

#	Question and its context	Definitions
ii	<p>Community Overview</p> <p>a. Female headed household Women heading household may represent a category at risk of being particularly affected by poverty (general), but also gender discrimination (e.g. in having access to assistance) and lack of support . In emergency situation the risks may be heightened, especially on access to assistance. The presence of Female HH needs attention and adequate responses.</p> <p>b. Child headed household Child heading household may represent a category at risk of being particularly affected by poverty (general), but also gender discrimination (e.g. if girl) and lack of support . In emergency situation the risks may be heightened, especially on access to assistance. The presence of Child HH needs attention and adequate responses.</p> <p>c. People with physical/mental disabilities (see also later Q 29) Persons with disabilities in emergency situations may face various barriers – especially in access – that may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others’. (see definition of person with Disability in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2008 ratified by Pakistan in 2011). Problems may be connected with access to assistance distributions (see question 29) access to sanitation facilities (see question 42) medical care (see question 50). They may suffer neglect, abandonment, marginalization and other forms of discrimination.</p> <p>d. Older Persons (60+ years) Although elderly persons are not per se vulnerable and can be considered as a resource in the family and the community, including in emergency situations, in specific aspects of the emergency situation they may face vulnerabilities and risks, especially if They are the sole caregivers for others, suffer from health problems, have difficulty adjusting to their new environment, and/or otherwise lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others. Reducing their vulnerability is about ensuring that they have equal access to vital services.</p>	<p><u>WomenHeadedHousehold</u> = A household (it can also be constituted by 1 individual only) temporary or permanently headed by a female who is the person on whom the family is depending for living support</p> <p><u>Child Headed Household</u>: A household headed by a person below the age of 18 who is left temporary or permanently without any adult to care for him/her (i.e. an unaccompanied child) and therefore assumes responsibility of a head of household</p> <p><u>Disability</u> = Physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments from birth, or resulting from illness, infection, injury, trauma or old age. These may hinder full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. This includes visual impairment/blindness; hearing impairment/ deafness; speech impairment; requiring special communication; physical disability requiring prosthetic interventions or impeding the ability to function independently and requiring a caregiver; mental disability and illness, impeding the ability to function independently and interact and requiring a caregiver.</p> <p><u>Older person</u> = person aged 60 years old or more.</p> <p>At the moment, there is no standard numerical criterion, but the UN agreed cutoff is 60+ years to refer to the older population.</p>

	<p>Displaced population The presence of persons moving from one location to another to seek safety and assistance is a typical phenomenon during disasters. IDPs may seek accommodation in the Evacuation sites provided indicated by the government (including the Army), in official camps, in host families or may settle spontaneously in areas deemed safe. By virtue of their displacement, IDPs have specific needs and vulnerabilities that need to be taken into consideration. Obtaining information on their number and locations is essential to frame an adequate response.</p>	<p>IDPs are defined as those persons forced or obliged to flee from their homes, "...in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international recognized State border"</p> <p>Source: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement</p> <p>Give the displacement figures for population displaced to and from the village of the KI.</p>
i	a. Total population (# of)	The original population of the village.
	N: Type of Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized tented camps are places where displaced populations find accommodation on purpose built sites, and a full services infrastructure is provided, including water supply, food distribution, non-food item distribution, education, and health care, usually exclusively for the population of the site. • Spontaneous Camps: A displaced community or displaced groups may settle in camps, independent of assistance from local government or the aid community. Such camps are often sited on state-owned, private or communal land, usually after limited negotiations with the local population or private owners over use and access. Instances of such camps are usually found alongside roads or canal banks. • Communal buildings are pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal settlement of the displaced population in the event of conflict or natural disaster, such as such as schools, hospitals, government buildings etc.
1	<i>Total number of houses (shelters) in this community?</i>	Total number of houses in the community. Place where people live.
	<i>Percentage of houses (shelters) completely damaged (un-live able)?</i> The percentage of destroyed houses indicates the physical damages that have been sustained by the residential buildings in each community.	A destroyed house is one that has been either completely demolished / razed to the ground or one that has sustained such significant damages that it would have to be knocked down to enable it to be rebuilt safely. It would not be possible to live in a destroyed house.
	<i>Percentage of houses (shelters) partially damaged (live able)?</i> The percentage of damaged houses indicates the physical damages that have been sustained by the residential buildings in each community	A damaged house is one that has been affected by the natural disaster, but it is still possible to live within the house, for all general purposes. This might include e.g. the roof collapsing, but which can temporarily be repaired with a tarpaulin or cracks in the walls etc.

<p>2</p>	<p>Current living conditions (% of population)?</p> <p>The current living conditions indicate the immediate needs of the affected population. Areas with significant numbers of families without shelter or with only makeshift shelters should be prioritised by subsequent interventions.</p> <p>This question should also be answered keeping in view question Q.N</p> <p>If N=1 All options apply</p> <p>If N=2 Only option 2d applies</p> <p>If N=3 All options apply except 2e and 2f</p> <p>If N=4 All options apply except 2e and 2f.</p> <p>Also for,</p> <p>N=1 i.e. Villages: Answer keeping in mind the living conditions of population of that village plus the displaced population in that village.</p> <p>N=2,3,4 Temporary Settlements: Answer keeping in mind the living conditions of the village of origin of the KI. (This way it will reflect the conditons of the KIs entire village and not just the population in the TS)</p>	<p>The options can be defined as follows:</p> <p>2a) No Shelter – No materials available to protect the family from the elements</p> <p>2b) Makeshift Shelter – twigs, sticks etc. typically covered by very thin plastic sheeting. Very limited protection from the elements.</p> <p>2c) Shelter made of tarpaulin / bamboo – Sufficient short term protection from the elements and of a sufficient size to shelter the whole family. The shelter consists of poles or bamboos that are lashed or joined together and two tarpaulins which are also tied to the bamboos.</p> <p>2d) Tents - Sufficient short term protection from the elements and of a sufficient size to shelter the whole family.</p> <p>2e) House – Typical shelters including loh-kat, katcha and pukka structures.</p> <p>2f) Host Family –A family living in the village of the KI that is accomodating displaced family \ families.</p> <p>2g) School\College – An educational facility. This building may be govt. building or a private facility.</p> <p>2h) Hospital – A health facility. This building may be govt. building or a private facility.</p> <p>2i) Government Building – Any OTHER govt.building (excluding health and education facilities and warehouses)</p> <p>2j) Warehouse - A building that is normally used to store raw or manufactured goods,and is providing temporary shelter to the displaced population in case of a disaster.This building may be govt. building or a private facility.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p><i>What %of households have following items</i></p> <p><i>In addition to the main shelter needs, families may have lost additional items during the natural disaster. With many of these it is also important to bear in mind the context (e.g. additional Blankets in winter).</i></p> <p><i>The question is phrased in terms of what proportions of households currently have the following, rather than what proportion of households need the items as the answers provided will better represent the true situation.</i></p>	<p><i>The options can be defined as follows:</i></p> <p>Bedding Mats \Plastic Floor Mats– Padded mats to sleep on</p> <p>Blankets – Many different technical specifications of blankets are available and are suitable for different climatic conditions.</p> <p>Kitchen Sets – A selection of essential kitchen items, including plates, pots and knives.</p> <p>Solar Lights – Require around 5 hours charging during the day and then provide light adequate for most general purposes for about 8 hours.</p> <p>Hygiene Articles – A selection of key items, including soap, a toothbrush, aqua tabs etc.</p> <p>Jerry Cans / Covered pots – Water storage vessels</p> <p>Emergency Shelter Tool Kit– A set of tools that are used to make a temporary shelter arrangement.</p>

4	Number of education facilities in community.	1) How many schools/education facilities are in community 2) used as temporary settlement (IDP camp), 3) how many are available for schooling/Education. 4), how many are damaged
5	Number of children (3-18 years) going to school?	#Male and Female children between 3 to18 years went to school Before and after the recent emergency/event
6	What are the main reasons of children being out of school after the event (recent emergency)?	Identifying reasons why children not going to schools after recent emergency/ event: 1. Safety/security concerns, 2. Road/Bridges destroyed, 3. Schools are destroyed/damaged, 4. School are used for affected population shelters, 5.Children are working/ earning livelihood, 6.Teachers are not available, 7. School material lost, 999. Dont know, Others
7	<i>What are the main sources of livelihood in the community (in % of HH)</i> Sum of all sources should be equal to 100	Agriculture based livelihood should include all agri-based sources including day laboring in agriculture. Whereas day laboring mean non-farm day labors. The inclusion of home based work which is straw mat and basket making, embroidery work, carpet weaving, etc which are predominantly managed by women with assistance from men in the household.
8	<i>What are the percentage losses to each source of livelihood in the community?</i> Each separate source should be out of 100%.	As above
9	What are the usual crops harvests (staple food)? In Acers	This refers to the usual crop harvest, in this case wheat or other main cash crop according to the season, of the community. The information is to be obtained in terms of total cultivated area in acres.
10	What percentage of standing crops is damaged in this community?	A perception of the key informant about the share of crops damaged due to the disaster in the whole community. The can also be linked with the cultivated area impacted by the disaster.
11	What is the average number of livestock owned by the households? (999=don't know)	A perception of KI about average livestock ownership per household in the community, and not the total number of livestock in community, before the disaster. Livestock should include large and small ruminants (Cows/buffaloes/sheep/goats)
12	What percentage of livestock was lost in this community?	The question is linked to the previous one, losses includes livestock fatalities, lost and distress selling in the aftermath of the disaster. Response should indicate total percentage reduction in livestock ownership due to disaster in the community.

13	<i>Are there signs of animal diseases outbreaks in the community?</i>	<p><i>External-parasites</i> include all type of external diseases like ticks, lice and flies. Whereas <i>Internal-parasite</i> includes all internal worms.</p> <p>Foot and Mouth disease (large ruminants): High fever/temperature, lesion on the upper surface of the tongue, dental pad, gums, and the bulbs of the heels and kicking of the feet.</p> <p>Hemorrhagic Septicemia (large ruminants): swelling in the head, neck region, difficulty in respiration, excessive drooling of Saliva and nasal discharge.</p> <p>Black Quarter (large ruminants): Symptoms include acute lameness, fever, and swelling in the hip, shoulder, chest, back, neck or throat muscles.</p> <p>Anthrax (large ruminants): Ruminant animals are often found dead with no indication illness, Unclotted blood may exude from body openings(nasal opening, ears, anus, vagina and teets), swelling of different parts of the body and the body may not stiffen after death.</p> <p>Enterotoxaemia (small ruminants): <i>acute diarrhea, dysentery, abdominal pain and death usually occurs within a few days.</i></p> <p>CCPP (small ruminants): <i>is strictly a respiratory disease characterized by High fever/temperature, coughing, nasal discharge, labored respiration, abortion in pregnant animal and death usually between 7-10 days.</i></p> <p>PPR (small ruminants): <i>characterized by fever, sores in the mouth, diarrhea, pneumonia, eyelids to met together with discharge, and sometimes death</i></p>
14	What percentage of fodder stock has been lost?	Here Loss refers to the fodder stock damaged either it is dry fodder or green fodder. Green fodder may be in the form of fodder crop. Response should indicate overall reduction in fodder availability in the households in community
15	Percentage of food stock lost in this community?	Here Loss refers to the food stocks damaged at the household level in the community which leads to the unavailability of food
16	<i>For how many days do you think the current food stock is sufficient?</i> Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.	This is to understand for how many days the current available stock in households (in average) is sufficient to meet their food needs.
17	How far is the nearest physically accessible market? Distance in km	Here the purpose is to get the information in terms of distance to the nearest market which is functional. A market is considered functional when it performs the activities deemed necessary, for example, buying and selling and service provision. if the market is located within the community the information should be recorded in meters if not very far. Size of the Market should ideally be compatible with the requirements of the community and in case of more than one markets the bigger market should be considered.
18	<i>Is sufficient food available in the markets?</i> Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective	The key informant is asked for essential food commodities availability in nearest physically accessible functional markets

19	<p><i>What percentage of populations has adequate income to buy food?</i> Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>This question is asked from the key informant in order to check the economic accessibility of the households in the community. The KI should be asked the approximate percentage the people who have money/resources to buy food from nearest physically accessible functional markets. The information should be sought keeping a shorter time in mind.</p>
20	<p>What percentage of population received food assistance in this community?</p>	<p>It basically serves as the vulnerability criteria. The populations who already received food assistance (ration, cooked food, daily food assistance etc.) should have less priority for the immediate assistance.</p>
21	<p>Are there any reports or indications that women are stopping or reducing breast feeding?</p> <p><i>This question aims to determine to what extent the emergency has changed breastfeeding patterns.</i></p>	<p><i>In instances where it is not appropriate for cultural reasons to ask this question, it is possible to report 'Did not ask'</i></p>
22	<p>Has there been any distribution of the following since the emergency?</p> <p><i>The risks associated with the use of milk products, breast milk substitutes (BMS), and infant feeding equipment in emergency situations have long been documented as serious and life-threatening. Milk powder, infant formula, feeding bottles and teats should never be distributed during emergency relief operations as they disrupt normal breastfeeding patterns and greatly increase the of illness and death in children due to un-clean water, and unhygienic conditions for the preparation of infant formula.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where breastfeeding is not possible, infant formula should only be distributed to targeted caregivers through a separate distribution channel linked to the assessment by a qualified health worker.</i></p> <p><i>Children should always be fed using a cup and a spoon, rather than a bottle. This reduces the risk of infection from an unhygienic bottle.</i></p>	<p>Infant formula: a powdered formula commercially prepared Dried Milk Powder: any type of dried milk powder, such as animal milk powder Liquid Milk: any type of liquid milk (animal or prepared from dried powder) Feeding bottle /teats: a bottle (with or without a teat) for feeding children.</p>

<p>23</p>	<p><i>Do people in the community face problems in obtaining assistance? If yes, indicate what type of problems (Tick all that apply)</i></p> <p>In disasters situation, assistance – whether provided by the Government or by the humanitarian community - should reach the beneficiaries according to the principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and should be distributed equitably, exclusively based on needs, be adequate and do not create additional problems to the population in need (“Do No harm”). It is important to detect and signal cases where the distribution of assistance creates problems (e.g. safety or security, including due to social tension), it is conditional to non-humanitarian considerations (e.g. political, social, religious, ethnic), it creates situation of danger for members of the population with specific needs; it is hindered by lack of documentation; or it is distributed in a way that hinders the full participation of various segments of the population.</p> <p>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>The KI states if there has been problem in obtaining assistance. If yes,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not enough assistance for all entitled Assistance did not cover all intended beneficiaries 2. Some specific groups are excluded Exclusion due to deliberate discrimination due to gender, ethnicity, social status, political or religious beliefs 3. Lack of documentation (CNIC) Beneficiaries were turned away as not in possession of a valid ID Document (this is important as it will justify an advocacy with NADRA to increase efforts to provide documentation (absent or lost) 4. Political interference in the distribution of aid Political authorities, politicians, party representatives are instructing to deliver assistance only to their affiliated or ask for political support as a condition for assistance 5. Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance Assistance is provided to persons that are not affected by the disaster 6. The assistance did not respond to the actual needs The assistance is insufficient to cover the needs or inadequate 7. Distribution methods/lay-out excludes women-headed household The distribution points are not adequately organised to meet the needs of women headed household (no separate queues, difficult access etc). 8. Distribution methods/lay-out excludes children-headed households The distribution points are not adequately organised to meet the needs of children headed household (no separate queues, difficult access etc.). 9. Distribution excludes elderly persons and people with disabilities The distribution points are not adequately organised to meet the needs of elderly persons and people with disabilities (no separate queues, difficult access etc.). 10. Other (e.g. people need to bribe) Actors delivering assistance ask for money or other favors in exchange for assistance <p>999. Don't know</p>
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<p>24</p>	<p><i>Percentage of people without CNIC in your community?</i></p> <p>In situation of disasters, personal documentation is often lost. In addition, lack of personal documentation (CNIC) may be an endemic problem. The possession of personal documentation is an essential measure of legal safety (identification) In addition, although assistance during the first phases of a disaster should not be conditioned to the lack of CNIC, the GoP has adopted this criteria for registration and assistance in conflict-affected areas and for delivery of certain flood-related assistance. The lack of CNIC may be therefore a reason for exclusion or delay in receiving assistance, in addition to a primary security concern.</p> <p>An estimation of the population who may need CNIC in the community is useful to advocate with Government service providers (NADRA) for specific initiatives (e.g. mobile clinics).</p> <p>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>CNIC = Computerized NIC card. The question refers to both CNIC and NIC.</p>
<p>25a</p>	<p><i>Are there any security concerns affecting the community?</i></p> <p>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>1. No 2. Yes 999. Don't know</p>

25 b *If there are security concerns affecting the community, what types of concerns/ incidents have occurred? (Tick all that apply, if number of cases known specify)*

During disasters, communities and families are in distress, community links are lost, communities may be displaced and live in precarious situations with lack of space/ privacy/ adequate living conditions. Security problems may arise for the general population and particularly for categories with specific needs such as women, children, elderly, religious and ethnic minorities. Seemingly, existing protection issues may be exacerbated due to the situation. Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.

The KI states that there has been problem, disturbance issue with the delivery of assistance or not. If yes,

- 1. Inter-communal disputes/ communal (including threats/harassment from communities)**
Disputes amongst different communities (inter-communal) and disputes within the community (communal) leading to tension, violence, riots, acts of revenge
Harassment = the act of systematic and/or continued unwanted and annoying actions. It can be a) Sexual (unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favours, or other verbal/ non-verbal/ physical conduct of sexual nature); b) physical (pushing, hitting, unwanted touching); verbal (yelling, verbal communication that results uncomfortable, damaging the image and the honour etc.)
Threat = any act of threatening behaviour anticipating harm;
- 2. Criminal acts (Theft, robbery, Injury/ Physical assault)**
Theft, robbery = Intentional act of stealing from individuals, business
Injury, Physical assault = Intentional cause of physical harm causing injuries (beating, aggressions) not within the sphere of the house
- 3. Threat/ extortion/ harassment by authorities' security**
Authorities/ Security = civil authorities (including police) and military authorities
- 4. Threat/ extortion/ harassment by armed groups**
Armed groups = non-state actors engaged in armed opposition against the State
- 5. Violence against boys and girls**
Any type and form of violence against children (killing, injuring, beating, maiming, sexual abuse of children, sexual exploitation ...) by anyone
- 6. Child recruitment**
Compulsory, forced or voluntary conscription of children in a regular or irregular armed force in ANY capacity (combatants, cooks, porters, messengers, individuals recruited for sexual purposes)
- 7. Abduction of children**
A child is taken and moved to a place that is under the control of the perpetrator, for illegal reasons by means of force, threat, trick, and in any case without the consent.
- 8. Gender Based Violence (including sexual and domestic violence)**
Gender based Violence = act that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women/girls because of being women/girls and men/boys because of being men/boys, in public or in private life. It includes: **Sexual Violence**: any violence, physical or psychological carried out through sexual means, e.g. rape, attempted rape, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, inappropriate touching and molestation, female genital mutilation
Domestic Violence = act of violence in the sphere of the house/ home by any family related person e.g. physical aggression (hitting, kicking, biting, slapping, acid throwing etc). It includes also threats that can cause emotional distress and denial of access to resources.
- 9. Presence of landmines or Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs)**
- 10. Other (including Kidnapping/ disappearances)**
Kidnapping/ Abduction = act of taking a person and moving the person to a place that is under the control of the perpetrator, for illegal reasons by means of force, threat, trick, and in any case without the consent of the person abducted/ kidnapped.
Enforced Disappearance = a person is arrested, detained or abducted, deprived of liberty against his/her will by officials of different branches or levels of Government, or by organized groups or private individuals acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of state authorities, followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or locations, placing such person outside the protection of the law.
Forced Labour = all work or service which is demanded from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. This includes Bond labour, where a laborer becomes bonded when his or her labour is demanded in repayment for a loan abuse of vulnerability for the purpose of exploiting the person.

26	<p><i>What will reduce the risk of harassment against women and children (Tick all that apply)</i></p> <p>In situation of disasters, particularly in situation of displacement, women and children may find themselves in situation of increased risk due to the precarious accommodation situation, the set-up of the camps/ settlements, the disruption of community links, their presence in unknown places/ communities. Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p><i>Tick all that apply</i></p> <p>Harassment = the act of systematic and/or continued unwanted and annoying actions. It can be a) Sexual (unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favours, or other verbal/ non-verbal/ physical conduct of sexual nature); b) physical (pushing, hitting, unwanted touching); verbal (yelling, verbal communication that results uncomfortable, damaging the image and the honor etc.)</p>
27	<p><i>Are there children who have been separated since the event?</i></p> <p>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Question apply to both separated and unaccompanied children</p> <p>Definitions (IASC Guidelines 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child = any person under the age of 18, unless under the (national) law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (Convention on the Rights of the Child, or CRC, Article 1). • Unaccompanied children/ minors are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so • Orphans are children, both of whose parents are known to be dead. • Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members. <p>NOTE: In the Pakistan context, the concept of 'family' is a wide one, including extended relatives and recognized bonds of kinship and tribe. In cases of spontaneous 'child care' during emergencies, careful assessment must be used to determine if a 'family like' relationship exists between child and adult companion and appropriate day to day care is being provided. If not, the child may nonetheless be considered 'unaccompanied'.</p>
28	<p><i>Are there families missing children or other members?</i></p> <p>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>1. No 2. Missing Children 3. Missing Other Members 4. Missing Both 5. Do not know</p>

29	<p><i>Are persons with disabilities/ older persons in the community facing neglect, marginalization or abandonment?</i> Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</p>	<p>People with a disability may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who are blind or partially sighted • people with learning or intellectual disabilities • people who are deaf or hearing impaired • people with a physical disability • people with long term illnesses • people with mental health or psychological difficulties • people with an acquired brain injury <p><i>Neglect and marginalization</i> The persons are left behind and neglected by the communities and deliberately excluded from assistance.</p>
30 a	<p>Does water from the main source appear clean?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 999. Don't know</p>	
30.b	<p>If not, what are the impurities you may think?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Odor/smell <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Taste <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Suspended solids <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other</p>	<p>1. Smell –if the water source itself has a smell, and if water drawn from the source smells not right 3. Suspended solids – can see particles/impurities in the water</p>
31	<p>What % of households is mainly relying on the listed water sources for drinking water? A maximum total of 100%</p>	<p>1. Protected water sources –wells with covered top, hand pumps with concrete platforms & drainage and safe surrounding soil or other contaminants not able to fall into water, flood water not able to enter into the source. 2. Unprotected or surface water source: canals, ponds, lakes, river which may be contaminated with the mixing of flood water, soil, human or animal excreta, household waste, sewer pipes and other surface contamination,</p>
32	<p>How long does it take for people to collect water from the water source? a) Average distance from water source (in km) b) Average time to wait/queuing at water source (in minutes)</p>	<p>A. Average distance from water source: place from where families/ individuals collect and transport water to their household on their own (in kilo meters). B. Average time: time it takes for people to go to the collection point, wait for filling their pots and come back home (in minutes)</p>
33	<p><i>What % of households practice water treatment at home before drinking?</i> <i>A maximum total of 100%</i> <i>Perhaps give categories to prompt % (<10%, 10 – 20%,20-30%, 30-50%, over 50%) if difficult to get a more accurate answer</i> <i>Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective.</i></p>	<p>a. Chlorination: may include aqua-tabs, PUR sachets, other similar products available or provided at house hold level b. Boiling: if family members boil water for drinking at household level c. Sand filter: if people drink water from sand filter either available at their household or at community level. d. Solar: if people use solar disinfectant for treating water either at household or community level.</p>

34a	<p><i>What % of households defecates at listed locations after the event? Percentage of people practicing the 3 options, total aggregate has to reach 100%</i></p>	<p>What are the existing sanitation facilities that people access in general</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household: any type of latrine available at the household level and all the family members are using it 2. Shared/Communal latrines: any simple pit latrine with a super structure and a drop hole or pour flush latrine, connected with drainage or ditch outside HH shared with other families 3. Open field: If people DO NOT have access to any latrine facility or they use open fields/ bush to defecate
34b	<p><i>If communal latrines: do women and girls have access to separate latrine facilities? Same question posed in Secondary KI interview as to ensure to a gender perspective. This question is relevant only where people are using shared or communal latrine facilities. If the answer of 33a is 0% for shared/communal latrines, this question should be skipped.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes: if there are separate facilities and women and girls use them freely 2. Some: 3. No: even if the facilities exist but women and girls DO NOT use them because of lack of safety and privacy 4. Don't know: either they do not know about the facilities or they do not know who use them
35	<p><i>What % of households practice hand washing with soap? Perhaps give categories to prompt % if difficult to get a more accurate answer. "Availability of soap" is asked under Shelter/NFI (Q3) which will complement this Q.</i></p>	<p>Hand washing with SOAP: "with soap" to be emphasized while asking or translating but if there are alternatives of soap such as Ash, this may be considered.</p>
36	<p>Is the health facility accessible to the population within 5 km or one hour walking distance? <i>Distance (in km) Time (in minutes)</i></p> <p>Access to health services should be based on the principles of equity and impartiality, ensuring equal access according to need without any discrimination.</p> <p>In practice, the location and staffing of health services should be organized to ensure optimal access and coverage. The particular needs of vulnerable people should be addressed when designing health services. Barriers to access may be physical, financial, behavioral and/or cultural, as well as communication barriers. Identifying and overcoming such barriers to the access of prioritized health services are essential for avoiding morbidity and mortality.</p>	<p>Provide health services at the appropriate level of the health system. Levels include household and community, clinic or health post, health center and hospital. The nearest health facility should cover population living in 5km of health facility (by foot). Average time distance is : 1 hour Regardless the health facility was functional before disaster. (Needs clarity by WHO)</p>

37	<p>Nearest Health facility type:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. DHQ/THQ Hospital</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rural Health Centre</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Basic Health unit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Dispensary</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Outreach/mobile team</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Private clinic</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 999. Don't know</p>	<p>Health facilities are categorized by level of care according to their size and the services provided.</p> <p>BHU: 10,000-15,000 people</p> <p>RHC: 30,000 people</p> <p>THQ: 50,000 people</p> <p>DHQ: for the whole district</p>
38	<p>a. Is Health Facility still functional?</p> <p><i>b. If Not, reasons</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Damaged</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Staff not available</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Lack of medicines/equipment/ Vaccines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Lack of Safe Delivery Services</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Others</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 999. Don't Know</p>	<p>The damaged/destroyed health facility structure cannot provide essential health services therefore temporary arrangements for delivery of services are needed.</p> <p>Temporary arrangements include: Mobile Health Unit, ad hoc health post/ medical clinic</p>
39	<p><i>What are the main health problems in the community? (Tick all that apply)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Diarrhea</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Malaria</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cough and Cold fever</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Skin infections (scabies)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Measles</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 999. Don't Know</p>	<p>Morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases tend to increase with disasters. In many conflict- affected settings, between 60 per cent and 90 per cent of deaths have been attributed to four major infectious causes: acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles and malaria where endemic. Acute malnutrition exacerbates these diseases, especially in children under 5 years of age. Outbreaks of communicable diseases are far less commonly associated with acute-onset natural disasters. When outbreaks occur, they are generally associated with risk factors such as population displacement, overcrowding, inadequate shelter, insufficient and unsafe water and inadequate sanitation.</p>
40	<p>What primary sources of communication the community uses to get information (Tick all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Radio</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Friends/Family/Community/Masjid/Ibadat Gah</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. District Administration Office</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. NGOs Staff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. SMS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Help lines</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Internet</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Newspaper</p>	

MIRA Observation Questionnaire | Context and definitions

#	Observation and its context	Definitions
22	Were school aged children observed out of school during school hours on school days? (Observation check list)	While visiting community, were school aged children observed out of school during school hours on school day
23	Is water available at the school? (Observation check list)	Availability of drinking water in school need to be observed
25	Other (specify)	Also observe the following under others 1) Is a sanitation facility available in schools?(yes/no) 2) Are there any IDP teachers available in schools? (yes/no) Is education material damaged (yes/no)
26a	Are there signs of humanitarian assistance being distributed? <i>It is important from the onset of an emergency to detect if relief assistance is already distributed and what type of assistance. The observation tries to capture whether assistance is already distributed to better target the following distributions.</i>	'Y Relief assistance will include: Food (including cooked meals), Emergency shelter (tents, tarpaulins, poles etc); Non Food Items (plastic sheeting, buckets, cooking utensils, jerry cans for water, mats, ropes etc.), hygiene kits, health support (medicines, medical consultations) but also psychological support, family tracing, transport to safe areas etc.
26b	If observed, by whom the assistance is/ has been distributed (all that applies) <input type="checkbox"/> Civilian authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> INGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGOs/ charities <input type="checkbox"/> Others <i>The observation aims at defining the main actors involved in the distribution of assistance, humanitarian actors and non-humanitarian actors (e.g. Military)</i>	'Y Civilian authorities: will include NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, line ministries, line Department, District authorities, civilian Police. 'Y Military Authorities: will include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Special Corps, Frontier Corps (e.g. 11 th Corp in KP/FATA), Rangers etc. 'Y INGO refers to International Non-Governmental Organizations 'Y Local NGOs refers to Pakistani NGOS registered in the country as well as private national Foundations, Charities, Philanthropic associations 'Y Others: refers to all actors not included in the above, including communities host families, religious associations

27	<p>Are there signs of isolation or neglect of some persons or groups (e.g. Older persons, persons with disabilities, women, children, and ethnic/religious minorities?)</p> <p><i>The observation aims at identifying groups or individuals that may be in a position of exclusion, that may therefore be cut off from the distribution of the first relief assistance due to their specific needs, and that may therefore need particular attention by humanitarian actors.</i></p>	
28	<p>Are there structures to take care of groups of children</p> <p><i>The observation tries to identify if some forms of care and support to the well-being of children is already provided by specialized organizations, by the authorities, by the community, and on which more structured child protection activities can be built. It also supports the prioritization of areas to where to direct child protection activities.</i></p>	<p>Structures can refer to formal institutions but also informal associations, community structures (Committees, Groups etc.) to alleviate the sufferance of children in the emergency and take care of their well-being.</p>
29	<p>Are there hazardous object/ locations around the site?</p> <p><i>The observation aims at detecting potential harmful situations that can impact the safety and the security of adults but in particular children or persons with disabilities around the affected areas. This occurrence is particularly common in situations of natural disasters or conflict, characterized by high level of destruction. It may be more common when the population still resides in the disaster-impacted areas, but it may also be pertinent to situations where relief camps/sites are being set-up.</i></p>	<p>Hazardous objects / locations can refer to:</p> <p>Ravines, open holes and ditches, large areas of stagnant water, impetuous rivers (e.g. flash flooding), Mine-fields, areas known to be at risk of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs), mine-risk demarcated areas, chemical and electric plants, electric wires, garbage dumps, open latrines, their contaminated areas...</p>
30	<p>What foods/items are available in the market?</p> <p><i>This question should be answered by walking through a market place (if any). The foods are grouped by their food group – for example the first category is protein rich foods. The box should be ticked if any of the options are available, i.e. fish or meat or eggs. Repeat for categories 1 to 6.</i></p> <p>Breast milk substitutes are any commercial prepared infant milk powder/formula</p>	<p>Options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish and/or meat and/or eggs 2. Beans and/or lentils and/or nuts 3. Fruits and/or vegetables 4. Rice and/or wheat and/or corn 5. Milk and/or yoghurt and/or cheese 6. Oils and/or fats (including butter, ghee) 7. Breast-milk substitutes
31	<p>Are there children who are very thin or skinny?</p> <p>Very thin or skinny is a child that has a lower than normal weight, and it is visible. You may observe that the child has thinner than normal arms and legs, and visible outline of bones along the ribcage or the shoulders.</p> <p><i>In particular observe young children who look five years or younger.</i></p>	<p>Options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very few 2. Some 3. Many