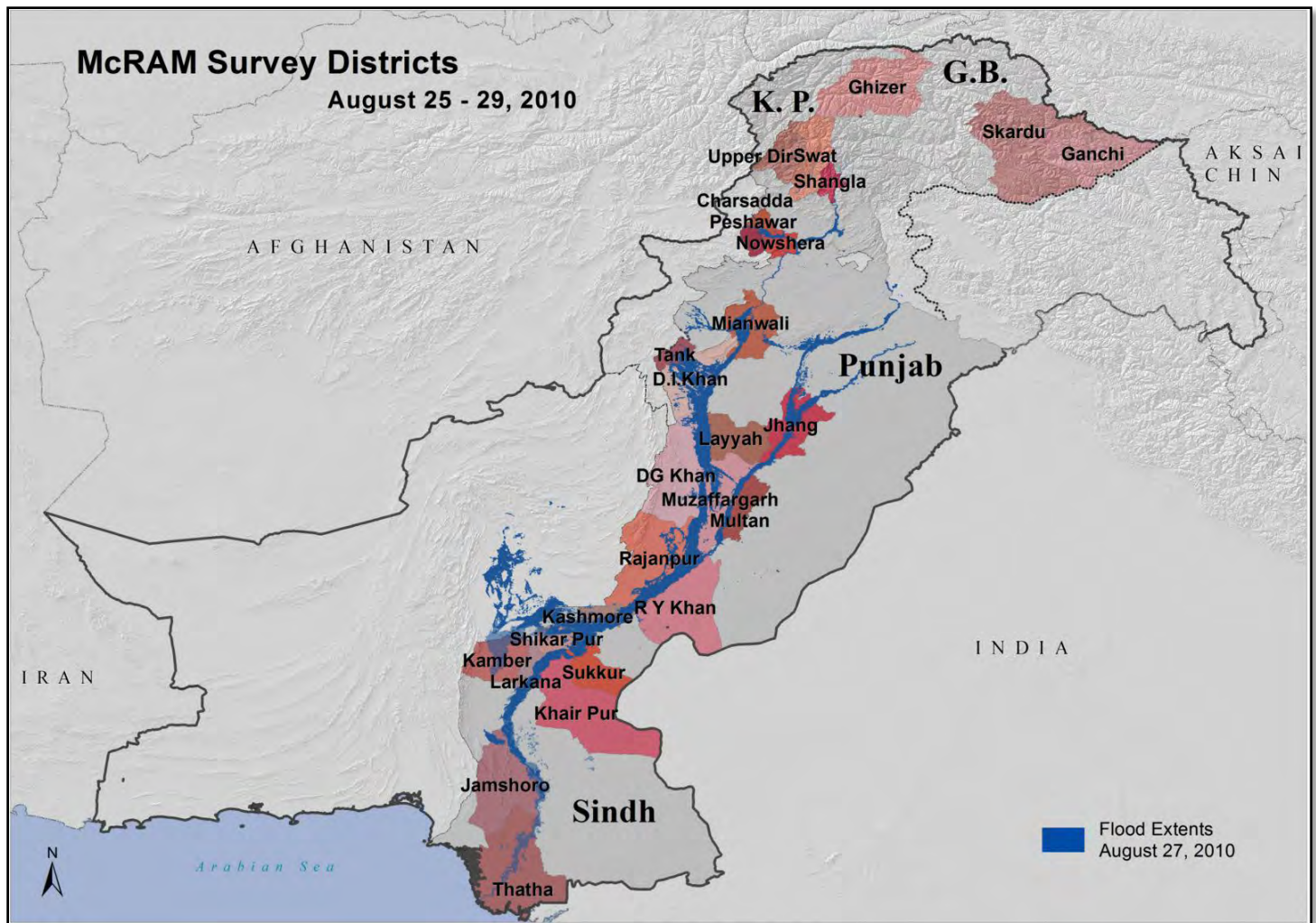


Figure 1-2

1.1.Note on Sampling and Methodology

1.1.1. Preamble

Due to the geographic scope of the floods and the time frame available, a geographically dispersed purposive sample of the population in areas most affected was covered by the assessment.

The objective of the assessment was to survey at the household and community levels, against a pre-defined questionnaire, the circumstances, needs and priorities of people affected by the floods. As such, this kind of assessment paints a picture of humanitarian needs and gives a voice to those affected by the disaster. This information can be combined with other sources including population projections and historical baseline information to make assumptions of overall needs, but it cannot be statistically extrapolated to arrive at firm numeric conclusions.

1.1.2. Sample size and distribution

Selection of the number of villages for the survey:

As of the 17th August, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported a total of 8,518 villages affected by the floods. Of the total, 3% (237) were in Gilgit Baltistan, 33% (2,834) were in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 32% (2,587) were in Punjab and 32% (2,760) were in Sindh. At this time there was no information from the NDMA about damages in Baluchistan.

Based on a precision of 5% and a confidence interval of 95%, the total number of villages to be investigated was calculated to be 370, this then was broken down proportionally between the provinces, as shown in table 1-2.

Province	Affected villages		Number of Villages to be included in the sample	
	Number	%	Calculated	Final
GB	237	3	10	20 ^a
KPK	2834	33	123	120
Punjab	2687	32	117	120
Sindh(Avg of KPK and Sindh)	2760	32	120	120
Total	8518	100	370	380

Table 1-2

^a This figure was doubled to allow investigating a minimum of 5 villages per district.

1.1.3. Selection of the districts to be included:

The number of districts in each province was based on available human resources and logistics that could be mobilized at short notice and considering the distances and accessibility of affected areas from provincial hubs in terms of what could be covered in the 4 days available for field research. In Sindh, Punjab and KPK 8 districts each were selected and 4 districts of GB were selected.

- For Gilgit, districts were selected based on information provided by the locally based NGO Focus Humanitarian Assistance.
- For KPK and Punjab, selected districts were those with the highest percentages of damaged or destroyed houses according to an Initial Vulnerability Assessment carried out by WFP.
- For Sindh, as floods were still worsening, no stable and consolidated information was available on the level of destruction and location of damaged villages. The 8 districts were selected among those which were sheltering most displaced people (>100,000) as per OCHA information available on 26th August 2010.

1.1.4. Selection of the villages

- In GB, KPK and Punjab, villages were selected at random from the list of affected villages.
- In Sindh, with the situation changing rapidly and large proportions of the population on the move, teams went to the field with instructions to identify 8 sites per tehsil, in the 2 tehsils with the highest number of displaced people of each of the selected districts. This process would take place on the basis of advice from a local actor (e.g. district authority, OCHA, UNICEF).

1.1.5. Data collection

In each village/site, 2 types of questionnaires were administered;

- Household questionnaires: administered by male and female investigators with the most informed male and female household members. One complete household questionnaire is completed per household, 10 household questionnaires should be completed per village/site.
- Community questionnaires: administered separately by male and female investigators to male and female community groups of approximately 10-15 people.

Data from the household questionnaires was captured electronically on PDAs and data from the community questionnaires was entered on paper and entered later into an excel spreadsheet.

For more detail about how the questionnaires were administered at the site see the Aide Memoir, found in the accompanying annex.

1.2.Select findings

- The proportion of agricultural losses was high; most people who reported losses lost a large proportion, if not all, of what they had.
- A large proportion of nursing mothers reported stopping or reducing breast feeding.
- NGO/INGOs are generally perceived positively, with only 11.7% (42 of 359) male and 13.9% (43 of 309) female community groups expressing a negative view
- There was a high correlation in the responses between male and female community groups and also between the responses in the household questionnaire with the community questionnaire. Congruence of male and female perceptions in the separate community group discussion occurred around many of the assessment themes including security and violence.

Overall, the assessment found that the *immediate priorities* of households affected by the floods were to secure food supplies and adequate shelter. In order to *recover from the affects of the floods* households perceived their main needs to be financial assistance, repair and rehabilitation of livelihood assets including land reclamation, and material assistance in terms of rebuilding houses and livestock related assets.

1.3.Organisation of findings

In the revision of the ***Pakistan-Initial Floods Emergency Response Plan*** the humanitarian community has defined five strategic priorities on which a coordinated response will be based. The information yielded from the McRAM assessment is organized here as much as possible in line with these strategic priorities, which are:

1. Ensuring adequate **public health** of the flood-affected population through an integrated approach combining WASH, health and nutrition. Public health surveillance will be used to identify priority areas for the restoration of basic **WASH, health and nutrition** facilities/services.
2. Providing **food assistance** and other **social protection measures** to offer a basic safety net, especially to most vulnerable, until people's livelihoods are restored.
3. **Restore** on and off-farm **livelihoods**, with a focus on **agricultural activities, livestock, and protection and restoration of productive assets**.
4. Supporting families to **repair and rebuild their homes** through the provision of shelter kits, using locally available materials and cash support as appropriate and prioritizing shelter solutions that can span emergency shelter, transitional shelter and core housing needs.
5. Restoring basic **community services** and supporting the re-establishment of **public administration, health, and education systems**.

Pakistan: Residential Status

McRam Assessment, August 25 - 29, 2010

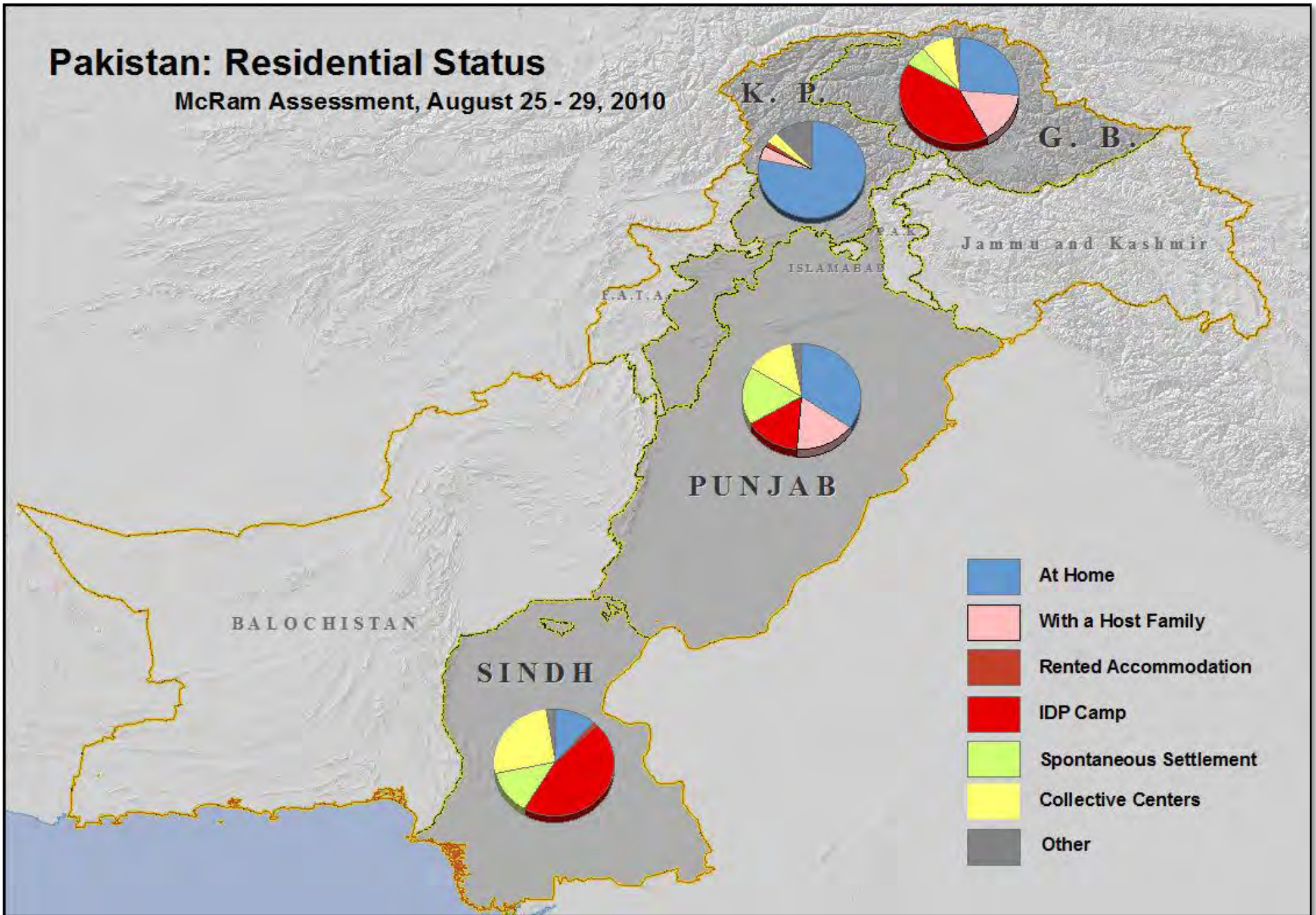


Figure 1-3

1.4. Background Information

1.4.1. The flood

The monsoon season in July and August 2010 saw Pakistan experience the most severe floods recorded in its history resulting in an unprecedented humanitarian emergency. Heavy rainfall, flash floods and riverine floods combined to create a moving body of water that was equal in dimensions to the land mass of the United Kingdom.

At the time of the MCRAM assessment, flood waters continued to devastate the southern province of Sindh, inundating new tracts of land and creating a rapidly changing situation regarding numbers of displaced people and where these people were being accommodated. The full extent of damage and displacement may not be known for some time.

- Heavy monsoon rains started to hit Pakistan from 22 July. Following continued torrential rains, several rivers in the north-western Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPK) breached their banks, thereby causing riverine floods. The water moved from north to south with the Indus River
- By August 29th (last day of the MCRAM fieldwork) an estimated 17.6 million people were affected by the flood, with an estimated eight million in need of humanitarian assistance
- An area of at least 160,000 km² was inundated by the flood
- over 3.4 million hectares of crops were lost
- Over 1.2 million homes destroyed or damaged
- An estimated 4.8 million people were without shelter⁸

<i>Province</i>	<i>Persons affected</i>	<i>Villages affected</i>	<i>Homes destroyed or damaged</i>
Baluchistan	1,060,162	2,584	75,261
Gilgit-Baltistan	8,561	n/a	2,820
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4,365,909	2,834	181,433
Pakistani-administered Kashmir	245,000	n/a	7,069
Punjab	8,200,000	3,000	500,000
Sindh	3,740,678	2,534	470,910
Total	17,620,310	at least 10,952	1,237,493

Table 1-3

While the crisis continued to evolve and change a decision was taken by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting (ICCM) to carry out a Multi-Cluster Humanitarian Needs Assessment based on the information needs defined by the clusters in Pakistan. In Pakistan a multi-cluster tool (questionnaire) already existed and had been used in previous contexts and a Multi-Cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (MCRAM) was in place with equipment, capacity and partners in the different provinces that could be quickly activated when an assessment was initiated.

From the 16th-23rd of August an Assessment Working Group (AWG) was formed under the ICCM. This group modified the existing tools based on what was known about the floods and decided on survey methodology that would include both Household and Community group surveys. A purposive sample covering as many affected districts across the affected provinces with available resources and in the time frame available was determined and stand-by partnerships were activated to mobilise field investigators. Because of the broad geographic scope of the floods covering different terrain, different livelihood groups it was deemed appropriate to ensure coverage of provinces in the north where flood waters had begun to recede as well as southern provinces where ongoing flooding and resultant displacement was taking place. It was unfortunately not possible to cover the province of Baluchistan in this assessment due to limited information on the impact of the floods on the province and human resource constraints.

⁸ OCHA sitrep, 27th August, 2010, <http://www.pakreponse.info>

2. Assessment Findings

2.1.Key Findings that support action in Public Health (WASH, Health, Nutrition)

2.1.1. Water

- Increased use of unprotected water sources for drinking across all 4 provinces.
- Approximately a 20% drop in the sufficiency of water reported in all 4 provinces.
- The drop in access to protected water sources was most pronounced in Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan and showed the least change in Sindh.⁹
- Reduction in the quantity of drinking water available across all provinces.
- Disrepair and damage to water sources as compared to the pre-flood situation.
- 53% of the households in the survey report using some kind of water treatment method.¹⁰
- Only 42% of households reported having appropriate, safe water storage.
- In all provinces, it is adult women who are most likely to be the ones collecting water.

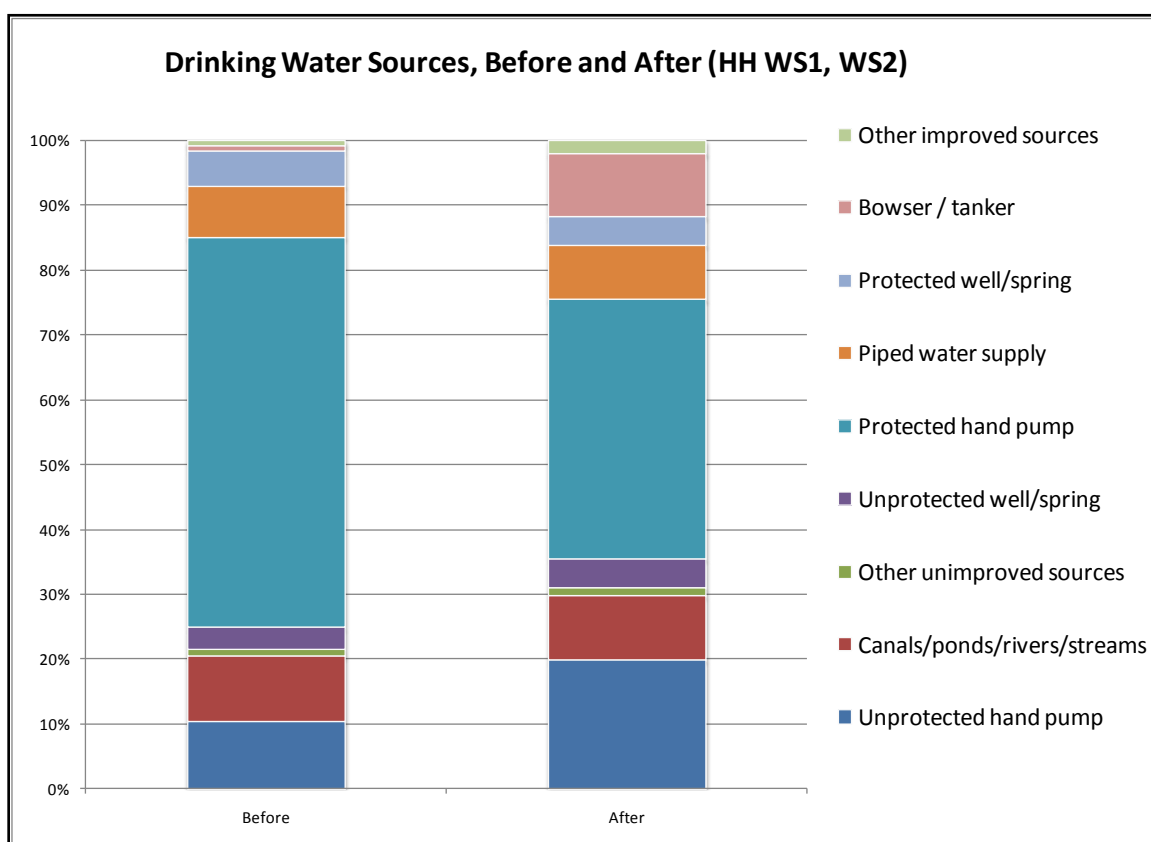


Figure 2-1

⁹ In Sindh, it should be noted that at the time of the study many people had only just been instructed to evacuate their homes and the situation was changing rapidly. It is possible that they were not yet aware of what water sources they would be using and it may have been too early in the displacement to get an accurate response to this question in Sindh.

¹⁰ This is in contrast to the figures available in MICS studies which indicate very limited use of water treatment.

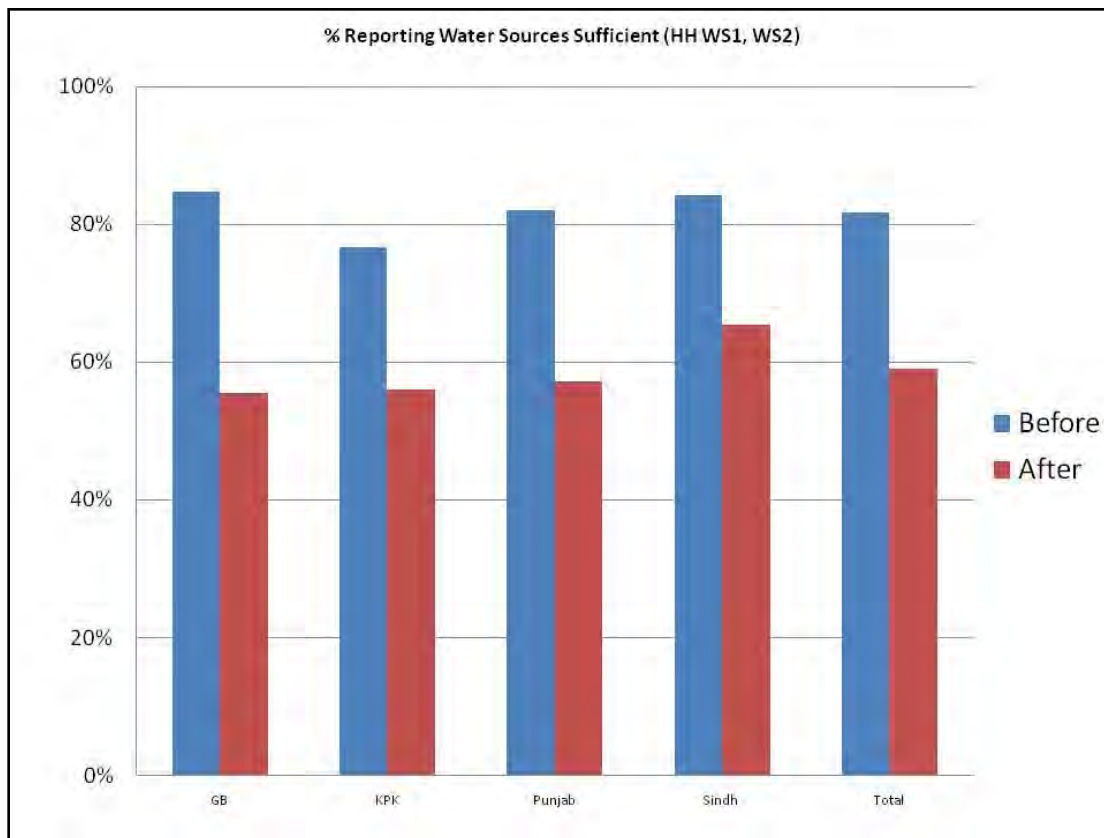


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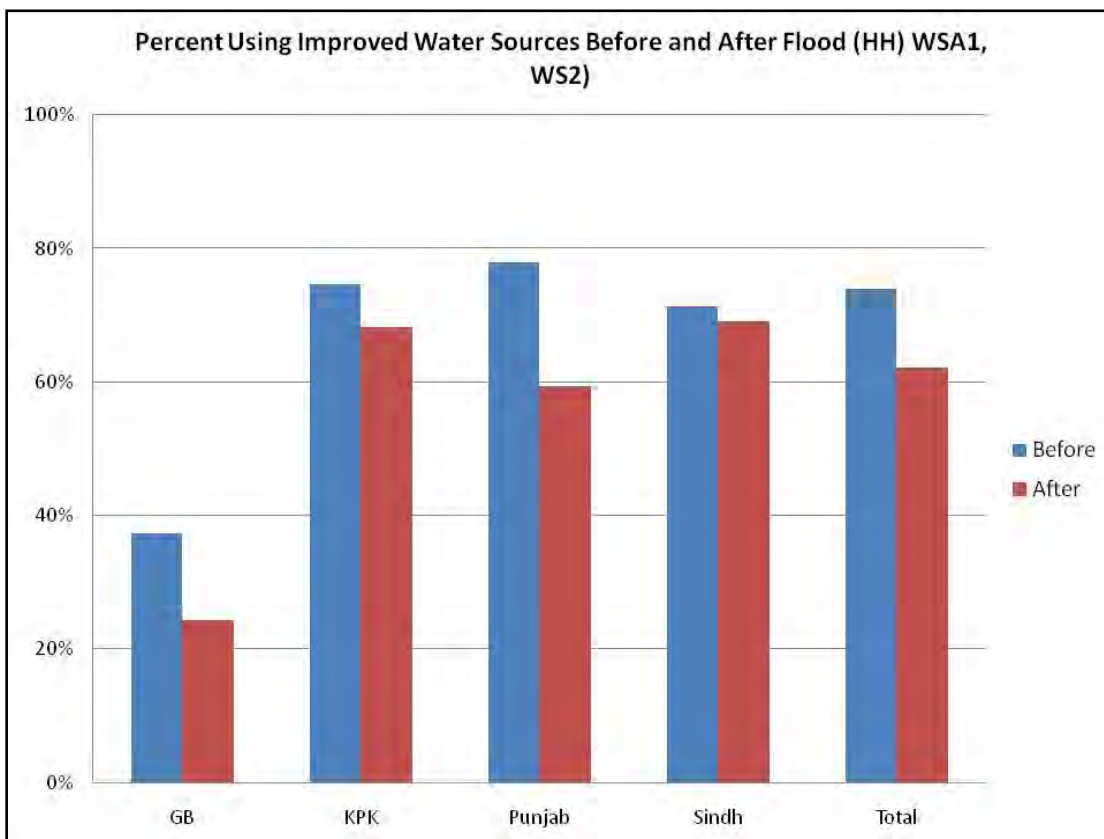


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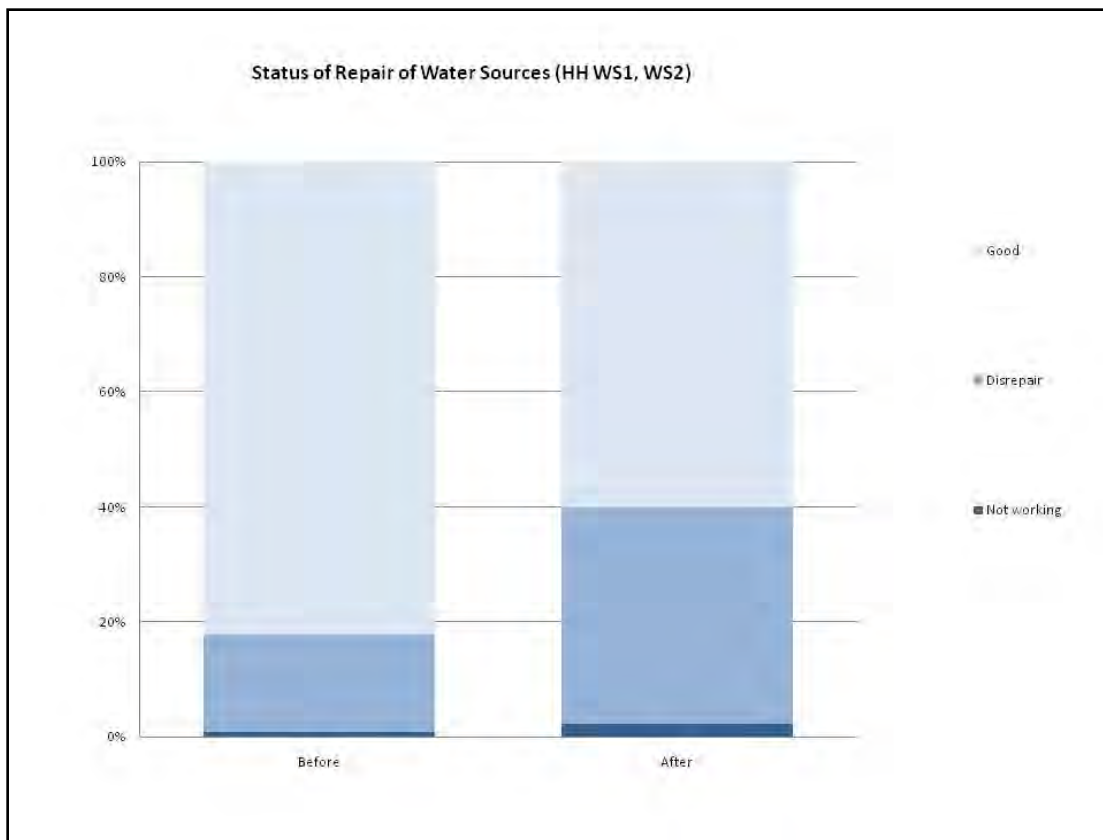


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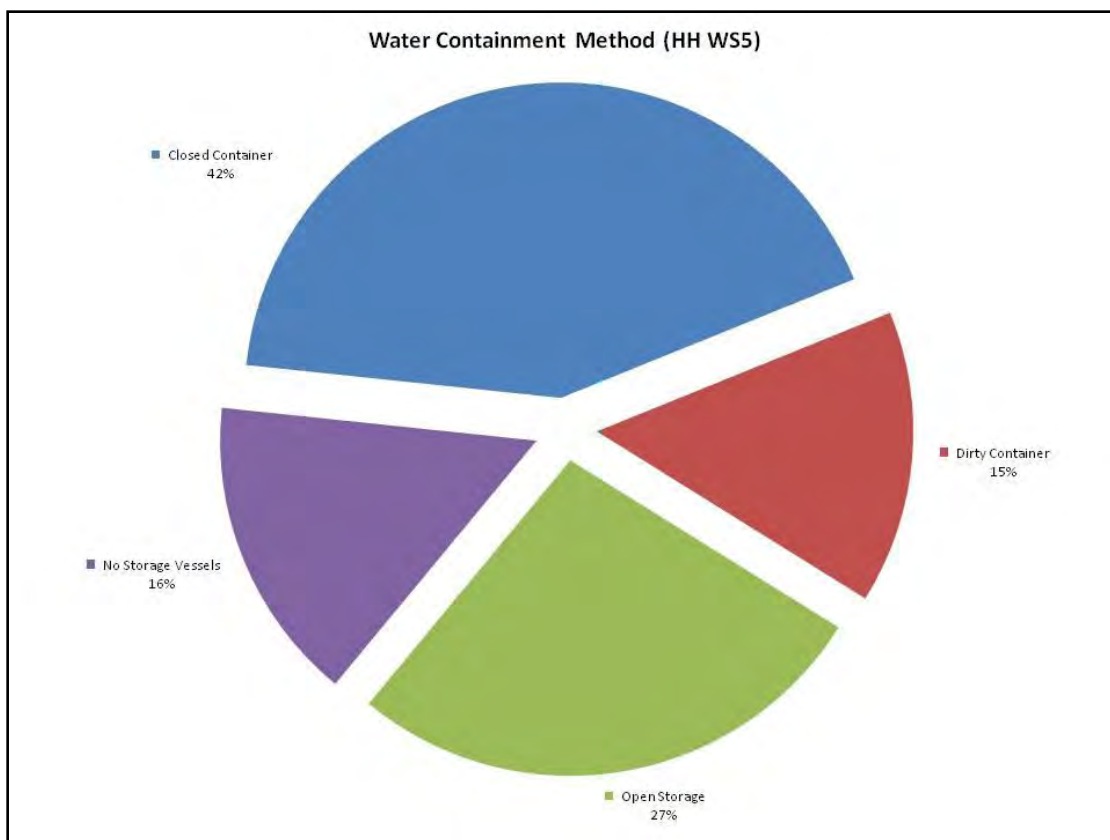


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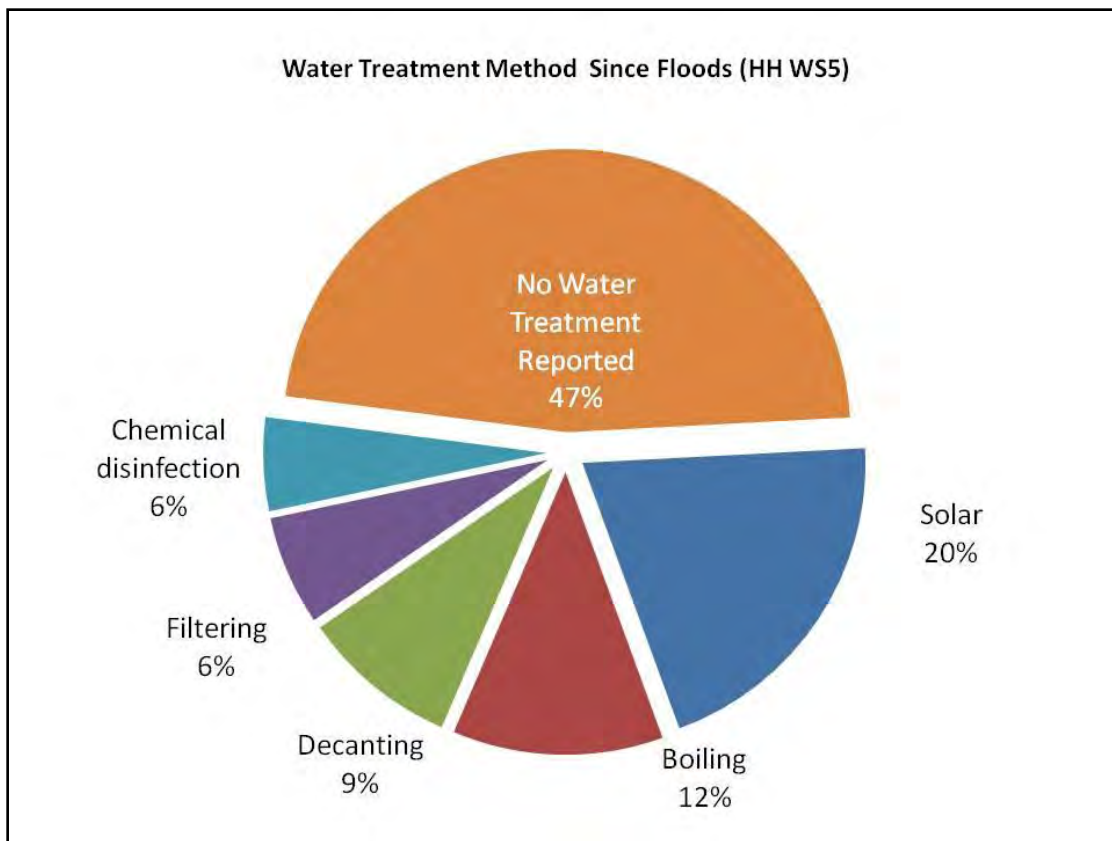


Figure 2-6

2.1.2. Sanitation

- At the household level men and women reported separately about the availability and condition of latrines. The results show very little difference between the reporting of men and women and also illustrate that their perceptions were consistent.
- Less than 20% of households had access to a toilet that was considered to be clean and in good working order.
- For men, women, boys and girls there has been a **decrease** in the use of household latrines and an **increase** in the use of communal latrines and in defecating in the open.

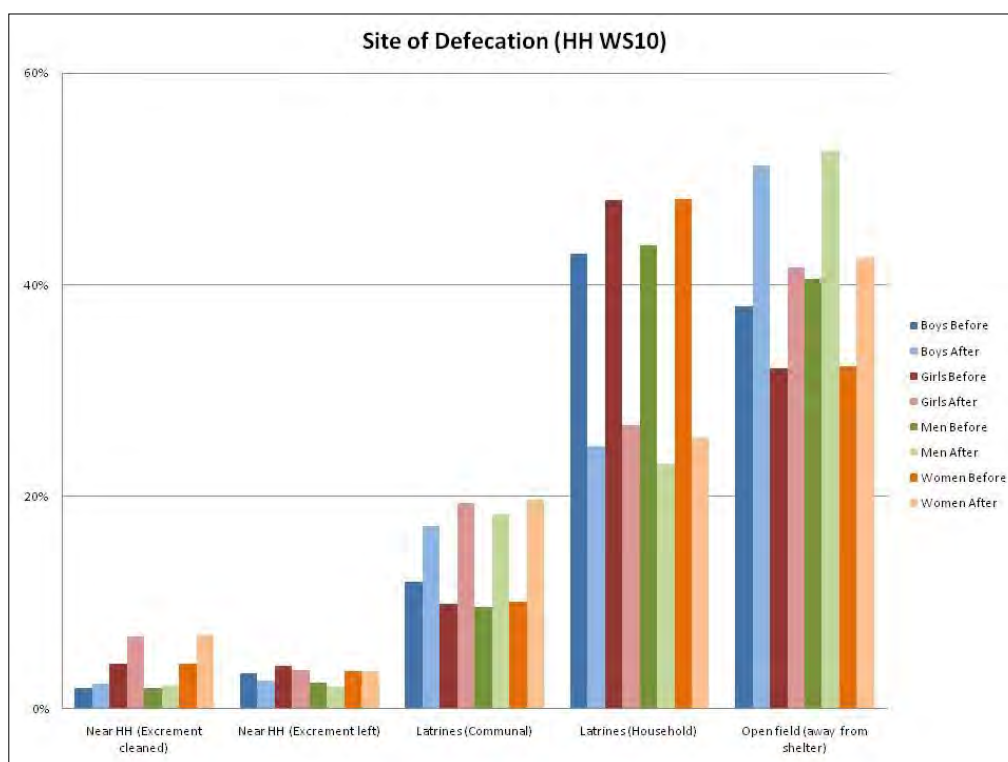


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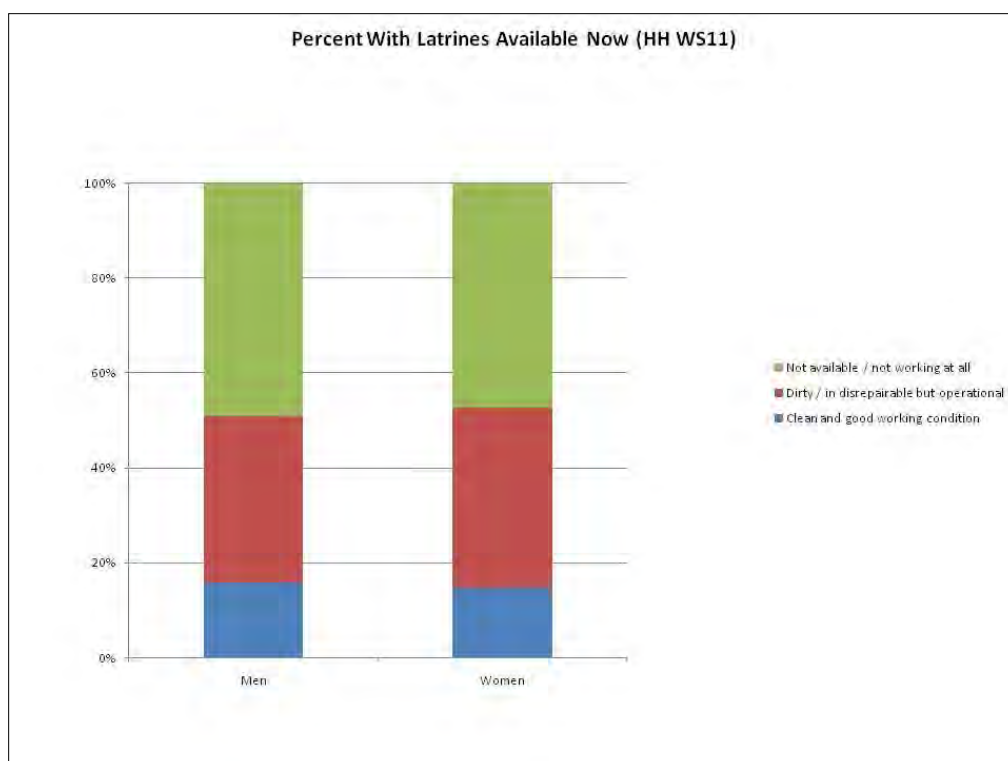


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2.1.3. Hygiene

- Interviews with households indicate that many people know about washing hands prior to eating. Only 6% of households report not washing hands at all.

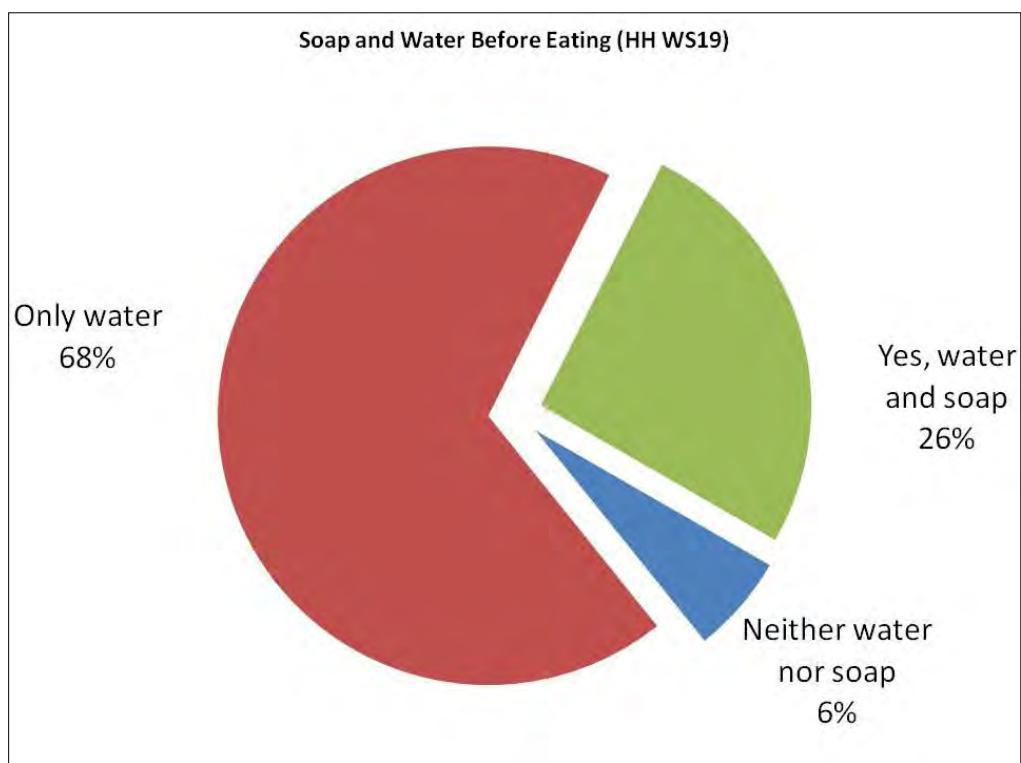


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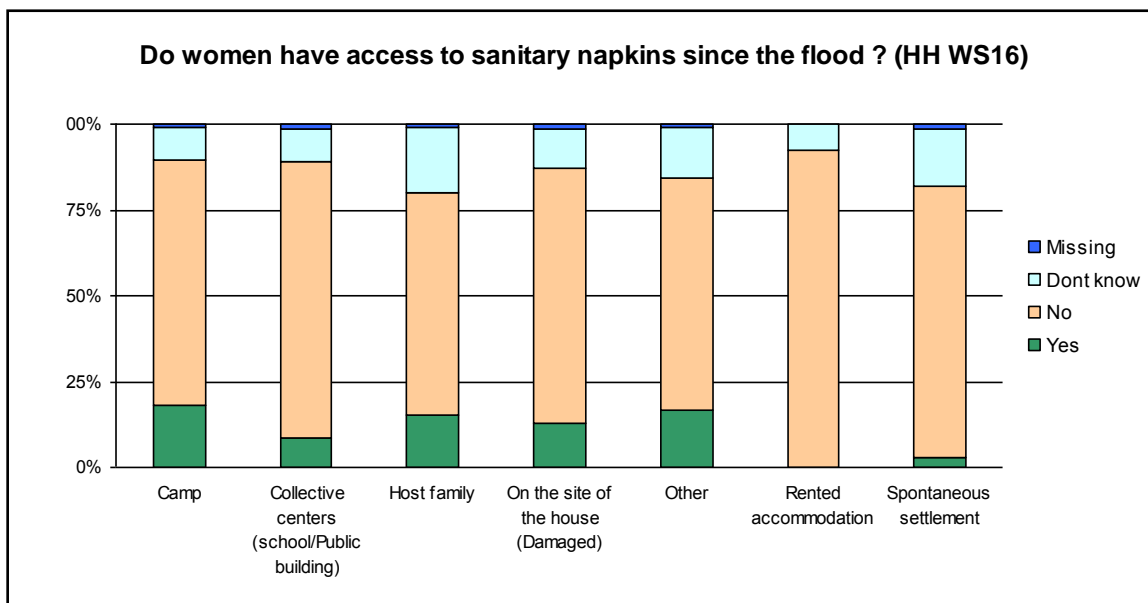


Figure 2-10

2.1.4. Environmental issues relating to public health

- Stagnant water remained where people were living in all provinces.
- The most stagnant water was reported in Punjab
- Women are most likely, in all provinces, to be the ones responsible for removing garbage from houses/shelters.
- 58% of households reported a lot of vectors (in this case mosquito) around their dwellings.

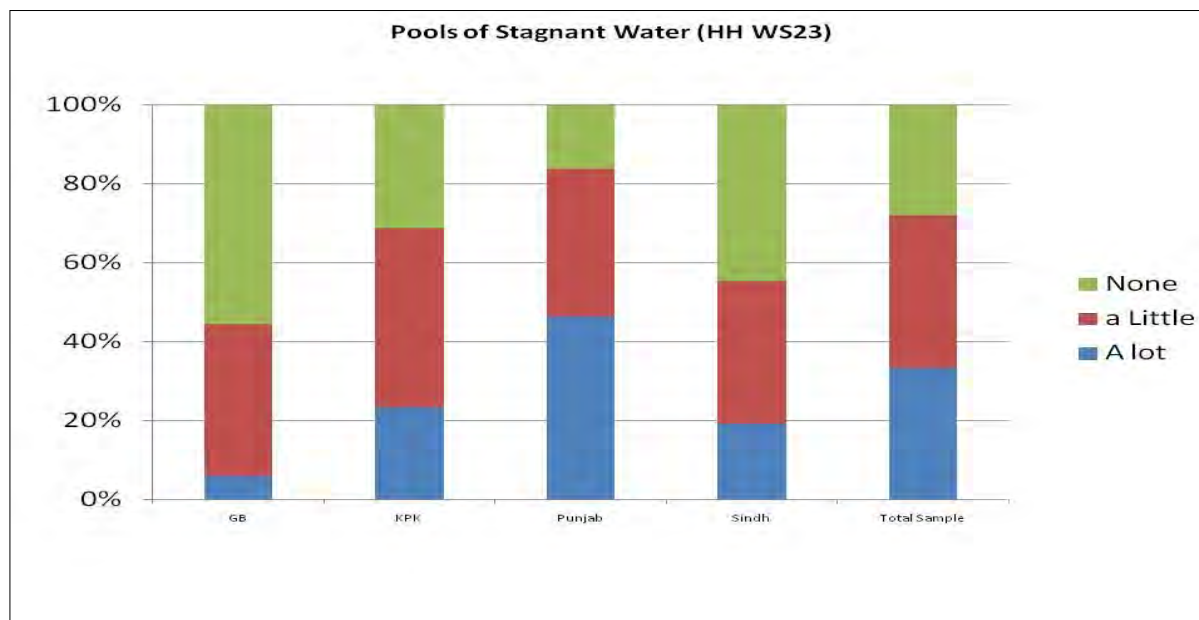


Figure 2-11

2.1.5. Nutrition

- The floods have had a negative impact on infant feeding practices. Approximately 50% of nursing mothers report at the household level that they have reduced breast feeding and around 15% have stopped breast feeding since the floods
- Women report that they do not have sufficient privacy to breast feed
- Around 10% of mothers with young children report having to reduce the complementary food given.
- Across all provinces there were reports of distribution of infant feeding supplies. These reports were the most prevalent in Sindh (more than 25% of households reporting)
- Specialised nutrition interventions were seldom reported by households

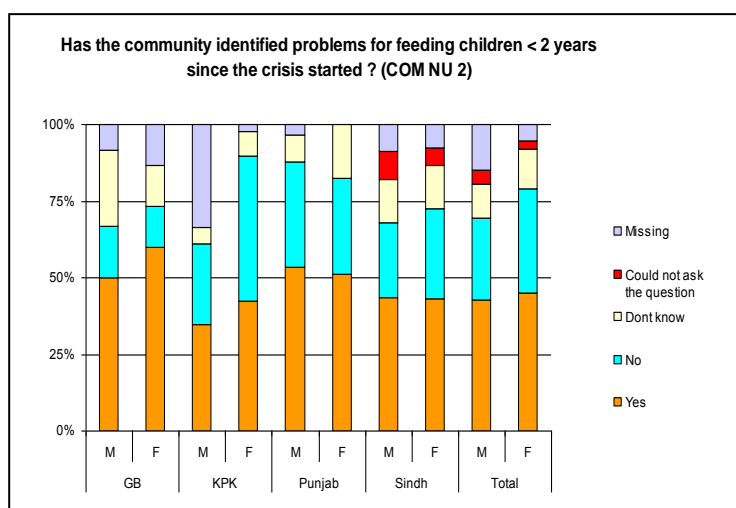


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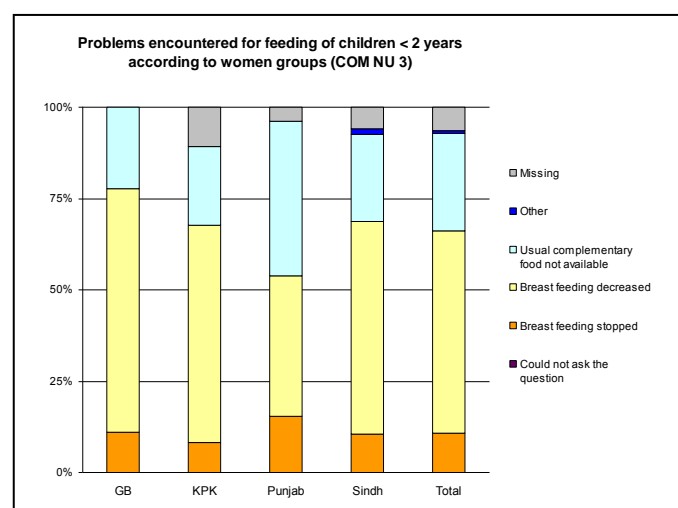


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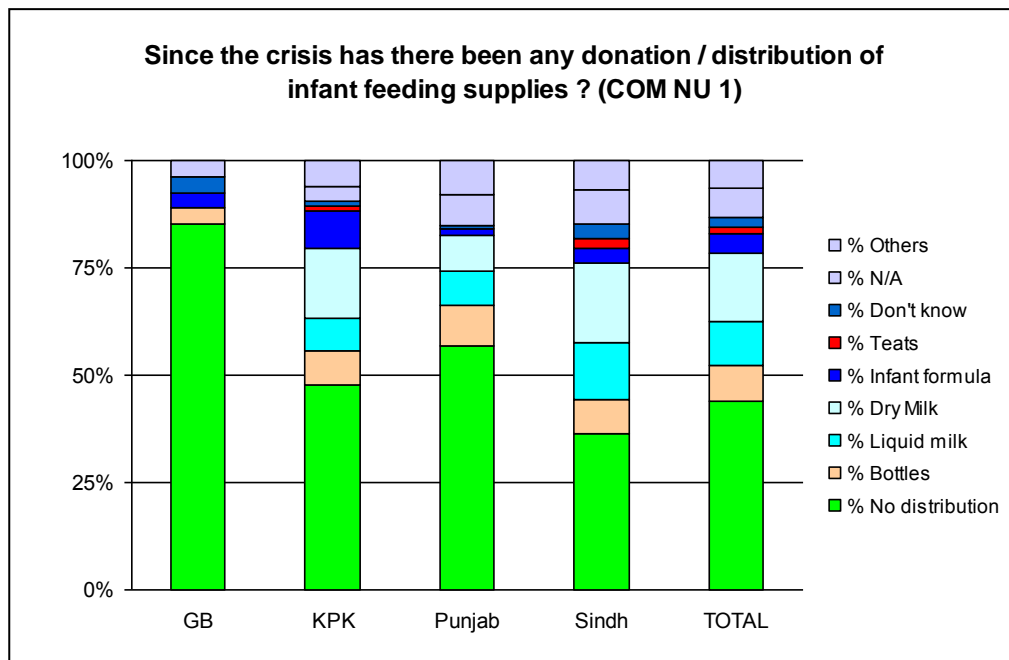


Figure 2-14

2.1.6. Health

- Community groups report they are most likely to access health care from a hospital or a health centre.
- Fever, skin disease and diarrhea are the most common health concerns in the communities.

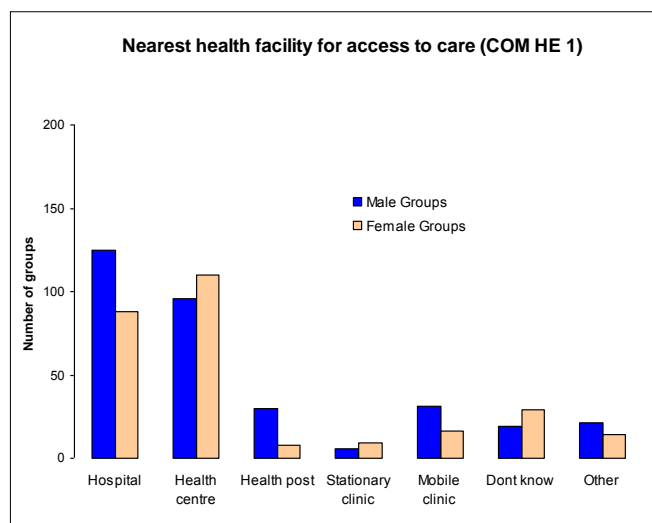


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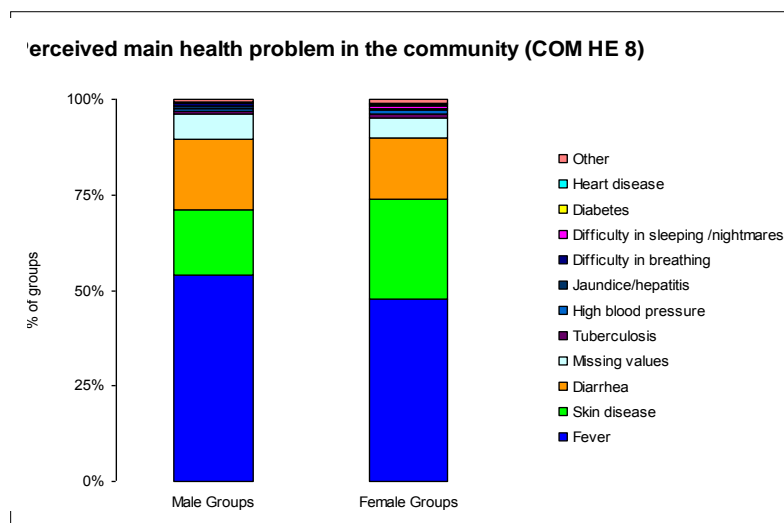


Figure 2-16

2.2.Key findings that support the need for food assistance, safety nets and social protection

2.2.1. Food stock

- Households reported having received food aide in the two weeks before the survey in all provinces.
- On average, male and female community groups report that children aged between 1 and 5 years old receive less than 2.5 meals a day. There is no reported difference in the amount of food given to male and female children in this age group.¹¹
- Around 40% of households lost all food stock as a result of the floods.
- The assessment indicated an absence of food stock was most critical in GB where 80% of households reported having no food stock at all and Sindh where 74% of households report having no food stock.

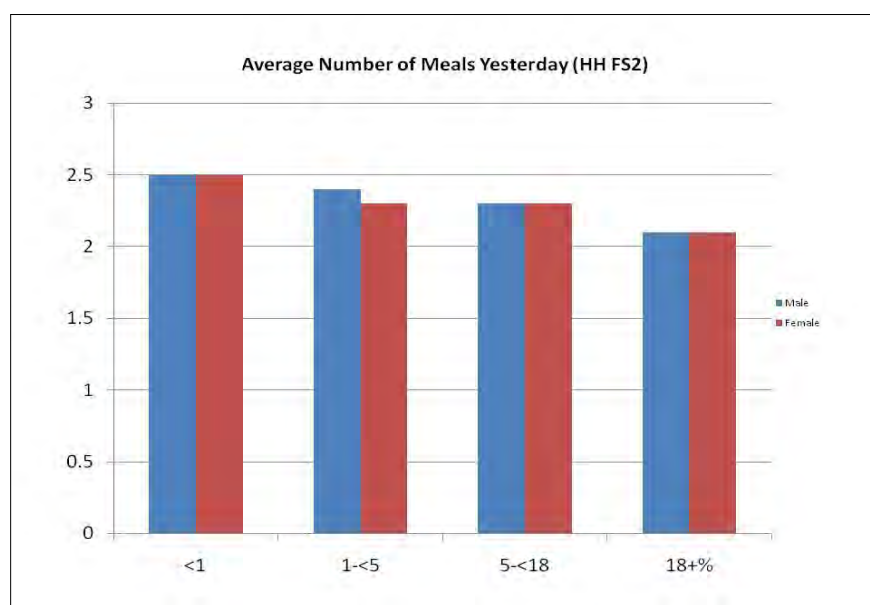


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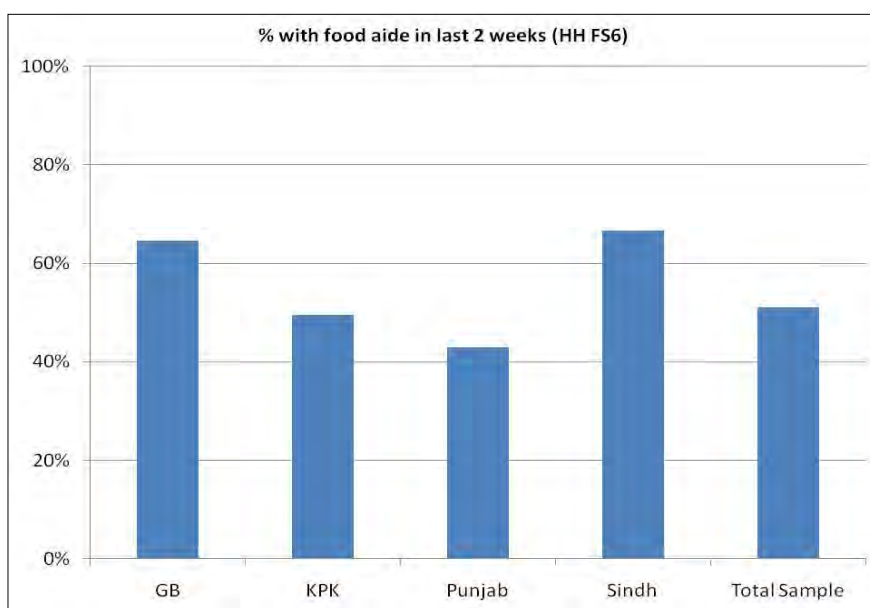


Figure 2-18

¹¹ The assessment took place during Ramadan so most adults would not be expected to consume more than 2 meals a day.

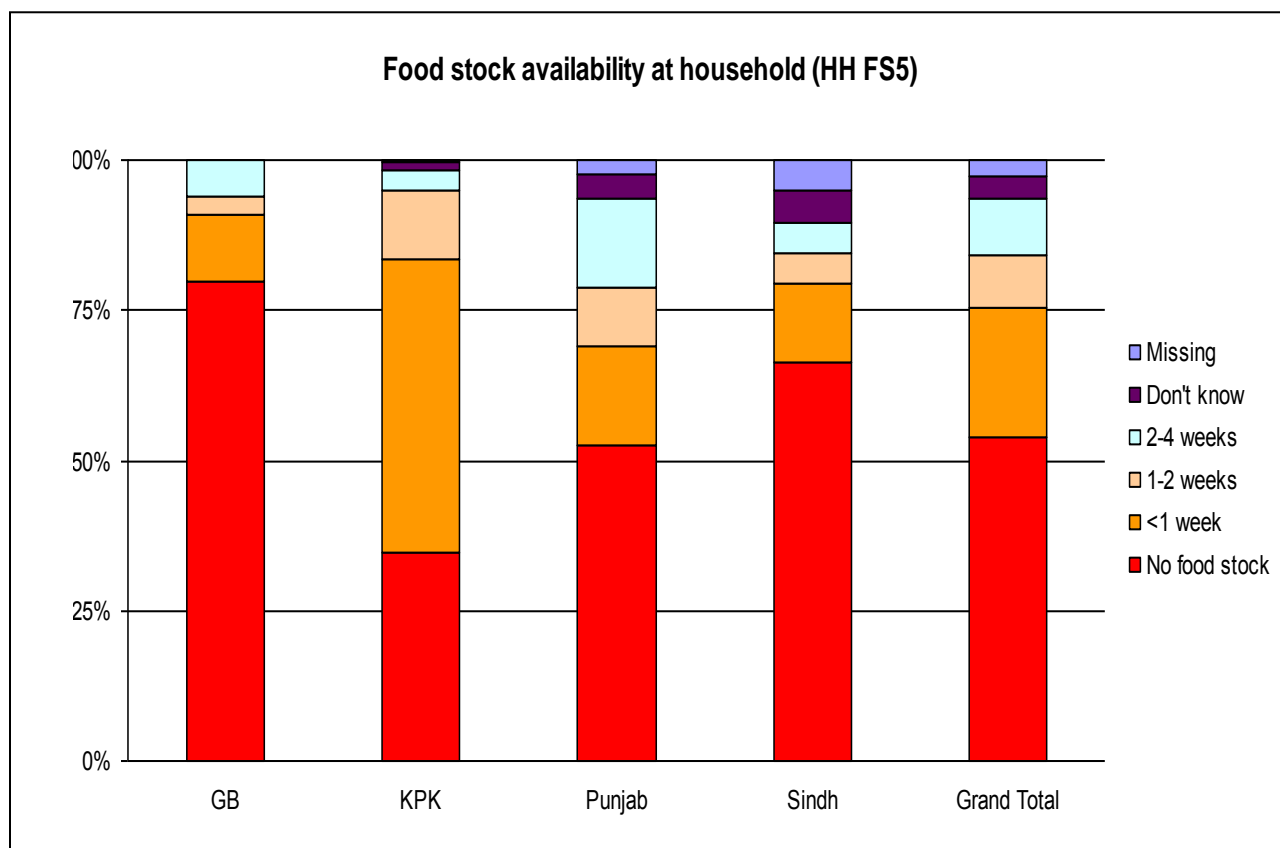


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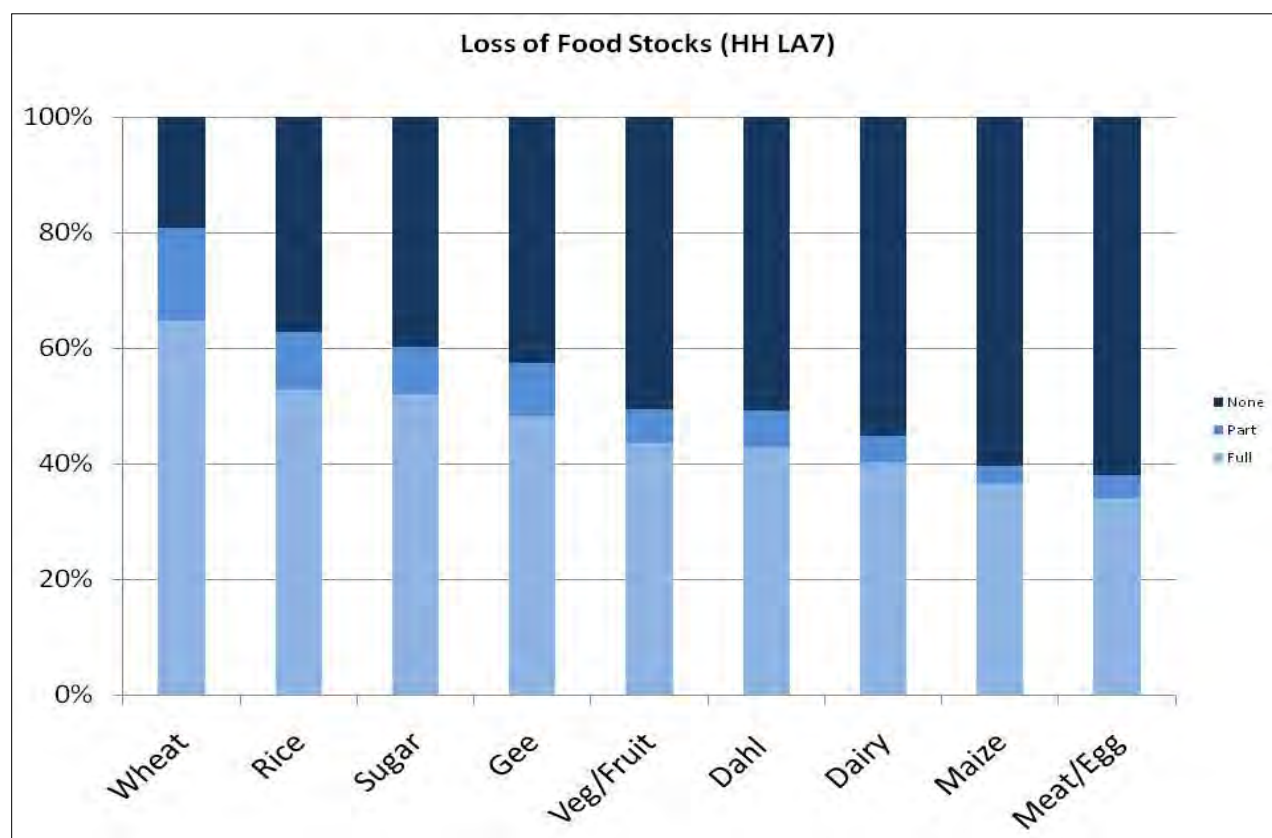


Figure 2-20

2.2.2. Markets

- In approximately 50% of the communities and sites men had access to a functioning market.
- In less than 25% of communities surveyed women had access to a functioning market.
- In around 30% of communities the closest market was said to be closed.

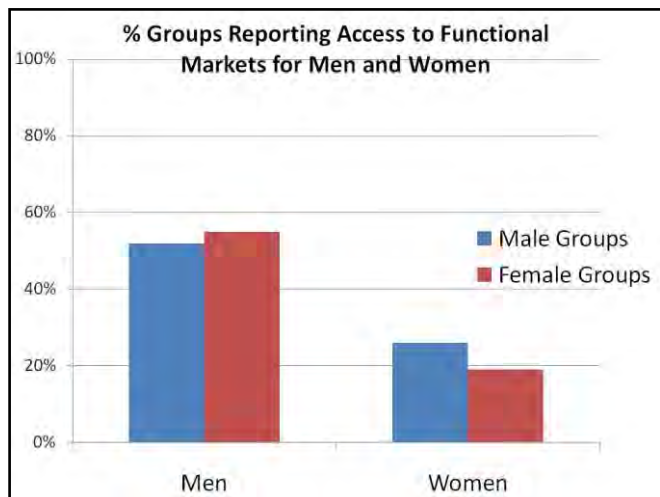


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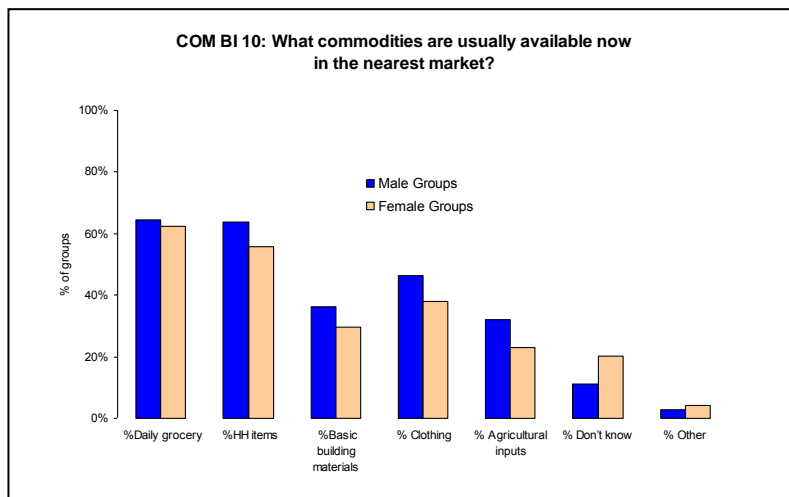


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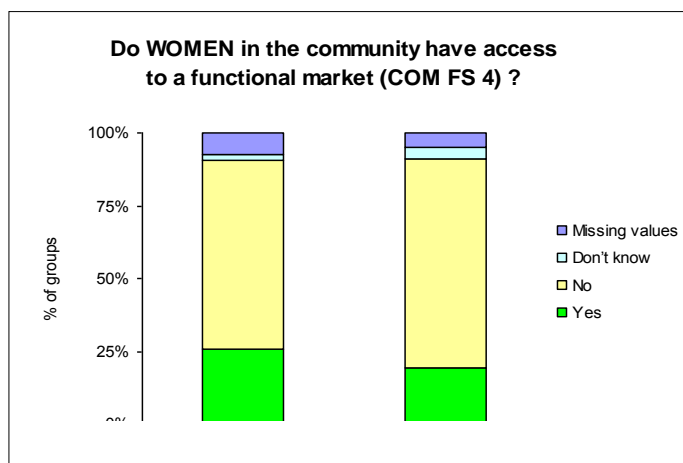


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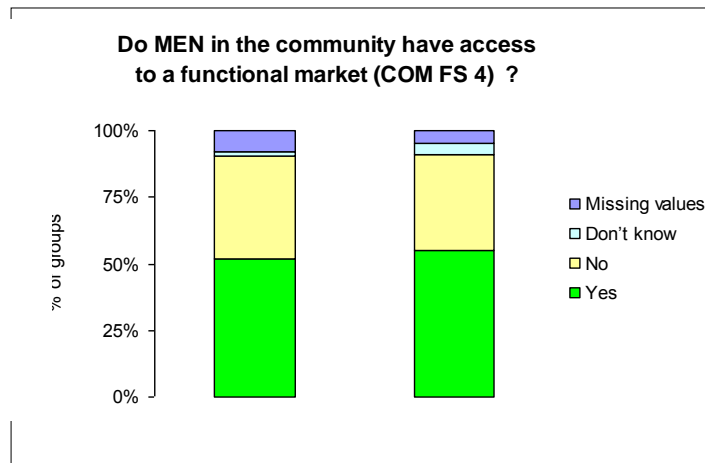


Figure 2-24

2.2.3. ID cards and documentation

- Households in all provinces surveyed reported the loss of documents such as National ID Cards, Property documents and Birth or Death certificates.

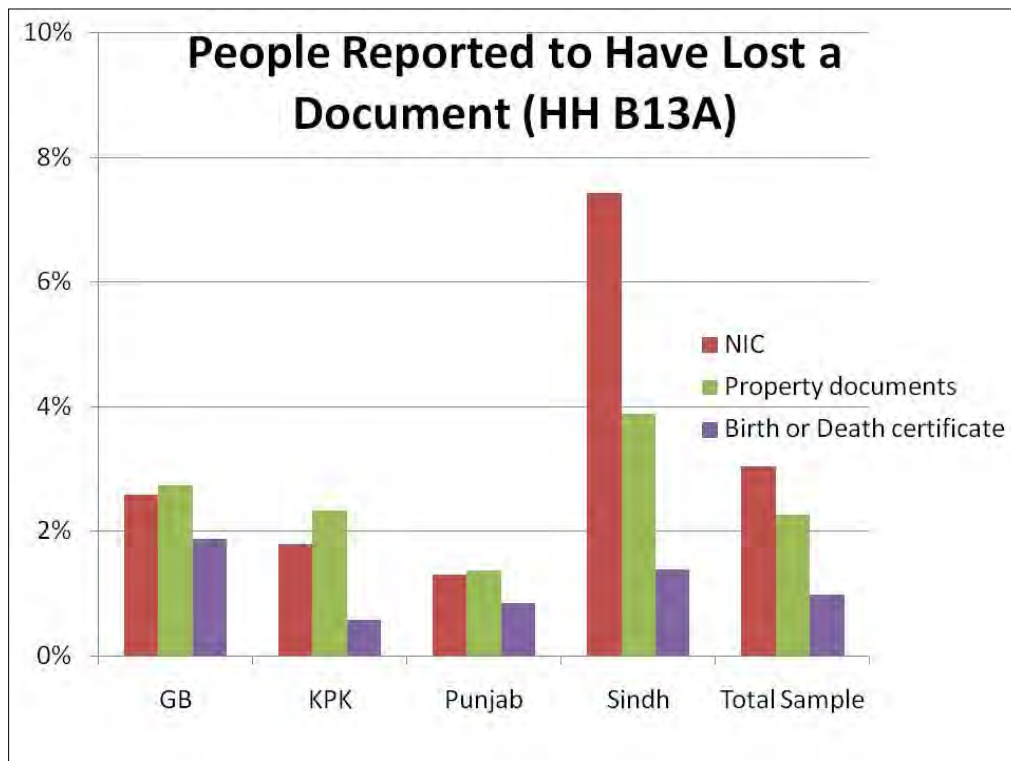


Figure 2-25

2.2.4. Vulnerability and Protection Issues

- Households report resorting to a range of coping strategies that are known to have negative impacts. These include; debt, borrowing, reducing meal size, skipping meals and women eating less than men.
- A few weeks in to the disaster a small number of households report they will spend less on health care in order to purchase food and others report they will withdraw children from school.

2.3.Key findings that illustrate the need to restore livelihoods (including agricultural activities, livestock, and protection and restoration of productive assets)

2.3.1. Changes in Livelihood

- Based on household recall of their main source of livelihood before the floods, significant changes in livelihood have occurred as a result of the floods.
- The percentage of household describing themselves as without a main source of livelihood has increased from 10% before the flood to almost 60%.
- Farming has reduced from around 50% of household's main form of livelihood to being cited as the main source of livelihood for less than 10%.

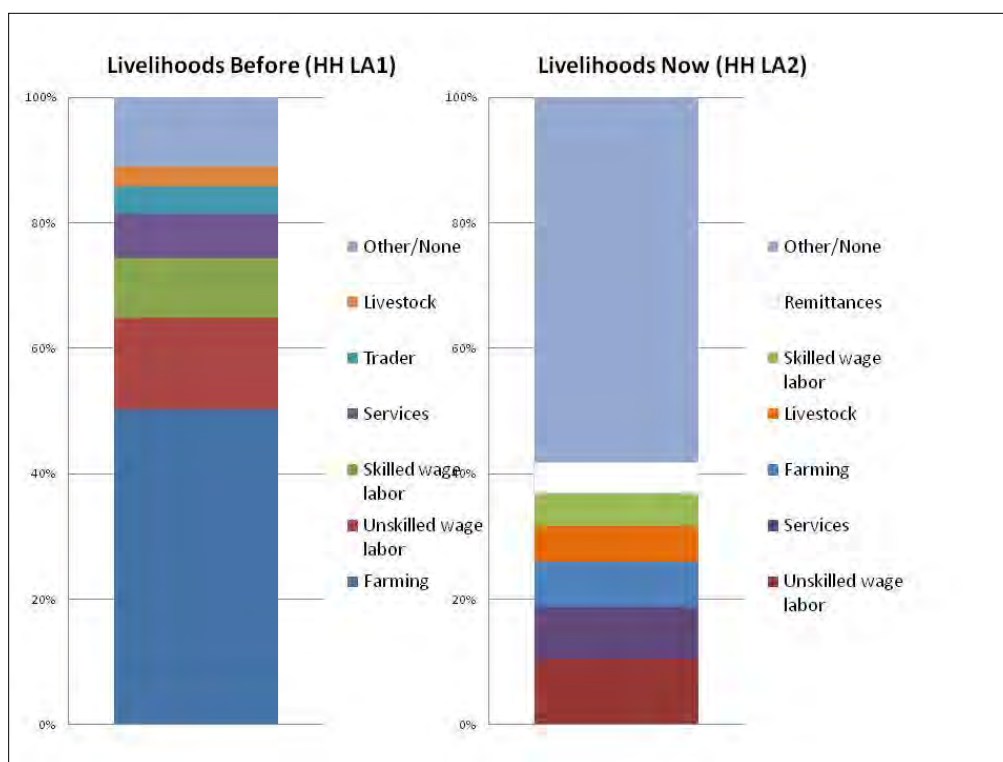


Figure 2-26

2.3.2. Agriculture losses

- Agricultural losses are dramatic.
- KPK reports the least agricultural land lost (around 50%).
- For GB, Punjab and Sind households estimate losses to cropland of between 90% and 100%
- Almost 50% of households growing cotton report losing their entire crop.

The Potential Impact of the Loss of the Cotton Harvest on Women's Income

Cotton, which was approaching harvest when the floods occurred, was the crop where most losses were reported. Around 45% of households involved in agriculture reported losing this year's entire cotton crop. A further 10% reported losing some of their cotton crop.

The inability to harvest cotton will have a significant impact on women in areas where cotton is farmed. Harvesting cotton is an important form of income generation for women. The harvest is the only part of the cotton cycle that women are involved in and frequently, but the time of the harvest, women have taken out loans from informal money lenders in anticipation of the income they will make.

- Significant losses in animal fodder.
- Over 40% of households report losing the majority or their entire rice crop.
- In spite of losses, households still possess livestock. A large proportion of fodder has been lost so feed for these animals is a priority.
- The most often cited reason for the inability to plant the next crop was that the households do not expect the floodwaters to recede in time.

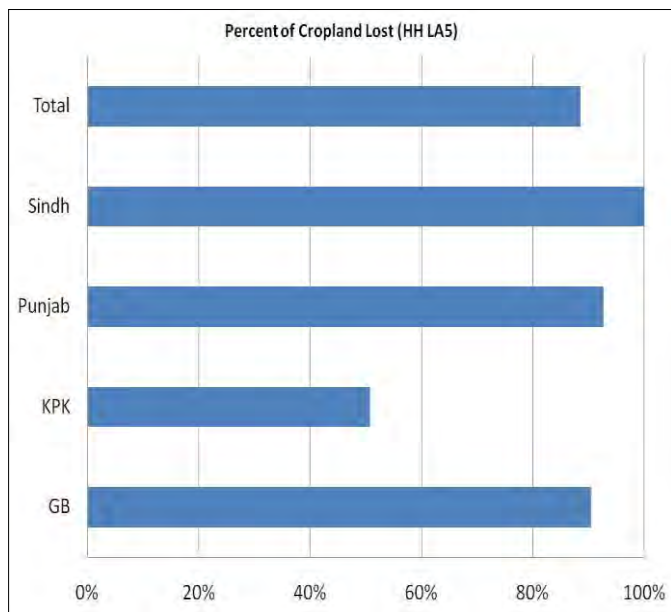


Figure 2-27

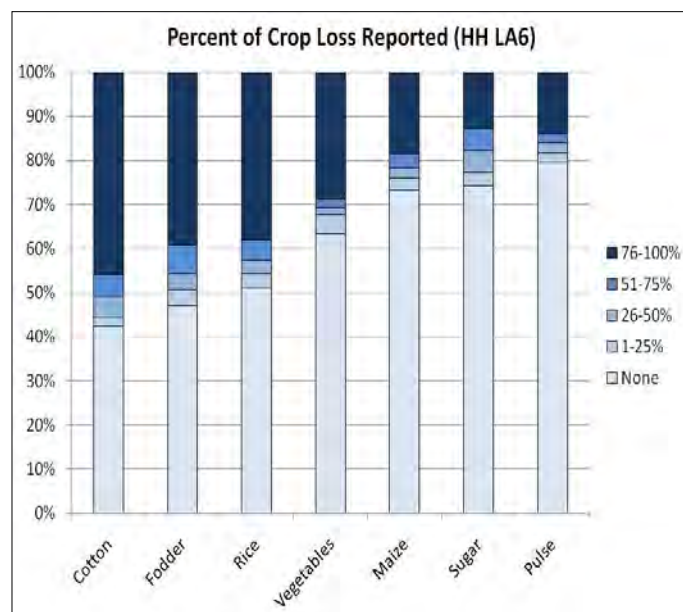


Figure 2-28

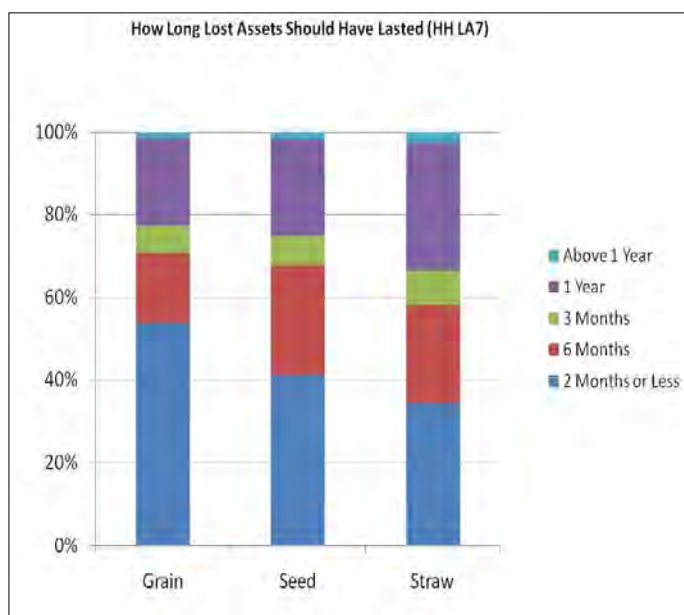


Figure 2-29

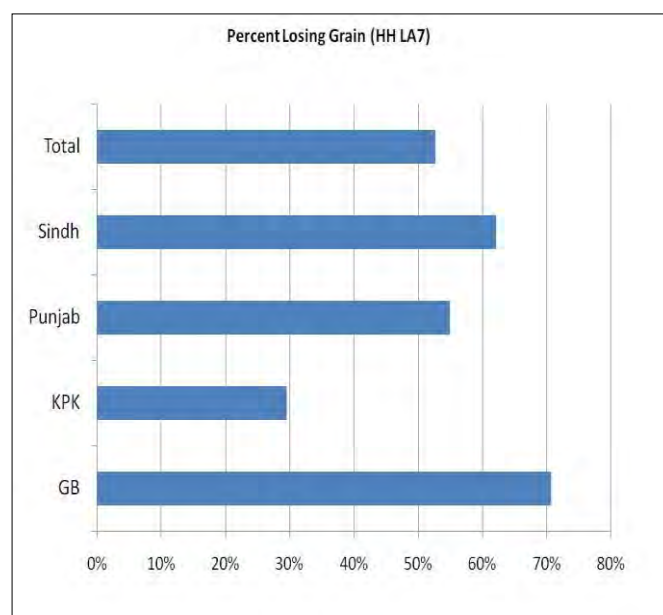


Figure 2-30

2.3.3. Losses to businesses and employment

- Non-farm livelihoods were heavily affected by the floods
- 55% of households not engaged in agriculture report that their business or employment situation has been “totally effected” by the floods.
- Only 19% of households reported that their non-agricultural livelihood had not been impacted.

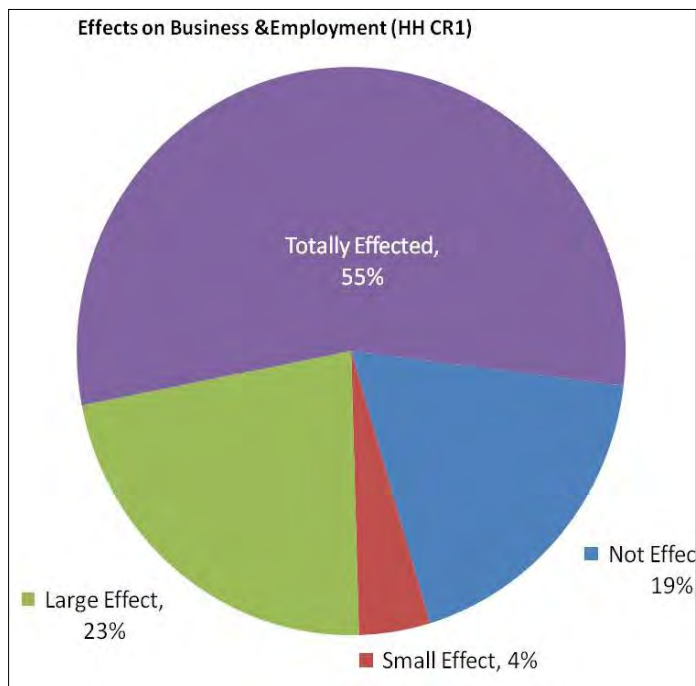


Figure 2-31

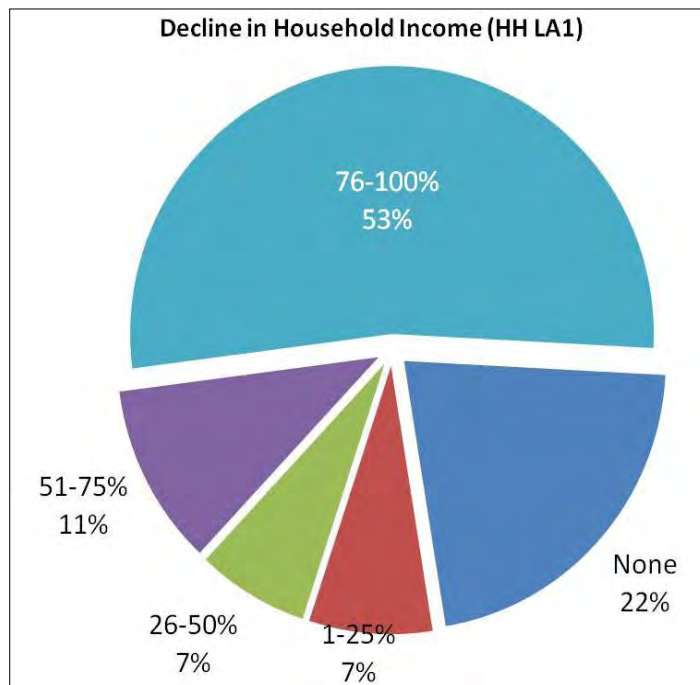


Figure 2-32

2.4. The three highest priorities for resuming agricultural work and livelihood activities

- Land reclamation
- Finance
- Inputs (e.g. tools)

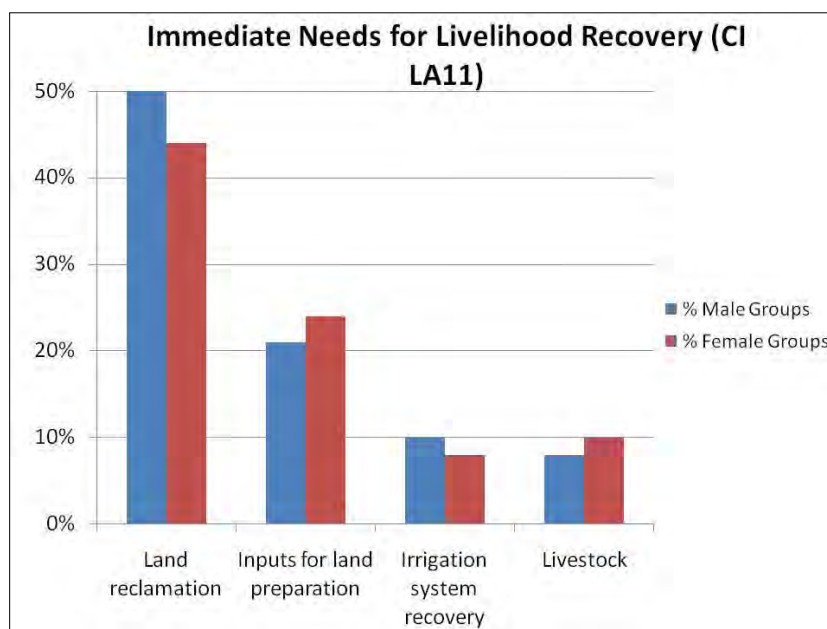


Figure 2-33

2.4.1. The three highest priorities for resuming non-agricultural work and livelihood activities:

- Finance
- Repair and Rehabilitation
- Material Assistance

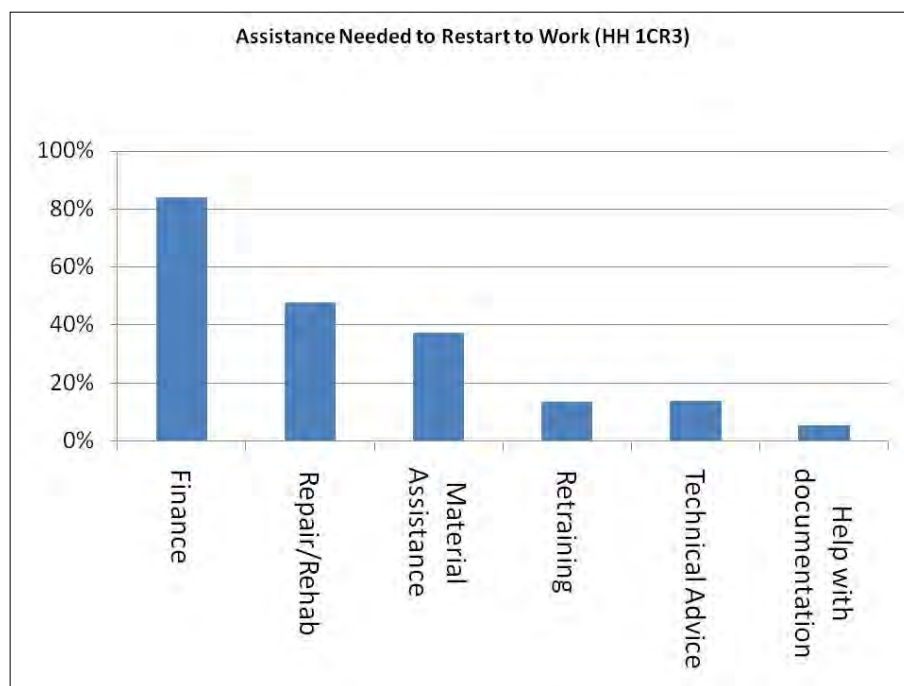


Figure 2-34

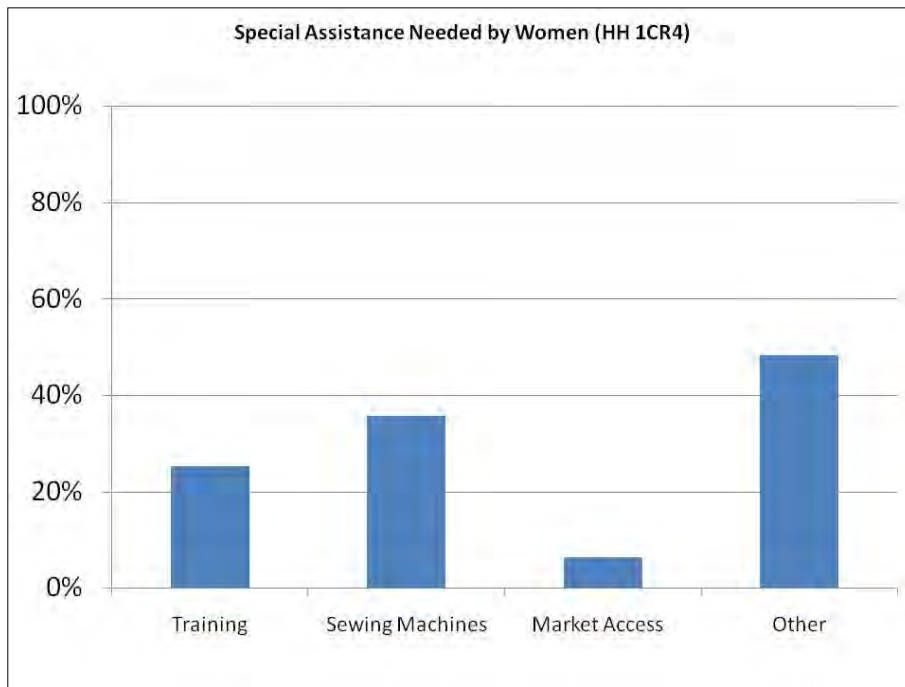


Figure 2-35

2.5.Key findings that relate to the need for temporary and long term shelter solutions and the repair and rebuilding of their houses

- 42% of households surveyed reported that their house was completely destroyed
- Only 9% of households surveyed reported that their house was not damaged
- 86% of households reported that they owned the land they lived on prior to the floods
- 27% reported that they are concerned that they have lost the land their house was build on

2.5.1. Immediate shelter priorities

- Materials to use for re-building and repair
- Tent
- Temporary shelter
- Cash to purchase non-food items

Pakistan: Shelter Needs

McRAM Survey - August 25 - 29, 2010

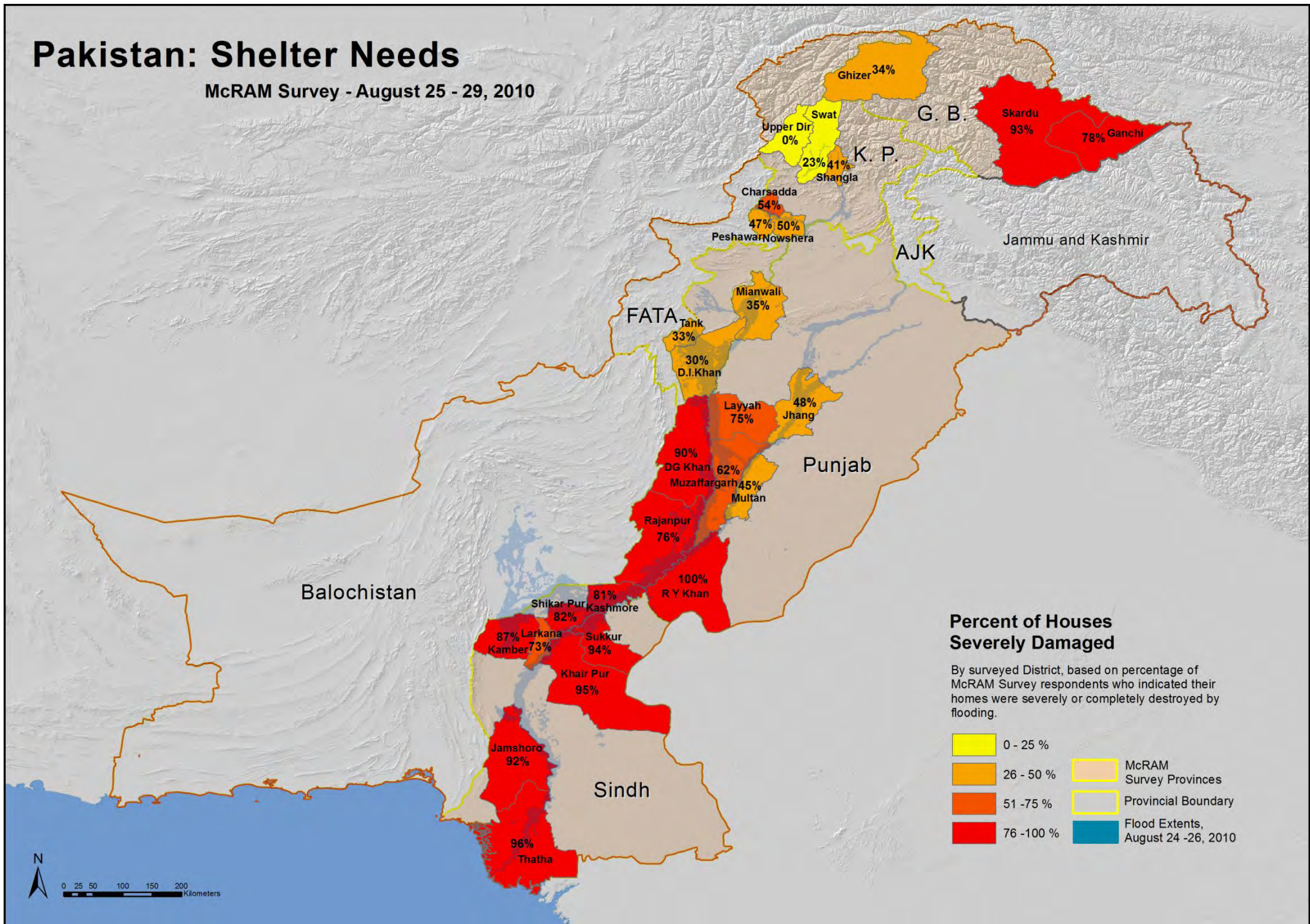
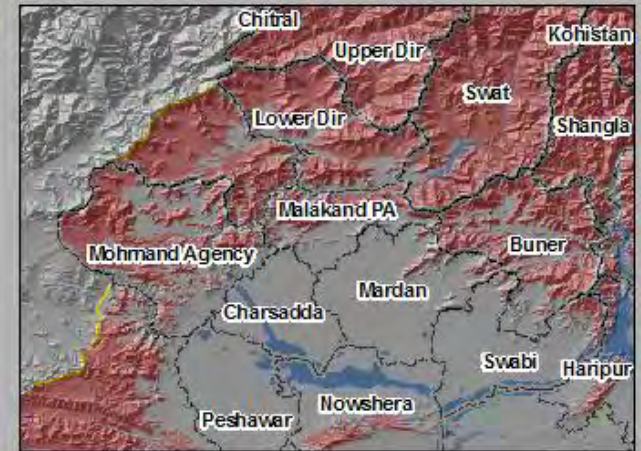
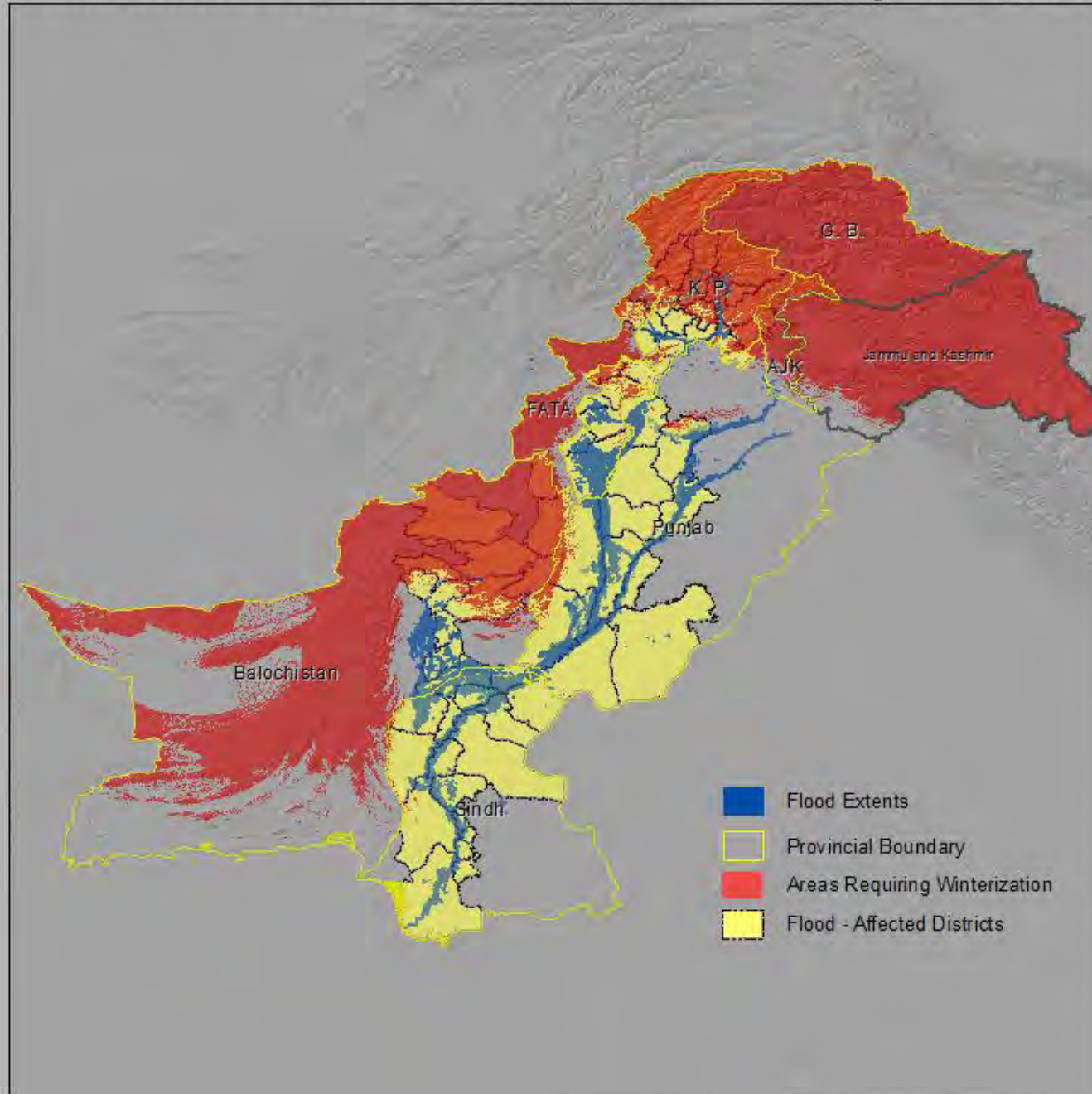


Figure 2-35

Pakistan: Winter Shelter Needs

August 24th, 2010



Detail View, Khyber - Pakhtunkhwa

This map depicts all terrain in the Country of Pakistan where all shelter requires winter protection. These extents were derived based on the following criteria:
For all North-facing surfaces, all terrain above 3000 feet ASL (Above Sea Level) is included.
For all South-Facing Surfaces, all terrain above 2000 feet ASL is included.
For flat surfaces, all terrain above 3000 feet ASL is included.

The table below lists all flood-affected districts (as of August 24th, 2010) and the proportion of land where winter shelter is Required as a percent of the total land area.

District Name	Area (KM2)	% of District	District Name	Area (KM2)	% of District
Abbottabad	1585.98	92	Lower Dir	8128.00	100
Bannu	4.09	0	Malakand PA	407.98	43
Barkhan	3485.98	99	Mardan	4268.89	92
Besgram	1019.00	98	Mardan	101.63	6
Buner	1124.08	64	Mardan	101.63	6
Chamanabad	0.22	0	Mardan	101.63	6
Chitral	14700.00	100	Mardan	101.63	6
D. G. Khan	197.125	16	Mardan	101.63	6
D. I. Khan	31.45	1	Mardan	101.63	6
Dadu	349.09	7	Mardan	101.63	6
Haripur	978.37	71	Mardan	101.63	6
Haripur	882.81	35	Mardan	101.63	6
Hemir	2550.00	83	Mardan	101.63	6
Islamabad	81.71	9	Mardan	101.63	6
Jamshoro	97.21	1	Mardan	101.63	6
Kashmir	887.85	34	Mardan	101.63	6
Kohistan	475.82	7	Mardan	101.63	6
Killa Barchuan	1200.00	100	Mardan	101.63	6
Kohat	348.08	12	Mardan	101.63	6
Kohistan	748.00	99	Mardan	101.63	6
Kohistan	478.11	62	Mardan	101.63	6
Lakki Marwat	75.41	2	Mardan	101.63	6

2.5.2. Concerns regarding shelter and housing

- Lack of adequate shelter or house (53%)
- Being displaced from the land (40%)
- Not being able to return to your usual place of residence (39%)
- Not being able to afford to rebuild (25%)
- Overcrowding, lack of money and security issues were the most often mentioned concerns of both the male and female community groups.
- NFI distribution points were easier to access for men than women, but even then less they were not easily accessible.

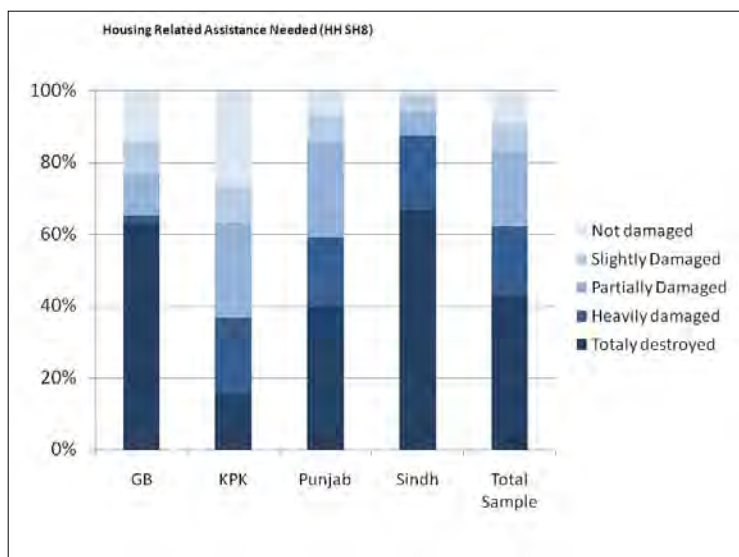


Figure 2-37

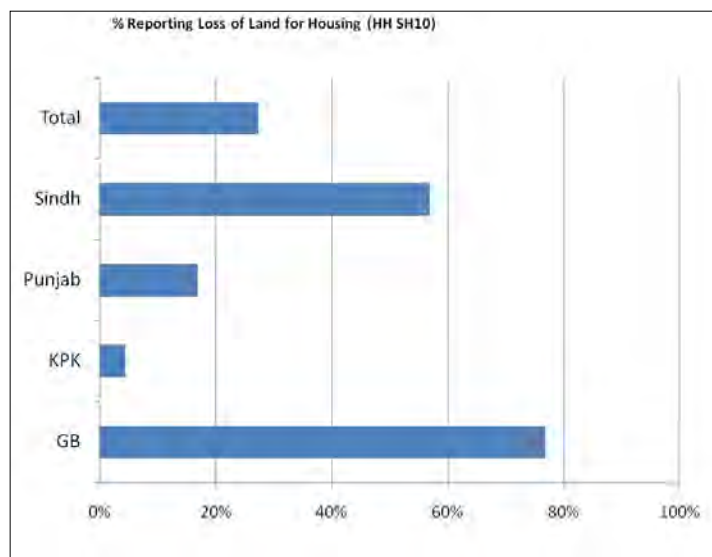


Figure 2-38

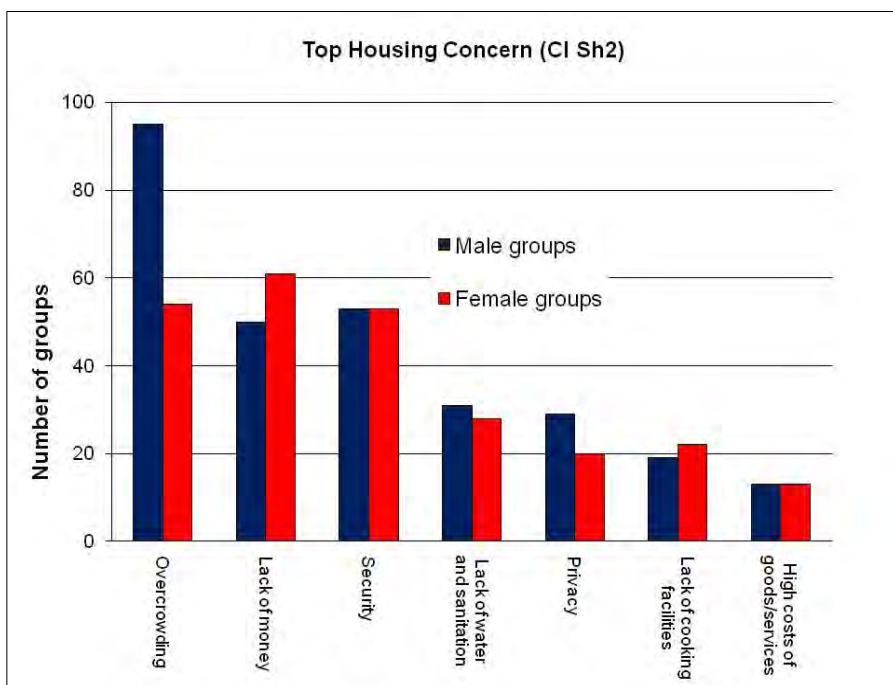


Figure 2-39

2.6.Key findings that shed light on the needs in regard to the resumption of community services, public administration and education

2.6.1. Community Services and Infrastructure

- Very few services for women (such as, women’s shelters, psychological counseling, legal aid, ID card issuance, or women’s health facilities) were found to exist in the communities covered by the survey.
- The highest priority in terms of the restoration of community infrastructure for both male and female community groups were mosques.
- Most people surveyed don’t know about the status of government buildings in their place of origin

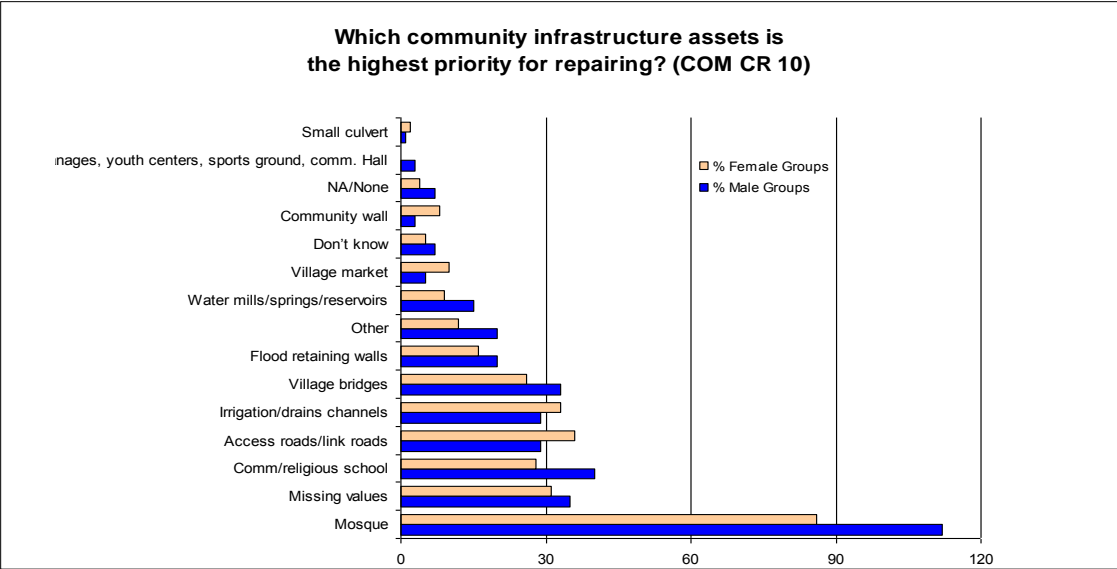


Figure 2-40

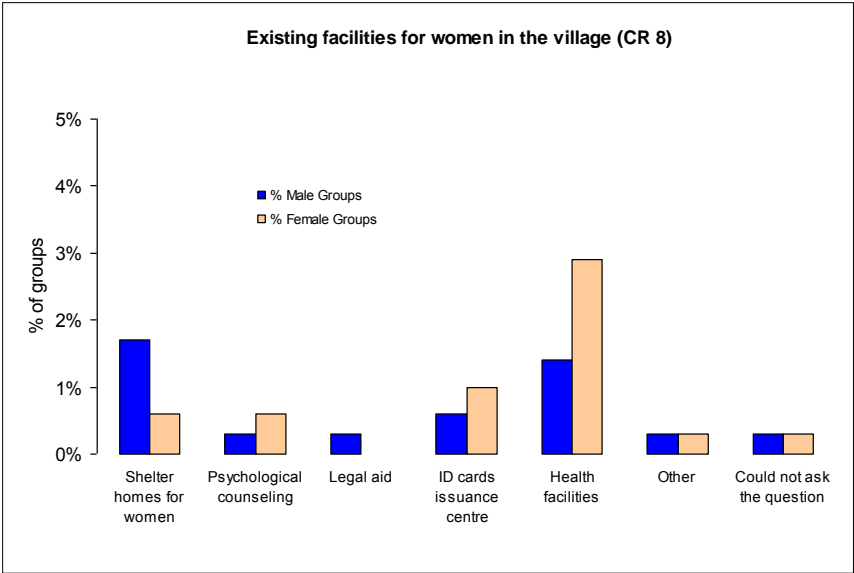


Figure 2-41

2.6.2. Education

- The most frequently mentioned reason for children not going to school by both male and female community groups in the areas surveyed was that the schools had been damaged in the floods.

- Although schools were on vacation at the time of the survey, the Education Cluster had opened some learning centres and these could be what is reflected in Figure 2.43

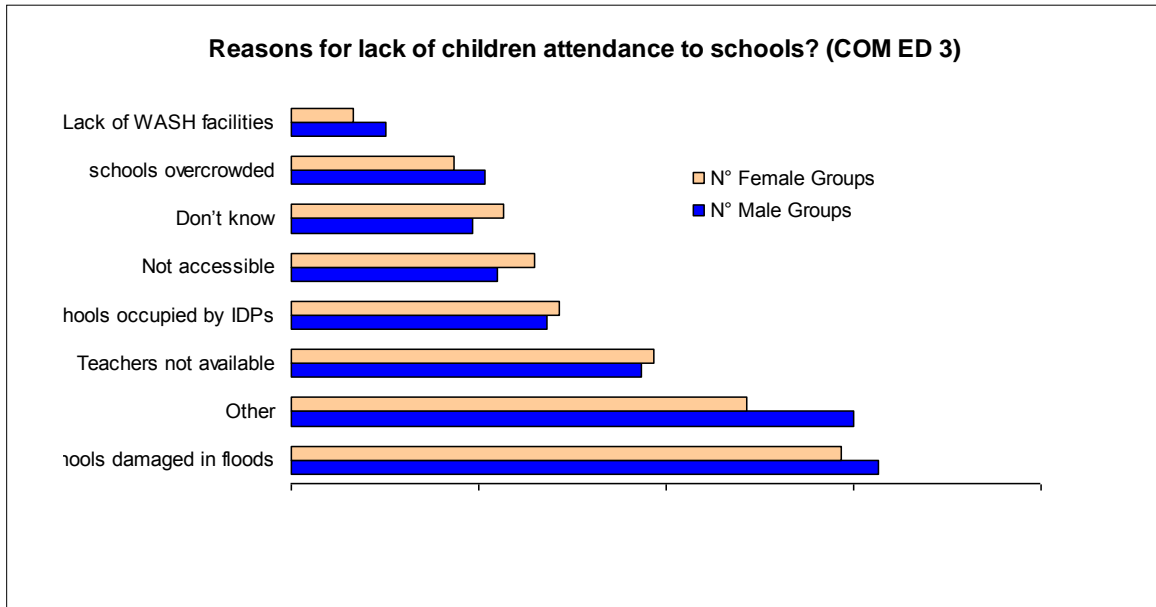


Figure 2-42

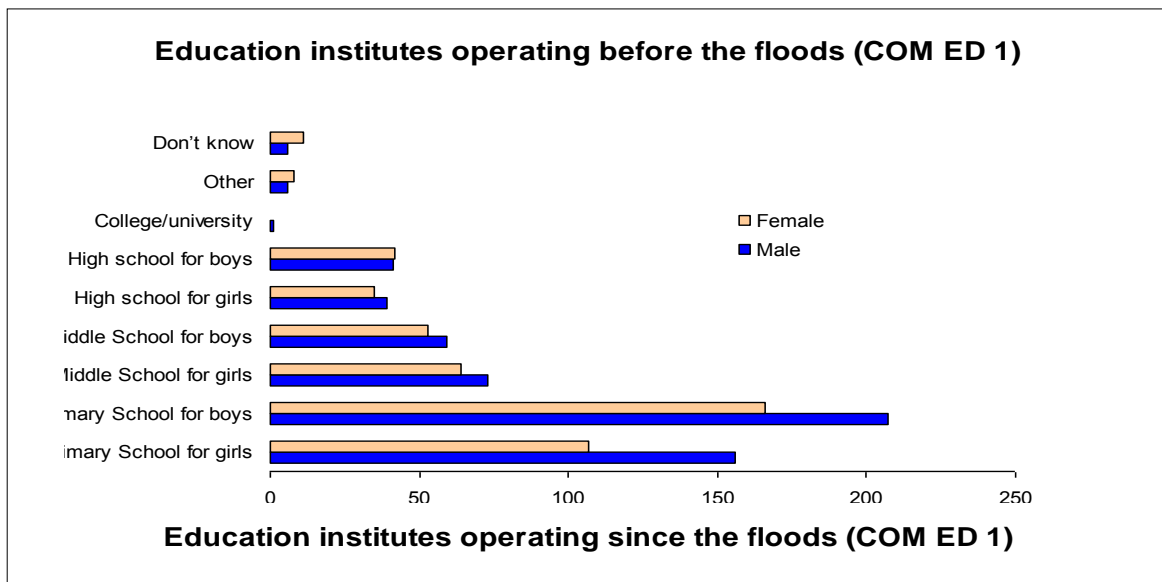


Figure 2-43

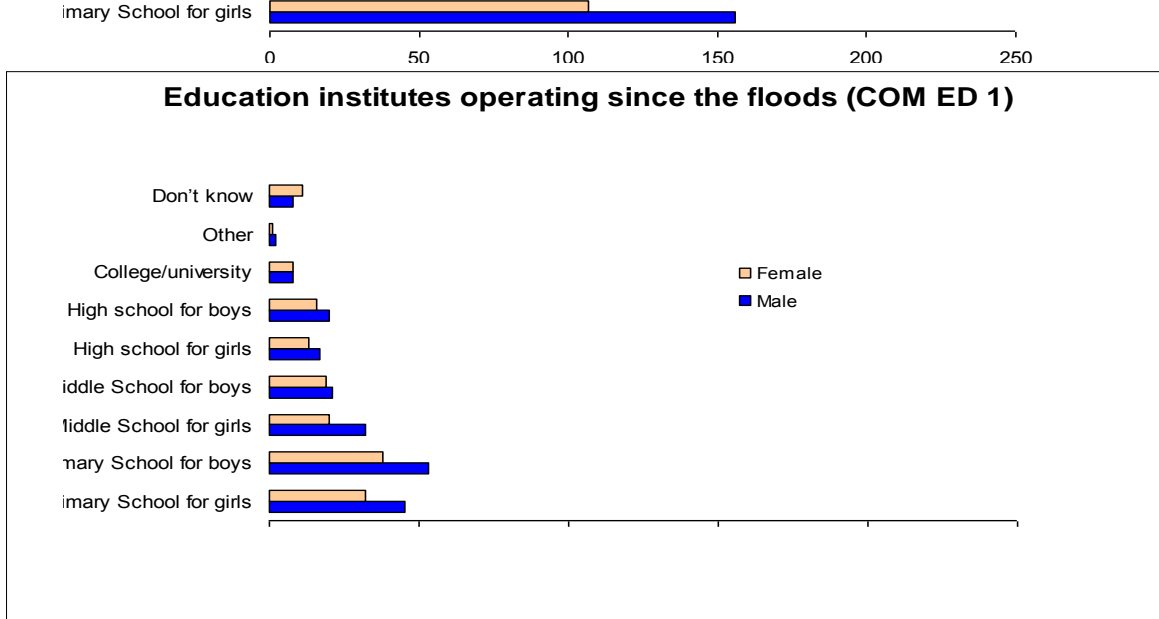


Figure 2-44

2.6.3. Health service delivery

- Most community groups (424 out of 689) had access to a health facility within an hour of where they are staying.
- Many of these health facilities are damaged to some degree.
- Community groups report using hospitals and health centres much more than any other kind of health facility.

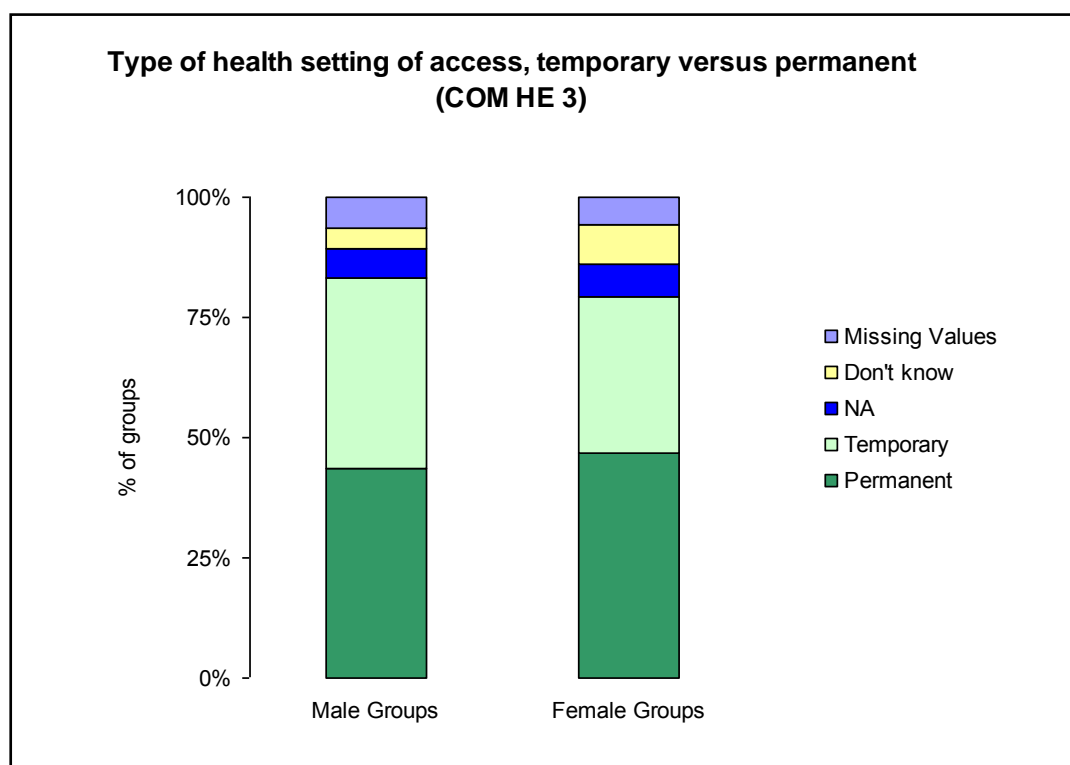


Figure 2-45

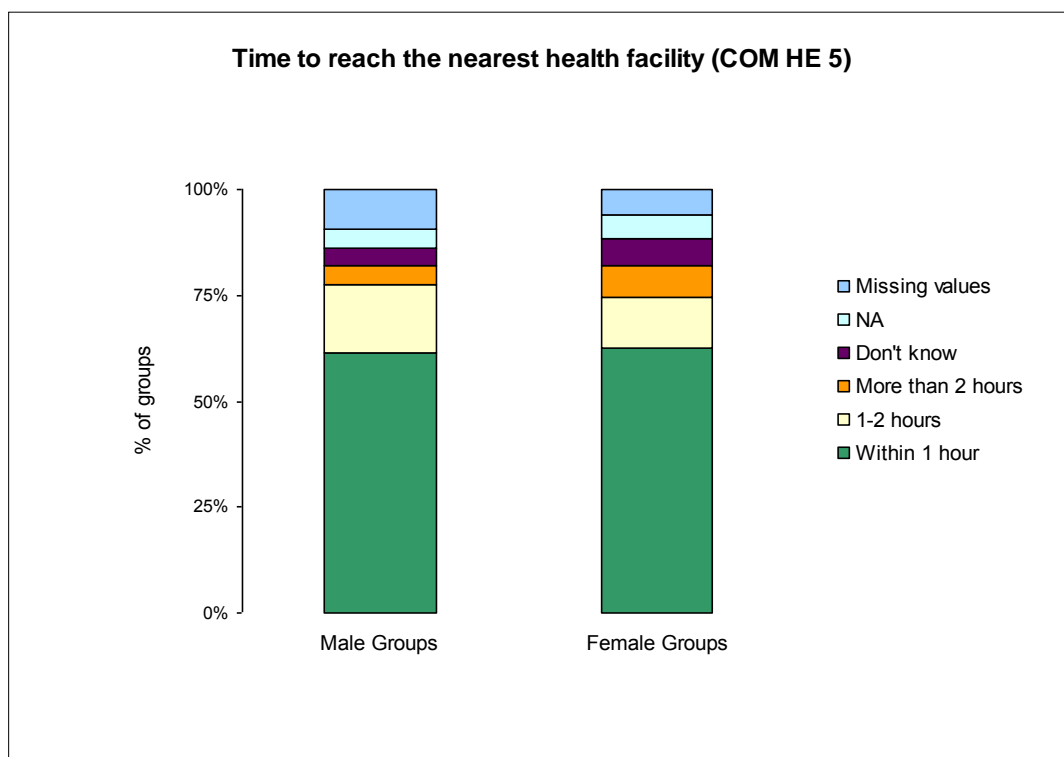


Figure 2-46

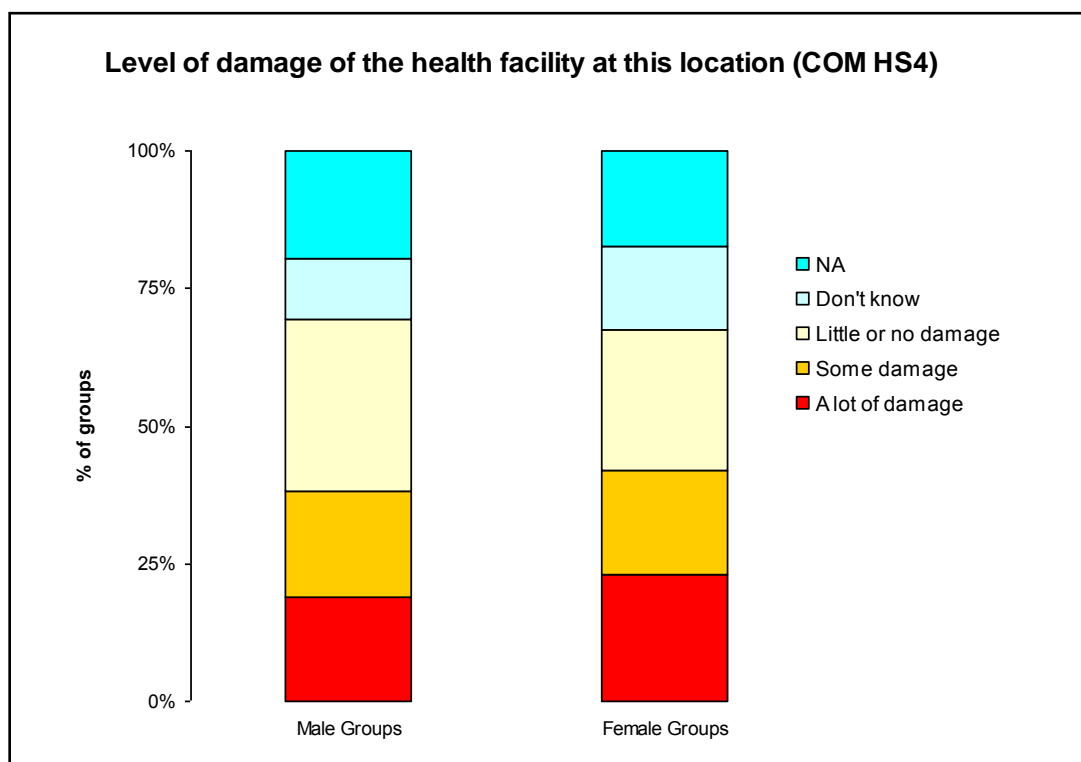


Figure 2-47

2.6.4. Mass Communication

- 61% of households have an active cell phone.
- SMS as a means of passing on information is mentioned by only 9% of households.
- Word of mouth is the way most people receive information (82%)
- The best way for women to receive information is from their husband or another male family member (81%).

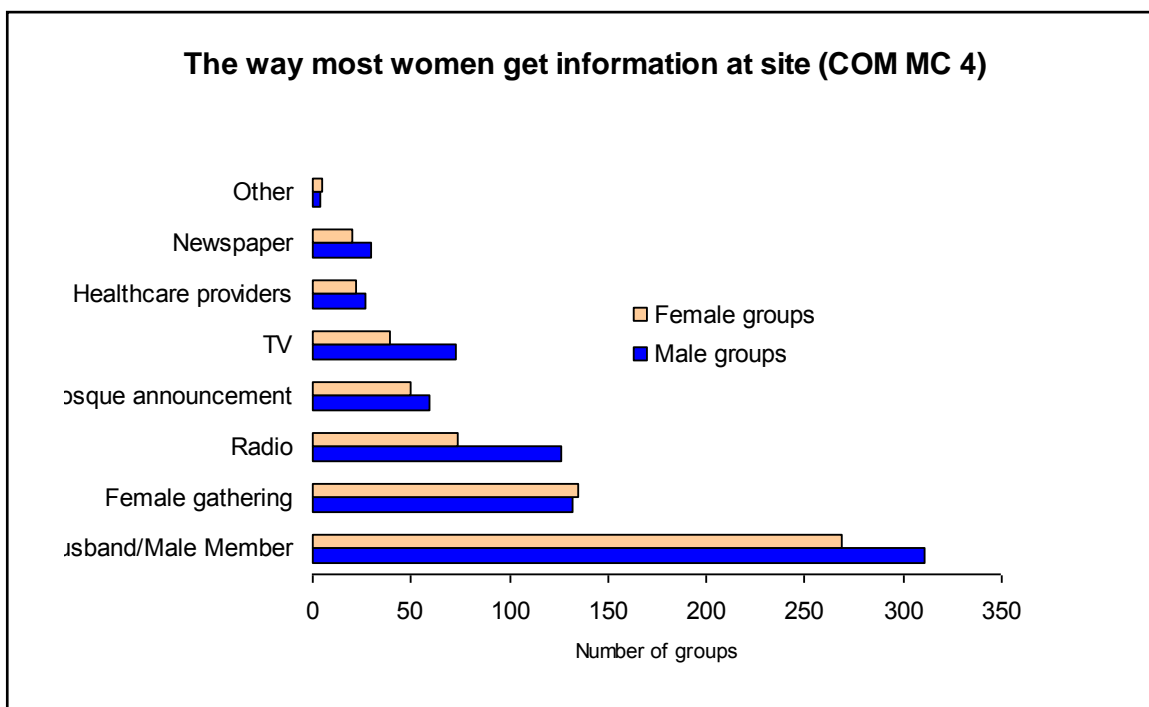


Figure 2-48

2.7.Cross Cutting Issues of Vulnerability, Protection, Gender, Environment and Mass Communications

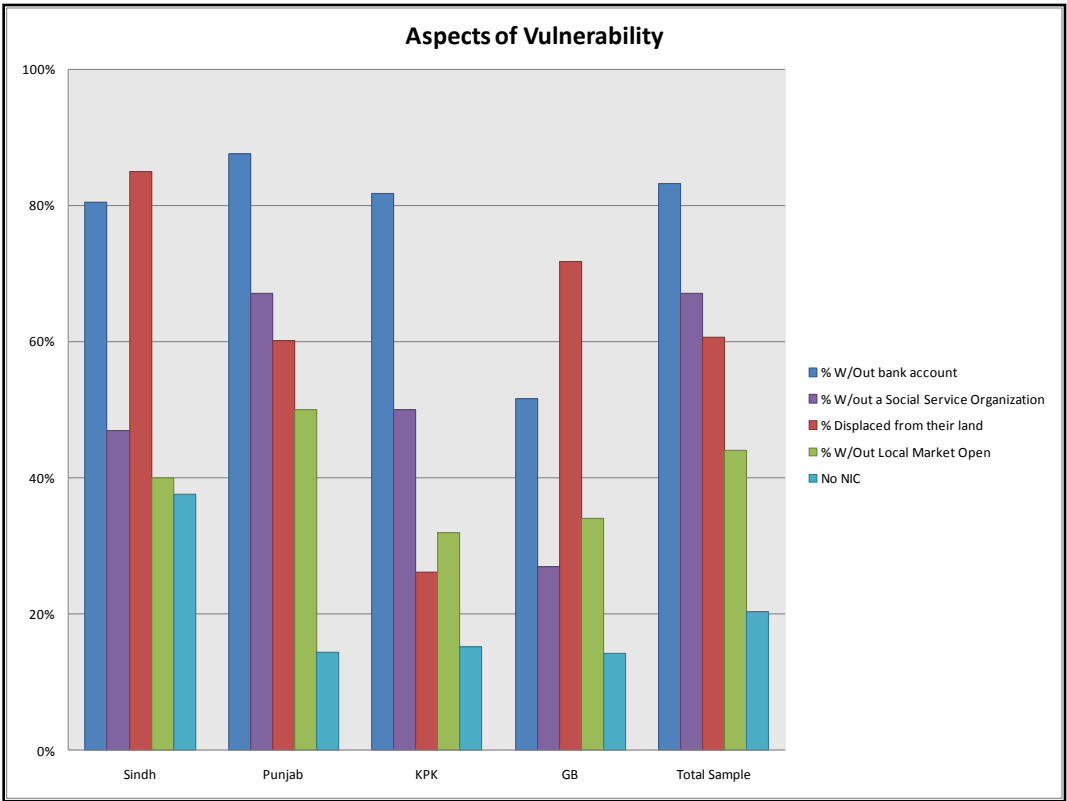


Figure 2-49

2.7.1. Disputes at the Site

- Male community groups in 102 (out of 359) sites and female community groups in 84 (out of 309 sites) reported disputes in their community since the floods.
- Reasons for disputes were ranked the same by separate male and female groups; access to food, access to NFIs, rubbish/waste disposal, use of latrines and bathing facilities were the most common causes of disputes.
- Both men and women see family elders as the most effective in resolving disputes; this is followed in both groups by police.

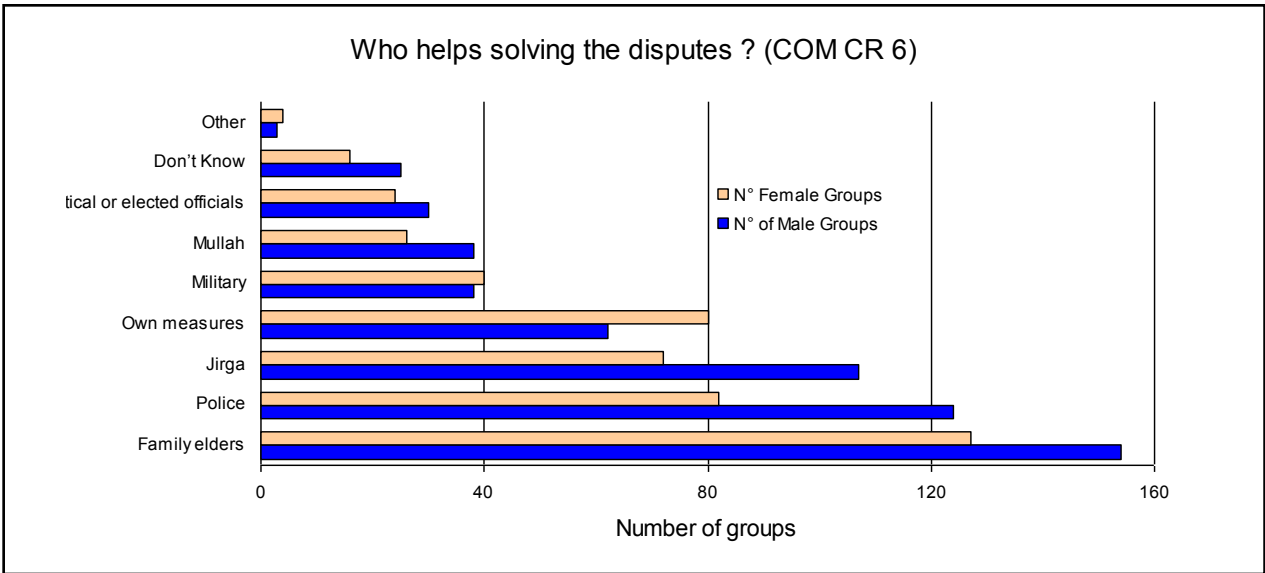


Figure 2-50

2.7.2. Vulnerable Children

- 137 male community groups (38%) and 107 female community groups (35%) reported seeing or knowing of children at the site who were considered “vulnerable”. Examples of vulnerable children were given as “orphans, without their usual care givers, who don’t appear to be with adults, who are disabled”.
- Unaccompanied elderly people had been observed by the community groups at the places they were staying.

Pakistan: Vulnerability and Protection

McRAM Survey - August 25 - 29, 2010

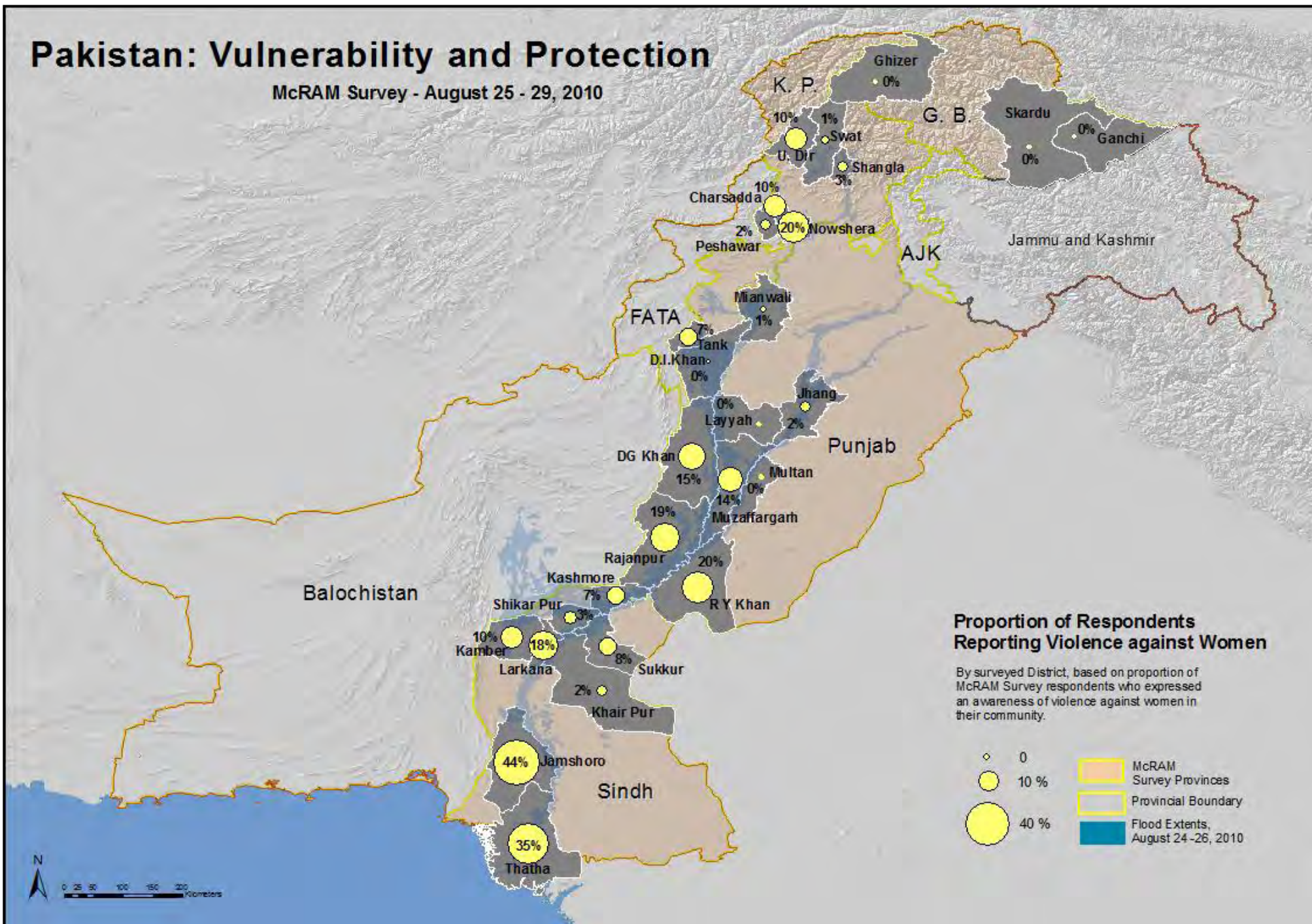


Figure 2-51

2.7.3. Violence against Women

- Households reported suspected violence against women in KPK, Punjab and Sindh
- Over 10% of the total sample households reported violence against women with some of the households in these three provinces saying violence against women was common.
- No reports of violence came from the province of Gilgit Baltistan at the household level.

2.7.4. Perceptions of Security

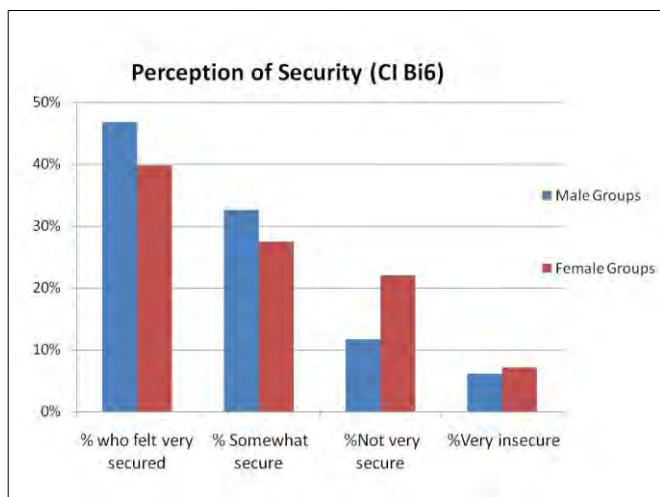


Figure 2-52

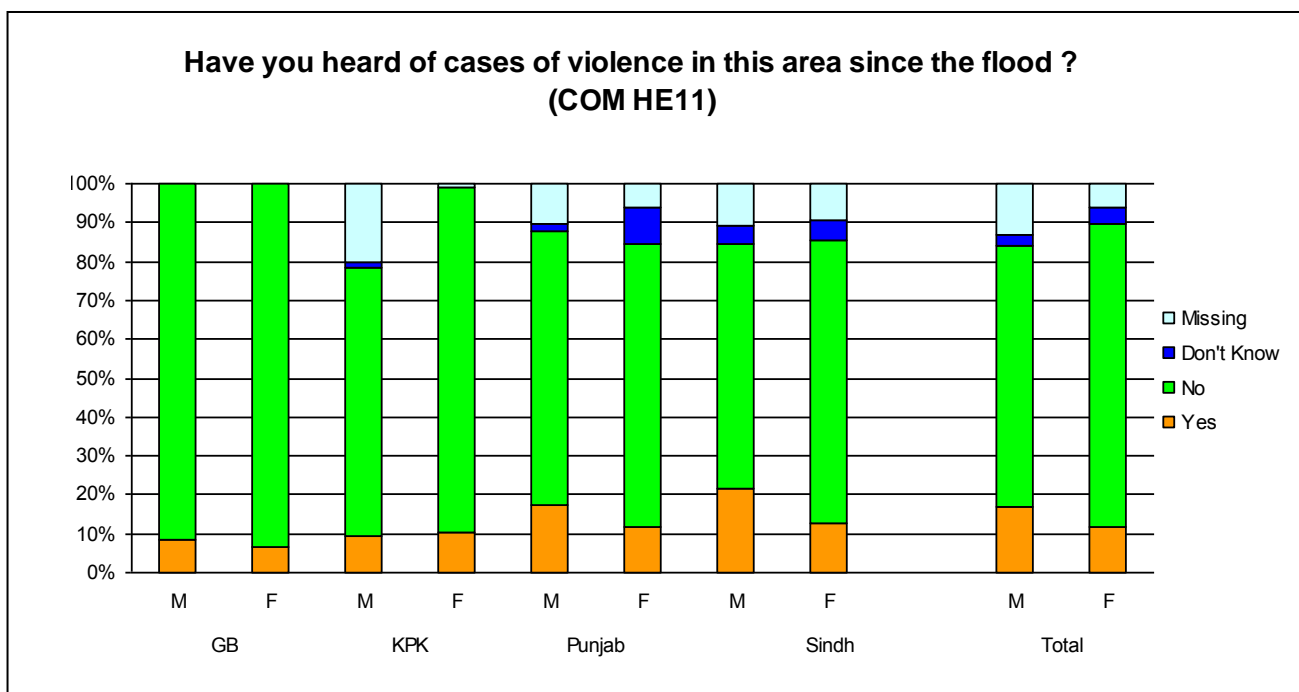


Figure 2-53

3. Appendix

3.1. Accessing the McRAM Data and Questionnaires

Below are the individual links for the McRAM survey data and supporting documents (questionnaire forms, data dictionaries) as well as a single link to download a .Zip file containing them all.

Community Survey files:

AWG McRAM Community Questionnaire :

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20Community%20Questionnaire%20Final.doc>

AWG McRAM Raw Community Data:

http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20Community%20Raw%20Data_final%20.xlsx

Household Survey Files:

AWG McRAM Household Data Dictionary:

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20Household%20Data%20Dictionary%20.doc>

AWG McRAM Household Questionnaire :

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20HH%20Questionnaire%20final.doc>

AWG McRAM Raw Household Data:

http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20HH%20Raw%20Data_Final.xlsx

Complete Set of the above files:

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10960050/AWG%20McRAM%20Aug%2024-29%202010.zip>

3.2.Note on Gender Mainstreaming & the McRAM

In consultation with the OCHA Gender Adviser, the McRAM assessment of the floods attempted to ensure that the needs of men, women, boys and girls were captured in the assessment in a way appropriate to the emergency nature of the assessment and the constraints in terms of time frame and having non-specialist field teams.

In terms of the questionnaire content, issues such as unaccompanied women, vulnerable children, access to safe sanitation for women, issues related to women's privacy and information on women's income generation was sought.

In terms of disaggregation, key questions were broken down into "for men" and "for women" responses. These questions included those related to perceptions (e.g. security) and also those concerning access (e.g. to a functioning market).

In terms of methodology this McRAM included both household level questionnaires and community group questionnaires. Field partners were required to ensure equal numbers of male and female enumerators/field researchers and to ensure arrangements necessary for female team members to travel as required. The significance of collecting sex disaggregated data was acknowledged in the initial design of the data gathering tool (questionnaire). The tight time line set for the revision of the response plan in order to mobilise funds for the Pakistan floods response was a major consideration that led to alternate solutions for ensuring the gender dimensions was captured in the assessment. Attention to gender enhances the effectiveness of responses to emergencies, and save lives. However, it is necessary to be practical and consider the context.

Community questionnaires were completed by a female field team member (usually one of the supervisors) with a group of 10-15 women; while a male field team member completed the same community questionnaire with a male community group. The approach field researchers used was one of an inclusive, participatory discussion that aimed at arriving at a group consensus to the questions being asked. Results were tabulated separately for the female and the male community groups.

At the household level both a female and a male researcher/enumerator worked with a household. The male team member asked one portion of the questionnaire to the most informed male household member present, while the female team member asked a different portion of the questionnaire to the most informed female household member present. The portions of the questionnaire were divided along the lines of who it was thought would be best placed to answer the question. This was based on previous McRAM experience and field testing and advice from gender advisers. The result was that, for each household included in the assessment, the two halves of the questionnaire were merged to create one consolidated record. Additional questions about violence against women (taking place or suspected), information about: the presence of women's organizations in the villages visited, involvement of women in family livelihoods before and after crisis, expenses on women's and men's health, health concerns within the household, accessibility of women to NFIs distribution points, economic activities of women and men before floods and type of assistance required by women to restart their work especially for women was recorded, type of facilities addressing needs of women in the area and the damage to these was specifically included.

The questionnaire was mostly answered by men and women at the household level along the following lines:

Male	Female	Male and Female
Background	WASH	Security
Livelihood/Agriculture	Health	Community Restoration
Food Security	Nutrition	
Shelter	Health	
Mass Communication		

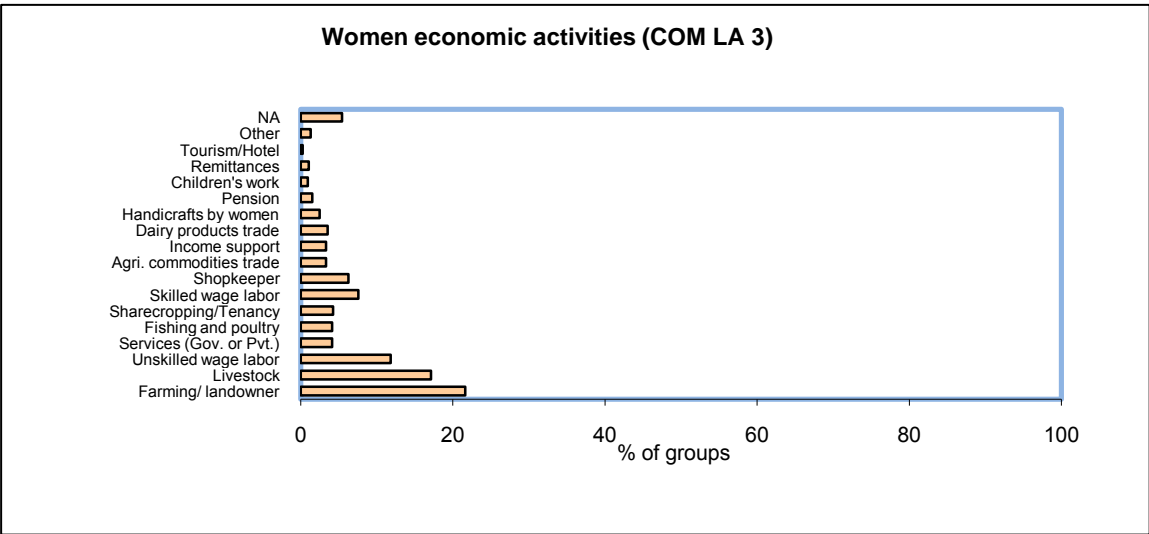
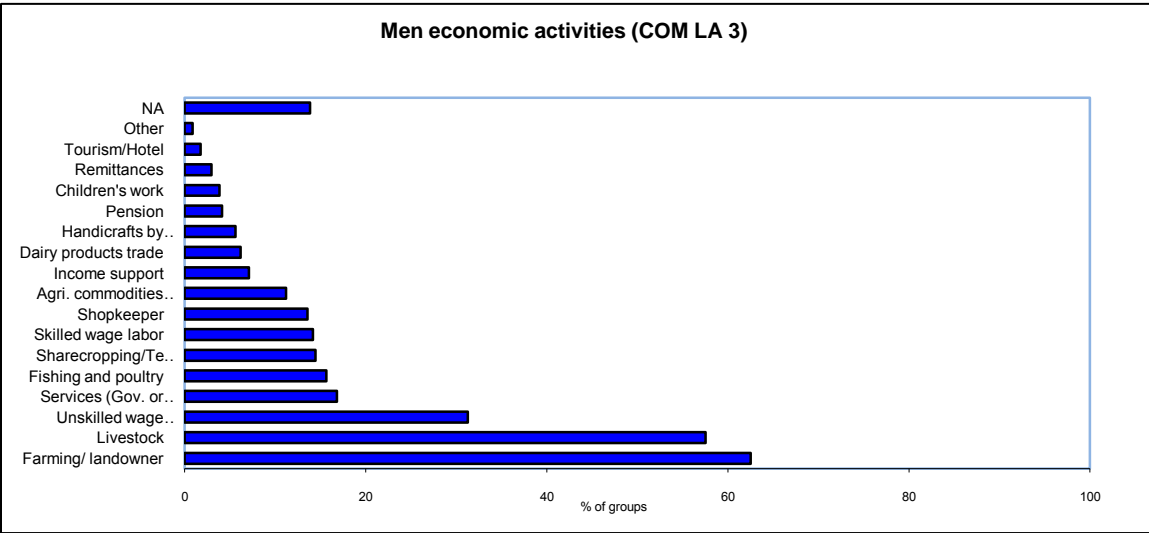
A separate analysis of the information yielded by the McRAM assessment is being carried out by the Gender Task Force. This will feed back into future improvements of the assessment. The *UNIFEM Preliminary Rapid Gender Assessment of Pakistan's Flood Crisis* is now available on www.pakreponse.info

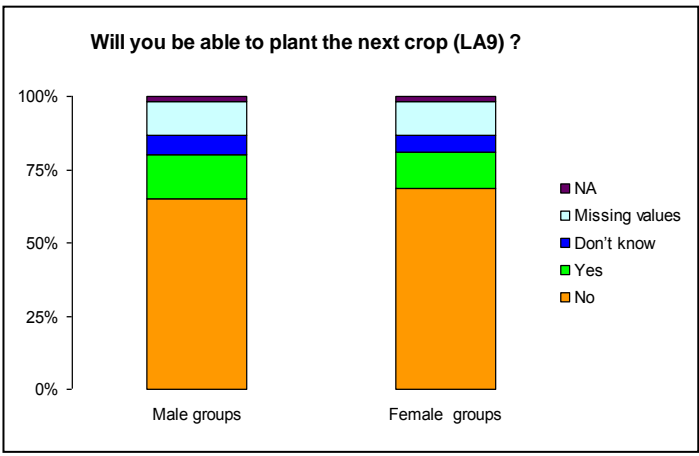
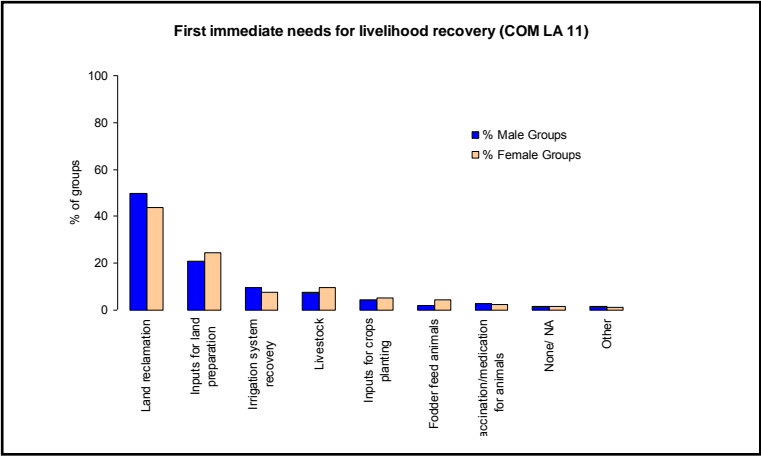
3.3.Supplemental Graphs

The following selection of graphs have been generated after the first analysis of the McRAM data which was released on the 7th September.

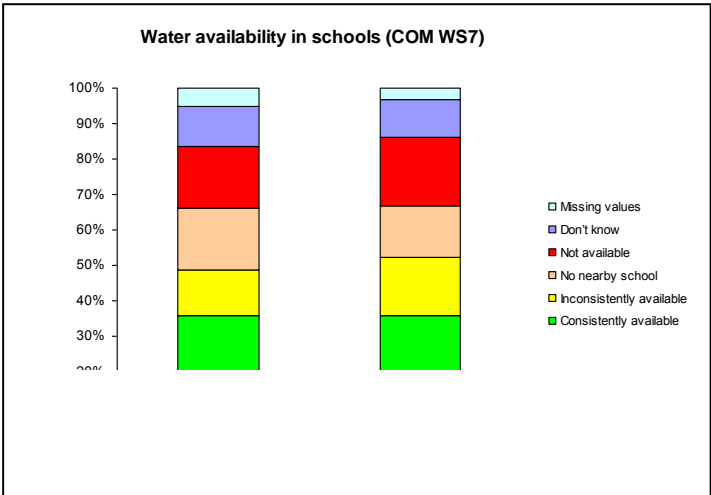
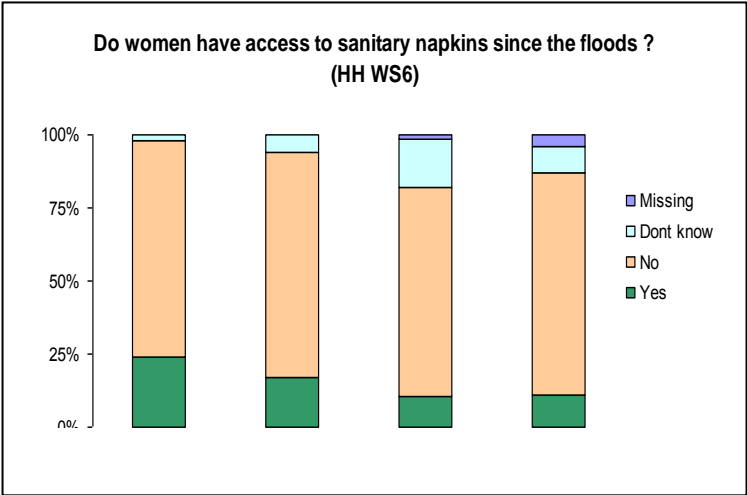
3.3.1. Livelihoods

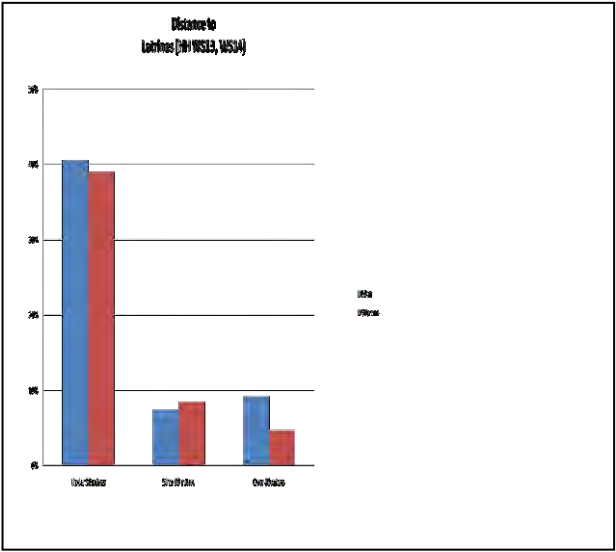
- For both men and women the main livelihoods reported in the MCRAM were farming/landowning and livestock.
- For both male and female community groups land reclamation and inputs for land preparation were the most frequently mentioned needs for livelihood recovery.
- There was a very high correlation between the responses of male and female community groups in relation to the presumed likelihood of planting the next crop. Around 70% of both male and female groups did not expect to be able to plant the next crop.





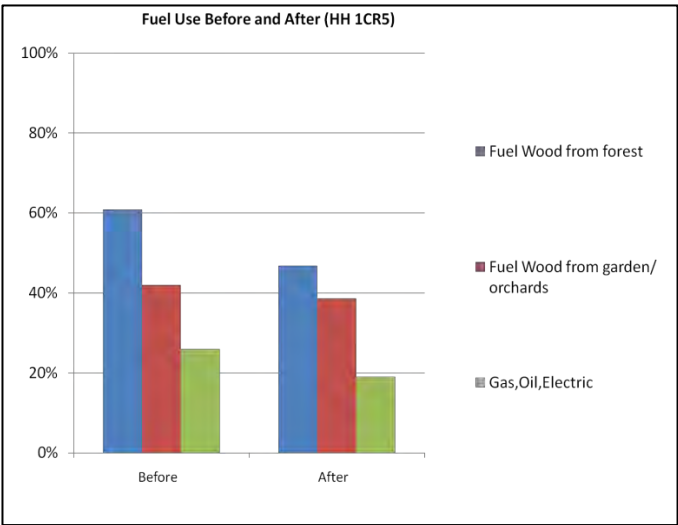
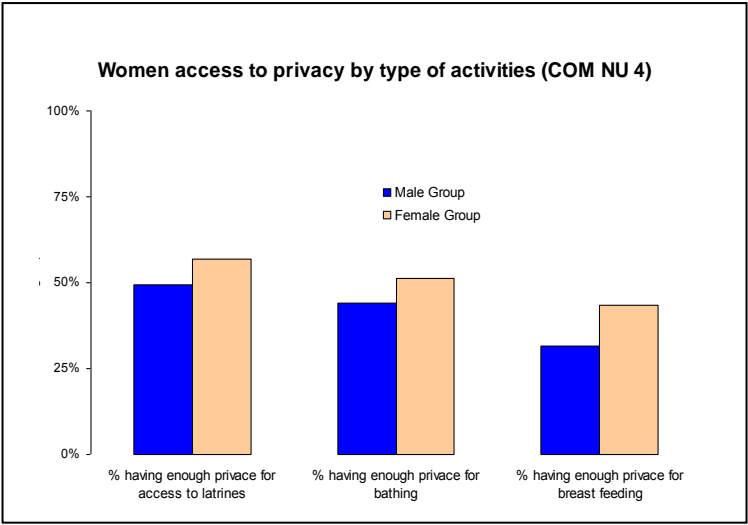
3.3.2. WASH





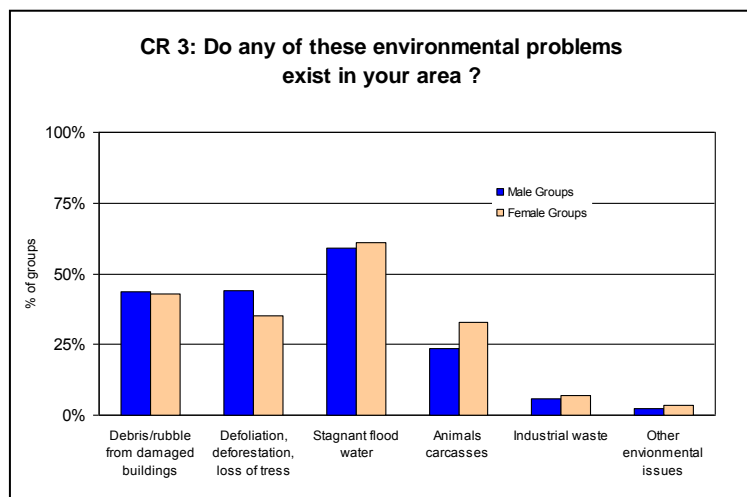
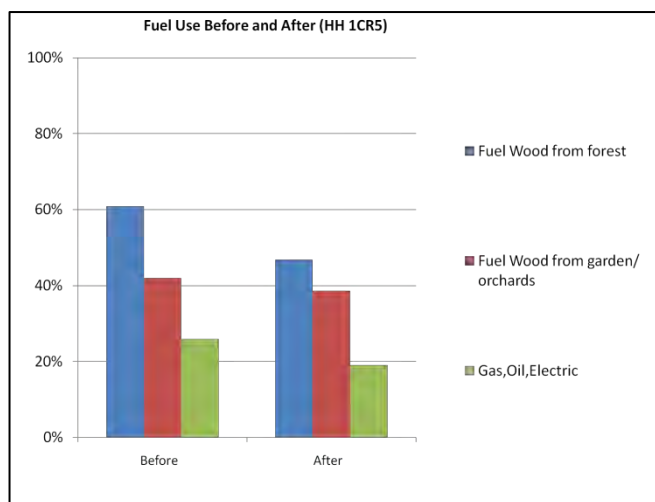
3.3.3. Community Restoration

- An absence of sufficient privacy for women was a significant issue across all provinces.



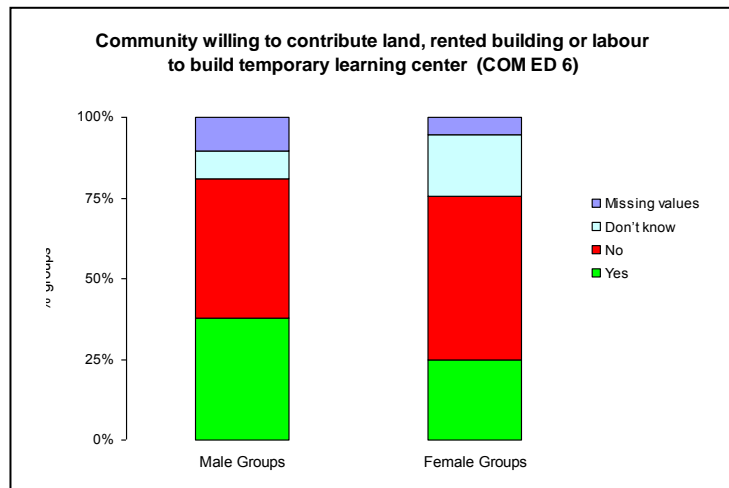
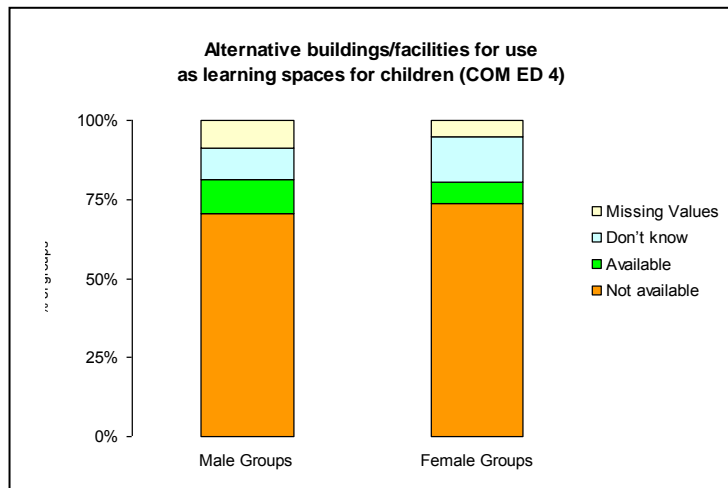
3.3.4. Environment

- Stagnant water was the most often reported environmental issue, debris & damaged buildings as well as loss of trees were also reported by around 40% of community groups.



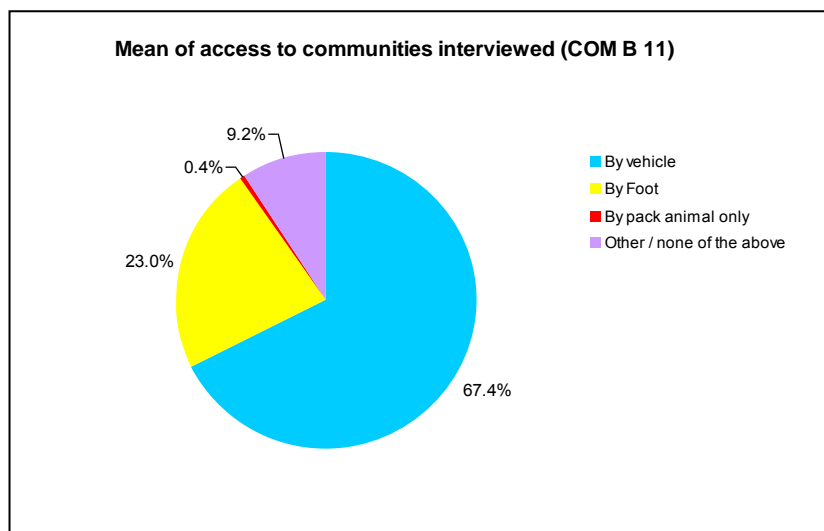
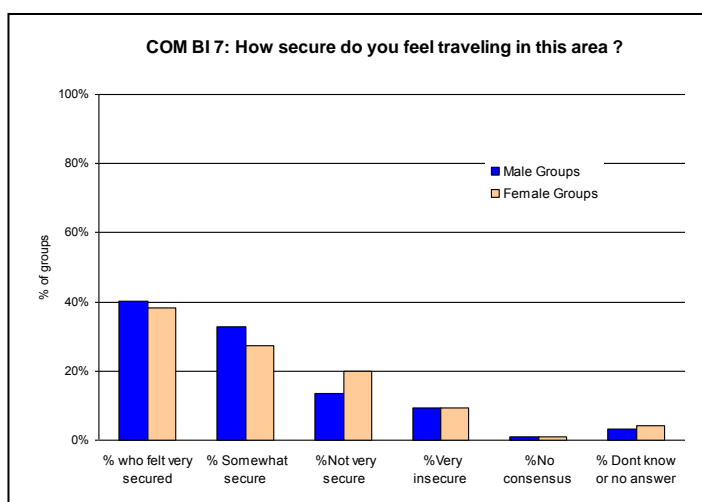
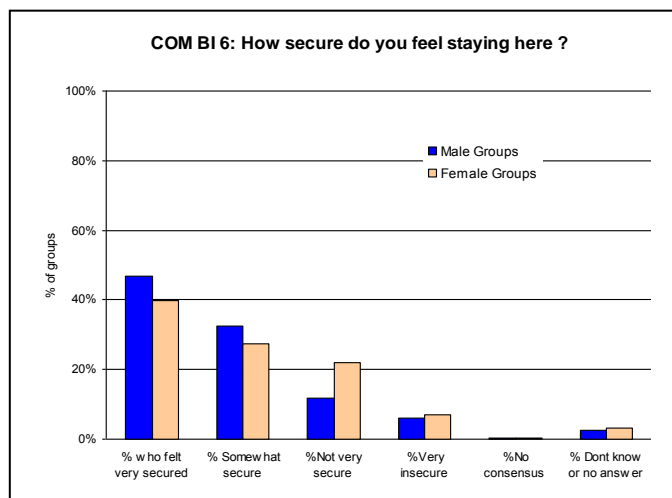
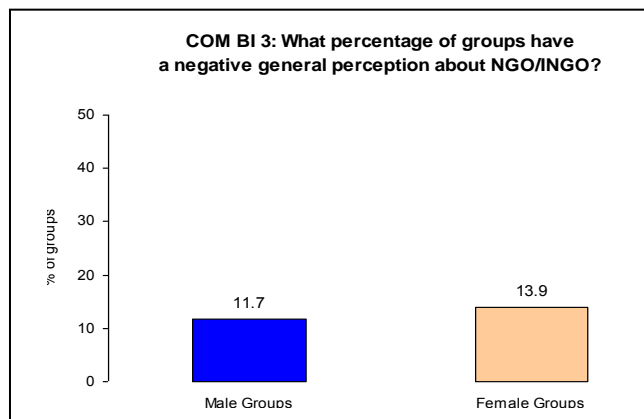
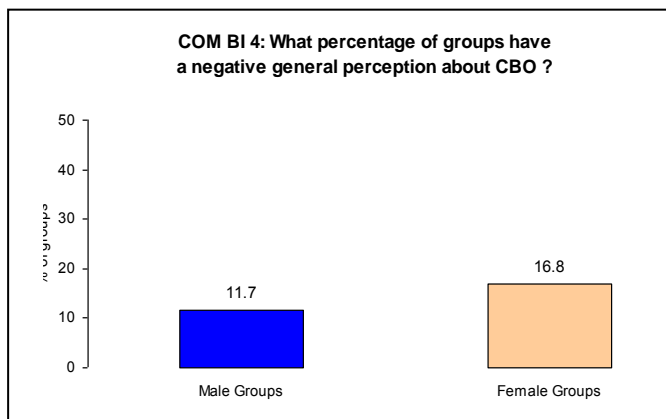
3.3.5. Education

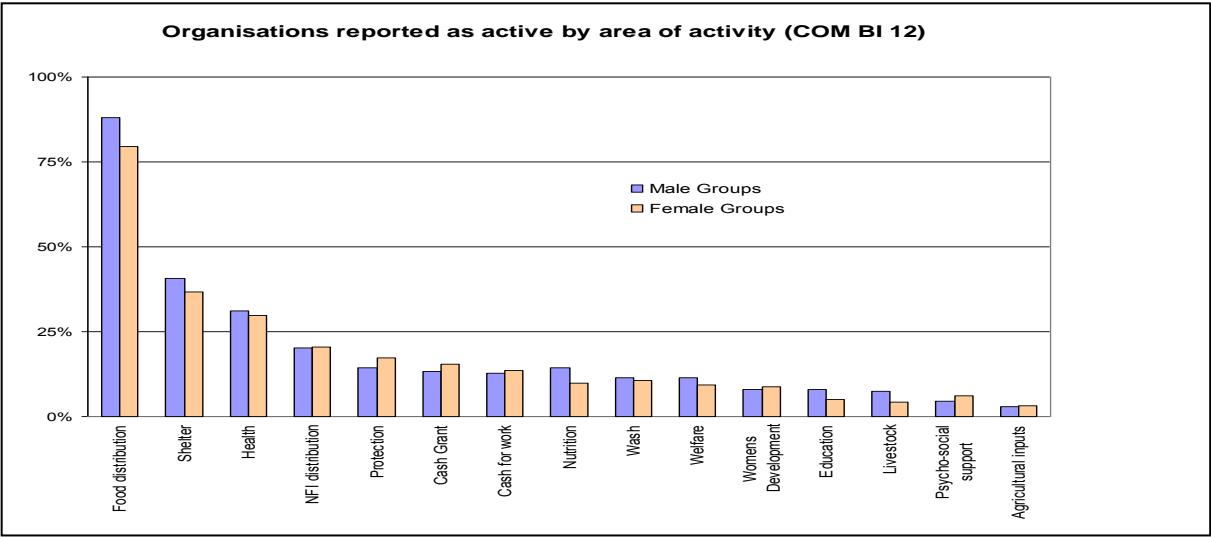
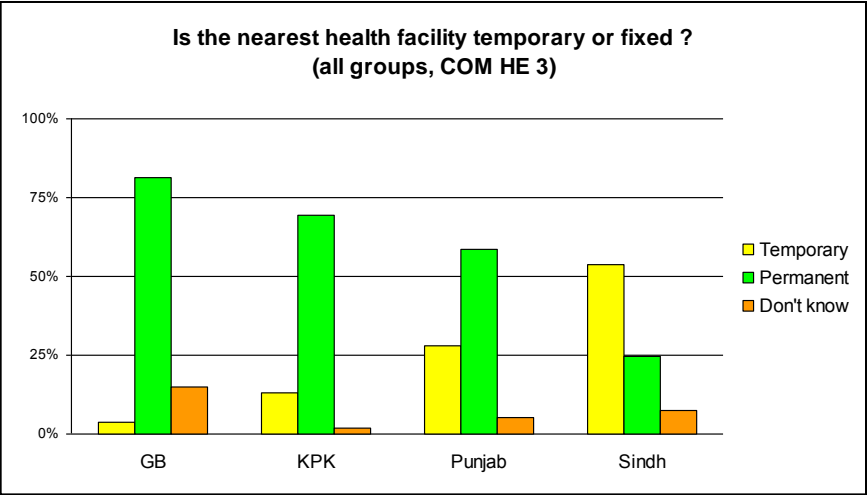
- Community group discussions did not identify many cases where the community was able to provide land, buildings or other support to establishing a school.



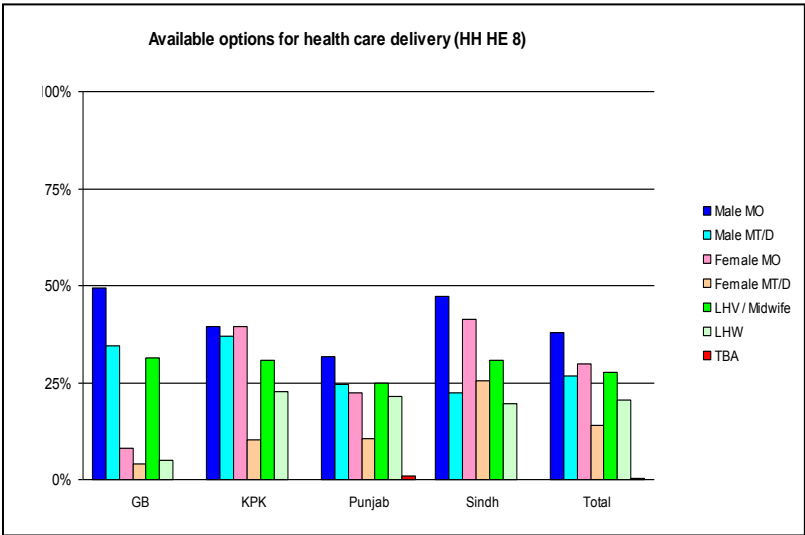
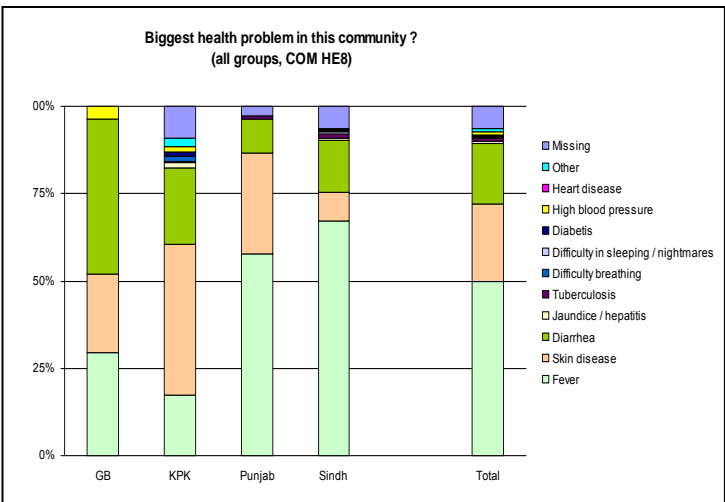
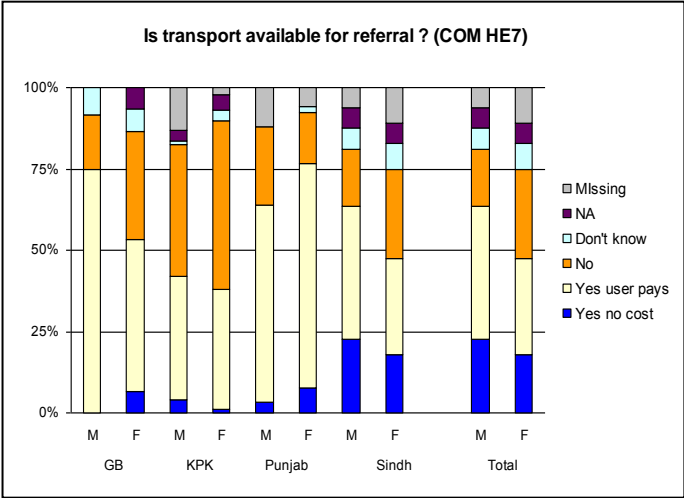
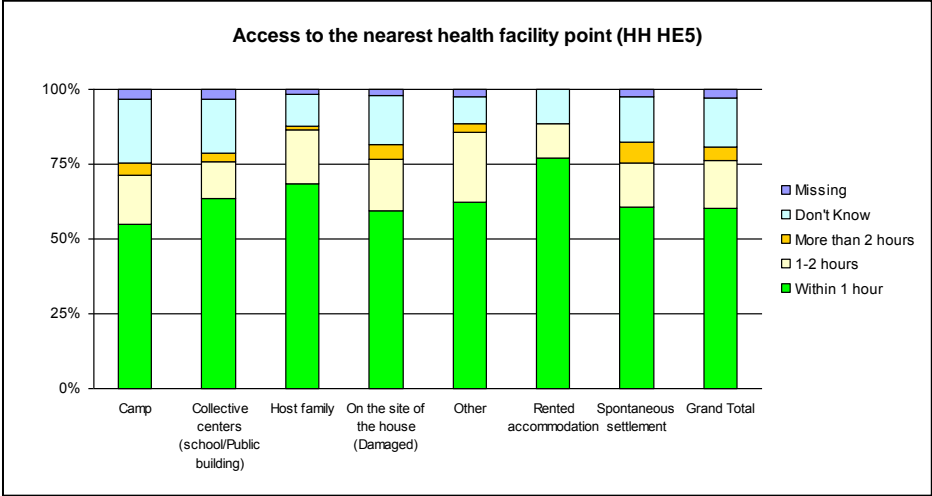
3.3.6. Background Information

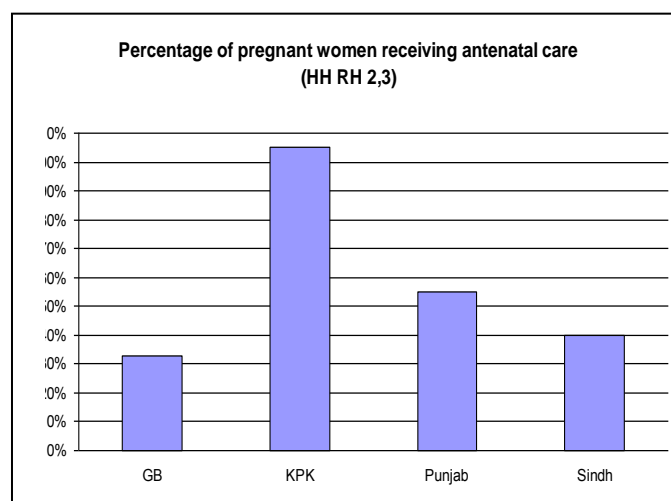
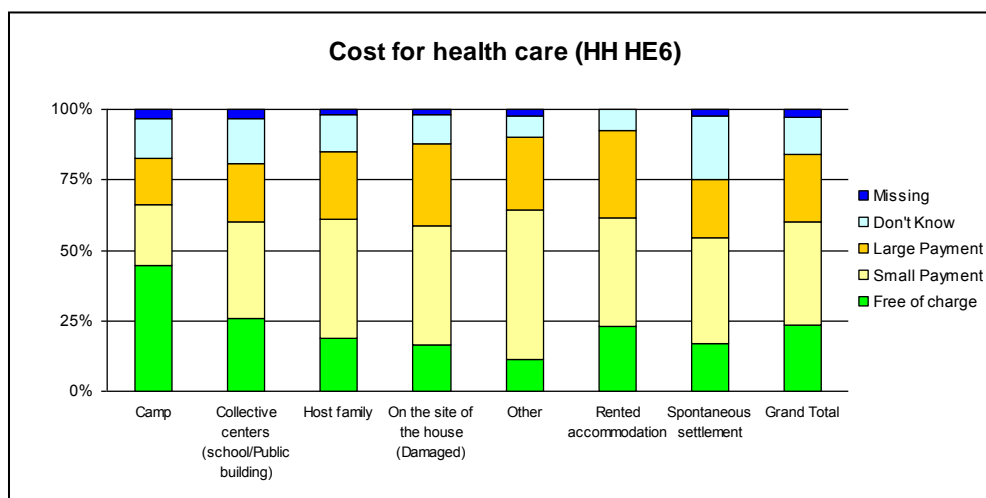
- In most cases perceptions of CBOs and NGO/INGOs were not negative.





3.3.7. Health





3.4.Third-Party Analysis of MCRAM Data: WFP / VAM

With the understanding that clusters have different capacities at their disposal, MCRAM data was made available to the clusters for their own analysis. The WFP VAM unit conducted its own analysis of the data. This analysis was used in the WFP Flood Impact Assessment, September 2010, an excerpt from which is shown below:

Impact on household food security

Given the loss of people's homes, livelihoods and assets, the food security situation at household level is of particular concern and requires continuous monitoring over coming months. The following information represents the analysis of the MCRAM household level data by the WFP Vulnerability, Assessment and Monitoring (VAM) unit.

Food stocks and sources

Most of the households surveyed reported that they currently have no food stocks or that current stocks would last no more than one week (figure 1).

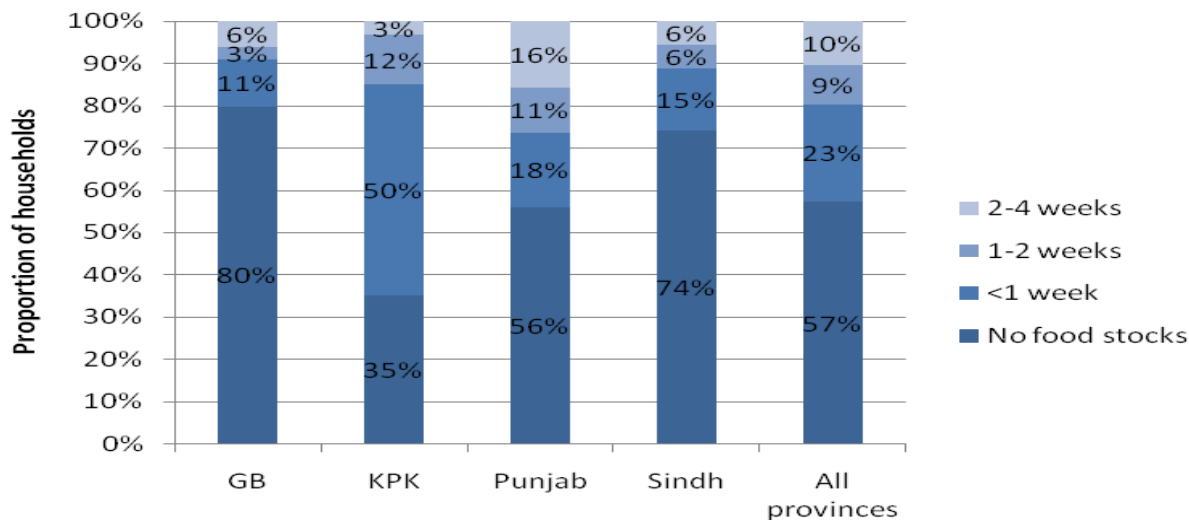
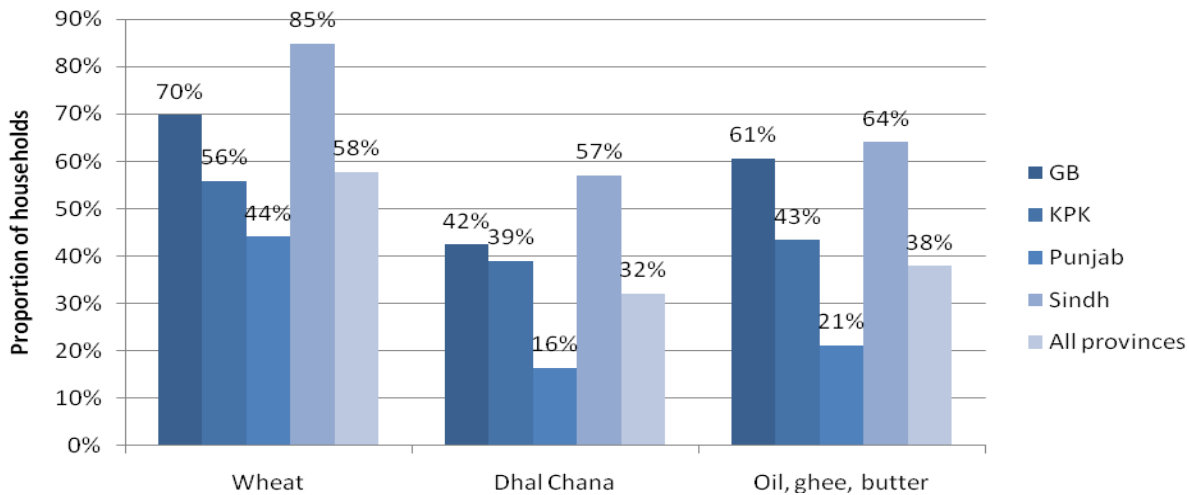


Figure 2-2: Food stocks

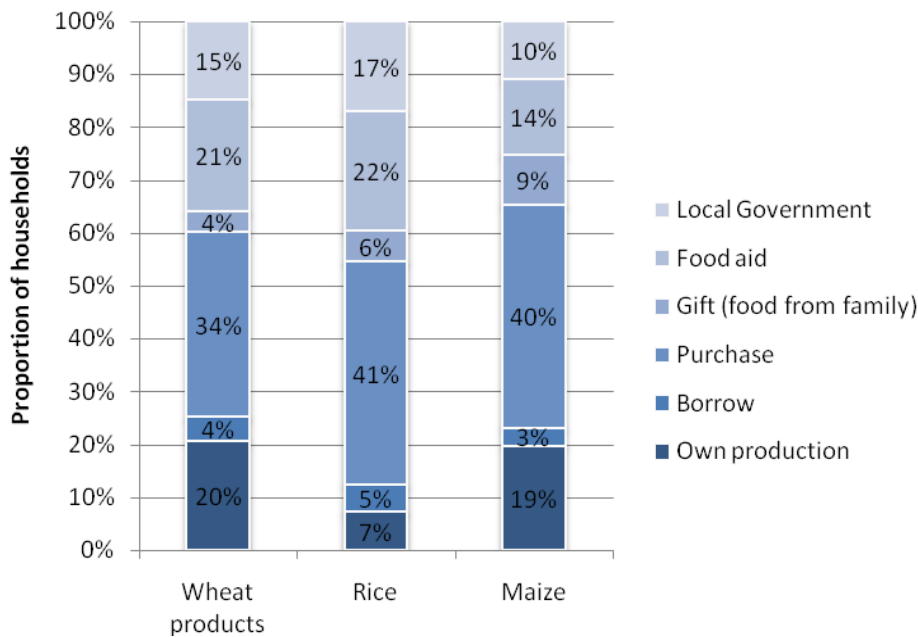
The lack of food stocks is the result of significant losses households have incurred due to the flood. Figure 2 depicts household food stock losses of 3 commodities that WFP is providing to flood victims as part of the relief operation, wheat grain, pulses, and oil. 58 percent of households completely lost their stock of wheat flour and bread, 32 percent lost all pulses they had stored and cooking oil, ghee and butter was fully lost by 38 percent of the households. Losses were specifically high in Sindh province.

Figure 2-3: Households that lost all food stocks



As shown in Figure 3, many flood affected households have switched their main source for cereals from own production and market purchase to food aid (approximately 20% of households) and between 10-17 percent of households currently rely on local government assistance.

Figure 2-4: Main cereal source



Coping strategies

Figure 4 presents a list of coping strategies used by flood affected households by province. Many flood affected households have shifted their consumption to less preferred foods and borrowing is practiced by more than one third of households across the surveyed provinces on average. Skipping meals is widely practiced (see next Section) and women eat generally less than men. Sale of household and productive assets is not widely observed, however there is a slight increase in the sale of farm animals.

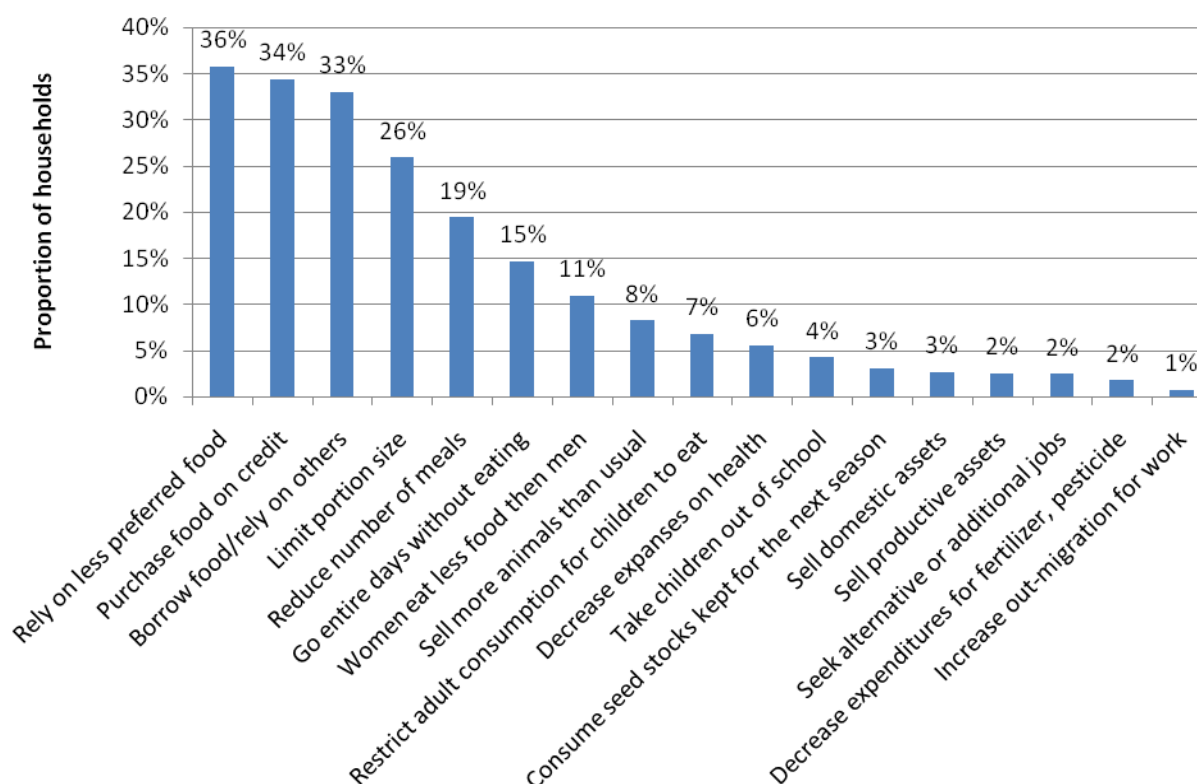


Figure 2-5: Coping mechanisms

Food consumption

Results for food consumption intake, as measured by dietary diversity and frequency over the past week, indicate that flood affected households ate cereals on average more than 5 days in one week. Milk and dairy products were consumed on average 3 to 4 days in one week. In contrast, fruits, meat, fish were almost not consumed (less than one day a week). Table 5 shows the food consumption score (FCS) in flood affected areas using standard WFP threshold values.

Table 5: Food consumption groups (% households)

	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
Flooded areas	54	19	27

The lack of dietary diversity as measured by the FCS is very high with almost one third of the population having a poor food consumption intake. This means that they predominantly survive on daily cereal intake (wheat and rice). Almost half of the flood affected population has a consumption intake below acceptable levels.

The household food security is also shown by the number of people skipping meals. Table 6 below shows the percentage of adults (above 18) that went without any food the day prior the date of interview. In flood affected areas of Sindh this is worryingly high with 17 percent of women and 19 percent of men not consuming any meal the previous day.

Table 6: Percent of adults that went without food the day prior to the interview

	Female	Male
GB	7.1	9.1
KPK	3.0	1.5
Punjab	5.9	6.9
Sindh	17.6	19.3
All	8.4	9.1

Income poverty

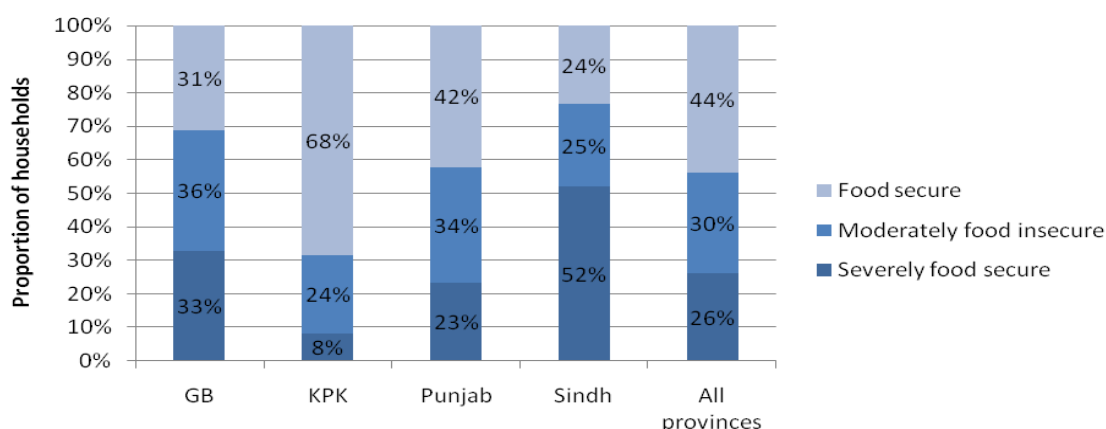
Following in the flood's grave impact on livelihoods, a majority of households live below the poverty line¹²: 52 % live below the poverty line, 24 percent above the poverty line but below the 2*poverty threshold, and only 24 percent above the 2*poverty threshold. The low income levels are further exacerbated by higher than normal food prices, leaving many households unable to purchase the amount of food they need.

The size of the share of household income that is spent on food is another measurement of a population's resilience to income and price shocks. In the surveyed population close to half of households spend more than 65 percent of their income on food, which makes them particularly vulnerable to disruptions in livelihoods and increases in food prices.

Food security

Based on degree of food intake and level of income, a food security classification was defined. In the overall sample, one in four households were found to be severely food insecure, 30 percent moderately food insecure and 44 percent food secure.

Figure 2-6: Food security



¹² The poverty line is set at 44 rupees per person per day, which is the 2005 national poverty line, adjusted for inflation.

Food assistance

More than half of the households surveyed by the MCRAM reported receiving food assistance in the two weeks preceding the assessment. The survey was concluded in end of August.

Figure 2-7: Food assistance coverage

