

**Disaster Resilience through Inclusive DRR and Climate Change Planning
District Jacobabad
PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
AGU 2014 – MARCH 2015**



Sensitization of MFI& SSNs for older people

Implemented By:
Supported by :

SINDH RURAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
HelpAge International / Cordaid

MARCH 2015
SRSO District Jacobabad

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ACRONYMS

SRSO	Sindh Rural support Organization
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
NOC	No Objection Certificate
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
HVCA	Hazard, Vulnerability and capacity assessment
BBCM	Broad Based Community Meetings
VDMC	Village Development Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
PWD	People With Disability
OP	Older People
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
GMI	Group Maturity Index
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk management
DMC	Disaster management Committee
M.T	Master trainer
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practices
HVA	Hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management

1. BASIC DATA

- 1.1 Project Title: Disaster Resilience through Inclusive DRR and Climate Change Planning
- 1.2 Name of Organization: Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO)
- 1.3 Name of Contract Holder: HelpAge International
- 1.4 Project Starting date: 04 August 2014
- 1.5 Reporting period: August 2014- March 2015

2. SUMMARY

2.1 Basic data: The proposed project is being implemented in District Jacobabad located in the north of Sindh province bordering Balochistan province, in Pakistan. An estimated population of Jacobabad based on the population census of 1998 is 1,002,675 (503,959 men and 493,316 women). Of these older people are estimated to be 129,646 (65,962 men and 63,687 women). Jacobabad district is mainly rural with approximately 80% of the households having agriculture as their main source of livelihoods. Main ethnic groups in Jacobabad include Sindhi and Baloch. Muslims, Christians and Hindus are major religious groups in Jacobabad.

District Jacobabad is administratively divided into three Talukas/Tehsils namely Jacobabad, Garhi Khoro and Thul. The proposed project will be implemented in 31 villages/communities spread over nine (9) union councils (UCs) i.e. Allahabad, Ahmad Pur, Mubarakpur, Kot Jugo, Mirpur Odho, Bichro, and Dasti. (Referred modification-2) Of these 31 communities/villages 16 new villages will be selected for the project and 15 villages will be the ones where HelpAge is already implementing DRR interventions. On average each village consists of 75 households (562 individuals). In Jacobabad HelpAge and partner have been collaborating with following organizations.

Jacobabad has extremely hot summers with highest recorded temperature at 52.8°C and mild winters; rainfall is low, and mainly occurs in the monsoon season (July–September).

Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO) is the implementing partner for action; funded by HelpAge/CORDAID to implement Disaster Resilience through Inclusive DRR and Climate Change Planning. The project primarily aims to increase the resilience of 31 vulnerable villages and build capacities of 7 local institutions in district Jacobabad of Pakistan to withstand the impact and consequences of future disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptations.

In order to manage bitterly floods disaster the project activities are focused on capacity building of the communities and local institutions and are given lead in the project implementation. Also, the project has to provide with emergency response equipment. Furthermore, as the project is focusing on coordination and collaboration with DDMA and engaging all relevant authorities of DDMA like civil

Defense, District administration, and irrigation and agriculture departments to support local communities with minimizing losses to their lives and livelihoods.

2.2. Objectives and Target Group:

Following are the project objectives:

Specific objective 1: To increase the resilience of 31 vulnerable communities to withstand the impact and consequences of future flood disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation

Specific Objective 2: Build capacities of 7 local institutions in district Jacobabad to better respond to future natural disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation plans

Specific Objective-3: 400 individuals become aware of livelihood diversification for increase resilience and available financial services in the district.

Target groups: The project is targeting general community and particularly vulnerable groups i.e. Older People; Person with Disabilities; Children; minorities and women headed households etc.

2.3. Activities:

Following were the activities carried out within the project period;

1. Project Implementation NOC
2. Project Inception Workshop
3. Setting up of village identification criteria
4. Hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment
5. Broad Based Community Meetings
6. Celebration of international days, i.e. International day of DRR and Older Persons
7. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice-KAP Survey
8. 5 Days ToT of stakeholders and civil society organizations on CBDRM
9. UC Risk Analysis undertaken
10. Stakeholders meetings
11. FGD Stockpile
12. Provision of emergency response equipment (stock pile)
13. Analysis of EWS with district authorities and civil society organizations
14. 2 days Simulation Drills
15. Training of VDMCs on inclusive DRM planning and development of VDRM plans
16. Establishment of district DRR Forum
17. One day sensitization workshops with Micro finance institutes & social safety nets
18. Survey on climate change and its impact of livelihood and agriculture (FGDs)
19. Establishment of DRR clubs
20. Introduction of tree plantation schemes to reduce canal side erosion and salivation of agricultural fields (Plants)
21. 2 days training of 16 communities on diversification of livelihood and savings
22. Training of stakeholders on VDRM plan consolidation and contingency planning

2.4. Outputs:

Report on delivered outputs;

- 1,759 community members reached through the focus group discussion in the HVCA (hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment)
- 16 communities conducted participatory HVCA
- 25 Stakeholder –district authority, civil society and community were mapped
- Established a DRR forum and trained as master trainers on CBDRM
- 16 communities established new VDMCs
- 16 communities have identified and selected 480 members for VDMCs- 30 for each VDMC
- 16 communities covered by KAP survey
- Duty bearers across relevant government agencies, line departments, community institutions, CSOs, etc. are mapped
- 930 VDMC members participated in the VDRM plan drills
- 360 community members trained on backyard poultry farming and kitchen gardening
- 16 communities received emergency response equipment (stock pile)

2.5. Challenges:

The project approach is an authority's lead process. The only challenge the Project Team has faced in Jacobabad district is that there is no proper DDMA structure an existing Assistant Commissioner (AC) - focal for DDMA is taking responsibility for DDMA. As there is no District Disaster Management Unit - DDMU as such; as it is in other provinces like Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – KP, there is no designated DDMO present. The project team is coordinating with AC for this. Also for technical guidelines on inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRR the team has started working with PDMA-Sindh rather initiating the process with DDMA

2.6. Human interest history

1) Abdul Qadir Brohi residence of village Hussain Bux Brohi having age of 75 years old. He was doing as supervisor in SCARP. His one leg was damaged in an accident half year ago in an accident, so he became disabled and unemployed. His social activities almost finished. All the day he slept over bed. Due to this situation he became isolated from his family and relatives. When SRSO field team established OPA/VDMC in village Hussain Bux Brohi; as per inclusion policy of DRR project Abdul Qadir have been selected as a member of OPA. Stockpile also has been provided to OPA Hussain Bux Brohi. As Field team delivered strong advocacy sessions on OP rights and issues. So OPA members decided to provide wheel chair to Mr. Abdul Qadir Brohi so he can move from one to another place. After receiving of Wheel chair Mr. Abdul Qadir Brohi have become able to participate in CBDRM training and simulation exercises. His social life also has improved. Now is grand daughters and sons move his wheel chair on courtyard of his house.



2) Muhammad Bux Brohi resided with his family in the village Hussain Bux Brohi, located in the east of Jacobabad city at the distance of 6 kilometer. In October, 2014 when SRSO DRR project team organized the broad based community meeting in the village, while processing of election of the OPA president, all of the people were fully supported to see him as the president



of OPA. He is associated with the agriculture and livestock rearing as his livelihoods. DRR project activities are being implemented in the village Hussain Bux Brohi and OPA has also received the CBDRM training and stockpile which is placed in the house of the Muhammad Bux as community was decided during the FGD.

Few days ago as his grand children were playing in the courtyard of his house where fodder of the rice crop was kept. Suddenly the children who were playing there shouted loudly that there is smoke in the rice fodder. A yearly stock of wheat was also stored there. As the people heard the voice of fire, the community started to run towards the place of fire along with the buckets. Muhammad Bux and his family members also took the buckets from the stockpile which they received few days back and started pouring water upon the rice fodder. The community with their organized efforts controlled the smoke and save the lives and stocked grains.

Muhammad Bux thanked the DRR project team who had delivered the stockpile and taught about the prevention of hazards during the recent organized CBDRM training by which different committees were formed. They were also thankful of HelpAge International and SRSO intervention in the area.

3) The project is having serious link with the local authorities and civil society organization where it reinforced. For this purpose certain initiatives were taken during the course of project in order to make project implementation more transparent. One of the serious associations was the involvement of the civil society organizations in the 5 days CBDRM ToT held in Jacobabad by the project. This training has trained a group of 25 as master trainers in the district Jacobabad. Hidayatullah Lashari was one of the master trainers of the CBDRM ToT. He is associated with the LEADERS, a nongovernmental organization of Jacobabad. In the recognition of the CBDRM ToT, Root Work Foundation has nominated him as a master trainer for his school based Disaster Management training in district Jacobabad. However he is clear with his agreement which he made with the SRSO for the conduction of CBDRM trainings at village level



4) The village Jam Khan Ari administratively comes in the taluka Garhi Khairo of district Jacobabad located at the distance of 39 Km in the north of Jacobabad city. Taluka Garhi Khairo was severely affected during the floods of 2010.

According to National Disaster Management Authority report of the floods in 2012, 53% of the total area including agricultural land; and 472,436 people i.e. 47% of the total population were affected in district Jacobabad by the floods of 2012 only. Approximate number of older people and persons with disabilities (PWDs) affected by flood in 2012 only is 61,086 and 36,850 respectively. A vast majority of the population affected in 2012 were also previously affected by the floods of 2010 making it extremely challenging for them to recover the impacts of floods and resuming their livelihoods

Mai Ashraf Khatoon w/o of Late Daim Khan having age 74 years old is residence of village Jam Khan Ari, Union council Khudabad, Taluka Garhi Khairo, District Jacobabad. She looked physically healthy without using of any impairment and associated with livestock rearing and agriculture. She has 04 daughters and 06 sons and grandsons and daughters.



Flood 2010 devastated her village and washed out their livelihood resources. Flood water entered in their village from Khirthar canal and badly impacted the village.

When she and other community members heard the Khirthar canal is broken and flood water would have drowned the village. Ashraf Khatoon and villagers, who has already packed their households goods, put on tractor trolley and departed by foot along with their animals for a Shahdadkot city located in the north of their village at the distance of 35 Km. But unfortunate with them because flood 2010 was the supreme flood in history of district Jacobabad there was neither any early warning system in place and nor identification of safe evacuation routes and safe places. When they just arrived at Shahdad Kot with their remaining assets (livestock). Govt. announced that water would be entered in Shahdad Kot so they shift another safe place. Ashraf Khatoon and villagers without taking rest and food they left the city went towards the Dokri town, 70 Km far from the Shahdadkot. where their some livestock died because of unavailability of fodder and few animals they sold out for the sake of survival. During travelling from their village than Shahdad Kot and thereafter at Dokri, her one of the pregnant daughter died due to pregnancy related complications and travelling suffering. After staying few days at Dokri, Ashraf Khatoon and her companion moved towards the relief camps in Larkana. Where her husband became severely ill due restless and tired situation and within a week he died and was buried in Larkana. While telling such a pain full situation her eyes filled with the tears.

SRSO with the support of HelpAge International established an OPA in village Jam Khan Arri in 2012; Mai Ashraf became member of OPA and received CBDRM training. Mai Ashraf Khatoon was one of the participants in the two days simulation drills where she found that the effective and early warning system is the only way to identify safer places. During training she remembered her memories of flood 2010 and said that if we got that training before 2010 we might prevent our lives of loved ones and our livelihood resources but life has not end here. We get a knowledge about early warning system, networking with authorities and identification of safer places which would be benefited for future and as well as for our young generation.

2.7. Forecast: This project closed on 31 March 2015 because of that forecast is not included.

3. Context A short up to date report should be given here on changes in the context during project implementation.

3.1 Position/policy of the government, presence in intervention area, relationship with other stakeholders.

The approval of the national disaster policy by the government of Pakistan is the effort to enhance disaster management in the country. The policy reflects a shift of focus from disaster response to disaster reduction at the district level, with the objective of providing a disaster management framework to guide programming and actions of key stakeholders in this sector. The government policies and plans towards disasters such as drought have majorly focused on response rather than preparedness or disaster reduction, a measure that does not solve the problem. However, the benefits of its implementation are not realized, yet.

3.2 Area and sector: relevant developments in this respect which fall outside the project intervention.

No change to sector. With regard to area please note that modification 2 as referred to above and annexed highlights that during the proposal there was an error on the actual locations which were put down and this wasn't recorded until now. The same numbers will be reached and were prioritized as referred to the in original proposal.

3.3 How did your organization dealt with the risks encountered? How were risks managed or alleviated

In the recent past several security incidents including killing and bomb attacks have been reported for Jacobabad which are linked to wider security situation in country as well as to the local socio-political dynamics.

Mitigation Strategies: SRSO is working in the area for over 15 years and has good relationships with community and local authorities. SRSO is well aware of the security situation in the implementing area and maintain close coordination with the law enforcing agencies. Also, HelpAge has been present in the district for over three years now and has a good recognition with the local communities as well as district authorities. HelpAge has its security procedures and policies in place. All the partners and new staff hired for project are oriented on these policies. Compliance to these policies is mandatory for all staff.

Jacobabad is prone to yearly floods which can possibly impact implementation of the project.

Mitigation Strategies: The project activities focused on capacity building of the communities and local institutions will be prioritized and will be given lead in the project implementation. This will contribute in better management of floods disaster. Also, the communities will be provided with stockpiles of evacuation and risk management equipment. Furthermore, as the project will focus on the coordination and collaboration with DDMA. We will engage with all relevant authorities of DDMA like civil defense, District administration, irrigation and agriculture departments to support local communities with minimizing losses to their lives and livelihoods.

Although the project does not involve transfer of cash or relief items to the communities, the risks of misappropriation of resources stills remains in the projects. Assumed risks in this regard include favouritism at the community level for identification of participants for livelihoods and CBDRM trainings and misuse of emergency equipment/stockpiles.

Mitigation Strategies: SRSO/HelpAge have put in place strong monitoring and supervision system including participatory monitoring system with existing older people associations for all the project activities in order to ensure quality of the project activities and to minimize the risk of misappropriation. HelpAge being the member of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) put in place strong complaint and response mechanisms for each project. In this regard, we display the details of the project in different points in the communities; explain the nature of project to the community members; and share our contacts (complaint phone line and staff details) for contacting in case of suspected or proven misappropriation in our project or to raise any other complaints. We will orient all our stakeholders including SRSO, district administration and DDMA on the accountability mechanisms and respond to the complaints raised in an efficient and effective manner

3.4 Make an analysis of the power relations in the region where you operate, how they evolved since the beginning of the project and how this change is related to your intervention.

Jacobabad district is administratively divided into three Talukas/Tehsils namely Jacobabad, Ghari Khoro and Thul. District is mainly rural with approximately 80% of the households having agriculture as their main source of livelihood. The main ethnic groups in Jacobabad include Sindhi and Baloch. Muslims, Christians and Hindus are main religious groups in Jacobabad. The Muslim community is the largest majority and minority groups like Hindus and Christians are not given any voice in decision making.

SRSO has been working in the area for over 5 years and has good relationships with community and local authorities. The process is hoped to strengthen community lobbying and advocacy capacity, promote participation and coordination and community ownership and sustainability of own initiatives and activities at all levels.

There is no proper DDMA structure existing at district level, however AC is having extra charge of DDMO. The Project team will be interacting with the AC office for plan sharing and linking DMCs. NGOs and INGOs operating in the intervention area are on single platform i.e. District DRR forum where the activities and data are regularly being shared

4. Objectives (for period covered by report)

Specific objective 1: To increase the resilience of 31 vulnerable communities to withstand the impact and consequences of future flood disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation

Specific Objective 2: Build capacities of 7 local institutions in district Jacobabad to better respond to future natural disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptation plans

Specific Objective-3: 400 individuals become aware of livelihood diversification for increase resilience and available financial services in the district.

4.1 Report on level of achievement of objectives in the period covered by the report

Through a participatory process the communities were engaged in the project interventions. The project seeks to develop and strengthen the capacity (knowledge and skills) for local communities and local authorities to withstand the impact and consequences of future disasters through inclusive DRR and climate change adaptations. In addition to that project has focused on coordination and collaboration with DDMA and engages all relevant authorities of DDMA like civil Defense, District administration, irrigation, forest department, education department, livestock and poultry farming and agriculture departments to support local communities with minimizing losses to their lives and livelihoods. This is achieved through direct community-support, strengthening of local authorities and civil society organizations in order to assure efficiency of the approaches.

This report provides a summary of the progress made during the project implementation period of Aug 2014 till the 31 March 2015. The reports discuss the project context, organization developments, and the highlights of progress on programme implementation of the activities under the specific objectives 1, 2 & 3.

During the period: August – 31 March 2015 the project activities were focused on conducting hazard and vulnerability assessments in 40 villages and then capacity assessments in 16 hazard prone villages. Before inception of the project NOC was obtained from the office of the deputy commissioner Jacobabad and in the next week of the September a project inception workshop was organized with the

support of stakeholders. This workshop provided an abundant opportunity to interact and coordinate with the stakeholders such as district departments and local civil society organizations for the project efficiency. The project the team organized the BBCMs with 16 selected communities and established 16 new DMCs. These new structures identified and selected 30 members for VDMC. The process proved that the target communities have the potential to manage the DRR project in their area. The process involved discussion, consultation, decision review and final announcement through resolution.

Links have been made with the local authorities and civil society organization where the project activities are implemented. For this purpose certain activities were carried out, such as the organization of international day of older people, international day of disaster risk reduction, coordination meetings of OPAs and civil society organizations working on DRR in Jacobabad district and a project presentation made within the DDMA meetings. At every level of the project implementation the district federation of older people has been kept on board so that they can develop their capacity and coordination with the district departments and civil society organizations. Alongside that KAP and climate change adoption survey has been conducted in the 16 villages and the report of KAP has been submitted by the consultant.

This project has developed a cadre of 25 Master trainers on CBDRM from the district government authorities and civil society organizations. For this purpose a 5 day ToT on CBDRM was organized in the Jacobabad which was facilitated by the trainers from National Institute of Disaster Management, Islamabad.

The project has also conducted CBDRM trainings of 16 VDMC and simulation drills of 31 VDMCs including the training of diversification of livelihood.

The process remains that all vulnerable groups are included. Male and female staff were available to facilitate communication with both sexes. Different groups were included in the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Heterogeneous vulnerabilities among women were identified as 7% of women were heads of their households

4.2 Any changes agreed with Cordaid in the intervening period.

- ToT was conducted through NIDM (National Institute on Disaster Risk Management). This was originally planned to be conducted through Cordaid as per agreement with the local Cordaid office in Pakistan
- Due to funding constraints with donor Cordaid is unable to fund our activity as per earlier contract. So HelpAge has downsized some activities and timelines of the project end. Now the project is ended on 31st March, 2015 and advised to resume project activities except following and make sure to complete before 31st March, 2015:

- 1- Procurement and distribution of EWS
- 2- Orientation of VDMCs on EWS
- 3- Group Maturity Index
- 4- Training of stakeholders on Technical Guidelines
- 5- Training of 16 farmers organization on Climate Change Adaptation plans

5. Activities

Specific objective -1

5.1 Project Implementation NOC

Coordination meetings were held with the deputy commissioner of Jacobabad district where a detailed briefing was provided on HelpAge and SRSO works in Jacobabad since 2010. Detail of project staff, donor agency and the current action was also shared with the office of AC through which a no objection certificate was granted for project intervention.

5.2 Mapping of stakeholders

Mapping of 25 stakeholders was carried out through individual coordination meetings with the Heads of government departments including the focal person of the DDMA Jacobabad. In this connection a list of stakeholders was developed at the start of project. Key stakeholders include district administration (Assistant Commissioner-AC focal for DDMA), Social welfare and community development; Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal; Zakwat O Ushr department; Benazir income support programme; District education department; agriculture extension department Jacobabad; Agriculture extension Thull; agriculture training center of Jacobabad; forest office; civil defense; Sindh education welfare association; Community development foundation; Devcon; Women crisis centre; OPA federation Jacobabad; Goth Sangar Foundation; Community development network forum; District press club; Irrigation department; Reformist social welfare and development organization

5.3 Project Inception Workshop

A three days project inception workshop was conducted in the Jacobabad from 15-17 September 2014. Representatives from local authorities i.e. district administration, civil defense, health, education, social welfare, organizations operating in the project intervention area, SRSO's M&E and capacity building department staff, OPA federation and project staff participated. The workshop was fully participatory where sessions were also conducted by partner staff, for example Monitoring and Evaluation. Participants got an insight on the project intervention logic, specific objectives, indicators and activities to be conducted during in life of the project. Government stakeholders appreciated the all-inclusive approach of the project.



Government authorities also made a commitment to the contribution of the project by providing master trainers. A list of potential master trainers was compiled immediately after the workshop. Potential master trainers were nominated by the District revenue department, Office of Assistant Commissioner; Social welfare department; Child Protection centre; District Health department; Social forestry division; Agriculture extension Jacobabad and Thull; and the Civil Defense. After getting the willingness of these departments designated criteria for master trainers was also shared with authorities which detailed previous experience of CBDRM trainings other than willingness. The final master trainers were selected on the basis of those criteria

5.4 Setting up of village identification criteria: For the selection of 16 villages in the nine union council of the district Jacobabad, a list of 40 high risk villages was received from the office of the deputy commissioner. Following was criteria set for the selection of villages:

- The village administratively must come in the given nine union councils of district Jacobabad
- The village should comprised of at least 100 household
- Ensure that the village is disaster prone and or was affected during the flood 2010 and flash flood 2012
- Avoid duplication of work and ensure none of the institute/NGOs working on DRR in the selected village
- It would be advantage if the SRSO has already intervention, even other than DRR where local support organizations or recognized structure exist.
- Willingness of community to work with HelpAge /SRSO for DRR intervention
- Village should be accessible (no community conflict, improved law and order situation, etc.)
- Keeping in view the proper utilization of all available resources selected villages should be in cluster
- Ensure availability and willingness of at least 40 old people (male and female) in the selected village

5.5 Hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment.

Following an inception workshop in which tools for HVCA were discussed in detail; HelpAge's International Programme Manager Sindh conducted a one day training session in which following topics were covered:

1. Understanding about the terminologies, for instance Hazard, disaster, risks, vulnerability
2. Hazard identification tool
3. Hazard Matrix
4. Seasonal Calendar
5. Hazard mapping
6. Transect walk

Hazard and vulnerability assessment: During the reporting period the project team conducted

HVCA in 40 villages (of which 16 were selected) i.e. Sachal Sarki, Purano Meeral, Peer Jo Goth, Purano Jango; Ghulam Jan Kandrani; Ibrahim Kandrani; Landhi Naib Khan; Muhammad Schutal Buriro; Rasool Bux Buriro; Haji Chodio Buriro; Hot Khan Lashari; Haji Rasool Bux Katohar; Abdul Karim Katohar; Jangal tanwri; Eiden Mahar; Moula Bux Brohi; Wali Muhammad Khoso; Lal Bux Bughio; Abdul Hakeem Brohi; Ameer Bux Meerali; Wazeer Ahmed Thaheem; Rasool Bux/Ghulam Muhammad Brohi; Suhno Khan Luhar; Hussain Bux Jatak Brohi; Liaquat Brohi; Rasool Ababd Bhutto; Nazar Muhammad Thaheem; Dhani Bux Brohi; Attur Ali Bhangar; Abdul Majeed Hambhi; Hussain Bux Brohi; Khabbar Dasti; Hashmat Abad; Ilahi Bux Erri; Imam Bux Thaheem; Nazar Pur Thaheem; Shoro Khan Thaheem; Jumo Khan Dasti; Latif Golo and Muhammad Salah Khoso .



These villages were initially highlighted as high risk from the District administration. Out of these 16 were selected on the basis of hazard ranking for the ongoing intervention. The overall process of HVCA was a community centered and community members and staff of authorities led the process. A vulnerability assessment was carried out through group discussions at a community level to identify the individuals with cross vulnerability and look into the needs of older people and People with Disabilities. Vulnerable groups themselves were provided with process monitoring checklists throughout the hazard assessment cycle to monitor whether the process is all inclusive.

1,670 individuals of which 340 older men and 397 older women were reached in 40 high risk villages through this activity. The activity was carried out through a guidelines jointly developed by the HelpAge International Sindh Office and SRSO. During the process certain tools such as hazard profiling, hazard identification tools, hazard matrix and seasonal calendars and monitoring checklists were used.

Capacity Assessment: As part of participatory review of risk assessment process that integrates DRR, the communities were facilitated in a participatory development to determine how people cope in times of crises to reduce the damaging effects of hazards, community's coping strategies and resources, which are available, for disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention. Key components such as understanding people's previous experiences with hazard and coping strategies and analyzing resources available and used by the community to reduce disaster risk was involved in the capacity assessment process. Resource mapping was an opportunity that enabled them on the future reflection of where the community wants to be, key activities they have to undertake to cope or mitigate the local hazard and risks. This exercise was conducted in all communities during the reporting period



5.6 Establishment of district DRR forum

In line of National DRR forum a district level DRR forum is established in Jacobabad. Second meeting was organized on 27 November 2014 in Jacobabad with aims Sharing of DRR learnings in the area and diminish the chances of duplication in DRR interventions. The forum now aligned with the TORs of other District forums endorsed by national DRR forum. HelpAge International is also in coordination with Save the Children who is establishing provincial DRR forum. District DRR forum will be linked with the provincial DRR forum and co-chairs of district DRR forum will then also attend the meetings of provincial forum.



Government authorities have shown the keen interest and they are attending the meetings as observer. From the last and 6th meeting held in 13 March list compiled include HANDS, Indus Resource centre; AMRDO; CDNO; Aas research foundation; SRSO, Acted, PRCS and HelpAge International participated as NGOs/INGOs while social welfare; agriculture, education and forest department participated as observer.

5.7 Celebration of International days; International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction and older people

SRSO also carried out the campaign to raise awareness of how communities throughout the world are coping with the risks of disasters and taking appropriate measures to prevent widespread damage from occurring in their areas on the occasion of international day for disaster reduction. The focus of this year's theme is older people and recognizes the critical role they can play in better planning and understanding disaster risk, and how they can help with resilience-building in their communities through their experience and knowledge. On this day, this year's commemorations of the International Day for Disaster Reduction remain an opportunity to recognize the role of older men and women in fostering resilience. Through the activity 65 representatives of government departments like Social welfare department, Pakistan Baitul Mal, Agriculture and Health departments, local NGOs, representatives of OPA federation and OPAs were involved.



On October 1, 2014 Al Mehran District Federation of Older People Association district Jacobabad with the collaboration of HelpAge International and SRSO Jacobabad celebrated the international day of



older people. For this purpose various activities were organized during the celebration of day. Awareness walk was organized by Al Mehran District Federation of Older People Association in which more than 100 representatives from 41 OPAs participated. The purpose of the walk was to inform the other people about the rights and plight of the older people so that the demands can get support. The participants had taken the banners and posters with the resemblance of the event. The walk was started from the district office of SRSO and ended at the district Press Club

Jacobabad. Participants were chanting slogans in the favour of the rights of older people. The office bearers of the federation made their speeches at they reached at the district press clubs, thereafter they shared the press release with the journalists. Thereafter they shared their press releases with the DDMA focal Person, Head of PPHI and district Health Officer.

5.8 Knowledge, Attitude and practice survey

The KAP survey was conducted in the 16 newly selected villages with aims to assess the overall knowledge attitude and practices of community regarding DRR. The FGD and KII tools were applied in the KAP. 15 people from each DMC as well three key informants were selected for the collection of data. Selection of respondents was carried out with the consultation of older DMCs. Older people were encouraged to participate in the KAP survey and also OP from previous DMCs were engaged as facilitators with enumerators. A total of 17 FGD were conducted with 340 respondents and 48 people participated in the KII interviews.

5.9 5 days ToT of district authorities, civil society organizations and project staff

Initially the TOT was supposed to be conducted through Cordaid. Later due to non-availability of CBDRM trainer with Cordaid other professional institutes were consulted. HelpAge International and Cordaid jointly approached institutes and NGOs like NIDM, Focus Humanitarian Pakistan and The Protector International-TPI. Proposed session plan and manuals were reviewed and NIDM based on the previous experience of TOT with DIPECHO 7th action partner and synergies with project and cordaid existing

manual was selected for TOT. HelpAge International added the session on inclusive DRR in overall training agenda.

TOT was conducted from 17-21 November 2014 at Jacobabad (Sindh). Twenty seven (27) Master Trainers, including women and a special person, from district government Jacobabad, district



government Jhal Magsi (Balochistan), SRSO DRR project staff and community representatives were trained. Mr. Waseem Ahmed (Capacity Building Specialist) and Mr. Kazim Razzaq (Training Assistant) facilitated the training on behalf of NIDM. While on behalf of HelpAge International Mr. Anwar Sadat facilitated the session on inclusive DRR and M&E officer SRSO facilitated the session on importance of participatory monitoring and M&E in general. The training consisted of a number of participants lead sessions along with interactive sessions facilitated by resource persons. The group of trainees was also taken out for an exposure visit to village “Hussain

Bakhsh Brohi” so that they may interact with the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) formed under HelpAge project there. The VDMC executive body and members including women and special persons shared their learning and preparedness planning with the participants. NIDM and government authorities appreciated the efforts of Cordaid and HelpAge International for funding such initiatives.

NIDM posted the HVCA maps on their website for learning of other actors at large. Information, Education and Communication-IEC material i.e. manual on CBDRM for the VDMC is prepared and translated in local languages. MTs with the support of SRSO project trainer are now busy in training of VDMCs.

5.10 UC Risk Analysis undertaken

The project team realized the need of understanding the risk prevailing at UC level which in general excludes the specific villages selected. A Focus Group Discussion-FGD was arranged on 27 November, 2014 in Jacobabad. FGD was applied as a data collection method in which 9 Union Council secretaries, two tapedars and one assistant mukhtiarkar¹, one Assistant from Local Government department and four representatives from civil society organizations were engaged with SRSO Local Support



¹ **tapedars** (Administrative government position in revenue department who maintain record of growing crops; keeping record of rights of mutation and accounts of preparation of statistical returns regarding harvest register of mutation) , An **assistant mukhtiarkar** (Revenue administrative Officer responsible for obtaining revenue from Tehsil. He is also expected to give forecast expected seasonal crops yield and classify and map the land use in the respective Tehsil),

organization and local NGOs. A major source of information was collected through FGDs. The union council risk based analysis composed of nature and severity of disasters in the area with its history in brief, institutional existence and coordination and hazard mapping profile of the union council.

The purpose of UC Risk Analysis was to help local governments make risk-based choices to address vulnerabilities, mitigate hazards and prepare for response to and recovery from hazard events. The exercise provided a basis from which local governments create or update emergency plans, allocate resources for risk mitigation, enhance community preparedness, and prepare budgets for cost-effective

5.11 Stakeholder meetings

The project is having serious links with the local authorities and civil society organizations. For this purpose certain initiatives were taken during the course of project in order to make the project implementation more transparent. A meeting was organized with the representatives of 31 OPAs/DMCs; 16 newly established VDMCs and 15 already existed OPAs/DMCs, in Jacobabad. Participants were provided with an overview of project progress including the selection of new villages where DMCs are established, progress of the district OPA federation and coordination mechanism between the Older OPAs/DMCs and new DMCs, coordination mechanism between the agencies operating in the area and election of district OPA federation as the present body has completed more than two years.

5.12 Provision of emergency response equipment:

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were held with the community for efficient emergency response by facilitating the most vulnerable.



The community suggested a list of equipment that could be used in emergency response as well as other development work. Learning from the experience of already established VDMCs who used the



equipment for repairing the safer evacuation routes and also availing food for work opportunities. Similar list was contextualized with addition of assistive devices i.e. wheel chair and elbow crutches for PWDs. The stockpile equipment were procured and distributed in all VDMCs.

5.15 FGD EWS

Under the activity existing EWS reviewed in the 16 community groups through the organization of FGD. During the discussion and by using the questionnaire existing modes of information dissemination to community especially most vulnerable as well as the accessibility of EWS to OP and PWDs and their involvement in preparation, planning, knowledge about risks, monitoring of hazards and involvement in information dissemination were also assessed through focus group discussion and direct interviews with OP and PWDs. Relevant stakeholders like DDMA and other government departments have been also engaged; and experience of early warning messages dissemination in flood of 2010 and 2011 will be documented. It is calculated that 160 people (including 65 older men, 49 older women, 25 people with disability, and 22 widows were reached through the 16 FGD about early warning system.

5.16 Analysis of EWS with district authorities and civil society organizations

One day meeting on early warning system with district stakeholders was organized by SRSO with the support of HelpAge International at SRSO District Office Jacobabad on 5th March-2015. The purpose of the meeting was to share the finding of FGD of EWS 2015. Government authorities have shown the keen interest in the findings. The participants included PRCS, SAFWCO, Agriculture Department, Forest Department, Education Department, Health Department, Acted, Education Departments, RWF, Indus Resource Centre, Devcon, AMRDO, CDO and HANDS.



5.17 2 days Simulation Drills in 31 villages

VDRM plans developed cover the roles and responsibilities of VDMC sub-committees which consisted on managing situation, communication with relevant authorities, providing first aid and search and rescue services including the two new sub-committees recommended during the ToT on CBDRM. The plans were implemented in 31 VDMC during the project period through scenario based exercises at village level. These exercises were conducted in schools and community to ensure that community level plans are linked with schools as well and the message is communicated to wider community through children. OP at village level was also engaged for this exercise. Participation of OP and PWDs were ensured in the drills. and a total of 930 people including older men, women, people with disability, and widows participated in the simulation.

5.18 Survey on climate change and its impact of livelihood and agriculture (FGDs)

This study was conducted under the CORDAID funded project of Help Age International in District Jacobabad, Sindh. Excel In Development (PVT) limited conducted this study. Focus Group Discussion in 16 villages with the communities and 2 Key Informant Interviews with district agriculture and forestry department officials were conducted on set tools.



5.19 Introduction of tree plantation schemes to reduce canal side erosion and salivation of agricultural fields (Plants)

SRSO with the assistance of HelpAge International /Cordaid has focused to plant tree in district Jacobabad. For this purpose community has ensured cooperated with the project team. Community mobilizers facilitate tree plantation in flood affected areas of district Jacobabad with the cooperation of OPA/VDMCs and district forest Department. Trees are being planted at villages with the involvement of beneficiary households with aims to compensate for or improve the greenery in villages, to reduce environmental degradation and to raise awareness among the affected communities while promoting the trend of tree plantation. During the reporting period a total of 28000 plants have been planted on banks of water courses and at the household level.



5.20 Training of VDMCs on inclusive DRM planning and development of VDRM plans.



The project staff and master trainers from the government departments and civil society organizations were engaged to train the VDMC members on 3 days CBDRM training including inclusive VDRM planning. During the reporting period a total of 16 CBDRM trainings conducted at village level and VDMC members were trained DRR

related issues. Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) is a process, which leads to a locally appropriate and locally 'owned' strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction. a total of 486 people (including 52 older men, 51 older women, 21 people with disability participated in the CBDRM trainings.

5.21 Establishment of DRR clubs

Aim of this DRR club is to provide platform to community on local management of disaster risk reduction. The communities views that they face risks from disasters such as flood. Therefore, as it is necessary for us to know about disasters and to learn the skills of how to protect one from such disasters. Keeping in view such type of concept two –three VMCs together formed DRR clubs. During the reporting period 09 such types of clubs formed by the communities and selected one focal location to meet once in a month to discuss the disaster risk reduction management at local level. For this purpose IEC material (panaflex) provided by HelpAge International were placed at the focal of DRR clubs.

Specific objective -2

5.22 Training of stakeholders on technical guidelines for inclusion of vulnerable groups in DRR.

As there is no organized structure of DDMA in district Jacobabad and AC is taking additional responsibility as the focal point for DDMA; and also after 18 amendments more authority lies with provinces. HelpAge International has coordinated with PDMA-Sindh for contextualization of technical guidelines. A meeting was held with Director General-DG and Assistant Director –AD at Karachi. Members of PDMA were briefed on the guidelines; and a workshop is expected in the follow-up of meeting.

HelpAge International also coordinated activities for Gender and Child Cell-GCC (who are working under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) have the responsibility for formulating policies for vulnerable groups). A session was delivered to participants from different organizations and PDMA-Punjab on technical guidelines endorsed by PDMA-KP and inclusive DRR in general. The NIDM has included the session of inclusive DRR in overall capacity building agenda and has started replicating this in trainings of PDMA's

5.23 Training of stakeholders on VDRM plan consolidation and contingency planning.

Government and community master trainers consolidated the VDRM plans and after that a district level workshop was conducted with DDMA. DDMA and government master trainers lead on it while community MTs will facilitated them and provided technical support in making the contingency plans OP and PWDs needs and capacities inclusive. At the same day the plans were audited in terms of needs and capacities of OP and PWDs

Specific objective -3

5.24 2 days training of 16 communities on diversification of their livelihood and savings:

A meeting was organized with the agriculture, livestock and poultry management department with aims to develop training contents of Kitchen gardening, Poultry farming and Livestock caring and selection of potentials trainers for livelihood diversification training. During the meeting trainers for the diversification of livelihood were selected.

Sindh Rural Support Organization with the assistance of HelpAge international has organized trainings on poultry farming and kitchen gardening in the district Jacobabad through the project titled 'Disaster Resilience through Inclusive DRR and Climate Change Planning'. Each training comprised of two days- one day for the kitchen gardening and other day for the poultry farming. The trainers were selected from the Agriculture Extension department and livestock & Poultry management department of district Jacobabad. For the purpose a MoU was signed with these trainers and engaged in the trainings at community level. The training manual into Sindhi language was used for the trainings that provided by the HelpAge International. During the training the project team facilitated the trainers for the training arrangements like ensure the participation of participants, venue trainers pick and drop, lunch arrangement. A total of 360 community persons attended the diversification of livelihood training.

5.25 One day 3 sensitization workshops with Micro finance institutes & social safety nets



3 One day sensitization workshops with Micro Finance institutes and social safety nets were organized in district Jacobabad. The representatives from the commercial banks, insurance companies like state life insurance, Pakistan Baitul Mal attended the workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to sensitize MFIs and Social Safety Nets for financial rights of Older People and Linkage building of OPAs/VDMCs with MFIs and Social Safety Nets. The federation of older people was the part of the workshops.

6. Outputs

- 1,759 community members reached through the focus group discussion in the HVCA (hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment)
- 16 communities conducted participatory HVCA
- 25 Stakeholder –district authority, civil society and community were mapped
- Established a DRR forum and trained as master trainers on CBDRM
- 16 communities established new VDMCs
- 16 communities have identified and selected 480 members for VDMCs- 30 for each VDMC
- 16 communities covered by KAP survey
- Duty bearers across relevant government agencies, line departments, community institutions, CSOs, etc. are mapped
- 930 VDMC members participated in the VDRM plan drills
- 360 community members trained on backyard poultry farming and kitchen gardening
- 16 communities received emergency response equipment (stock pile)

6.2 Mention if adjustments are necessary.

Project will end on 31 March 2015 in lieu of 15 May 2015

The project agreement was signed late between HelpAge International and Cordaid. Original date of project was estimated from April 2014 which later started from mid of July 2014. So a request for No Cost Extension was submitted from the period 1st February to 15th May 2015. Project ended on 31 March 2015 in lieu of 15 May 2015 due to funding constraints at Cordaid

6.3 Mention outreach, with an emphasis on men/women ratio.

The project has taken many efforts to reach all vulnerable groups at the level of project implementation.. Women and men have equally participated in the activities as per proportional age which reveals that the activities proposed are of men and women interest.

7. Outcome

7.1 Report on the achieved outcomes, or the extent to which outcomes will be achieved during the remaining of the project. Use indicators already identified in project proposal.

1. 31 Village level all inclusive village disaster Management committees have developed their disaster management plan.

Till the reporting period capacity building of VDMCs on CBDRM completed through government MTs and SRSO staff. The trainings completed the plans consolidation process will be carried out in March 2015.

2. 31 all-inclusive VDMCs implemented their plans through mock drills with schools and DDMA.

Initial plan was to conduct the mock drills before the monsoon, but delay in agreement signing the activity was delayed. The equipment is distributed in the community. Mock drills are continued and will be completed in March 2013. During the reporting period a total of 31 mock drills have been completed.

3. 16 farmer associations developed climate change adaptation plans and have increased collaboration with agriculture department.

The project has established the farmers association but due to donor's financial constraints their capacity building events were downsized.

4. 7 departments technically supported for making contingency plan inclusive by conducting 2 district level workshops.

Government and community master trainers consolidated the VDRM plans and after that a district level workshop was conducted with DDMA. DDMA and government master trainers lead on it while community MTs will facilitated them and provided technical support in making the contingency plans OP and PWDs needs and capacities inclusive. At the same day the plans were audited in terms of needs and capacities of OP and PWDs

5. 60% of the beneficiaries used diversified livelihood methodologies

Two days training conducted with 28 DMCs. The training included poultry training, livestock and gardening. 12-13 members per VDMC participated in the training.

7.2 Mention if adjustments are necessary and mention possible challenges. What has been a highlight and why? What was negative point and what is being done to improve it?

This has been seen that more number of project activities and very limited project period was one of the challenges faced during the implementation of the project. It was observed while implementation of more than one activities simultaneously which were required more human resource and operational support. But with the support of district management and strategic planning at the time, succeeded to overcome the challenge.

During the project period SRSO played a vital, leading and praiseworthy role in coordination and cooperation between the district government departments and civil society organization. SRSO took a great advantage of that and sought a cooperation of government departments and civil society organization. On other hand it was a great challenge to get the support from the government departments in the district.

7.3 Mention outreach, with an emphasis on men/women ratio:

Project has reached 1759 individuals in HVCA including 353 older men, 401 older women; 181 person with disabilities (of which 95 were women) ; 27 boys and 12 girls. Beside that the project has also able to reach 930 VDMC members. The percentage of men and women remain 48% and 52% respectively. Inclusive indicators were developed in consultation with project team at the start. These indicators were and continue to be monitored through tools like process monitoring checklists for each activity, participants list, inclusion checklist, databases and monthly inclusion bulletin.

7.4 if relevant describe as much as possible the outcome of the capacity building activities at the level of (a) beneficiaries (b) communities (c) civil society in general. Show examples

The project has supported the beneficiaries by forming them into 16 VDMCs. The groups are trained in keeping record of the project activities such as maintain attendance, minutes of meetings and participation of group members, and have mutually agreed ToRs of project operation. Each VDMC has formal leadership structure with 10 executive members who are linked-up with the project staff. These groups meet regularly at review meetings to discuss the DRR interventions. The project activities have contributed towards the realization of needs and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the project implementation process.

Organizations intervening in the area of project and government authorities trained on the project initially through project inception workshop and later in training of trainers.

8. Organization

In Pakistan – HelpAge has trained SRSO staff and OPAs on project and 5-days on CBDRM

HelpAge in Pakistan has also moved office location and the new address is: House 13; Street 31; F-6/1 Islamabad

No significant changes in London's secretariat office in the reporting period.

9. Forecast

At the time of submitting the report, the HelpAge / SSRO project has utilized all funds previously received from HelpAge. At the end of the reporting period 31 March 2015, our expenditure was