



Monthly Progress Report

IDENTIFICATION:

Name of Project	Tahafuz: <i>“Building Resilience through Community Based Disaster Risk Management in the Sindh Province of Pakistan”</i>
Name of the Organization	Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN)
Project Start Date	28-09-2012
Expected Completion Date	28-09-2013
Reporting Period:	01-05-2013 to 31-05-2013
Report Prepared by:	Rural Support Programmes Network
Date Submitted:	August 18, 2013

CURRENT MONTH PROGRESS:

No.	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units			
			Targets		Achievements	
			Current Month	Cumulative	Current Month	Cumulative
1.	Meetings of VDMCs & UDMCs at UC Level	No. of Meetings	20	120	16	106
2.	Mitigation & Management of CCIs	No. of Schemes completed	-	232	77	146
3.	Emergency Tool kits	Distribution	NA	20	10	20

List of all the completed activities:

- District Project Launching Workshops (1/district) & Reports
- Preparation of CBDRM Manual
- Training of Trainers (ToT) in CBDRM & Report
- Advocacy & Networking Workshops & Report 1 per district (Round -1 April, 2013)
- Advocacy & Networking Workshops & Report 1 per district (Round -2 June, 2013)
- Recruitment & Placement of Staff i.e. RSPN & Partner RSPs (NRSP & TRDP)
- Identification of 232 Vulnerable Villages
- Formation of 232 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMCs)
- Training of 1160 VDMCs' members on Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) & Disaster Risk Management & Planning (DRMP)
- Development of 232 Disaster Risk Management Plans (DRMPs)
- Formation of 20 Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs)
- Training of 200 UDMCs' members on Organizational Management & Development and 100 members on Advocacy & Networking
- Identification of 232 Community Critical Infrastructures
- Procurement and distribution of Emergency Tool kits

Results Achieved

Results	No	Indicator	Achievements (#)		
			Current Month	Cumulative	
Result 1: Local Community Institutions formed and mechanisms developed to withstand future disasters	1.1	No. of VDMCs/UDMCs formed	VDMCs	NA	232
			UDMCs	NA	20
	1.2	a) No. of Men/ women representation in VDMCs	Men	NA	1,341
			Women	NA	1,331
		b) No. of Men/women representation in UDMCs	Men	NA	232
			Women	NA	232
Result 2: Capacity of local community developed to formulate hazard risk reduction plans, policies or curriculum	2.1	No. of men and women trained in disaster preparedness, management and mitigation	Men	NA	600
			Women	NA	570
	2.2	No. of Disaster Risk Management Plans (DRMPs) developed	NA	232	
Result 3: Small scale preparedness and mitigation measures undertaken	3.1	No. of CCI's identified	NA	232	
	3.2	No. of CCI's completed	NA	146	

Narration

Community Critical Infrastructure (CCIs)

The activity of CCIs construction remained in progress during the reporting month. All the CCIs were identified in previous months well ahead of the planned targets. At present, the physical work is in progress on 232 CCIs whereas a total of 146 schemes have been fully completed.

Due to delay in release of funds from donor, the vendors stopped providing the construction material. This has been a major cause of delay in completion of CCI schemes.

Meetings held between VDMCs/UDMCs at Union Council Level

During the month 16 meetings were held between VDMC and UDMC members against planned target of 20. The summary of the different agenda points discussed during the meetings in target districts is given below:

- a) Engagement of UDMCs with government and other line agencies for increased coordination and networking at taluka and district level
- b) Holding regular meeting between VDMCs and UDMCs and update Karwai Registers
- c) Devise mechanism for safety and maintenance of the emergency tool kits
- d) Completion of CCI schemes before the end of September
- e) Village level training session to share DRR knowledge with other community members
- f) Implementation of Disaster Risk Management Plan

Emergency Tool Kits

During the month the remaining 10 emergency tool kits were distributed among the UDMCs from district Umerkot and Tharparkar. The overall target of distribution of 20 tool kits has been achieved in all four districts of the project i.e. Thatta, Badin, Umerkot & Tharparkar

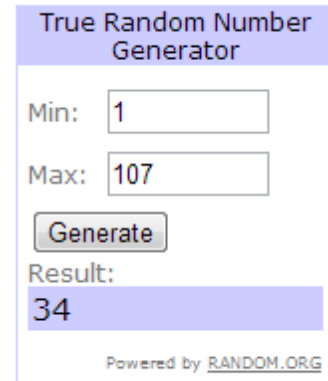
Project Evaluation:

Based on the selection process of evaluation consultant last month, consultancy contract has been awarded. The consultants held a desk review meeting with PMU-RSPN staff and started work on the development of evaluation tools.

Knowledge Retention:

Sampling:

For the knowledge retention of VDMC members, a sample size of 30 VDMC's was randomly selected by monitoring officers PMU-RSPN. Also it was made sure the 30 selected VDMCs for knowledge retention that had passed duration of 2 months post trainings. A total of approximately 150 VDMC members were to be interviewed for knowledge retention assessment. VDMC's were selected through random number generator. Once a random number was generated VDMC against that number was selected for knowledge retention.



Web source used for random selection of VDMCs for knowledge retention assessment

Methodology:

As the knowledge retention survey was open ended. For this reason a scale was developed by the monitoring Officers of PMU-RSPN. On this scale four categories were developed:

1. Very good.
2. Good.
3. Barely Acceptable.
4. Poor.

Very good: Very good refers to the answers received by the respondents with as many as possible relevant options

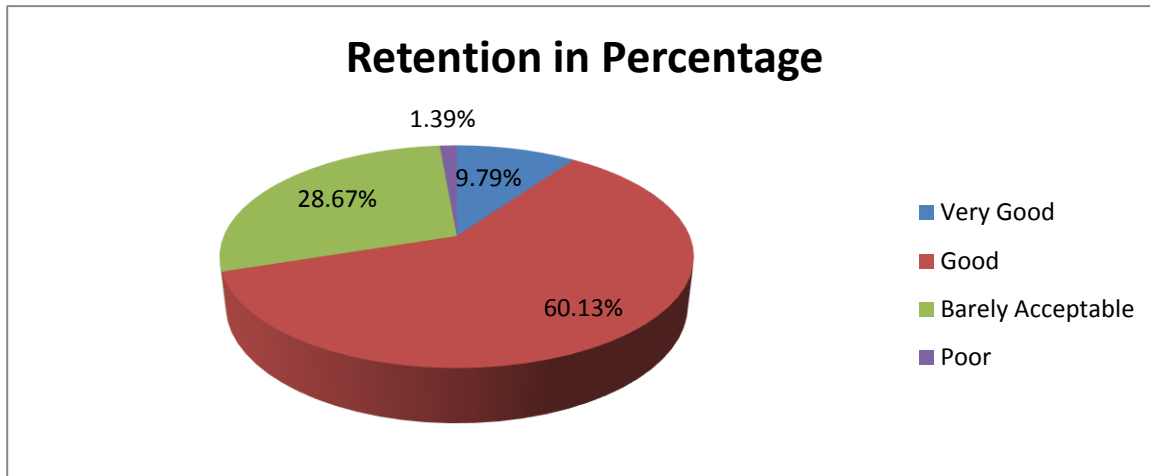
Good: Good refers to the answers received by the respondents with as minimal as one correct relevant option

Barely Acceptable: It refers to the answer that did not answer the question directly but it indirectly had the similar meaning

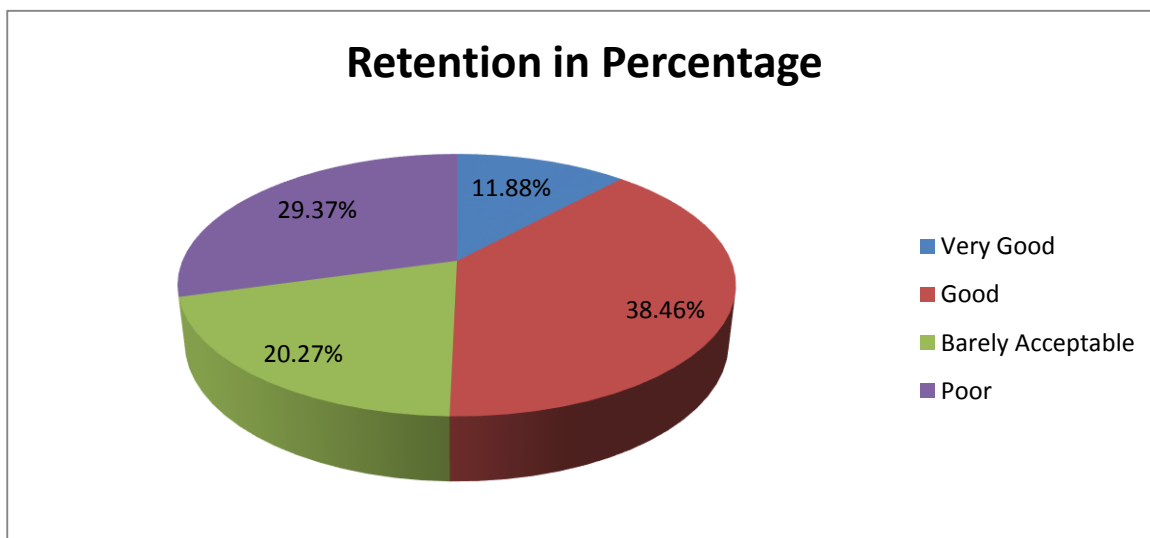
Poor: Poor refer to the answer that was completely out of the context and incorrect answer or in some cases where the respondents did not answer the question at all

Below is given analysis of few of the questions with statistical figures to reflect on the knowledge retention of the respondents.

Q: In what ways do you think DRR training have been beneficial?



Q: Explain how do you think the DRM Plan developed by a VDMC can be helpful in responding to any potential threat or disaster?



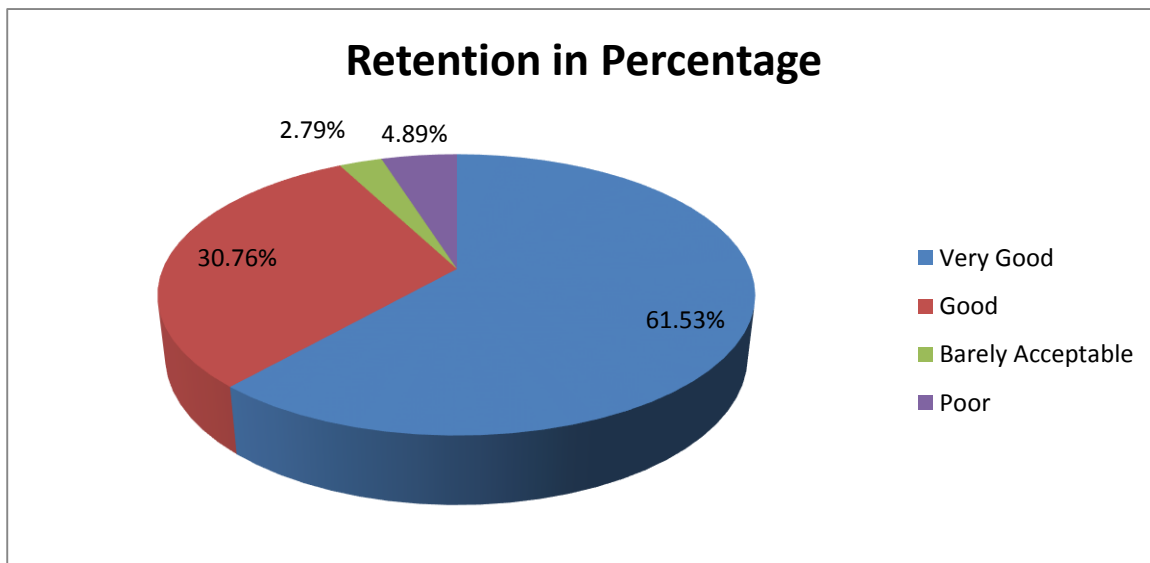
The important finding from the retention of DRR trainings was that the questions which were in relevance with general understanding about the project as well as directly related to the DRR trainings showed good retention by the VDMC members. For those questions which had future relevance for the usage of different tools i.e. DRM Plan which was developed during trainings the respondents showed mix results of knowledge retention.

For example when the respondents were asked about how DRR training and how it was beneficial, the respondents

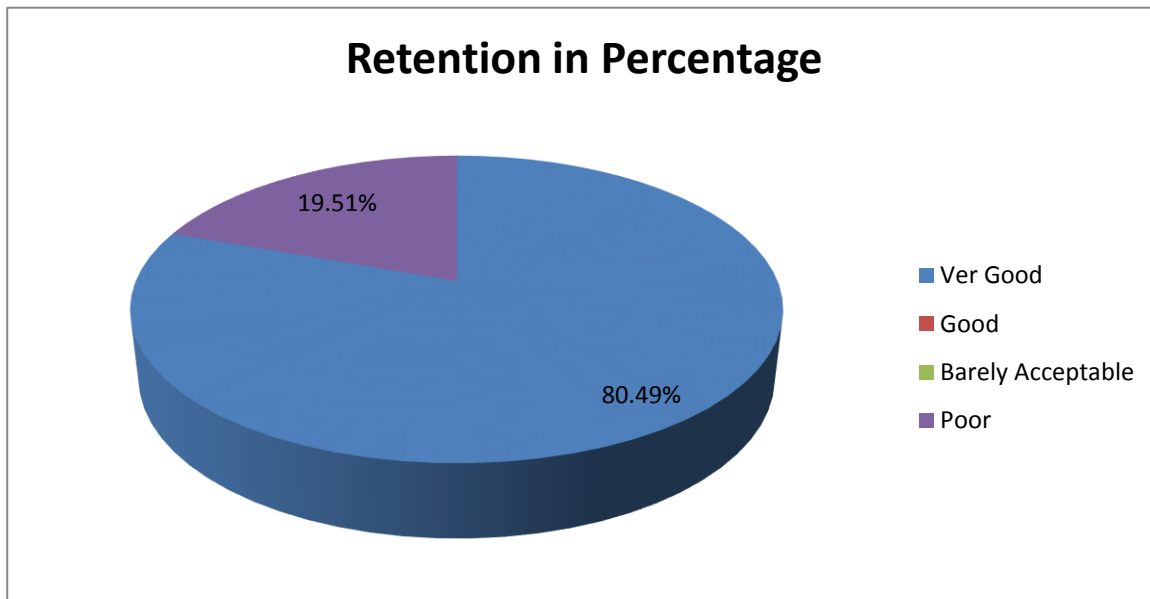
said that from DRR they learned to make maps, they learned to conduct disaster risk reduction and they developed DRM Plans; they further added that these tools will help us prepare and reduce the impacts of disaster. The retention of this question showed almost 70% of the respondents with good knowledge retention. Whereas only 1.5% respondents showed poor retention. 28% gave answers which were barely acceptable. Almost 99% of the respondents had some relevance to the asked question. When the respondents were asked how DRM plan will be helpful to the VDMC to respond to any potential threat or disaster the respondents showed mix result as shown in the graph. 50% showed good result, 20% answers were barely acceptable and almost 30% were poor which indicated that the respondents did not have clear conceptual understanding of the tools they developed during DRR training.

One of the major reasons for the weak retention of these conceptual questions by the VDMC members was low literacy rate. Another reason for mixed results in DRR training was that the questionnaire designed was open ended; this made it difficult for the respondents to tell exact answers to the questions. As already mentioned the literacy level was low it was hard for them to completely remember the answers to each question asked. Another reason was that the community members got nervous when they were interviewed by the RSPN-Monitoring officers which lead to the mixed results as shown in the graph.

Q Explain how an unconscious person can be given instant relief with basic life support?



Q: How many compressions are given in a single round of CPR before ventilating patient?



The retention of the question regarding First Aid showed very good retention levels. The reason behind the good retention of this section was that these questions were based on the practical knowledge; VDMC members gained during the trainings. Also some of the questions regarding rescue and preventive measures were from day to day routine so the VDMC members showed a very good retention for these questions.

Case Studies:

1) Mr. Ramesh, VDMC Saran

Mr. Ramesh Kumar is an active member of VDMC Saran. He lives in the village Kheenrohi. He actively participated in CBDRM trainings organized by Tahafuz project. He is also president of UDMC Dabhro. After getting training on advocacy and networking, he met with government officials and discussed about DRM plans, they made during trainings and their coordination during emergency situations. As Mr. Ramesh is a school teacher so he also conducted schools children sessions on DRR activities. He is also an active social worker. He works hard for the development of his area.

2) Mr. Muhammad Yousaf, VDMC Dabhro

Mr. Muhammad Yousaf is an active member of VDMC Dabhro. He lives in the village Hothi Kharach. He actively participated in Tahafuz project activities. After getting trainings, he organized community meetings and told about Tahafuz project activities. He told them about DRM plans, early warning, First aid and CPR. He also provided first aid to injured people as he learnt in the trainings. He spread early warning messages about

rains to the community people of the revenue village and told them to make preparation so that could be saved from losses.

3) Dug Well, Village Seengalo, VDMC Layari (CCI Scheme):

Village Seengalo is 40 km away from Diplo. Rahimoon community lives in this village. They have lack of drinking water facility. Most of the water of dug wells is not potable. There was a dug well where water is potable but it was not in useful condition. Villagers fetched drinking water from distant places. VDMC members decided to repair this dug well through Tahafuz project. After the visit of field engineer, this scheme was approved. Implementation committee members purchased material and hired skilled and unskilled labour. In their supervision work started and completed within due time. Now people get potable water easily.

4) Fire Case at Village Amrano, VDMC Sadhoi

Village Amarno is located in Revenue village Sadhoai, is 35 km in the South west of Diplo Town. This village is comprised of 150 households. Soomra, Kumbhar and Meghwar community lives in the village. One day a woman Ms. Seeta w/o Bachoo Meghwar was cooking in her home, suddenly fire blazed in the Chonra. She drew her children out and started crying. She called people for the help. VDMC members Ms. Makan and Ms. Ajeemat reached at the moment. Other villager also reached there and started fighting against fire. VDMC members got CBDRM trainings so they knew how to fight against fire. They told people to fetch water and bring sand in the pockets. They throw water and sand over the base of fire. They separated this Chonra from other cottages. After the hardworking of half an hour they controlled over the fire and fire was stopped and not spread to other houses.

5) Mr. Sikandar Ali, VDMC Bhakuo

Mr. Sikandar Ali is an active VDMC member. He lives in the village Bhakuo, 30 km away from Diplo. He attended CBDRM trainings and actively participated in the sessions. He is school teacher by profession so he conducted school children session on DRR. He also organized community meetings and told about Tahafuz project activities. He also met with district government official and discussed about DRM plans. He also got information about weather update and spread to other community people. He also played active role in the development of his area.

Morhiyar village is located in U.C Kaplore, district Umerkot. It is 65 kilometers away from Umerkot town. There are 75 households of Bheel (Hindu) community in this village. This village is always remained backward due to lack of interest of elected politicians and government authorities, people of this village have no any kind of basic facility. No school for the children, no basic health unit and no road is provided to this village. Most of the community lives in 'Chonras' surrounded by fences so they are always on risk of fire. There is no any place in this village where disaster affected people could be resided during the emergency situations. Lack of availability of drinking water is also a big problem for the villagers,



underground and dug well water is not potable so women and children fetch it from distant places. Few dug wells are of 250-300 feet depth so people get difficulty to fetch water. People of the village live very simple life and survive on agriculture and domestic animals. Due to unavailability of roads, villagers travel to other places by riding on horses and camels. Villagers even don't have proper source of mobile communication in today's modern age. They go to the top of sand dunes to catch mobile signals to contact in emergency situations.

As this village also comes in Tahafuz area so project team visited this village and told about project activities. One male and one female were selected as VDMC member from this village. They also attended PDRA and DRMP trainings. After completion of trainings they delivered knowledge to other community people and told about training activities.

They discussed problems of the village in the VDMC meeting. VDMC members decided to build Rescue Place CCI scheme in Morhiyar village. They sent resolution for the scheme to D.I.U office. Field Engineer surveyed the identified location and after proposal development, scheme was approved by project team. In supervision of implementation committee members and Tahafuz project team, CCI was initiated and completed within due time. This scheme is built at very suitable location, where 60% of the revenue village population can get benefit from it.

People of village Morhiyar thanked to USAID, RSPN and TRDP for providing this scheme. They told that during heavy rains of 2011 most of the kacha houses were completely destroyed, their families lived under the open sky for many days. They told that this scheme could be used for temporary shelter purpose and families could be resided during emergency situation. They appreciated project activities and told that they shall also spread the message of Tahafuz project to other communities so that it could be planned in advance for natural disasters and reduce its losses.

Picture Gallery



Construction of rescue point at VDMC Mohal, Union Council Gharo, District Thatta



Construction of Culvert VDMC: Kado Union Council: Gahro District: Thatta



Construction of a Rescue Point VDMC Wingi, Union Council Jhirmiryo, District Tharparkar



DC Tharparkar Distributing emergency tool kits to the members of UDMCs

