



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO

SINGLE FORM FOR HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS¹

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Name of Humanitarian Organisation/Country of registration: Aga Khan Foundation (UK)/(United Kingdom)

1.2 Title of the Action: Enhancing Disaster Resilience and Promoting a Culture of Safety among Vulnerable Communities of Rural Gujarat.

1.3 Area of intervention (country, region, localities):

India, State of Gujarat, District - Junagadh
Talukas (Sub district) – Talala & Malia

Villages:

Talala: Borvav, Bhalchel, Gushiya Chitravad, Chitrod, Galiyawad, Ghabaand, Haripur, Hirenel, Khirdhar, Maljijava, Ramrechi, Sangodhra, Virpur and Umrethi.

Malia: Amrapur, Devgam and Jalonder

Schools:

No.	School	Village
1	Diamond Primary School	Chitravad
2	Diamond High School	Chitravad
3	Jyoti Primary School	Chitravad
4	D.M. Barad Primary School	Ghusiya
5	Maruti Primary School	Ghusiya
6	Navyug Primary School	Ghusiya
7	D.M Barad High School	Ghusiya
8	Vivekanand Vidhyamandir High School	Borvav
9	Sarasvati Primary School	Borvav
10	Sharda Primary School	Ghabaand
11	Alfa Primary School	Maljijava
12	Sharda Primary School	Umrethi
13	Umiya Primary School	Virpur
14	Jay Yogeshvar Vidhyalay	Virpur
15	Ankur Primary School	Amrapur
16	K.K. Mori High School	Amrapur

¹At proposal stage fill the numbered paragraphs, except those which start with [INT] (to be filled in at intermediate report stage) or with [FIN] (to be filled in at final report stage). At intermediate and final report stage, modify only key data in the numbered paragraphs (using strikethrough).

12 at most risk schools would be selected from the above list using Risk Model developed under the framework of DIPECHO I.

If the Action has already started explain the reason that justifies this situation (urgent Action or other reason):

1.4 Duration of the Action in months: 15 months

1.5 Start date for eligibility of expenditure: 1 July 2009

Please explain if this date differs from submission initial proposal (see 1.10)

1.6 Requested funding modalities for this agreement

100% financing
 Co-financing
 Multi-donor (for International Organisations)
 In case of 100% financing: justify the request

Please refer to annexure 5 for co-financing affirmation letter from FOCUS.

1.7 Urgent action Yes No

If yes: ECHO Primary emergency decision
 ECHO Emergency decision
 Other ECHO decision Please justify:

1.8 Control mechanism to be applied: A P

1.9 Proposal and reports

Initial proposal date: 09-03-2009
 Revised proposal N°.1. date: 24-04-2009
 Revised proposal N°.2. date: 04-05-2009
 ECHO reference A/... date: dd-mm-yy
 Intermediate report date: 31-03-2010
 Final report date dd-mm-yy

1.10 [INT] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after signature of the Agreement up to intermediate report stage

No supplementary agreements have been made during this reporting period.

1.11 [FIN] List the supplementary agreements and exchange of letters after submission of the Intermediate report up to final report stage

No supplementary agreements have been made during the reporting period.

2. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2.1 *Date(s) of assessment; methodology and sources of information used; organisation/person(s) responsible for the assessment*

Rapid needs assessment was jointly conducted by Focus Humanitarian Assistance (FOCUS) and Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, India (AKPBSI) in February 2009. Considering the fact that the targeted villages are located within a 20 km radius and share similar social, economic and hazard profiles, four of the twenty at risk villages were used as a sample for needs assessment. In addition, FOCUS has previous experience in the project area through the previous DIPECHO partnership (DIPECHO I) – ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/040112 - that enabled a good understanding of the needs of the target community.

Focus group discussions were conducted with village leaders and the community. Important information related to hazards, vulnerability and traditional coping mechanisms was captured during the needs assessment. The findings were complemented by secondary data from the Institute of Seismological Research, Department of Science & Technology of the Government of Gujarat who completed a detailed analysis of the proposed intervention area in January 2008. Secondary data were also obtained from the District Administrative Office regarding educational and health institutions, on both their operation and vulnerability in the proposed area.

From 12 – 15 February 2009 primary as well as secondary sources of information were used to assess the needs. These were based on hazards and vulnerability analysis, infrastructure, current coping mechanisms, available health services, type and number of schools, NGOs among other relevant stakeholders.

2.2 *Problem statement and stakeholder analysis*

A comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction in India is imperative given the frequency and intensity of local disasters. As stated in the Fifth DIPECHO Action Plan for South Asia, it is important to “[use] every opportunity to link the DIPECHO community-based approach with the larger development programmes, with a view to integrating DRR in sustainable development strategies and programming.”

Due to its location, the state of Gujarat experiences earthquakes, floods, cyclones and droughts on a regular basis. Its climate is influenced by the desert in the west, the coastline in the southwest, and rivers in the south. As a result, Gujarat is prone to varying and frequent natural hazards. Given that the majority of the population lives in rural villages and have little or no access to basic emergency services, these communities remain extremely vulnerable and at risk. One of the most devastating disasters to have struck Gujarat is the Bhuj earthquake of 2001 which claimed 13,805 lives, injured a further 167,000 and destroyed over a million houses. Another overwhelming disaster in Gujarat is the floods which swept across Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Mehasana in 2000. The rivers and coastlines in the south and south west need to be monitored closely, so as to avoid not just flooding but its impact on sanitation, the spread of disease, and the destruction of infrastructure.

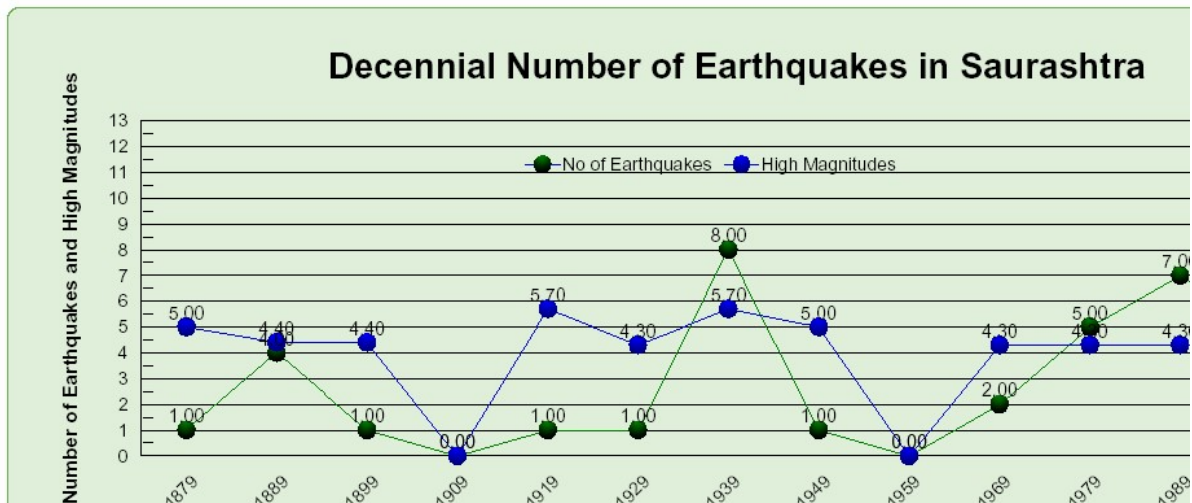
Other examples of disasters, which have struck Gujarat are: the Kandla cyclone of 1998; the epidemic in Surat of 1994; and the Morbi flood in 1978. In addition to the natural disasters, Gujarat has a history of communal unrest, which makes it vulnerable to manmade hazards.

The Saurashtra region of Gujarat area comes under Zone III of the seismic zoning map of India and is prone to moderate seismicity of magnitude 6. The earthquake activity peaks during the winter season. From September 5, 2004 to February 2, 2005, villages in Talala, Malia and Mendarana talukas of Junagadh district experienced a series of micro earthquakes. These shocks are accompanied by a 'bang' or 'explosion', which triggers panic and fear in the community. As such, this region is critically stressed as evidenced by frequent small shocks. Another observation is that all the earthquakes in this region occur in the period August – November, i.e. soon after heavy rains which raises the water table by 30 – 70m. The stress perturbation due to the rise in water table can trigger the onset of earthquakes as per the report from the Institute of Seismological Research.

A 15km fault has been identified near the epicentre from satellite imagery and ground check. It may be the causative fault for the present seismicity and may be 30-40 million years old. As the causative fault is small and old, it can produce moderate earthquakes of magnitude 6. Such an earthquake may destroy houses and other infrastructure within a radius of 20km. The fault displaces dykes by 130metres.

Most of the villages of Talala and Malia Taluka of Junagadh district come within 20km radius and the proposed project intervention covers 18 most at risk communities of this District. According to the rapid needs assessment, about 50% of the houses in these communities are Kacha (thatched), which makes this community most vulnerable in the event of an earthquake. These communities are also remote and lack basic emergency facilities, thus emphasizing the need for preparedness at the community level to reduce the impact of future disasters in terms of loss of life and property.

FOCUS has been actively working in Gujarat since 2002 and has increased its scope of intervention, with the establishment of the Project Office at Ahmedabad in Gujarat in March 2007 during the launch of the Disaster Risk Reduction Programme. A previous ECHO supported partnership focused on building a culture of school safety in Gujarat, providing a solid basis to now take a wider DRR approach. Based on these experiences, FOCUS proposes to implement its comprehensive community based disaster risk management initiatives in 18 prioritised at risk communities of Junagadh District. This falls within the framework of the Fifth DIPECHO Action Plan for South Asia. This initiative will also include intervention with vulnerable groups such as school children in these 18 communities. FOCUS will implement all its initiatives based on the concept of community partnerships with the long-term goal of fostering disaster resilient communities, disaster management and sustainable development.



The major stakeholders considered for this project are local community, local administration, emergency service provider, health facilities, schools, concern government departments and local NGOs.

The Village Development Committee (VDC) representing the local community would play a key role in the entire project. The project would aim at building the capacity of this VDC to ensure that the results are sustainable. The VDC would be involved in the entire process of project planning, implementation and monitoring. The VDC would interact regularly with FOCUS to convey the needs of the community. FOCUS would ensure that VDCs have contacts with local administration, ensuring effective communication and sustainability of the project.

Representative of local administration such as District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) and District Development Officer (DDO) would be consulted during planning and implementation of local disaster management components such as disaster awareness, CERT trainings, stockpile, early warning etc. They would also be invited to participate in the various training and workshops to ensure their interaction with the VDC and target population thus strengthening the coordination with these remote communities. Regular interaction of local administration, VDC and community people will ensure that trained CERT and stockpile are available to local administration during disasters.

For the school safety component school management, teachers and District Education Officer (DEO) would be the main stakeholders. FOCUS will liaise with the DEO to inputs, inform, update and share the material developed for beneficiaries' schools. Efforts would be made to replicate the intervention in other schools with the help of the DEO. Teachers and supervisor of Day Care Centres would also be involved in school safety initiative. The DEO and local district administration would be invited for the school safety trainings and workshop in order to facilitate effective communication. The VDC of the respective village would also be actively involved in the school safety programmes thus ensuring that school safety component is part of broader CBDP. As the VDC represents the local community and at the same time parents of the school children they, would also be involved in development of school disaster management plan (to ensure its connection with the village disaster

management plan), thus making this plan a part of village disaster management plan. Hence, school intervention would complement the CBDP interventions in the respective communities. The school safety component would provide the opportunity to build the capacity of children, one of the most vulnerable groups within any community. The project also envisages the involvement of children as a change agent in the respective communities.

Staff of Health centres and representatives of other essential services would form the part of CERT thus ensuring that health and other essential services are well integrated in village disaster preparedness and village disaster management plans. Thus CERT would have representation from various sector. CERT formation would be done in close coordination with VDC thus strengthening the coordination of VDC with various stakeholders in the respective community.

District, sub district and villages level institutions such as Municipal Corporation, Village Panchayat, Fire Brigade, Emergency Services etc would be involved in training and would form part of village disaster management plan. GSDMA would be consulted at regular interval through out the project to seek their support and share the project updates. Active involvement of local administration and emergency services would ensure that they are well aware of village disaster management and school safety plans thus keeping them in a better position to respond future crisis.

FOCUS would consult Department of Rural Development to understand traditional housing design and needs of the community. It would also seek their inputs in finalising the design of seismic resilient house for the community. Involvement of the rural department at every stage of the project would give the opportunity to replicate the seismic resilient housing design in other villages through government housing projects.

The project envisages local NGOs as an important stakeholder. Local NGOs would be consulted during the baseline and HVCRA to have better understanding about profile and need of the community. Representative of local NGOs would be involved in different capacity building training. This will ensure the sustainability of the project in the longer term and would help to mainstream disaster preparedness.

2.3 Summarise findings of the assessment (include full report in annex, if relevant) and link these to the Action

The State of Gujarat is a high priority concern for disaster preparedness in India as it is at risk from a wide number of hazards including earthquakes, severe flooding, cyclones, and storm surges. The deadly Bhuj earthquake of 2001, the second largest ever recorded to hit India, claimed 13,805 lives and injured another 167,000. Over 1 million houses were destroyed. Of the 21 districts affected, four were particularly hard hit. Estimates indicate that disasters in Gujarat cost over USD 67 million in damages annually. This exemplifies the importance and relative cost-effectiveness of DRR investments.

The United Nations Development Programme - Disaster Risk Management programme (UNDP-DRM) has prioritized Gujarat as one of the high-risk states in India. In addition, the national government recognises Gujarat as a state high at risk from disasters and Gujarat is one of only two states in India with an established and operating state level disaster management agency. In 2003, the state of Gujarat passed the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act prioritising disaster

management and establishing the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA). It recognised that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster management forms an integral part of the development process. Despite this, DRR activities in Gujarat are not currently sufficient to the level of need and vulnerability. This gap will be significantly addressed by this action.

The assessment also highlighted difficult living conditions, and the intensity and high risk levels that the communities in Gujarat face. During the assessment, 18 communities of the Talala and Malia talukas were identified based on the following:

- The number of households in the target communities ranges from 250 to 700 families and the average population ranges from 1500 to 5000 people per village.
- All communities are located in proximity of the active fault line, within a radius of 20 km. One of the beneficiary communities – Hirenvel, is the point where the epicentre lies. An earthquake of intensity 6 or above is felt across the communities identified as they lie in a 20 km radius around the fault line. Tremors are felt throughout the year with the frequency further increasing in winter.
- 40 – 50 % of the houses are kutcha (mud and thatched). The damage to property is very evident from the structural condition of the houses and other buildings ravaged by tremors.
- There are two main dams in Talala Taluka - Hiren 1 and Hiren 2. The villages – Bhalchel, Borewaw, Chitrawad, Chitrod, Galiyawad, Khirdhar, Ramrechi, Sangodra, Virpur and are located in downstream of the Hiren 1. The villages – Ghabaand, Ghusiya, Maljijava and Umrethi are located in the downstream of Hiren 2. In addition to frequent tremors, the vulnerability of these communities is further multiplied due to exposure to the risk of floods given their location.
- In terms of preparedness or DRR activities, there has been no real intervention through trainings or otherwise to build capacity through skills such as search and rescue, first aid, fire fighting or early warning and evacuation. Post 2001 earthquake few village level meetings were organised by the authorities to review the disaster preparedness levels but no capacity building interventions were implemented.
- In terms of health facilities some of the communities have access to primary health care. The nearest service point for tertiary health care is located at Taluka level – Talala and Mendarana talukas. Access to these services at the time of floods is disrupted.
- The communities are socio economically weak. 50% of the population employs traditional means of farming for a livelihood. The main produce is groundnut, wheat and sugarcane, irrigated by wells. The rest are employed as marginal labourers or do odd jobs for a living. Primary health facilities are available in 5 of the total target communities. The rest of the communities have to travel to the neighbouring sub district for treatment. Only one of the target communities has a station and is accessible by train. Scheduled castes and tribes feature prominently in the make up of these village communities.

- 60% of the population has received basic education but have no real opportunities to improve their economic status or condition. Basic education, in these instances is the ability to read and write.

2.4 [INT] If changes in needs assessment at intermediate report stage, please explain

Gushiya was one of the proposed village of Talala block in the proposal. Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA) was conducted in Ghushiya along with other target villages. FOCUS conducted a number of community mobilization activities and meetings with Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRI). However, because of local politics between two casts and political groups it was very difficult to unite community to plan for disaster risk reduction activities for their village. Situation and status of planned project activities in this village were becoming a de-motivating factor for adjoining villages. A final meeting was organized with the village leaders from different groups/casts, PRI, VDC and community to take a final decision about the implementation of project in their village. As the community was aware of their limitations, they expressed that due to their internal problems it is very difficult to take united action for disaster risk reduction. At the same meeting the community requested FOCUS to continue the implementation of school based activities in Maruti Primary School in Ghushiya village. Considering the commitment of the school management, high risk scores of the schools, large school population and taking this as an opportunity to keep in touch with the village to further sensitize them for DRR activities the request was accepted to continue school based activities in Gushiya village. Meanwhile community leaders from few other villages were also approached by FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance India (FHAI) to implement the project in their village. Based on the discussion with ECHO India office, FOCUS conducted a preliminary rapid appraisal in Simarvav, Madhavpur, Jambur, Rampara, Akolwadi and Bakula Dhanej, Consequently, Bakula Dhanej village of Talala block was selected to replace Gushiya for the implementation of community based project activities. HVCRA was conducted in the new village and also Village Development Committee (VDC) was formed. To mainstream the newly selected village in terms of project activities an additional plan was devised by the field team.

During the reporting period the following activities were conducted in Gushiya village:

- Secondary data collection
- Community mobilization
- Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk assessment (focus group discussion, key informants interview, structured survey, transact walk, mapping)
- Village development committee formation and orientation
- Follow up meetings with village development committee
- Disaster awareness program (Bhavai – folk art)
- Meeting with Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI)

After selecting village Bakula Dhanej to replace Gushiya the following activities are carried out at community level:

- Secondary data collection
- Community mobilization
- Hazard, vulnerability, capacity and risk assessment (Focus group discussion, Key informants interview, structured survey, transact walk, mapping)
- Meeting with Panchayati Raj Institution

- Disaster awareness programs (video show)
- Formation and orientation of village development committee
- Formation and orientation of community emergency response team

From April, 2010 the village activities will be at par with other target project villages.

Targeted villages are as bellow:

Talala: Borvav, Bhalchel, Bakula Dhanej, Chitravad, Chitrod, Galiyawad, Ghabaand, Haripu, Hirenvel, Khirdhar, Maljijava, Ramrechi, Sangodhra, Virpur and Umrethi, Ghushiya (only for school based activities)

Malia: Amrapur, Devgam and Jalonder

[FIN] If changes in needs assessment after intermediate report, please explain

No changes have been made in the period between Interim Report and Final Report.

3. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

3.1 *Humanitarian Organisation's presence in the area of intervention: brief overview of strategy and current or recent activities in the country*

FOCUS has the unique advantage of being affiliated to the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) which has a long history in India and the wider region. The AKDN has implemented programmes in this area over many decades (one of the first Aga Khan Schools was built in Mundra in 1905). A significant number of programmes have been in partnership with the European Commission (and other European and global partners), as recognised for example by the EC-AKDN Joint Declaration signed in January 2007 and special agreements such as the Framework Partnership Agreement.

Please refer to annexure 1 for supporting letters from AKDN partners.

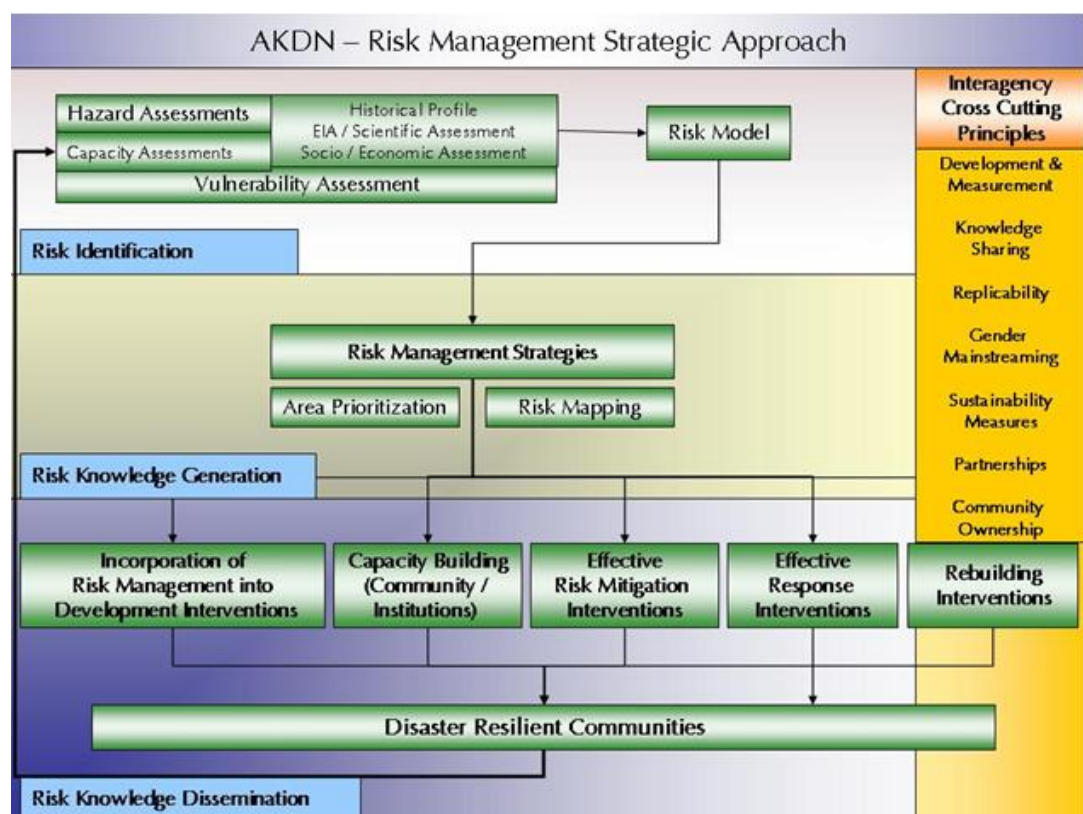
AKDN's disaster response and post-disaster efforts in India build on its experience of the network where it assists communities to prepare for, respond to, and survive natural disasters. In particular, the network's recent post-disaster relief and development efforts include work in Andhra Pradesh following the 2004 Asian Tsunami and in Gujarat following the 2001 Bhuj earthquake. AKDN focuses on four aspects of disasters: mitigation, preparedness, disaster response and post-disaster development. Mitigation takes various forms, from early warning and communications systems to earthquake- and cyclone-resistant construction. Post-disaster development activities often run concurrently with ongoing relief efforts and include community mobilization, health, education, infrastructure, and livelihoods programming.

FOCUS, through its programme activities, seeks to reduce the risks of natural and man-made disasters to local communities while working to facilitate the transition of local communities after a disaster to sustainable, self-reliant, long-term development. These activities, guided by principles elaborated in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), seek to emphasize both a national and a community-based approach, leveraging knowledge and innovation and focusing on overall risk reduction. It will contribute to the HFA's

strategic goals, including “the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards” (HFA/UNISDR, 2005).

Aga Khan Planning and Building Service, India (AKPBSI), has been active in Gujarat since 2000. It has implemented the Multi Sectoral Relief and Rehabilitation Programme following the Bhuj Earthquake in 2001. With AKF and FOCUS it is currently implementing Andhra Pradesh – from Relief to Development – post Tsunami programme and the Kashmir Earthquake rehabilitation Programme.

FOCUS and AKDN ascribe to a risk management strategic approach as outlined in the following visual framework.



The strategy of the intervention currently being proposed has factored in the importance of the following elements from the assessment analysis:

- Highest-risk communities have not received adequate support through existing interventions.
- Incorporating lessons learned from FOCUS’ previous and current community and school-based DRR projects focusing on multiple hazards including cyclone, earthquake, flooding and fires.
- Coordination to avoid overlap and incorporation of best practices from other DRR actors, both government and NGOs (e.g. GSDMA, UNDP-DRM).

- Mainstreaming DRR into existing development initiatives with our key development partners (e.g. Aga Khan Education Services) and the longer term FOCUS strategy in India.
- Emphasis on sustainable, custom-developed activities suited to the region's characteristics and needs.

FOCUS/AKF have been implementing various disaster risk management activities at the community level, simultaneously concentrating on strengthening the capacity of local communities to analyze, prepare for, mitigate and, wherever possible, prevent natural disasters. Building up local capacity is crucial since local communities are always the 'first responders' in the event of a disaster. Additionally, FOCUS/AKF responds to various disaster situations, by providing short-term assistance to those affected. Together, these measures contribute to the effort of reducing the impact of a potential disaster on local communities and thus enhancing their disaster resilience.

FOCUS, with support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, has successfully completed the implementation of a school safety initiative in 25 most at risk schools across 8 districts of Gujarat. The intervention under phase 1 of DIPECHO was a pilot initiative that has made significant contributions to building capacity of children in particular.

Please refer to annexure 2 for communication received from one of beneficiary schools.

The number of beneficiaries through activities carried out in target communities by FOCUS in Gujarat comprises:

- 1,200 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members from all over Gujarat have been trained
- 19,618 members are direct beneficiaries of 'Disaster Awareness Programme'
- Fire Evacuation Drills have been conducted for 6,000 beneficiaries
- A stockpile is being maintained at the state level, in Ahmedabad
- Water safety training at community level has been imparted

3.2 Actions currently on-going and funding requests submitted to other donors (including other EC services) in the same area of intervention - indicate how overlap and double funding would be avoided

In order to avoid overlap and double funding, FOCUS has worked with local NGOS, AKDN agencies (such as the AKES, AKF, AKRSP and AKPBS), and DIPECHO partners to determine where the gaps lay in the area of disaster resilience. FOCUS has made use of this information, including the previous partnership on school safety in Gujarat (ECHO/DIP/BUD/2007/04012), to establish the targeted areas and beneficiaries for this project. Lessons learned from other organizations will also be applied at a practical level.

AKF/FOCUS will collaborate with other agencies working on similar initiatives in Gujarat including GSDMA to avoid duplication and leverage sharing of key information and lessons learned.

Please refer to annexure 3 for reference to past EC support for FOCUS/AKF.

Please refer to annexure 8 for evaluation of CIDA supported projects implemented by FOCUS.

3.3 [FIN] List other Actions carried out by the Humanitarian Organisation or its Implementing Partners in the same period in that area of intervention and how risks for double funding were avoided

3.4 OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.5 Exact location of the Action (include map of project location)

State of Gujarat; District – Junagadh; Talukas – Talala & Malia.

Please refer to annexure 4 for additional maps.

Villages:

Talala Taluka: Borvav, Bhalchel, Gushiya, Chitravad, Chitrod, Galiyawad, Ghaba, Haripur, Hirenvel, Khirdhar, Maljijava, Ramrechi, Sangodhra, Virpur and Umrethi.

Malia Taluka: Amrapur, Devgam and Jalonder.





3.6 Beneficiaries

As a result of the consultations discussed in section 3.2, FOCUS has been able to identify the most vulnerable populations which it has deemed as main beneficiaries of the current proposal. This project will target approximately 40,000 beneficiaries in 18 vulnerable communities. This population is at constant risk from earthquakes and floods in rural Gujarat. Comprehensive DRR measures using a community based approach will be implemented in order to meet the objectives of the project. Aside from the general village population, the direct beneficiaries will include CERT members, village leaders (Panchayat raj), village development committees and swimmers trained in water rescue techniques, school-children, and teaching and non teaching school staff.

Activities built into this strategy include: the formation of emergency teams in schools; the composition of School Disaster Management Plans; school training sessions; and the construction and retrofitting of seismic resistant houses. This strategy targets the local population through proactive advocacy, hoardings, media (print and radio), mock drills, posters, painted walls, animation films, folk music and plays (Refer to LFA for full details).

3.6.1 Total number of direct beneficiaries:

The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries from the 18 communities of Talala & Malia talukas is 39,906.

Details			
Beneficiaries	Type	Numbers	Comments
Community	Local Population	18 villages; 39,906 members	Rural communities with traditional means of farming as livelihood. Weak socio economic status with basic education. Scheduled cast and tribes constitute a 5% percentage of the population. 65% of the total population have basic education which enables them to read and write.
Schools	Students, staff	12 schools; 4588	The schools are private schools in

	& Management	students and 145 teachers	the target areas.
Department of Education	District Education Officer (DEO)	1 Officer	For each district there exist a DEO with whom FOCUS will liaise to inform, update and share the material developed for beneficiary schools. The DEO will be informed and consulted throughout the school safety initiative.
Health Centres / Clinics	Staff & management	3 villages have primary health centres while 7 villages have sub centres.	50% of the villages have access to some kind of basic health related services. For tertiary services communities have to travel to neighbouring Mendarana taluka.
Day Care Centres	Students, All staff & Management	18	1 per village. The teachers will be involved in emergency management and task force trainings conducted in beneficiary schools.
Other NGOs and AKDN Agencies	Management and their partners	5	Ambuja Foundation, AKRSP, AKHS, AKESI, AKPBSI. FOCUS will collaborate with its sister AKDN agencies wherever required to leverage optimum use of resources to achieve the desired results. <i><u>Please refer to annexure 1 for partner information.</u></i>
Institutions in Talukas – Talala & Malia	GSDMA	Yes	FOCUS will coordinate and build relations with local services. FOCUS will facilitate communication between these institutions and the community in order to improve the coping mechanisms of the beneficiaries.
	Village Panchayat	18	
	Fire Brigade	2 (1 for each taluka)	
	108 Emergency Services	18 villages (1 per village)	
	Local Municipal Corporation	At the taluka level	

3.6.2 Status of the direct beneficiaries (multiple options possible)

IDPs Refugees Returnees Local population
 Others – (e.g. for Grant Facility, thematic funding, etc.) *Scheduled caste and tribes*

3.6.3 Specificities of direct beneficiaries (please elaborate; refer to groups as appropriate, e.g. unaccompanied minors, disabled, children, ex-combatants...)

The project is aimed at all categories of the population, including men, women, children, elders and disabled of all ages in the targeted communities. At this stage the breakdown

of beneficiaries is provided by activities. The total is 39,906 (23,654 direct and 16,252 indirect beneficiaries).

Beneficiaries for Villages

Direct Beneficiaries for Schools (e.g. teachers and students as village members within the above mentioned 39,906)

Sr. No.	Activities	No. of Beneficiaries per school	No. of Schools	Total Number
1.	SEMC	5	12	60
2.	SDMP	10	12	120
3.	TOT	8	12	96
4.	Task Forces	20	12	240
5.	Provision of first aid kits and fire extinguishers (<i>Total Population of all target schools</i>)		12	
Total				516

Sr. No.	Activities	No. of beneficiaries per village	No. of Villages	Total Number
1.	Formation of Village development Committee (VDC)	6	18	108
2.	Training of Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	25	18	450
3.	Water Response & Rescue team (WRRT)	1 team (20 members)	-	20
4.	Community Awareness Programme	500	18	9,000
5.	Village Disaster Management Plan	500	18	9,000
6.	Village Mock Drill	250	18	4,500
7.	Emergency Stockpile (<i>Total population of target villages</i>)		18	-
8.	Masons Training		18	36
9.	Seismic resistant new construction (model houses)	5 (1 family)	18	90
10.	Retrofitting of community structures	50	9	450
11.	Indirect beneficiaries (village rally, print & radio campaign, messages on state transport buses, village DM plans, wall paintings, posters etc.)		18	16,252
Total				39,906

3.6.4 Direct beneficiary identification mechanisms and criteria

The beneficiaries were identified by FOCUS and AKPBSI in the intended target areas through field visits and focus group discussions.

The findings were complemented by the secondary data from the Institute of Seismological Research, Department of Science & Technology of the Government of Gujarat which completed detailed study of the proposed intervention area in January 2008. Secondary data were also obtained from the District Administrative Office regarding educational and health institutions and their operation in the proposed area.

Primary as well as secondary sources of information were used to identify the direct beneficiaries based on their geo physical conditions, history and intensity of hazards, vulnerability analysis, infrastructure, current coping mechanism, available health services, type and number of schools, socio economic status, DRR work done by the Government and other NGOs.

The villages were prioritised and selected based on the rapid needs assessment carried out by FOCUS and after consultation with the village leaders and the Institute of Seismological Research Department of Science & Technology – Government of Gujarat.

3.6.5 Describe to what extent and how the direct beneficiaries were involved in the design of the Action

The village leaders and members of the community were consulted and their needs contributed to the overall design of the proposed intervention. The community was consulted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), transect walks through the village, observation of the structures (50% of which are weak) and interaction with the village leaders.

This proposal has also drawn from lessons learned from Community based DRR and pilot school based DRR initiatives implemented by FOCUS in Gujarat.

3.6.6 Other potential beneficiaries (indirect, "catchment", etc.)

In addition to direct beneficiaries, neighbouring villages, talukas and districts can learn from and replicate such an intervention customised for their needs. The government, local NGOs, institutions of learning and other such interested bodies can choose to attend training, analyse future possibilities (based on this intervention) and collaborate with FOCUS for any material (such as curriculum or water rescue skills) based on their needs. DIPECHO partners and other institutions in development can learn and benefit from this project through the communication materials that will be developed.

National and regional platforms, DIPECHO Interagency coordination meetings, workshops and seminars organised by partners and other DRR actors, AKDN/FOCUS meetings, websites as well as DIPECHO regional meetings will be updated with relevant information periodically.

Building resilience to disasters in schools will help build resilience to disasters in communities in which the targeted schools are located. For this proposed project, AKF/FOCUS will continue to build on its public, private and community partnerships with the long-term goal of fostering disaster-resilient communities.

3.6.7 Direct beneficiaries per sector:

Sector	Number of beneficiaries
Local Disaster Management Components	39,906
Institutional Linkages and Advocacy	39,906
Information, Education, Communication	39,906
Small-Scale Infrastructure and Services	18 households, 9 community structures, 36 trained masons
Stock building of emergency relief items	39,906

3.6.8 [INT] In case of changes, please explain

Because of the internal cast problems, it was difficult to bring the communities together in Ghushiya and plan disaster risk reduction activities; Bakula Dhanej village in Talala District replaced Ghushiya village. Therefore, total numbers of direct beneficiaries in the villages have changed to 39,965 beneficiaries in 18 target villages.

12 most vulnerable schools were selected for intervention based on the baseline survey and HVCRA. The number of total beneficiaries comprises of 5,720 students, 183 teachers and 45 management staff. The number of schools remains the same while numbers of total beneficiaries have increased, as we have received an actual number of students, teachers and management staff as a result of the baseline and HVCRA exercise.

3.6.9 [FIN] In case of changes, please explain

A census exercise was done by the Government of India, which will be published in 2011. The exercise also covered the target villages of the project. The village leaders, school teachers, local government staff and youth were involved in the census exercise. These groups are also part of the community based disaster risk reduction organisations that was formed and nurtured during the project period such as Village Development Committee' (VDC) and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). During this exercise the population of the target areas was counted as part of the household survey method. As a result it was identified that in total 41,025 people benefited from the project activities by the end of the project. This implies that there was an increase in the number of beneficiaries by 1,060 people. Below please see the village wise detail of the beneficiaries:

Sl. No	Name of Taluka	Name of Village	Total Beneficiaries
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1	Talala	Chitravad	3535
2	Talala	Galiyawad	925
3	Talala	khirdhar	1850
4	Talala	Ramrechi	2997
5	Talala	Hiranvel	1100
6	Talala	Haripur	1945
7	Talala	Gabha	2197
8	Talala	Dhanej	3183
9	Talala	Sangodara	1547
10	Talala	Virpur	2001
11	Talala	Maljinjva	2083
12	Talala	Umrethi	2170
13	Talala	Borvav	5183
14	Talala	Chitrod	1688
15	Talala	Bhalchel	1509
16	Maliya Hatina	Amrapur	4115
17	Maliya Hatina	Jalandhar	2014
18	Maliya Hatina	Devgam	983
TOTAL			41,025

3.6.10 [FIN] Estimate per type of beneficiaries

female: 48 %, male:52% (total female + male= 100%)
 infants (< 5y): 11%, children (< 18 y): 16%, elderly: 28%

3.7 Objectives, Results and Activities

3.7.1 Operational Overview of the Action: Log-frame² (max. 3 pages)

Title of the Action	Enhancing Disaster Resilience and Promoting a Culture of Safety among Vulnerable Communities of Rural Gujarat			
Principal Objective	To strengthen the capacities of rural communities and institutions in Gujarat so as to prepare, mitigate and respond to natural disasters thus reducing the vulnerability through sustainable disaster risk reduction initiatives			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Specific Objective	To enhance disaster resilience and preparedness of rural communities (including schools and houses) through raising awareness, building-capacity, training and improved linkages between DRR actors in Gujarat.	<p>Upon completion of this project:</p> <p>18 communities assessed for enhanced understanding of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and coping mechanisms.</p> <p>12 private schools in the 18 target communities better prepared to face disasters through the formation and training of emergency teams, task forces and school DM plans.</p> <p>Village Emergency stockpile and rescue items available and accessible to 18 communities and 12 schools</p> <p>18 communities exposed to safe construction practices, availability of trained masons for safe construction and access to publication of best practices in seismic resistant technology.</p>	<p>Baseline/HVCRA report</p> <p>CERT Training Reports.</p> <p>Task Force and TOT Training Reports.</p> <p>Disaster Management Plans available at 18 communities and 12 schools</p> <p>Stockpile handing over document signed by community leaders and school management.</p> <p>Masons training report.</p>	<p>Area of intervention is not affected by any major natural or man made disaster disrupting the daily routine of target community in the period of project intervention.</p> <p>The transition of the community into a better prepared one will be influenced by the cooperation of the community leaders and the attitude and motivation level of villagers.</p> <p>Events such as elections, harvesting season of the farmers etc. are likely to delay the activities a little.</p>

² This table will be annex I of the signed Agreement. It has to give a comprehensive overview of the different elements of the Action. It will only contain concise information on results and activities. Any changes made to the log-frame at intermediate report or final report stage will be done using strikethroughs.

		<p>18 households will have newly constructed homes (1 per community) to demonstrate seismic resistant construction. 9 community structures will be retrofitted to demonstrate seismic resistant retrofitting.</p> <p>FOCUS will have partnered with other AKDN institutions AKESI, AKHS and AKRSP to implement the development objective and bring about sustainability.</p> <p>Teams comprising 20 good swimmers are formed and trained in Water Rescue Techniques and equipments for water rescue established at district level.</p> <p>Early warning system introduced between Taluka office and 18 communities.</p>	<p>Completion report from beneficiaries of 18 model house and 9 community structures.</p> <p>Consultative Meeting Report</p> <p>Water Safety Training Report.</p> <p>Water Rescue Stockpile handing over document.</p> <p>Early warning software accessible at district level.</p>	
<p>Results</p> <p><u>Local Disaster Management Component: For Community in the 18 beneficiary villages</u></p>	<p>1. AKF/FOCUS and its partners have comprehensive information related to hazards affecting 18 communities, with their awareness and capacity significantly enhanced through the provision of training, disseminating key messages (IEC), village level stockpiles, district level water rescue materials and equipment.</p>	<p>Baseline survey & Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Risk Assessment completed and village development committee formed/adapted in 18 communities, by end of 1st quarter.</p> <p>Population of 18 target communities have better understanding about basic do's and don'ts of relevant disasters on completion of disaster awareness programme by end of 3rd quarter.</p> <p>18 Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) are trained and mock drills conducted in 2nd and 3rd quarter with minimum 30% participation from women.</p> <p>GIS based Village Disaster Management Plans developed and communication between Taluka and target communities strengthened with an established early warning system (using SMS) for 18</p>	<p>HVCRA reports</p> <p>Training Reports</p> <p>DM plans in each village</p> <p>Village Development Committees in each village</p> <p>Photo documentation</p> <p>Video Documentation</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Interim & final reports</p>	<p>Motivation, attitude and commitment of community leaders</p> <p>Co-operation, motivation and participation of the community</p> <p>Support and cooperation of government bodies.</p> <p>Women's participation made permissible in the trainings.</p> <p>The cost of sending early warnings (through SMS) and sustaining the system would have to be borne by the taluka office.</p> <p>Commitment of the stakeholders in the proper maintenance and timely use of the supplies.</p> <p>Availability of display space for posters and</p>

		<p>communities by end of 5th quarter. A team of 20 volunteers trained in Water Rescue by end of 4th quarter. Training Manuals for CERTs (including seismic resistant construction) are developed by end of 2nd quarter. Key messages on relevant hazards are disseminated in 18 communities in 3rd and 4th quarter through print and radio media, awareness messages on buses, wall painting and newsletter publication. Best practices, case studied, lessons learned documented and shared with other stakeholders through newsletter, articles, publication on website and press releases of key events. Capacity of 18 target communities is enhanced through provision of village level stockpile of rescue equipment and district level stockpile for water rescue equipments.</p>	<p>Artwork files Audio files for radio Script of the Disaster awareness programme Print ad cut outs Animation film on Earthquake and Flood, Interim and final reports. Photo and video documentation Photo Documentation Endorsement by VDC and Village Leaders and final report</p>	<p>walls for painting. Commitment to maintain and continue to display the material provided. Cooperation of the village community and leaders. Sense of ownership of these materials by the beneficiaries.</p>
<p><u>Local Disaster Management Component: For 12 schools and Day Care Centres in the 18 beneficiary villages</u></p>	<p>2. AKF/FOCUS and its partners have comprehensive information related to the vulnerabilities of 12 private schools in the beneficiary communities, with the school safety capacity enhanced through the formation of emergency committees, disaster management training, disseminating key messages (IEC) and provision of emergency relief items.</p>	<p>Baseline study and HVCRA completed for 12 schools by end of 1st quarter and risk profiles developed and risk Index calculated for 12 schools applying the multi hazard risk model by end of 2nd quarter. Capacity of 12 schools is enhanced by training of School Emergency Management Committees, Training of Teachers and School Task Forces by end of 4th quarter. Schools Disaster Management Plans prepared and evacuation drill conducted in 12 target schools by end of 4th quarter. Key messages on relevant hazards are disseminated in 12 schools through posters,</p>	<p>Baseline Reports Structural Assessment reports Hazard catalogue & risk profile School Disaster Management plans Training report Photo and Video documentation Emergency teams in each community Monitoring Reports Interim & Final Reports Artwork files Book Labels</p>	<p>Cooperation of the schools in all activities Interest, motivation and attitude of the school management, staff and students Commitment of the stakeholders in the proper maintenance and timely use of the supplies. Availability of display space for posters and walls for painting. Commitment to maintain and continue to display the material provided. Cooperation of the village community and leaders. Sense of ownership of these materials by</p>

		<p>book labels, wall paintings and quarterly newsletters by end of 5th quarter.</p> <p>Procurement and printing of materials for banners, training stationery, caps, t-shirts, emergency jackets etc. as per ECHO's visibility guidelines.</p> <p>First aid and fire extinguishers provided to the 12 beneficiary schools in 5th quarter.</p>	<p>Wall Painting at Schools Newsletter Print ad cut outs Animation film on Earthquake and Flood Reports Interim and final reports Photo and video documentation Photo Documentation Endorsement by School Management Stockpile at school Final Report</p>	<p>the beneficiaries.</p>
<p><u>Institutional Linkages and Advocacy</u></p>	<p>3. Strengthened relations and improved linkages between AKF/FOCUS, local government bodies and other DRR actors which would include sharing learning and best practices to improve coordination and knowledge.</p>	<p>FOCUS/AKPBSI liaised with GSDMA, DDMO, DEO, Taluka Mamlatdars, other NGOs and volunteers from community to share key information thus bringing sustainability and fostering a sense of ownership of the project.</p> <p>FOCUS benefited from AKDN presence and experience of past interventions in Gujarat by partnering (AKES, AKRSP and AKPBSI) and sharing the project process, deliverables and current good practices. FOCUS India also derived and transferred learning to other FOCUS units globally.</p> <p>A village rally is organised in the 1st quarter to celebrate International Risk Reduction Day in close collaboration with DDMO and Mamlatdar thus building relations with the local service providers and government.</p> <p>A workshop / conference at the national level conducted in last quarter to share experience & current good practices and</p>	<p>Minutes of meeting / exposure visits Photo Documentation Minutes of consultative meetings Newsletter & Updates Invitation letters Conference Report Reports of exposure trips Monitoring Reports Interim & Final Reports</p>	<p>Cooperation & motivation level of other DRR actors and GSDMA in the consultation process.</p>

		<p>develop an agenda for future collaboration. The conference / workshop strengthened relations and brought coherence between the beneficiaries, the local government and state and national level DRR actors.</p> <p>Participation and presentation in DIPECHO regional workshop, sharing best practices and lessons learned.</p>		
<u>Small Scale Infrastructure and Services</u>	<p>4. Safe construction practices introduced through construction of 18 model houses, the retrofitting of community structures and training of masons in the target communities.</p>	<p>Seismic resistant construction demonstrated by constructing one model house in each of 18 target communities by end of project.</p> <p>Retrofitting techniques and practices demonstrated through fitting of 9 community structures in 18 target communities by end of project.</p> <p>36 masons trained to introduce safe construction practices in 18 communities in 3rd-5th quarters.</p>	<p>18 seismic resistant houses, constructed Existence of 9 retrofitted community structures. Construction report Photo Documentation Mason training report Monitoring report Interim and Final report</p>	<p>Motivation, attitude and commitment of community leaders Co-operation, motivation and participation of the community</p>
Activities	<p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mobilisation by FOCUS and AKRSP resulting in formation/adaption of village disaster management committee. Baseline survey and HVCRA by participatory approach thus deriving risk profile and risk index of 18 communities using the Multi Hazard Risk Model. Community Emergency Response Team established and trained, DAP organised, mock drill conducted, disaster management plan developed and stockpile would be established in 18 communities. A team of 20 volunteers trained for Water Rescue by Rapid UK and a district level stockpile of water rescue equipments would be established. <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey and HVCRA carried out in 12 target schools resulting in development of risk profile and risk index of each school. Training organised for School Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), Teachers and Students/Task force Disaster management plan be developed, evacuation drill be conducted and stockpile would be established in 12 target schools. 			<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>Area of intervention is not affected by any major natural or man made disaster disrupting the daily routine of target community in the period of project intervention.</p>

	<p>Result 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consultative meeting would be organised with GSDMA, District Disaster Management Officer, District Development Officer, Taluka Mamalatdar, Department of Rural Development and other NGOs to share project activities through consultative meetings, exposure trips, updates, invitation to participate in projects activities and ensure their participation and thus ownership of the project.• Conference/workshop would be organised to share best practices and lessons learned with other stakeholders.• Project updates, best practices and lessons learned would be shared with other stakeholders through newsletter, print media and other publication. <p>Result 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To promote the seismic resilient construction one model house constructed in 18 communities and 9 community structures retrofitted in 18 target communities.• Masons training for disaster resilient construction organised for the masons from the target communities to ensure that the village community have access to trained masons for future construction.	
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3.7.2 More detailed information per result³

3.7.2.1 Result 1: AKF/FOCUS and its partners have comprehensive information related to hazards affecting 18 communities, with their awareness and capacity significantly enhanced through the provision of training, disseminating key messages (IEC), village level stockpiles, district level water rescue materials and equipment.

3.7.2.1.1 At proposal stage

- **Total amount: 219,381 EUR**
- **Sector:** Disaster Preparedness
Related sub-sector: Local disaster management component (Community Preparedness)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** Local Communities (39,906 members)
- **Indicators for this result:**
 - 18 communities are assessed regarding their current vulnerabilities, capacities and coping mechanisms by end of 1st quarter.
 - Enhanced disaster awareness among the beneficiaries of 18 communities through a Disaster Awareness Programme and mock drill by end of 3rd quarter.
 - CERT teams are formed and trained in 18 communities by end of 3rd quarter.
 - GIS based disaster management plans are ready for 18 communities by end of 5th quarter.
 - A water rescue team of 20 volunteers trained in 4th quarter.
 - Manuals are developed for CERT.
 - Village walls are painted with key messages in disaster preparedness in 5th quarter.
 - Print and radio campaigns are implemented in 3rd and 4th quarter.
 - Communication material – newsletter, leaflets, articles, press releases and other visibility materials such as stationery and banners are developed with the respective messages and logos.
 - 18 target communities are equipped with emergency stockpile in 5th quarter.
 - Water rescue materials and equipment stockpile is established at the district level in 5th quarter.
- **Activities related to the result**
 - Building on the February 2009 needs assessment and other previous experience; community mobilisation exercise will be carried out jointly by FOCUS and AKRSP to leverage the experience of AKRSP who has been working in the intervention area for the last few years. As a result 18 Village

³ Per result identified in the log-frame, more detailed information necessary for a good understanding of the proposal/ report will be completed here. A specific sub-section per result at proposal, intermediate report and final report stage has been foreseen (don't update information from a previous stage in this section, comment the change in the appropriate sub-section of the result). See also the guidelines for more information (e.g. for the list of sectors and related sub-sectors).

Also the main foreseen procurement procedures will have been identified (as well as in section 4.4 – work plan).

Development Committee (VDC) would be oriented against project components and play a leading role in project implementation thus ensuring the sustainability of the project.

- Baseline survey using HVCRA carried out in 18 target communities through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). All the stakeholders and villages are involved in the exercise that is aimed to develop the risk profiles of 18 communities. Risk index calculated for each community using the Multi Hazard Risk Model.
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) formed in each community (18) in close consultation with Village Development Committee (VDC). The CERT is having representation from all section of the society. This will ensure that capable volunteers are enrolled and trained. The training components include basic disaster management, first aid, fire fighting and basic search and rescue techniques. Representative from local administration and NGOs are invited to participate in the training to ensure the adequate linkages.
- Disaster Management Plans developed in 18 communities based on the HVCRA data collected and compiled through the PRA exercise. The VDC, CERT, District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) and local NGOs actively involved in the exercise to ensure the sustainability of the process.
- Village level stockpile of basic search and rescue equipment established in each village in close consultation with VCD, CERT and District Disaster Management Officer. VDC and CERT responsible for the maintenance of stockpile. The district administration is provided with the stockpile details to enable them to mobilize the stockpile during emergency and for effective management.
- A district level team of 20 volunteers trained for Water Rescue by Rapid UK, the selection of which will be done in close consultation with VDC and DDMO. The data base of this team is also kept with district administration.
- The trained Water Rescue Team equipped with the required water rescue equipment. The stockpile for this equipment managed at District level in consultation with the DDMO.
- Disaster Awareness Programme organised in communities in the form of folk play to ensure that the basic do's and don'ts are disseminated to a large number of people.
- Mock drills conducted after CERT training. Beside CERT volunteer's community people are involved in the mock drill. Disaster management plan are reviewed based on the mock drill. Mock drill helps to disseminate the message of disaster preparedness to the larger community and make them aware about their status of preparedness.
- Develop an early warning system to facilitate communication between the Taluka and the project communities. The SMS based early warning system is set up at district office. This enables the local administration to disseminate the early warning to the remote project villages. The system also helps the district administration to warn other non project communities thus extending the benefit of the project to the larger group.
- Develop manuals and curriculum for CERT members. Manuals are handed over to local administration, VDC and CERT members for their future reference. Manuals are also distributed to local administration and NGOs for

larger circulation thus disseminating the awareness message and mainstreaming disaster preparedness.

- Carry out wall paintings on village and school with key messages in disaster preparedness through print and radio campaigns. Wall painting is done in the critical location within the community with high public access. Messages of wall painting would be visible to community for longer period thus ensuring that messages of basic do's and don'ts are disseminated to majority of the community people.
- Build stock for relief of water safety and rescue equipment at the district level. The presence of stockpile and rescue equipment at village level to enable the trained CERT and Water Rescue team to respond to future crisis immediately to save life and property.

3.7.2.1.2 Intermediate report

- **Total amount: 32,597 EUR**
- **Update⁴ on indicators**

- 18 communities are assessed and HVCRA reports for 18 communities were written in English and Gujarati language
- Disaster awareness has increased in 18 communities through regular disaster awareness programs
- Village Development Committee and Community Emergency Response Team's were formed in 18 villages. Written resolutions of formation of above mentioned institutions are in place
- 15 volunteers have been selected for water rescue training
- List of emergency stockpile items will be developed including the views of communities, VDC and CERT
- Training manual for CERT and banners for project and specific activities are developed with the respective messages and logos

- **Update⁵ on beneficiaries (status + number)**

Local communities of 18 targeted villages (39,965 members)

As mentioned above the number of direct beneficiaries has increased because of targeting Bakula Dhanej for community-based activities, which were initially planned to be carried out in Ghushiya. Targeting Bakula Dhanej has been agreed mutually between FOCUS and ECHO India in December 2009.

- **Update⁵ on activities**

HVCRA exercise was conducted in all 18 targeted villages and one new village which was selected to replace Ghushiya village. Participatory methods like transect walk, focus group discussion, structured interview, mapping, van diagram and questionnaire were used as an entry point activities to understand the hazard, vulnerability and capacity of communities. It proved to be a good entry for FHAI and AKPBSI with the help of AKRSP, as they have been working in this area from past few years. After these participatory exercises, the communities have been sensitized for disaster risk reduction and their perspectives were broadened to enable them to identify the type of risk they are living under.

⁴ Update and explanation to be provided on progress as well as on changes made to the proposal.

To view the HVCRA format of the villages, please refer annexure 1

Formation of Village Development Committee (VDC) was the first milestone achieved at the end of participatory HVCRA process. VDC have been formed and one day orientation session was conducted in all 18 targeted villages comprising total 226 members (174 male and 52 female). The strong foundation of VDC involving sizeable amount of community and equal representation of each community group is allowing the VDC to perform as a nodal body in the village to ensure the successful implementation of disaster risk reduction activities.

To view concept of VDC, please refer to annexure 2

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) has been formed in all 18 target villages. Total 539 community members (350 male and 189 female) were selected at the end of consultation meetings with PRI, VDC and other community-based groups. CERT has a representation of all sections of community, composition of various skill set, commitment and above all acceptance by the village residents. A one day orientation was conducted for all 18 CERT and a total 498 members have been oriented on the expected role and responsibilities. A number of formal trainings have begun since February 2010. In order to increase the impact of formal training it was planned to conduct at least two follow up and informal training sessions for enrolled CERT members before the formal training session. So far three CERT and 79 members have been trained in three villages. The progress is satisfactory as per the indicators.

Community dialogues have begun in order to plan participatory exercise in the village based on which the Village Disaster Management Plan will be developed. Based on HVCRA report, the GIS team is working on collection of geographical information from various secondary sources as well as first hand primary information from the field using GPS instrument. Consultative meetings with the government authorities are in progress in order to plan the VDMP. Field activities will take place after completion of CERT trainings.

Session on emergency stockpile management was included in CERT training module to identify the needed resources, expected quantity and availability of resources at the village level. Outcome of this group activity during CERT training will guide FOCUS team to prepare most appropriate list of emergency stockpile items. This will increase the awareness of stockpile management in community and role of VDC and CERT to manage and update the same at village level.

The members of water rescue team were selected at the district level and were trained on the relevant subjects. List of swimmers was prepared based on the HVCRA information. The swimmers will be shortlisted in March 2010. Coordination with the Rapid UK to conduct the training is taking place properly to organize water rescue training in April 2010. District authorities are involved in selection and training process.

Disaster awareness programs are taking place on regular intervention. Mass awareness activities are planned strategically to ensure proper dissemination and wide coverage of awareness raising information. Various media such as folk art, puppet, video show, posters, and radio have been used to ensure that the message reaches the most vulnerable groups of the community. So far local folk art 'bhavai' show (eighteen show for 9,278 audiences including 4,979 male and 4,299 female), a documentary movie on disaster preparedness 'Agamcheti' or Early Warning (eighteen show, 6, 520 audiences, 3,765 male and 2,755 female) have been organized in all eighteen villages. Three year calendar with the messages about earthquake, cyclone, flood and fire were distributed to 7,265 households in all targeted villages. This was used as follow up material to reinforce the messages after disaster awareness program.

Description about 'Bhavai' – folk art for disaster awareness:

A Bhavai show is a popular folk theatre of Gujarat. Through this medium FOCUS India disseminated information on Do's and Don'ts of four major disasters namely earthquake, flood, fire and cyclone. The two hour play was well scripted with comedy, songs as well awareness messages which were thoroughly enjoyed by the village folk.

Description about 'Agamcheti' – documentary movie on preparedness:

The title of the movie itself speaks about the message the movie conveys as Agamcheti – means early warning! The movie is based in the backdrop of Haripur in Talala, one of the project villages. The village folk celebrate the development of their village in various sectors but Mr. Manubhai a victim of the Bhuj earthquake reminds them that development is incomplete unless they are well prepared against disasters. Some volunteers take up the initiative of spreading awareness messages about the Do's & Don'ts in disasters that frequent their villages. While the volunteers have taken up the task of educating the village in disaster preparedness, the ex-sarpanch is bit by a snake. The present sarpanch is quick enough to render him first aid and take him to the hospital. His life is saved and he too starts believing that Being Prepared is the only way to minimize the losses that are caused by disasters.

Short Message Service (SMS) provided by various telecom service providers is largely popular in rural areas. SMS based early warning mechanism was set up for targeted villages to facilitate communication between Taluka and the target communities. First version of software and database was developed and shared with district authorities. In house pilot testing, consultative meetings with government officials and community are in progress. This SMS based early warning system will be launched after incorporating the views of all stakeholders.

To view concept of SMS based EWS, please refer annexure 3

The geographic information and locations of safe shelter, government residential buildings were collected through GPS. As our targeted villages are bordering or very near to national park (Gir Lion sanctuary) and reserve protected forest therefore most of maps and other geographic information are restricted by government, so we have to collect data from field. Maps for targeted 18 villages were developed through GIS. These maps will be useful tools for developing GIS based village disaster management plan (VDMP). Data collected from the field will be also useful to prepare a digital elevation maps for flood hazard analyses in our targeted analyses.

To view Government residential buildings and safe shelter maps, please refer to annexure 4

68 pages pictorial training manual on community based disaster management was developed in local language. Trained CERT members were provided with manuals for their reference.

Please refer to annexure five for CERT manual in English and annexure 6 in Gujarati

Wall painting with key messages in disaster preparedness to raise disaster awareness will start in 3rd quarter of the project; insist of proposed 5th quarter of project. Total 1620 sq. ft. wall painting will be done in 18 targeted villages before end of 3rd quarter of project. VDC and CERT are taking lead to carry out this activity. Name and contact information of VDC

and CERT members will be painted on the wall at strategic place in village; Display of their name in the village will give reorganization and motivation to VDC and CERT members in their community.

Two out of six posters were developed on disaster awareness. Remaining will be developed before 2nd week of April 2010. Printing and placing of posters will be completed before end of April 2010.

To view copies of the IEC material, please refer to annexure 7

List of necessary equipments for water rescue stock piling was developed with the help of Rapid UK. Administrative and financial procedures for procurement are under process and procurement will be done before 2nd week of April 2010. Water rescue training will be conducted in 4th week of April 2010. Relevant equipment will be used during training to make participants familiar

- Update⁵ on means and related costs

Baseline & HVCRA – Community	219
CERT Trainings	475
Disaster Awareness Programme	4,587
Village Disaster Management Plans	8
District Water Rescue Training	-
Personnel costs	17,458
Information, Education, Communication (IEC)	1,681
Village Emergency Stockpile	-
Water Rescue Equipment	5,442
GIS based DM plan	2,727

3.7.2.1.3 Final report

- Total amount: 163,807 EUR

- Update⁵ on indicators

- Disaster awareness among the beneficiaries of 18 communities has been enhanced through Disaster Awareness Programme held at periodic intervals and village mock drills.
- The CERT teams were formed and trained in 18 villages.
- The GIS based Disaster Management plans were developed for 18 communities.
- A water rescue team of 15 volunteers were trained and are equipped with the requisite stockpile to carry out water rescue operations.
- The manuals were developed and distributed to the respective members of CERT.
- The village walls were painted with key messages in disaster preparedness in all targeted 18 villages.

⁵ Update and explanation to be provided on progress as well as on changes made to the proposal.

- Print and radio campaigns were implemented to create mass awareness.
- Communication material – newsletters, leaflets, articles, press releases and other visibility materials such as stationery and banners were developed with the respective messages and logos.
- 18 target communities are equipped with emergency stockpile.
- Water rescue materials and equipment stockpile was established at the district level.

- **Update⁵ on beneficiaries (status + number)**

As mentioned in section 3.6.9 above the total number of direct beneficiaries increased to 41, 025 members

- **Update⁵ on activities**

The community members opined that the VDC as a structure was a political and bureaucracy free Committee and hence is essential to have in place to better prepare the communities to respond to emergencies. The VDCs though not legalized (registered entities), were formalised to some extent through the involvement of Panchayat representatives in some villages. As part of the strategy to ensure sustainability of the project activities, a practice of monthly meetings of VDCs in all 18 villages has been introduced. These meetings will allow continuous dialogue and effective decision making at the village level on issues related to preparedness beyond the project duration. Each VDC has developed a calendar marking monthly date and time for the meetings to discuss the village vulnerability, status of disaster preparedness and issues of advocacy that need interface with the government. Minutes of meetings carried out during the project are maintained and shared with other stakeholders by each VDC. The experience showed that the involvement of local government officials in VDC monthly meetings provided a great opportunity to solve related issues and to address developmental needs of the target villages. During the project period, 213 VDC members (165 male and 48 female) attended monthly meetings regularly in their villages and participated in discussion, and shared their responsibilities.

The CERT members were trained over five phases to equip them with the knowledge and skills required to respond to disasters in their respective villages. A two-day fundamental training to sensitise them and help them better understand the importance of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDR) and its process was made mandatory for all selected CERT members. After the first training they were divided into different workgroups based on their knowledge, skills and area of interest in response to any future disasters. The CERT was divided into five working groups:

1. First Aid
2. Search & Rescue
3. Water, Sanitation and Health
4. Damage Assessment and
5. Early Warning and Evacuation.

The CERT members chose to be a member of a sub-group of their choice. To enhance the capacity of CERT members as a first responder, specific training programs were organised and conducted for the sub-groups. In total 72 training programmes were conducted to train the CERT members from the total of 18 villages.

All the participants were provided with training manuals, handouts and other related material for reference purposes. In order to ensure sharing of experience, sharpen acquired skills and

enhance knowledge, regular meetings were also organised for CERT members. During the meetings discussions and practical sessions were organised on various topics. In total 78 meetings were organised during the project period in which 632 CERT members (393 male and 239 female) pro actively participated.

The participatory risk mapping exercises were planned and conducted to understand the risk profile of each target village. The same was used to develop village level disaster management plans. The risk maps, timelines, transect walks, seasonal calendars, vulnerability ranking and focus group discussions were organised within the communities. Using the output of participatory exercises and application of GIS, Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMPs) were developed for all 18 targeted villages. Hazards, vulnerabilities, their capacity to respond to disasters government and residential buildings, safe shelters, safe routes for evacuations were digitised using GIS application, satellite images, GPS survey and other available data. The final product was a good combination of indigenous knowledge blended with technology resulting in the VDMP so as to ensure adequate response to future emergencies in village. The VDMPs were developed for all 18 project communities. One copy of the VDMP was shared with Mamlatdar at the sub-district level and one copy with the District Disaster Management Office (DDMO) at the district level.

The village maps highlighting hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities, safe routes for evacuation and safe shelters were developed on the basis of digitised maps and printed in the size of a banner before being placed at a strategic location in the villages. The digitised maps were user-friendly as they were well interpreted by the communities. The maps generated a lot of discussion in the villages around disaster preparedness thus increase the awareness among the communities.

The important contact numbers of emergency services were printed on the village maps to create awareness about how and whom to approach at the time of emergency. Please refer to annexure 1 to view the village disaster management map; annexure 2 to view the evacuation route and safe shelter map; and annexure 3 to view copy of village disaster management plan.

A session on emergency stockpile management was included in the CERT training module to identify the required resources, expected quantity and availability of resources at the village level. The outcome of this group activity in the course of CERT training was used to prepare the list of emergency stockpile items that are expected be required at the village level during an emergency. All 18 targeted communities were provided with the required material by the project. Before providing material at the village level, community wide meetings were conducted by VDC and CERT with the help of project staff to finalise the most suitable location for the storage of stockpile and the responsibilities for its maintenance, updating, and security were clearly established. The same was recorded in the minutes of VDC and CERT meetings and a copy was submitted to project office. All targeted villages were able to finalise the norms at the community level. Relevant line departments and Panchayats were also actively involved in the process. Draft Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) were developed by project office based on the minutes of community wide meetings involving the VDC and CERT. Before signing the MoUs, a copy was provided to all targeted villages to seek their inputs to finalise the MoUs. Thereafter, the MoUs were finalised with the inputs from the community and signed by VDC and FOCUS. Copies were printed to be kept with the community/Panchayat, Project office and block level office. Photocopies were also provided to district authorities for their reference. Comprehensive first aid kit for the community was also included as part of emergency stockpile. The First Aid Kit was assembled based on the standards developed by Indian Federation of Red Cross (OFRC) under DIPECHO action. A list of emergency stockpile items were printed in the form of pamphlets and distributed to each household to ensure that they are aware about the emergency stockpile items, quantity and rules for use. The list was distributed in all targeted villages by CERT and VDC members with the help of the project staff. In order to ensure visibility and donor acknowledgement, all stockpile items provided to community have ECHO and FOCUS logo. An handing over document was prepared and signed by Panchayat, VDC, CERT, Village level government officials and village leaders. Please refer to annexure 4 to view the handover

document of emergency stockpile items please refer annexure and annexure 5 for the list of first aid kit content.

The walls were painted at prominent locations in all 18 targeted communities with messages related to the importance, content and use of family emergency kit. The name and contact number of village development committee members and community emergency response team members were also painted on the walls. A public display of their name in the village has acknowledged them thus leading to enhanced motivation.

Four posters on flood preparedness, cyclone preparedness, earthquake preparedness and fire safety were developed taking into consideration the local context and culture. The sample posters were field tested and due efforts were made before finalising the content. The points considered in the material for the posters were selected according to the local environment. Given that there is high rainfall in the area Tin Sheets were used for printing the posters instead of paper thus leading to its durability and improved life span. This proved to be an effective investment as the posters on different prime locations can still be seen even after the heavy rainfall this past season. Please refer to annexure 6 to view copies of the village posters.

The Water Rescue Training was completed as planned; a total of 15 participants of which two were female were trained. The procurement of the relevant equipment for the water rescue stockpile was completed and used during the training as desired. The training provided skills to the participants on water rescue by swimmers and non-swimmers in both stagnant, and flowing water. Each participant had thoroughly practiced the new learning. The other important subject that was covered is the use of personal protective equipment. Please see annexure 7 for the list of water rescue equipment.

The Disaster Awareness Programmes continued with the introduction of new techniques. Bhavai⁶ was conducted once in every village in the last reporting period. The puppet shows continued focusing on the targeted as well as non-targeted schools in the project villages especially the government schools, which have higher concentration of students. In total 38 puppet shows were organised and conducted with the help of local puppet artists. A total of 6,789 children participated in the programmes. At the end of each show, discussion and question answer sessions were facilitated by FOCUS staff. In the rural areas, some children do not attend schools. Therefore, efforts were made to organise similar pockets and puppets shows for them in their respective villages.

A new method introduced for creating awareness was the organisation of 'Dayro'. "Dayro" is one of the most popular traditional methods of disseminating social and ethical values through songs and stories with humour. Given its popularity and widely usage among the target population, "Dayro" was used to disseminate DRR messages. The messages on social and ethical values were replaced with important aspects of DRR. The project staff worked with 'local folk group to select and provide technical inputs to incorporate disaster awareness messages in local stories, historical stories, folk songs and jokes. In total 18 programmes were conducted in targeted villages (1 in each village). The programmes were held at night in all 18 villages to ensure the maximum participation of all group of the population especially from the marginalised and daily wages labour, and women who are busy during day and have limited access to sources of entertainment. Approximately, 12,000 people have participated in the programmes. One of the programmes was video recorded and copies were also provided to each target villages as well as local cable service providers for mass dissemination. This will bring about a long-term impact as traditional folk artists will continue incorporating DRR theme in their programmes. The artists have

⁶ Bhavai is a traditional entertainment folk play. Disaster awareness messages were incorporated in the folk play for effective dissemination.

started sharing messages about disasters through humour and story telling, which are also widely acceptable and have large number of audiences.

A documentary movie named 'Agamcheti' on the importance of disaster preparedness was screened in all the target villages. The community were able to relate to the documentary as it was shot and developed in the target areas. Screening of animation movies 'Asli Hero' (Earthquake preparedness) and 'De Tali' (Flood preparedness) were also screened in the villages during school vacation to ensure maximum participation of children. In total 39 shows were organised and approximately 3,000 children and 4,500 adults have viewed these films. Following the viewing of these films, discussions were generated by VDC and CERT members with the help of project staff on the key messages in films.

Local cable service providers have a great outreach compared to radio, which was selected to disseminate messages in the initial stage of the project. However, considering the context of target areas, local cable was chosen as disseminating DRR messages and increasing awareness due to its effectiveness and low cost. Key messages on earthquake, fire, flood, cyclone, emergency kit and disaster preparedness were used to scroll messages by using personalised software. This has become a very effective media to disseminate the messages as this has a greater coverage not only in the targeted villages but in the entire district. Given the success and coverage received using this method as well demand from community, the documentary movie 'Agamcheti' and animation movies 'Asli Hero' and 'De Tali' were broadcasted every Sunday on a rotational bases.

State transport buses and local auto rickshaws are having a great coverage especially in interior areas for communication. Posters about disaster awareness and advocacy on disaster risk reduction were placed on buses and auto rickshaw to disseminate the messages. In total 15 buses and more than 100 auto rickshaws were utilised for the dissemination of the DRR messages. Panels were developed on various themes and printed on venial material to ensure long life, water and dust resistance. This lasted for more than 3 months and covered all 18 targeted villages as well as approximately more than 50 other villages lying on the same route.

Booklets on do's and don'ts for earthquake, cyclone, flood and fire were developed in the last quarter of the project. Booklets were distributed through VDC and CERT to each household in the targeted 18 villages. The booklets are very effective and handy source of information for the families to be prepared in case of a disaster. Please refer to annexure 8-13 for the animation movies, examples of the bus and auto panel as well as copies of booklets in English and Gujarati Languages.

Short Message Service (SMS) provided by various telecom service providers is largely popular in rural areas. SMS based early warning system was set up for targeted villages to facilitate communication between Taluka and the target communities. First version of the software and database was developed and shared with district authorities followed by pilot testing and consultative meetings with the government officials and communities. The finalisation of database and SMS gateway was handed over to District Collector and installed in DDMO to be operated by DDMO with the approval from a district collector. The facilities such as computer, simcard, power back up were provided by the government. The cost of operation and maintenance was discussed with and agreed by the district authority. A training for government official to operate and update the software was conducted at the district level before the handing over. A back end support was also provided by project office during project period to ensure its proper use, operation and maintenance of the system.

Mock drills were organised and conducted in all targeted villages. It was ensured that all of the communities are aware of the do's and don'ts at the time of emergencies, safe shelters, routes to be followed to evacuate and emergency contact person. Small group meetings were organised with most vulnerable groups to ensure that they are well aware to save their lives at the time of emergency. Through regular monthly meetings the CERT, VDC, Panchayat, Village Leaders and

local government officials were made aware of their responsibilities at the time of an emergency. Practical sessions required at the time of an emergency by first responders were also carried out thoroughly to sharpen the skills of CERT like first aid, evacuation, search and rescue, and other relevant activities. In total 18 mock drills were conducted in targeted villages in which approximately 8000 to 9000 community members participated. Local line departments were also active partners of mock drills to enact their role in real time. Plan for mock drills at regular interval based on the seasonality were developed while developing village disaster management plans. All targeted villages have their own pre defined months, type of mock drills and list of stakeholders were part of mock drills in their plan. The CERT and VDC members ensured community awareness of the plans.

- **Update⁵ on means and related costs**

Baseline & HVCRA – Community	237
CERT Trainings	2,847
Disaster Awareness Programme	18,730
Village Disaster Management Plans	570
District Water Rescue Training	7,717
Personnel costs	37,151
Information, Education, Communication (IEC)	12,299
Village Emergency Stockpile	51,306
Water Rescue Equipment	23,048
GIS based DM plan	9,902

3.7.2.2 Result 2: AKF/FOCUS and its partners have comprehensive information related to the vulnerabilities of 12 private schools in the beneficiary communities, with the school safety capacity enhanced through the formation of emergency committees, disaster management training, disseminating key messages (IEC) and provision of emergency relief items.

3.7.2.2.1 At proposal stage

- **Total amount: 31,676 EUR**
- **Sector:** Disaster Preparedness
- **Related sub-sector:** Local disaster management component (School Safety)
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 4588 students, 145 staff
- **Indicators for this result:**
- 12 schools are assessed (structural as well as non structural) in their current vulnerabilities, capacities and coping mechanisms by end of 1st quarter.
- A Risk Index is derived for 18 schools applying quantifiable factors to an algorithm based Multi Hazard Risk Model by end of 2nd quarter.
- School Emergency Committees and school task force teams are formed and trained by end of 4th quarter.
- School Disaster Management Plans are developed and emergency evacuation drills are conducted in 12 schools by end of 4th quarter.
- Manuals and curriculum are developed for school emergency management committee, school task forces and teachers by end of 2nd quarter

- IEC materials such as posters, animation film and school book labels developed to disseminate awareness messages among 18 communities including 12 schools.
- School walls painted with key messages in disaster preparedness in the 5th quarter.
- Schools are equipped with emergency rescue materials namely fire extinguishers and first aid kits in 5th quarter.

- **Activities related to the result**
- Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA) conducted for private schools of 18 target communities. School management, principal, teachers and students participate in the process. School training and other activities are designed as per risk identified in HVCRA. HVCRA outcome is shared with DEO and local administration for their record.
- Based on the HVCRA, the risk profile would be developed for each school. The Risk Index would be calculated using the Multi Hazard Risk Model developed in DIPECHO I partnership. The risk model enables the school management to have better understanding about their risk and motivate them to carry risk reduction activities.
- Based on the Risk Index 12 most at risk schools selected for a comprehensive Disaster Preparedness intervention.
- School Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) would be formed in 12 schools and oriented about the project objective. SEMCs actively involved and lead the school safety intervention at school level. SEMC is the contact point for FOCUS for all the school activities.
- Training of teachers organised in 12 schools to ensure the sustainability of the project intervention. Project envisages these teachers to play the role of master trainers and sustain the disaster preparedness activities in future.
- School task forces would be formed in each school in close consultation with SEMC and teachers. Training will be imparted. Trained students are also part of response team of respective village disaster management plans thus complementing the village disaster preparedness intervention. It will also enable spreading/delivering the key messages learnt by students during trainings to their parents and consequently to the whole community through word of mouth to increase parents awareness of the school safety and preparedness activities among the community.
- School Disaster Management Plans (SDMP) would be prepared for each target school with active participation of SEMC, teachers and students. The SDMP is shared with DEO and local administration for their record. The SDMP developed is integrated into village disaster management plan thus complementing the community based disaster preparedness intervention.
- Evacuation drill would be conducted in each school. Management, teachers and students actively participated in the drill.
- Recalculate the risk scores (after provision of stockpile) of each school to measure the reduction in risk through intervention.
- Provide the risk model to each school and recommend further steps to be taken to further reduce the level of risk. The project envisages schools using the risk model as a tool to monitor and reduce risk.

- Develop manuals and curriculum for school emergency management committee, task forces and teachers. The manuals and curriculum developed are shared with DEO and local administration thus enabling to reach out larger population.
- Develop and disseminate IEC materials such as posters, animation film and school book labels. All IEC material developed is child centric. Materials developed are shared with DEO, local administration and NGOs for larger circulation.
- Provide first aid and fire relief materials to the beneficiary schools. This enables schools to respond to future crisis immediately and effectively.
- VDC is informed and actively involved in all the school safety interventions. Thus school safety complements the community based disaster preparedness.

3.7.2.2.2 Intermediate report

- **Total amount: 21,257 EUR**
- **Update⁵ on indicators**

- 16 schools are assessed and using HVCRA format identifies 12 most at risk school and algorithm based multi hazard risk calculation tool (developed by Focus in DIPECHO – I action)
- School disaster management plans are developed for 12 schools
- SEMC, ToT and Task Force training manuals are developed
- Animation movie, school posters, visibility material (ball pen, note pad, T-shirt) are developed
- List for school emergency stockpile is developed in consideration with targeted 12 schools

- **Update⁵ on beneficiaries (status + number)**

12 most vulnerable schools were selected for intervention based on baseline survey and HVCRA. Total beneficiaries are 5,720 students, 183 teachers and 45 management staff. Number of school remains same while number of total beneficiaries has increased, as we have received actual number of students, teachers and management staff in our base line and HVCRA exercise.

- **Update⁵ on activities**

Baseline survey and HVCRA was conducted in all 16 proposed schools in the proposal. Algorithm based risk calculation tool developed in DIPECHO – I was applied to calculate the risk of schools to identify the 12 most at risk schools. Total 150 parameters have been assessed to understand hazard, vulnerability and capacity of schools. Hazard assessment was divided in to 6 sub categories (earthquake hazard, flood hazard, cyclone hazard, fire hazard, civil unrest hazard and building distress hazard). Similarly vulnerability was divided in to material and human vulnerability. While to understand the capacities six sub categories have been considered (availability of skilled human resources, practices, emergency stock pile, proximity of safe shelter for emergency, effectiveness of support services and structural strength). To maintain the accuracy in risk calculation and before coming to multi hazard risk score: capacity index, human risk and material risk were calculated separately for natural and human made hazards. As a result of the assessment following 12 schools were identified as most at risk schools.

Sr. No.	Name of School	Village	Multi hazard risk score
1	Umiya Primary School	Virpur	4.79
2	Jay Yogeshvar Vidhyalay	Virpiur	4.79
3	Shree Swami Vivekanand Vinay Mandir (High School)	Borvav	4.42
4	Ankur Primary School	Amrapur	3.68
5	K.K. Mori High School	Amrapur	3.33
6	Diamond High School	Chitravad	2.09
7	D.M Barad High School	Gushiya	2.03
8	Maruti Primary School	Gushiya	1.98
9	D.M. Barad Primary School	Gushiya	1.85
10	Aga Khan English Medium Primary School	Chitravad	1.52
11	Shri Shaksharta Primary School	Umrethi	1.52
12	Saraswati Primary School	Borvav	1.46

To view risk index and interpretation of the scores please refer to annexure 8

To view school baseline survey form, refer to annexure 9

Comprehensive disaster preparedness planning was done strategically with schools teachers, students, management and parents. School Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) has been formed and oriented in all 12 target schools. Involvement and representation from students, parents, teaches and school management is enabling SEMC to lead the process of disaster preparedness in school. SEMC is actively involved and responsible for all school safety initiative activities. One day training module, material and manual were developed for participants and training was conducted for all SEMC members. In total 134 of members have been trained, Trained SEMC members were provided manual, note pad and ball pen.

Please refer annexure 10, SEMC manual in English and annexure 11 in Gujarati

Manual, training module and material was developed for teachers to train them to impart trainings for task forces in the school. In this training teachers learnt concept of disaster management, terminologies in disaster, disaster management cycle, school disaster management plan, basic do's and don'ts for each disasters and training skills to conduct trainings for task forces. Two days training are planned for all targeted schools. As on March 2010, in total three trainings were conducted for six schools where 25 participants were trained. Remaining trainings will be completed in April 2010. Participants were provided file folder, ball pen, note pad, jacket and training manual during the training. Bag is under printing and will be provided before end of March 2010.

Please refer annexure 12, ToT manual in English (draft version)

Formation of task forces in the school is next step after training of teachers. Trained teachers and SEMC members take lead in the process of formation and orientation of task forces. So far task forces are formed in 12 schools and 384 members enrolled (219 male and 165 female). Two days training module, material and manual for participants were developed for the task force members. In total 73 task force members have been trained in two days training. Remaining will be conducted before 20th April 2010. Task force members were provided ball pen, note pad and T

Shirt during training. As manual is under printing and will be provided before 20th March 2010 so handouts were prepared to supplement the reference reading to increase the impact of training.

Please refer annexure 13, Task force manual in English (draft version)

Evacuation drill was conducted in Virpur village of Talala block. In which 190 students, nine teachers and two management staff participated. Remaining evacuation drills will be organized before end of 20th April 2010.

School Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) will be prepared after completing baseline survey, HVCRA, SEMC formation and training, teachers training, task force formation and training, evacuation drills. Necessary information and photographs have been collected to develop SDMP. Mapping (resource, vulnerability, hazard, risk and evacuation) is done in all 12 targeted schools. In total 276 of student 27 teachers' 32 parents and 8 management staff has been involved in developing maps. Participants were divided in to five sub groups to develop a map e.g. group – 1 for Hazard map of school, each group was facilitated by Focus team and trained teachers. Groups has to conduct a transact walk and observation exercise to develop a targeted map. At the end of this participants were able to come up with all five targeted maps.

Please refer annexure 14, for guidelines of SDMP and annexure 15 for sample SDMP

Animation movie on flood and cyclone named 'De Tali' has been developed. FOCUS is also using another animation movie named 'Asli Hero' on earthquake, developed during DIPECHO – I project. The 1st round of screening of movie was conducted in all 12 targeted schools and 16 non targeted schools in targeted villages to raise awareness on disasters. Total 3,639 children were participated. Both animation movies are under copying and will be distributed to DIPECHO partners in India, all schools in targeted villages, government departments, local NGOs, CBOs and other relevant stakeholders' e.g. local cable network providers.

Description about animation movie:

De Taali

After the overwhelming response received from children on watching *Asli Hero* (made in DIPECHO 1), FOCUS India once again teamed up with Talkaholics to create another Animation Film for children titled *De Taali*. *Asli Hero* taught the children various Do's & Don'ts in earthquakes while this time the theme of the movie is Do's & Don'ts in Floods. The movie revolves around a small girl Juhi from Shantipur, who saves the lives of her friends and other village folk in a flood situation. She learns about various flood preparedness teachings from a FOCUS Trained volunteer and that helps her in taking appropriate steps when Floods once again creates havoc in Shantipur.

School wall painting on disaster awareness has started at the end of 3rd quarter insist of proposed 5th quarter. Total 1188 sq. ft. wall painting will be done before end of April 2010. Black board to write the name of SEMC and Task force member will be created on the wall of school; this will motivate them as they will get reorganization in school as well as in community.

5 posters of the planned series of 10 posters were developed. Field testing of posters is in progress. Printing and disseminating will be completed before end of April 2010.

To view copies of the IEC material, please refer to annexure 6

IEC and visibility material produced during reporting period is as bellow:

1. Ball pen (1386 nos.)
2. Note Pad (1100 nos.)
3. Dairy (150 nos.)
4. T Shirt (400 nos.)
5. Jackets (675 nos.)

6. Folder files (250 nos.)
7. Calendar on disaster awareness (# nos.)
8. Stickers of project title (100 nos.)
9. Banners for project awareness (18 nos.)
10. SEMC manual (136 nos.)
11. Training of teachers' manual (125nos. Under printing)
12. CERT manual (600 nos.)
13. Task force manual (400 nos. Under printing)
14. Leaflet for publicity of disaster awareness programs (7000 nos.)
15. Animation movie 'De Tali' on flood and cyclone (1 no.)
16. Documentary movie 'Agamcheti' on disaster preparedness and do's and don'ts (1 no.)

Above mention all material is meeting the standard expected by DG ECHO for visibility.

Please refer annexure 20 for photographs of visibility material

Update⁵ on means and related costs

Personnel	-
School Trainings	1,664
Baseline & HVCRA (School)	23
<u>Information, Education, Communication (IEC)</u>	
- School Posters, Stickers & School wall paintings	427
- Animation film on flood & Cyclone	18,063
- Manuals (SEMC, TOT & Task Force)	1,080
School Emergency Stockpile	-

3.7.2.2.3 Final report

- **Total amount: 31,281 EUR**
- **Indicators for achieved result**
 - School Emergency Committees and school task force teams were formed and trained in all 12 targeted schools.
 - School Disaster Management Plans developed and revised by SEMC, Task Force and School Management in all 12 targeted schools.
 - SEMC, Task Force and other school children practiced through evacuation drills in 12 targeted schools.
 - Training manual for teachers and task forces were developed and printed.
 - IEC materials such as posters, school book labels and games were developed for 18 communities including 12 schools.
 - School walls painted with key messages in disaster preparedness in all 12 targeted schools.
 - Schools were equipped with first aid kit and fire extinguisher to respond emergencies.

- The Risk Index was recalculated for 12 schools using the Risk model to compare the difference achieved during project period.
- School Disaster Management Plans were revised and emergency evacuation drills conducted in 12 schools.

- Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)

The number of total beneficiaries has increased by 19 teachers from the last reporting period due to the new recruitment of teachers. Final number of beneficiaries is 5,720 students, 202 teachers and 45 management staff.

- Activities accomplished

A refresher training curriculum was developed for School Emergency Management Committee (SEMC). Based on the curriculum, trainings were conducted for all the 12 targeted SEMCs. In total, 114 SEMC members participated in the trainings. In the last reporting period a total of 134 members were trained in targeted schools. The schools teachers were also oriented on the process of evacuation and preparation of a school disaster management plan during the refresher trainings.

Training manual was developed for teachers as a trainer for disaster education. The Training of Trainers (ToT) manual was drafted in English and translated to Gujarati languages. The manual focuses on the conceptual understanding on school safety and tools for educating school community on school safety. The manual was printed and provided to teachers to enable them to impart trainings in their respective schools. Please refer to annexure 14 to view the ToT manual.

A training manual was developed for school Task Forces. Given that the Task Force members are children, the manual was developed in the form of a story. Characters' from the stories were made popular among the task force members as well as other children as they were able to relate themselves with the characters in the manual. The manual was provided to all Task Force members in 12 targeted schools. Please refer to annexure 15 for the copy of the Task Force training manual in English and 15A in Gujarati language.

The School Emergency Task Forces were formed in all 12 targeted schools. The teachers, parents and students were part of the task force to ensure effective and better response to any emergencies in future. The Task Forces were trained for two days and where the role of each stakeholder was also made clear during the learning process. A total of 12 trainings were conducted to train 398 task force members that involved 180 female and 218 male. The Task Forces were also divided into four sub groups; the First Aid group, Search and Rescue group, Fire Fighting and Early Warning and Evacuation groups. All the task force members were also involved in the development of the school disaster management plan and practiced school evacuation drills.

School Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) was developed for all 12 schools with the active involvement of SEMC, task forces, other students and school management. The Community Emergency Response Team of respective villages were also involved in developing the SDMP. Copies of the SDMPs were shared with block and district level education departments. Please refer to annexure 16 to view copy of the School Disaster Management Plan.

Following the training, SEMC and the Task Force members with the help of trained teachers were able to educate all students on importance of emergency evacuation, ways of evacuations at the time of emergency and the roles of all students. Evacuation drills were conducted in all 12 targeted schools with the help of FOCUS staff. Discussion was

facilitated by project team at the end of drill and feedback shared to bring about improvement. A refresher drill was initiated by school community to ensure that all children are aware of the procedures and their respective roles. All 12 targeted schools conducted second drill demonstrating better response time and techniques.

Creative and innovative IEC material had a significant impact on schools and communities. The project team introduced various ideas and tools to disseminate disaster preparedness activities. A set of ten educational tools were developed which can be reused for many years. These were printed in the form of posters for schools and pamphlets to mass in the communities through children to disseminate messages on disaster awareness. These tools were in the form of different puzzles and activities. Below are the subjects of educational tools:

1. Identify the name and type of disaster
2. Find an evacuation path
3. Prepare your emergency kit
4. Drop, cover and hold
5. Good and poor practices in disaster
6. Identify hazards in your home
7. Non Structural mitigation in schools
8. Identify safe haven for disasters
9. Hazard hunt in village
10. Learn the use of first aid kit

Please refer to annexure 17 to view a copy of school education tools.

A game termed “Snakes and Ladder” was a huge hit and the most popular among the children. To capitalise on the popularity of the game, it was further enhanced to educate on do’s and don’ts in disaster. The game was printed on PVC flex material (10 feet by 12 feet) using flax material (water resistance quality) on which children could stand and enjoy better. This game was also one of the most effective educational tools for children developed during project. The trained Task Force members rolled out the game to the rest of the children in the school. Each target school was provided game and dais. This will also work as a tool for teacher to educate new students each year. To view copy of “Snake and Ladder” game, please refer annexure 18 of the report.

School book labels in a set of six were designed and printed. This set of book labels were given to all target students. Using book labels proved to be very effective to disseminate safety messages as children see these messages each day, while doing home exercises. It was observed that book labels were properly maintained by most of the children throughout the educational year. Please refer annexure 19 to view a copy of school book labels.

The IEC materials for schools were acknowledged by various stakeholders. Requests for IEC materials were received from many governmental as well as private schools. Considering the effectiveness of the material and need of disaster education, as well as the request from Government and private schools 32 additional schools from the project area were provided with “Snake and Ladder” game and a set of 10 posters. In order to ensure proper DRR message dissemination, the Task Force members from the project schools taught the students of the non-project schools on the use of the game. All students and staff were supported by FOCUS staff.

A show of the animation movie 'De Tali' followed by a discussion was organised in 12 project schools and 32 non-project schools. Approximately, 12,000 children were covered over 34 screenings of the movie. The discussions followed by question and answer sessions helped to reinforce the messages.

A painting competition was organised for children on various disaster preparedness and school safety issues. Ten to 12 children were selected from each target school that were given the opportunity to paint the walls of their schools. This initiative was well received, as it was a message from a child to another child. To further acknowledge the children, the best paintings were selected by the panel comprising parents, teachers, students and project staff and compiled in a book named 'My Scrap Book', which was printed and distributed in non project schools, schools covered during the previous DIPECHO funding cycle, other stakeholders and agencies working in Gujarat. Please refer to annexure 20 to view a copy of 'My Scrap Book'.

Schools having fire extinguishers and first aid kit that were not well maintained were motivated to make sure they are equipped with new First Aid kit and operational fire extinguishers. In order to sensitize the schools on the importance of fire extinguisher and First Aid kit, meetings were facilitated by FOCUS staff at the schools.. The school community were supplied with the required number of fire extinguishers based on the guidelines issued by the Government of India. In order to ensure the schools have proper First Aid kit, a standard First Aid kit content developed by IFRC under DIPECHO action was used as an advocacy tool. First Aid kits were developed and two kits were provided to all targeted schools.

An algorithm based risk model developed in DIEPCHO 4th Action Plan was applied to calculate the risk scores of the project schools of at the beginning of the project. In total 150 parameters were assessed to understand hazard, vulnerability and capacity of schools. Hazard assessment was divided into six sub categories (earthquake hazard, flood hazard, cyclone hazard, fire hazard, civil unrest hazard and building distress hazard). Similarly vulnerability was divided into material and human vulnerability. While to understand the capacities six sub categories have been considered (availability of skilled human resources, practices, emergency stock pile, proximity of safe shelter for emergency, effectiveness of support services and structural strength). In order to measure the change as a result of the project intervention, the risk scores were recalculated using the same model. The difference is given below.

Sr. No.	Name of School	Village	Risk Score – Pre Intervention	Risk Score – Post Intervention
1	Umiya Primary School	Virpur	4.42	0.95
2	Jay Yogeshvar Vidhyalay	Virpur	4.42	1.04
3	Shree Swami Vivekanand Vinay Mandir (High School)	Borvav	4.42	0.92
4	Ankur Primary School	Amrapur	3.68	0.67
5	K.K. Mori High School	Amrapur	3.33	0.78
6	Diamond High School	Chitravad	1.42	0.49
7	D.M Barad High School	Gushiya	2.77	1.34
8	Maruti Primary School	Gushiya	1.42	0.95
9	D.M. Barad Primary School	Gushiya	3.41	1.36
10	Aga Khan English Medium	Chitravad	1.06	0.86

	Primary School			
11	Saraswati Primary School	Borvav	1.46	0.49

- **Finally committed means and related costs**

Personnel	1,839
School Trainings	3,589
Baseline & HVCRA (School)	23
<u>Information, Education, Communication (IEC)</u>	
- School Posters, Stickers & School wall paintings	2,742
- Animation film on flood & Cyclone	18,063
- Manuals (SEMC, TOT & Task Force)	3,297
School Emergency Stockpile	1,728

3.7.2.3 Result 3: Strengthened relations and improved linkages between AKF/FOCUS, local government bodies and other DRR actors which would include sharing learning and best practices to improve co-ordination and knowledge.

3.7.2.3.1 At proposal stage

- **Total amount: 22,833 EUR**
- **Sector:** Disaster preparedness
Related sub-sector: Advocacy & Institutional Linkages
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** Local Community (39906 members)
- **Indicators for this result:**
 - Best practices, lessons learned and challenges are shared at a National Conference / Workshop organised in last quarter thus improving the scope for future collaboration.
 - FOCUS / AKPBSI liaises with District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO), Mamlatdar, Department of Rural Development to foster a sense of ownership and bring sustainability of the skills, retrofitted community structures and equipment imparted through the project.
 - Department of Rural Development will have access to trained masons thus ensuring seismic resistant construction.
 - Networking and dialogue between the VDC and the Government bodies is enhanced.
 - GSDMA, NGOs and AKDN institutions well aware about the project intervention as a result of the consultative meeting and thus improved the scope for mainstreaming DRR.
 - Target communities are well aware about basic Dos and Don'ts of hazards through folk plays, village mock drills, and village rallies (international risk reduction day).

- FOCUS participates in DIPECHO's regional workshop to share current good practices and develop an agenda for future collaboration.
- **Activities related to the result**
- Organise a national conference / workshop to share practices, address challenges and develop an agenda for future collaboration with key DRR actors. The conference / workshop to strengthen relations and bring coherence among the beneficiaries, the local government and state and national level DRR actors (NIDM, National Fire College, Ministry of Home Affairs (Government of India), GSDMA, UNDP, RedR, Handicap International, Unnati, SEEDs India, CEE and Oxfam).
 - Form and train a water rescue team in close consultation with the District Collectorate. The stockpile is maintained at the district level by the water rescue team under the supervision of the District Collector. The trained water rescue team and stockpile enables the local community to respond future floods immediately and effectively.
- Liaise with District Development Officer, District Disaster Management Officer and Mamlatdar to foster a sense of ownership and bring sustainability of the skills and equipment imparted through the project.
- Improve networking between the VDC and the Government bodies by ensuring regular dialogue and interaction.
- Host consultative meetings with GSDMA, Department of Rural Development, other NGOs and AKDN agencies to incorporate development objectives in the respective agendas of the institutions.
- Enhance coping mechanisms of the target communities through folk plays, village mock drills, disaster preparedness trainings, masons training and stockpile.
- Participate in DIPECHO's regional workshop to share practices and develop agenda for future collaboration.

3.7.2.3.2 Intermediate report

- **Total amount: 728 EUR**
- **Update⁵ on indicators**
 - Regular consultative meetings with local government authorities and district disaster management authorities
 - Sharing of information and data with government and other agencies is in practice
 - Focus participates in working meetings organized by ECHO India office
 - Sharing of experience from field with DIPECHO partners in India

- **Update⁵ on beneficiaries (status + number)**

Local Community (39,965 members)

Ghysiya was replaced by Bakula Dhanej village in Talala block for community based activities whereas school based activities will be continue to be carried out in Gushiya village. Therefore, total number of direct beneficiaries in the villages has changed to 39,965 beneficiaries in 18 target villages.

Update⁵ on activities

Consultative meetings with the government departments are taking place regularly, e.g. monthly meetings with Mamlatdar, Taluka Development officer and block panchayat. Four meetings with District Disaster Management Officer, three meetings with block level authorities and regular monthly meeting with PRI is taking place.

To celebrate International Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Day' various mass awareness programs were organized throughout the week - 8th to 14th October, 2009. A total of 2,447 students participated in rally and puppet show in 12 schools. In village level activities 'folk drama' 3403 people (1756 male and 1647 female) participated. This was very effective to advocate the message of collaborative responsibility of disaster risk reduction at every stage. Block level authorities were involved in activities.

Puppet shows are one of the popular sources of entertainment in the villages especially amongst the children known as "kathputli ka khel. The puppet show artiste weaved a story around the puppets (characters) to teach the children basic awareness messages for disasters. He also used the puppets to demonstrate key messages such as "Drop Cover Hold" and "Stop Drop Roll".

FOCUS conducted consultative meetings with AKRPS, AKESI, AKHSI and AKPBSI; other AKDN agencies working in Junagadh district. This will increase the conceptual understanding of disaster risk reduction measures in all developmental activities implanted by AKDN agencies. These meetings are good platform for sharing field experiences and lessons learnt.

Stories from the field were captured with the help of social work students; this will be useful to share with other agencies and government department. So far nine stories have been developed; this will be published with end project publications.

- Update⁵ on means and related costs

Consultative Meetings	38
DIPECHO National Seminar / Workshop	-
International Risk Reduction Day	552
Exposure visits by volunteers	138
DIPECHO Regional workshop	-
End of Project Publications	-
Project Documentation (Photo & Video)	-
Press Releases	-

3.7.2.3.3 Final report

- **Total amount: 12,378 EUR**
- **Indicators for achieved result**
- Best practices were documented and shared with stakeholders.
- Regular consultative and coordination meetings were held with block and district level authorities
- Networking was improved between Village Development Committee and Government departments.

- Details of human resources trained during the project period and their availability at the time of emergency or for developmental project was shared with block and district level department.
- GSDMA, NGOs and AKDN institutions were made aware about the project intervention and improving the mainstreaming of DRR.
- FOCUS participated in DIPECHO's National Consultative Meet and regional workshop and shared lesson learnt and best practices.
- Organized National Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- Coordination meetings with AKDN agencies.
- Print media campaigns were conducted to advocate best practices and to share success stories.
- Process of community based disaster risk reduction was documented in the form of a video and shared with stakeholders.
- Articles were written and published about project activities and achievements in DIPECHO partners' E newsletter, FOCUS India Newsletter and FOCUS International newsletters.

- **Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)**

As mentioned above the number of beneficiaries benefitted from the project increased to 41025 community members

- **Activities accomplished**

Regular consultative meetings were held with AKDN agencies to advocate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in other developmental projects. The coordination meetings provided a platform for the AKDN agencies to share their field experience and learn from each other.

Regular meetings with Mamlatdar, Block and district level authorities, DDMO and other NGOs working in the area were organised to share experience and to advocate incorporation of disaster risk reduction in developmental projects. These meetings helped to build the linkages and to improve networking between disaster risk reduction agencies and the government departments and NGOs. FOCUS team also participated in partner meetings and field visits organised by DIPECHO partners every six weeks. These meetings provided learning from different actions implemented by other DIPECHO partners. The team also participated in National Consultative Meeting organised by DIPECHO in New Delhi, India in the month of September, 2010. The project activities, material developed and case studies were displayed to tell the participants of the project.

FOCUS also participated in a Regional Workshop organised by DIPECHO in Dhaka, Bangladesh in October 2010. The project activities, material developed during project and case studies were shared with participants of the workshop.

Print media campaign was implemented using 'Charkha', an agency based in Ahmedabad specialising in development communication. Journalists were invited from the leading local and national print media to share best practices and to promote disaster risk reduction activities. In total 16 articles were developed and published during the campaign. This helped to advocate community based disaster risk reduction as well as motivated the community based disaster risk reduction organisations formed and nurtured in the course of the project.

The National Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was held on 8th September 2010 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat by FOCUS. The aim of the conference was to bring various stakeholders to a common platform to discuss and share their experiences in school and community based disaster risk reduction. Given this perspective, the conference provided a forum that showcased good practices through collective action that can lead to a culture of safety and preparedness. A total of 64 participants attended the conference. The participants were from diverse organisations i.e. NGOs, educational institutions, government organisation, the UN and other individuals. Please refer annexure 21 for the national conference report.

The entire project process and impact was documented in video and print format. Consultants were hired to document the process, impact, challenges and lessons learnt by interacting with project staff, beneficiaries, government officials, VDC, CERT and school population. The output was in the form of one print publication and one video. Please refer to annexure 22 to view a copy of the video and annexure 23 to view the project publications.

Finally committed means and related costs

Consultative Meetings	38
DIPECHO National Seminar / Workshop	5,152
International Risk Reduction Day	552
Exposure visits by volunteers	472
DIPECHO Regional Workshop	1,709
End of Project Publications	1,883
Project Documentation (Photo & Video)	2,084
Press Releases	488

3.7.2.3.4 Result 4: Safe construction practices introduced through construction of 18 model houses, the retrofitting of community structures and training of masons in the target communities.

3.7.2.3.5 At proposal stage

- **Total amount: 86,817 EUR**
- **Sector:** Disaster preparedness
Related sub-sector: Small Scale Infrastructure & Services
- **Beneficiaries (status + number):** 18 households, 9 community structures and 36 trained masons
- **Indicators for this result:**
 - 18 houses, 1 seismic resistant house per village is constructed and handed over to a family from each community by end of project.
 - 9 community structures are retrofitted from 18 target communities by end of project.
 - 36 masons are trained in seismic resistant construction from 18 target communities in 3rd-5th quarters.

- **Activities related to the result**
- 36 masons selected and trained from the 18 target community for seismic resilient construction. This ensures the availability of trained /skilled manpower for future safe construction.
- Model seismic resistant house is constructed by AKPBSI based on the localized construction design in each target community to educate and raise awareness about seismic resistant construction practice. These houses are constructed by the trained masons from the target community. The model houses demonstrate the features and benefit of seismic construction and motivate other community members to adapt the safe construction practice.
- Vulnerable community structures are identified in baseline survey and nine at most risk community structure are retrofitted to make them safe for the public use.
- Awareness about seismic resilient construction practice is raised among the selected project schools by discussing the safe construction practise during SEMC, TOT and Task Force training.
- Structural hazard assessment is done for the selected school and recommendation for retrofitting is given to school management wherever required.

3.7.2.3.6 Intermediate report

- **Total amount: 953 EUR**
- **Update⁵ on indicators**

No change in indicators – all related activities are progressing towards the set indicators

- 18 beneficiaries are selected for seismic resistant model house – 1 per village.
- All community structures in targeted 18 villages are assessed for retrofitting
- 9 community structures are selected for retrofitting
- Training manual is developed for masons
- 36 masons are trained for seismic resistant construction

- **Update⁵ on beneficiaries (status + number)**

18 households, 9 community structures and 36 trained masons

- **Update⁵ on activities**

42 masons were identified from 18 targeted villages. In total three trainings were organized to train selected 36 masons. AKPBSI has been working in this area for the last many years and they have conducted mason trainings to six out of the 36 selected masons. Therefore, they were not involved in this training, considering threat of dominating untrained mason and to ensure proper learning environment for all participants. They were involved as a master mason cum resource person. Trained mason will be invited for refresher training, which will be conducted on site after construction of seismic resistant model house will start in targeted villages. First draft of mason training manual was developed. Participants of mason trainings were provided the draft manual and final manual will be published after incorporating local context, available material and designs.

To view copies of mason training manual, please refer to annexure: 16

Most vulnerable family will be selected as a model house beneficiary. Widow, old aged, handicap, women headed family, and orphans living with relatives, tribal, poor families will be main criteria for selecting beneficiaries of model house. Format for beneficiary profile, checklist for assessment of community structures for retrofitting were developed.

Beneficiaries for model houses have been selected in 14 villages with all other formalities with Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) and government authorities. The selection of 4 remaining beneficiaries is under process and will be completed before end of March 2010.

Please refer annexure 17 beneficiary selection process for model house

Design, budget and material estimation was done for construction of seismic resistance model houses. A total of 5 different designs (living room, kitchen, veranda and toilets) were developed from which a beneficiary can select the most suitable plan for their need

To view copy of model house plans (design and estimates), please refer to annexure: 18

Construction of seismic resistant model house has started in eight target villages. AKPBSI and Focus team for initial requirement did tendering to procure the building material jointly. Vendors from local market were selected and work orders were given for sand, stone, cement and steel.

Assessments of 90-community structure in targeted 18 villages have been completed. Selection of 9 most vulnerable community structures has been done based on the assessment findings. Fieldwork to develop budget and estimate was done with the help of consultant engineers. Retrofitting will be started from April 2010.

Awareness on safe construction practices was completed in eight villages by organizing video show. Total 3827 people (2259 male and 1568 female) participated. Remaining 10 villages will be covered before end of March 2010.

Update⁵ on means and related costs

Information, Education & Communication	-
<u>Seismic study and construction</u>	
- Construction of Seismic Resistant Houses	-
- Conducting Rapid Seismic Diagnostic Study and Repairs of Community Based Buildings	-
- Conducting Detailed Seismic Diagnostic Study and Repairs of Community Based Buildings	-
Personnel (AKPBSI)	953

3.7.2.3.7 Final report

- **Total amount: 68,422 EUR**
- **Indicators for achieved result**
- 18 seismic resistant houses were constructed and handed over to the beneficiaries.
- 10 community structures were retrofitted from 18 target communities.
- 36 masons were trained in retrofitting and bamboo treatment.
- Manual for mason on seismic resistance construction was developed and printed.
- Awareness programs to promote safe construction practices were conducted in all 18 targeted communities.

- **Final state on beneficiaries (status + number)**

18 households, 9 community structures, 36 trained masons and local communities
- of 18 targeted villages (41025 members)

- **Activities accomplished**

A training manual for masons on safe construction practices was developed and printed. The manual was distributed to masons as a reference for their future activities. A pictorial manual with simple language supported by translation of technical terms used in construction (considering very low literacy rate of targeted masons) was ensured. Copies were also shared with the block and district level authorities and other NGOs working in the area to promote safe construction practices. Please refer to annexure 24 for the copy of mason training manual.

A training of mason on safe construction practices was conducted in the period between Interim and Final Reports. In succession, a second training was organised on retrofitting and bamboo treatment for the selected 36 masons. As it was a new subject the masons found it very useful and interesting to apply in their activities. As a result, the masons are today well recognised in the community for their newly acquired skills and knowledge. Applying new skills and knowledge in their daily activities, has also improved the mason's livelihood.

The construction of 18 seismic resistance model houses was completed for the selected beneficiaries. The local level government officials were actively involved in selection of beneficiaries, planning, designing of a model house and its construction. The construction cost was kept at as minimum as possible without compromising seismic resistance features of the house. A meeting was conducted with all 36 trained masons to decide uniform masonry rates, discuss standard procedures of work, monitoring of their work, spreading awareness about seismic resistance construction. Community members were actively involved in monitoring of construction work and were made to understand that only a nominal increase in expenditure could significantly secure life and assets. The community was encouraged to visit the construction site and understand the features and techniques by mason, village leaders, VDC, CERT and Project staff. Construction of targeted 18 model house was completed in time and handed over to beneficiaries with the appropriate handing over documents. The beneficiaries were oriented on the use and proper maintenance of the model houses. Local government officials, PRI members, village leaders and community members were actively involved in the handing over process of the model house.

In the targeted village Borvav, in Talala taluka, the selection of beneficiary did not materialise due to local politics, a possibility of overlapping with government housing scheme and unavailability of land for construction of model house for the most vulnerable family. After a struggle of three months, Chitravad village of Talala taluka was selected where the tribal Siddhi community were identified as the second most vulnerable families of the village. As a result, the model house of Borvav village was given to Chitravad village with the consent of the village seniors, VDC, CERT and member of the communities.

The seismic resistance model houses were built that where all seismic resilient features were incorporated. The same was provided to all gram panchayats from the project villages. FOCUS staff and trained masons organised demonstrations of the model houses to increase and enhance awareness of the community on the importance of seismic resistant construction. The same was also shared with block and district level authorities and other NGOs working in the area.

Assessment of community structures in all 18 targeted villages was carried out and ten community structures were identified to be retrofitted under project. Estimates and work plans were developed with the help of consultants. Masons and contractors were identified through standard operating procedures set by the Aga Khan Planning and Building Services of India (AKPBS,I). In total ten community structures were retrofitted, repaired and upgraded. The local masons were provided with on-the-job trainings to acquire new techniques of retrofitting.

A video on seismic resistant construction was broadcasted for small pockets, which were not targeted by the project to ensure maximum reach. In total this video was screened 14 times in which approximately 3,200 community members were beneficiaries. Demonstrations at the construction sites were ongoing educational activity throughout construction period of 18 model houses and 10 retrofitting sites. Project staff and trained masons educated the communities on seismic resistant features, quality of material, quality of raw material, treatments required during construction etc. at the construction work site.

- Finally committed means and related costs

Information, Education & Communication	4,120
<u>Seismic study and construction</u>	
- Construction of Seismic Resistant Houses	33,058
- Conducting Rapid Seismic Diagnostic Study and Repairs of Community Based Buildings	14,883
- Conducting Detailed Seismic Diagnostic Study and Repairs of Community Based Buildings	9,995
Personnel (AKPBSI)	6,366

3.7.2.4 Other costs

Particulars	Initial Amount	Intermediate Amount	Final Committed
Personnel Costs (Others)	21,350	6,281	15,008
Durable Equipments (Laptops, LCD Projector, LCD Screen, Digital Camera/camcorder, fax machine, printer, photocopier, furniture etc. – All this equipments would be at project/field office)	9,916	7,675	8,467
External Evaluation (End Term)	6,667	-	4,216
Office Running Costs	11,400	4,140	8,731
Travel & Vehicle Hiring Cost	20,250	6,146	17,679
Communication, visibility and information	4,083	3,697	3,714
Total Other Costs	73,666	27,939	57,815

3.8 Work plan (e.g. annex Gantt chart)

Please refer to the Operational Framework for the complete work plan.

Please refer to annexure 6 for the work plan.

3.8.1 [INT] Revised work plan, if changed after proposal

Most of the poor communities depend on the daily wages through labour, which they do during seasonal business in the areas. Therefore, in order to increase the participation of these communities in the project activities we have revised the work plan accordingly in order to bring some activities forward (e.g. May month is the season of Mango collection so marginalized labours will be occupied). Therefore, we have targeted to complete the CERT trainings before 3rd week of April. Similarly raining season will start from June onwards so major construction work will be completed before June 2010.

Please refer to annexure 19 for revised work plan.

3.9 Monitoring, evaluation, audit and other studies

3.9.1 Monitoring of activities (explain how, by whom)

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral component of all AKF/FOCUS programmes. All programme staff, particularly the co-ordinating Programme Officer, participates in regular monitoring through their written status reports, field visit reports and so on; hence, monitoring is very much built into AKF/FOCUS on-going programme activities.

Regular monitoring (monthly) will be conducted to assess and further document (through monthly updates) - the achievements, trainings, progress and learning made within each component; to determine areas requiring improvement and relevant learning; and any potential obstacles hindering the project's implementation. Monitoring activities however are of true value when they are linked to impact and also assessed for the difference the intervention is bringing in the lives of the vulnerable communities.

Internal monitoring will be provided by the FOCUS head office in the form of monitoring visits by a FOCUS I Programme Officer designated as Internal Evaluation Officer (IEO). The project will submit monthly reports to the IEO reporting progress against targets as set out in the log frame. The IEO will make periodic visits to the project and monitor progress through interaction with the community leaders, direct beneficiaries, consultative meetings, training evaluations and overall feedback received. An internal mid-project assessment will be conducted by a FOCUS assessment team comprising Chairman, Executive Officer (EO) and the IEO.

In addition to AKF/FOCUS' own monitoring, ECHO conducts periodic monitoring through monitoring visits made by their monitoring officer in the project area. The feedback from the monitoring visit will also be integrated into the current and future projects through interviews and focus group discussions

3.9.2 Tick the box if one of the following studies will be undertaken:

- an external evaluation during the Action
- an external evaluation after the Action
- an external audit during the Action
- an external audit after the Action
- an internal evaluation or internal audit related to the Action

There will be an external evaluation conducted immediately after the project ends. A draft TOR for the consultancy is attached as an annex document. Details of the procurement procedure and

budget for this evaluation are in section 10.4. AKF (UK) and FOCUS annual audited accounts can also be made available upon request.

3.9.3 Other studies: please elaborate:

(Please remember that for external evaluations, audits and studies financed by the Commission the Terms of Reference have to be agreed by DG ECHO before launching the selection procedure)

3.9.3.1.1 Final report

A Terms of Reference for External Evaluator was developed and shared with ECHO India office for their feedback and approval. The ToR was published on the website www.devnetjobsindia.org to invite proposals from interested candidates/firms. Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services - A Strategy Center was selected as an external evaluator. A team of two people (Mr. C. Balaji Singh and Mr. Vikas Gora) were selected for the evaluation of the action. In total 10 out of the 18 targeted villages and 6 out of 12 targeted schools were visited by evaluators. Please refer annexure 25 to view the ToR for external evaluation and annexure – 26 to view the external evaluation report.

4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Describe the expected level of sustainability and/or connectedness⁷

Based on the AKDN/FOCUS strategic risk management approach in implementing its disaster risk reduction interventions, FOCUS utilizes a holistic and long-term approach that emphasizes the close link between disaster risk reduction and long-term sustainable development.

The experience from the DIPECHO I partnership showed that participatory approaches proved to be highly effective where school communities are now able to identify, understand and analyze their own vulnerabilities and aware of their own risk. An example of this could be the schools in the previous targeted areas that implemented mitigation measures with their own contribution based on recommendations in the action plan of the School Disaster Management Plan. HGL School, Jamraval undertook the repair and retrofitting measures in the old school building while GT Seth School, Rajkot constructed an additional emergency staircase/exit route in the school building for easy evacuation during disasters. This in turn led to an overall reduction of the risk score in the mentioned schools due to the involvement and capacity building of the school community.

Considering, the effectiveness of this approach, FOCUS considers the full and active participation of local communities and institutions throughout all phases of current project as an integral factor to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the project. As capacity building and enhancements are equally critical to sustainability, FOCUS will work in close partnership with local communities and institutions to develop their capacity and capabilities to enable them to take ownership of their own development agendas. In implementing the DIPECHO project, community members and local institutions will be actively involved in assessing the hazards surrounding them; in producing community maps that depict the

⁷ Sustainability and connectedness are similar concepts used to ensure that activities are carried out in a context that takes longer-term and interconnected problems into account.

hazards; in developing a village disaster management plan to prepare for potential disasters; in utilizing emergency stocks and relief items and asking for assistance; and in implementing small-scale structural mitigation projects that reduce the risk of hazards. They take ownership of the results and continue to reap the benefits of these interventions long after the project is completed. They also commit to maintaining these results in the long-term.

The VDCs (existing/formed) will be involved in selection of the CERT members, HVCRA studies, development of village disaster management plan, establishment and maintenance of stockpile. On completion of the project, the VDC will be the nodal body that ensures sustainability of the DM activities.

The GIS based DM plans developed, as part of this project will be designed such and flexible enough to allow the government to adopt the same system in other districts and villages in the same framework. This improves the potential for ownership and sustainability. The same system could be used to mass replicate the DM planning system in respective vulnerable areas.

The Multi Hazard Risk Model developed during the DIPECHO 1 partnership will be used to calculate the risk scores and will be provided as a software tool to all beneficiary schools. The schools will be oriented in the use of the model assisting them to bring the level of risk to manageable levels. This will contribute significantly to the wider use of the model, thus promoting sustainability.

The model seismic resistant houses and availability of trained masons in the target communities will motivate communities to adapt safe construction practices in future. Retrofitted community structures will enhance the safety of target community and would be functional in case of major disasters.

As in the previous phases, FOCUS will implement the proposed project with a full and active participation of local communities and local institutions and with an agenda for long-term sustainable development. The prospects for sustainability are enhanced through FOCUS' affiliation to a range of AKDN institutions, including the Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) and Aga Khan Planning and Building Services (AKPBS), each of which have been involved in EC partnerships. For example, under the recent DIPECHO partnership focusing on school safety in Gujarat, AKES is able to draw from the experience for its future activities at schools both in the region and elsewhere. The broader objective proposed here includes one result that will reinforce the school related focus of the previous partnership. AKRSP can contribute to the sustainability of the programme through its efforts in the region to sensitize and mobilize communities through sustainable approaches to livelihoods enhancement, when recognizing the contributions that improved livelihoods can make over time to community resilience. Furthermore, AKPBS has experience in seismic resistant building techniques that can contribute to the longer-term safety and resilience of houses and other buildings both now and into the future. These aspects of sustainability also have relevance to the following sections on the continuum strategy and mainstreaming.

4.2 Continuum strategy (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)

This DIPECHO initiative is part of FOCUS' wider strategy to reduce the risk of communities, both schools and local population, particularly those that are exposed to risk from multi hazards. With several communities at-risk in rural Gujarat, through DIPECHO funding, FOCUS intends to support the risk reduction of the most vulnerable of these communities.

Furthermore, the knowledge acquired and skills developed through the previous projects implemented will also be used to support sustainable development through collaborative activities with AKDN partner institutions – AKF, AKRSP, AKPBSI, AKESI and AKHS in

Gujarat with potential additional applicability in the wider South Asia region and globally. As mentioned earlier, one of the learnings from the DIPECHO I partnership was the importance of addressing structural vulnerability to reduce the overall risk of the community. This proposal includes activities addressing the structural vulnerability, thus incorporating the learning from DIPECHO I. It was also observed in DIPECHO I that school children can be effectively used as a change agent in the community, disseminating the message of disaster preparedness further at family and community level. Thus the present proposal has taken an integrated approach of disaster preparedness where school safety intervention is complementing the wider community based disaster preparedness.

4.3 *Mainstreaming (e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction, Children, Human rights, Gender, Environmental impacts, others to be specified)*

In all its initiatives, FOCUS seeks to ensure that women are adequately and appropriately involved in all aspects of the project cycle – from project design and decision-making to implementation and evaluation. To this end, all training and community meetings seek to involve men, women, children and disabled in these communities.

Moreover, in order to ensure that all segments of society are included, local community will be provided an opportunity to work on the mitigation projects. As all the physical and skilled labour is undertaken by local community members, there is a sense of ownership of the sub-projects and their maintenance. The remuneration provided from these projects will prove to be a valuable source of income for the economically poor sections of society.

10 to 20% of the scheduled caste and tribes will be involved in the CERT trainings and incorporated in the village disaster committees. A minimum of 30% of participation from women will be encouraged in the CERT trainings.

All project interventions, particularly, small-scale structural mitigation works, are designed and implemented ensuring that no harm comes to people or animals and there is minimal impact on the natural environment.

FOCUS, has the unique advantage of being affiliated to the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), which enables the mainstreaming of DRR into development in practice. Through this partnership, risk knowledge generated from FOCUS' activities is used to support development activities of AKDN agencies in rural support, health, educational and economic development. FOCUS' association with other AKDN agencies will enable it to mainstream disaster preparedness. Various AKDN agencies have a long presence in the target communities and have the potential to mainstream disaster preparedness in other development activities. The project envisages the participation of representatives from local administration and NGOS working in different sectors such as health, education, and livelihoods. This will build their capacity and would provide a platform to mainstream disaster preparedness.

The seismic resistant model houses (18 new houses and 9 retrofitted community structures), in addition to masons trained in safe construction, will motivate the community and mainstream safe construction practices in future.

As part of the strategy, communities are at the centre of planning of the project activities. FOCUS has developed a strong relationship with these communities, ensuring that men, women and elderly are all actively involved during the risk assessment process and community-based trainings. Furthermore, training for schools allows for disaster awareness and preparedness messages to be presented and discussed with children whose future actions can help to share the disaster resilience of their households and communities.

4.4 *[INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain*

FHAI has taken various steps to increase the participation of female community members. Meeting with self help groups and other cultural groups are taking place regularly in each village.

Villages where female participation is low, we have mobilized female staff to overcome the gender disaggregation issue to some extent and to increase the communication with female members. Four female students of social work have been engaged in conducting household visits, focus group discussion and disaster awareness programs especially for women group. They were given very specific tasks to conduct the meetings with female members of Panchayat, VDC and CERT.

Representation from all casts especially, marginalized or pro- poor casts was ensured while the process of formation of VDC, CERT, SEMC and task force was taking place in villages and schools.

Marginalized and pro poor family was the basic criteria for the selecting beneficiary for model houses.

Meetings with vulnerable groups are taking place regularly to increase their involvement in DRR process in their respected villages. E.g. one meeting is conducted per month in each village.

Special session will be organized for differently able people; this will enable them to prepare themselves for the disaster risk they are living in.

4.5 [FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain

No changes in problems to be addressed after interim report. Activities were implemented as per the revised plan submitted with interim report.

5. FIELD COORDINATION

5.1 Field co-ordination (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's participation in coordination mechanisms with other relevant stakeholders, e.g. clusters, NGOs, UN agencies, others to be specified as well as the links with the Consolidated Appeal Process, when relevant)

FOCUS will work with relevant local and national agencies to ensure the smooth and successful implementation of the proposed project. Given its experience from the first phase of the DIPECHO project and based on the relationships that it has developed with local and national partners. FOCUS will ensure implementation in the proposed location given that the predefined activities are not disrupted by any major natural or man made disasters disrupting the daily routine of the target community in the period of project intervention.

FOCUS will work in close coordination with the District Disaster Management Office (DDMO) and the mamlatdar for development in disaster related activities to ensure seamless implementation of the proposed project. DDMO and Mamlatdar would be consulted during baseline survey and HVCRA to have better understanding about the target community. Their feedback would also be taken in development of CERT training curriculum and finalisation of village disaster management plans. Also the communication activities such as village rally, print and radio campaign, wall painting, messages on state transport buses etc would be done in close coordination with DDMO and Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdar is the deputy collector who looks after administrative work related to development and disaster management and coordinates with all the line departments at the taluka and district level.

The District Education Officer (DEO) will be oriented with the objective of the school safety initiative and periodically consulted and updated on the course of activities. He would be

consulted during baseline survey and HVCRA. His inputs would be considered for development of SEMC, TOT and Task Force training curriculum and manuals. He would be invited to participate in development of school disaster management plans. The risk model developed in DIPECHO I would be shared with DEO and the risk index for all the project schools would be provided for his record and required actions.

At the village level, FOCUS will work in close coordination with the Panchayat Raj institutions to ensure sustainability and a sense of ownership of the soft skills and training imparted to the beneficiary communities. Village Development Committee (VDC) would be consulted in selection of CERT, development of disaster management plan and establishment of stockpile. They would be made responsible for selection of right volunteers for the various trainings and maintenance of stockpile. Selection of the beneficiaries for model seismic resilient house and retrofitting for nine community structures would be done in close coordination with VDC.

School management, teachers and students would be informed about the objective of the project and efforts would be made for their active participation during baseline survey, HVCRA, trainings, development of disaster management plans and establishment of stockpile.

Additionally awareness about seismic resistant construction and assets (through safe newly constructed houses and retrofitted community structures) will be transferred to the most vulnerable households from the rural folk.

It is in this spirit that FOCUS coordinates its activities with local communities, AKDN partners, DIPECHO partners, Government, NGOs and other stakeholders through a coordination mechanism to achieve the desired results.

5.2 National and local authorities (relations established, authorisations, coordination)

Given its experience in the proposed location, FOCUS has worked in a close partnership with local authorities at all levels. The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) is frequently consulted in the course of implementation of activities. The school safety initiative has brought about better relations with other DRR actors in the state, namely, CEE, SEEDS, and Oxfam among others. Through exposure visits and sharing of curriculum, an effort has been made to enhance cohesiveness and minimize duplication of effort. FOCUS in collaboration with Care India has jointly developed disaster curriculum for primary and secondary students and a 10 minute animation film on earthquake.

Through its school-based DRR projects, affiliation with the AKDN and other initiatives, AKF/FOCUS has developed a productive working relationship with the authorities at the national, provincial, district and community levels. The proposed project will enable AKF/FOCUS to further strengthen the capacity of the target communities and other local structures responsible for disaster risk management at the district, state and national levels. These actors include but are not limited to:

- Aga Khan Education Services, India
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme
- Gujarat Department of Rural Development
- Gujarat State Department of Education
- Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority
- MS University Department of Geology in Gujarat
- Red Cross, Oxfam, CEE, SEEDS, Seva Nirman, Basin SA, Development Alternative, SETU etc.
- Various public and private schools and day care centres in Gujarat

- Various emergency management service agencies in Gujarat

The National Conference on School Based DRR held on the 29th and 30th of January 2009 in Ahmedabad was witness to best practices and challenges from representatives from key DRR actors in the country namely, GSDMA, NDMA, NIDM, Sphere India, Care, RedR, beneficiary schools, among others.

Examples of Coordination with GSDMA:

- Acquiring relevant secondary baseline data on local disaster history, vulnerabilities, social and economic profiles for target communities, etc
- Generating GSDMA support for FOCUS' advocacy efforts
- Sharing programme best practices for mutual learning
- Building linkages with other local stakeholders and agencies through GSDMA's resource pool

NDMA and GSDMA have identified School Safety as important component of their Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) and proposed intervention would be in line with the identified need.

Please refer to annexure 7 for a copy of the conference report.

5.3 Co-ordination with DG ECHO (indicate the Humanitarian Organisation's contacts with DG ECHO and its technical assistants in the field)

FOCUS will continue its close and productive partnership with the ECHO office in India on all disaster risk management related issues.

AKF(UK) – under the auspices of the FPA, historical and current ECHO partnerships (Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Tajikistan) - are in regular contact with ECHO officials in Brussels. This includes attendance at key events as well as programme specific dialogue.

Representing FOCUS, Chairman, Dr. Hasan Ladhani will be the key contact at the senior management level. The team will comprise of Project Manager, Risk analyst, Geologist, Structural Engineer, GIS Officers, Trainers, Communication personnel and IEC Developers.

5.4 [INT] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain

Representing FOCUS, Deputy Executive Officer - Mr. Siraz Hirani will be the key contact at the senior management level. The team will comprise of Project Manager, Risk analyst, Geologist, Structural Engineer, GIS Officers, Trainers and IEC Developers.

5.5 [FIN] In case of changes or co-ordination problems, please explain

No changes or problems observed during reporting period.

6. IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

6.1 Name and address of implementing partner(s)

Focus Humanitarian Assistance

305 Maker Bhavan 3

21 New Marine Lines

Mumbai 400 020

India

Tel: + 91 22 22017175 / 76

Fax: +91 22 22017173

6.2 *Status of implementing partners (e.g. NGO, local authorities, etc.) and their role*

FOCUS will serve as the implementing agency for this project and be responsible for the coordination and implementation of all project activities. FOCUS will be undertaking these activities given its experience in the area of disaster risk management, in particular within the region, as well as its strong relationship with local authorities and its developmental partnership with AKRSP, AKPBS and AKES under the Aga Khan Development Network.

6.3 *Type of relationship with implementing partner(s) and the expected reporting by the implementing partner*

The Aga Khan Foundation (United Kingdom) is a signatory to the Framework Partnership Agreement. For previous DIPECHO grants in India implemented by FOCUS, the agreements have been signed by AKF (UK), which is an agency of the Aga Khan Development Network of which FOCUS is an affiliate.

The previous ECHO and DIPECHO grants on disaster risk management implemented by FOCUS were managed by AKF (UK). This has served to ensure that all humanitarian assistance and disaster risk management projects are part of an overall attempt to reduce local dependency on humanitarian aid and facilitate the transition of local communities to sustainable, self-reliant and long-term development.

6.4 *[INT] In case of changes, please explain*

No change

6.5 *[FIN] In case of changes, please explain*

No change

7. SECURITY AND CONTINGENCY MEASURES

7.1 *Contingency measures (Plan B/ mitigating actions to be taken if risks and assumptions spelled out in the log-frame materialised)*

FOCUS in India follows the AKDN security plan and procedures in India.

Given the frequency and intensity with which natural hazards occur each year, there is a risk of activities being disrupted if a catastrophe of high intensity strikes. Contingency measure could include partnering with the government and involving them in the contingency planning and dissemination of relief, recovery and long term preparedness.

7.2 **Security considerations**

7.2.1 **Security situation in the field, describe briefly**

There is no history of political instability or civil unrest in the target community. The primary risk to the proposed activities is from natural hazards. Given that all factors remain favourable and life in the target community is not disrupted, it would then be possible to implement the activities in the timelines defined.

7.2.2 **Has a specific security protocol for this Action been established?**

Yes No **Standard procedures**

If yes please elaborate: FOCUS in India follows the AKDN security plan and procedures in India.

7.2.3 **Are field staff and expatriates informed of and trained in these procedures?**

Yes No

7.3 **[INT] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**

No change – action is in progress as per standard operating procedure.

7.4 **[FIN] In case of changes or problems to be addressed, please explain**

No change – action completed as per standard operating procedure.

8. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

8.1 **Planned communication activities (in field and/or in Europe)**

The main objective of communication is to build resilience by educating the villagers in Dos and Don'ts, safe construction practices and skill building whilst enhancing an overall awareness of the measures to improve their conditions given their geo physical conditions. Through supporting materials and communication a culture of safety will be created and blended in the routine life of the beneficiaries.

To raise awareness among target communities intensive print and media campaign would be carried out disseminating information about basic do's and don'ts of relevant disasters. Other public communication media such as wall painting, village posters and state transport bus hoardings would also be effectively used. Targeting one of the most vulnerable group i.e children; tools such as animation film, school wall painting and book name tags/stickers would be used to disseminate awareness messages. Basic information related to disasters would also be disseminated through booklets on do's and don'ts and training manuals. International Disaster Risk Reduction Day would be celebrated by organizing village rally thus taking opportunity to reach out larger group.

All stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries of the proposed DIPECHO project will be informed of the European Commission's support for the project through interaction with local communities, government officials and partners institutions. The support of the European Commission will be further reinforced through the different media and visibility items (display of posters, banners, stands and photo-exhibitions as well as through publications in local media).

All materials produced, including village disaster management plans, maps, presentations and training materials will carry the ECHO logo. They will also clearly acknowledge ECHO's support. FOCUS staff and community project workers will also wear T-shirts carrying the logos of both the ECHO and FOCUS.

FOCUS has a full time Communication Officer responsible for the visibility initiatives of all FOCUS projects. AKF has a communications team which supports the development and delivery of such activities, for inclusion in AKDN media (e.g. the AKDN website www.akdn.org) and joint publications with partners.

8.2 *Visibility on durable equipment, major supplies, and at project locations*

All village emergency stock and relief items provided will carry the ECHO logo. For example, the water rescue equipment that will be provided and maintained at the district level will also have the ECHO logo.

12 schools will be equipped with basic relief items namely, first aid kits and fire extinguishers. Similarly each community would be provided with emergency stockpile that would include tents, life jackets, helmets, ropes, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, lights, emergency water treatment (purifiers) etc. to assist at the time of disasters. At the district level water rescue materials including boats, jackets, throw lines, floating lines, rescue helmets besides other advanced rescue materials would be maintained.

All material would have visibility of the funder to acknowledge their support.

Planned publication activities

Please refer to the LFA for details of the publication activities planned.

8.3 *[INT] In case of changes, please explain*

No change

8.4 *[FIN] Report on the relevant activities*

No changes, it was ensured throughout action that all durable material, supplies and papers have the proper logo of the funder and implementing agencies.

9. HUMAN RESOURCES

9.1 Indicate global figures per function and status

Function	Status ⁸	Number of staff	Number of months in project	Key Responsibilities
Project Manager	Local	1	15	Leading the process of developing work plans and ensure conformity with the programme grant contract and logical framework. Monitoring the programme and prepare various reports. Liaising with Government and Non Government actors to implement the advocacy and education component. Providing technical inputs to team members to build their capacities.
Project Assistant	Local	1	15	Monitoring the field activities to ensure the timely accomplishment of the target and regularly update the project information and management system. S/he will regularly update and report the project activities and progress to Project Manager.
Risk Analyst	Local	1	15	Assisting team to conduct baseline and HVCRA studies and compile, analyse and manage data from field assessment. S/he will develop risk profile for target communities and schools. Customising risk model and train other team members on usage of risk model.
Geologist	Local	1	3	Evaluating existing local practices in risk/assessment and vulnerability through a geological perspective and adapts best practices and tools for incorporation into the project assessments. Working with HVCRA team and providing strategic inputs in the design and development of Risk. Assist in the documentation and analysis process for the HVCRA.
IEC Developer	Local	1	6	Collaborating with training team design and develop training material to support the school-based DRR & CBDRR trainings including training presentations, lesson plans, hand-outs, etc. Providing strategic inputs in the design and development of the visibility and communication campaign as and when required.
Lead Trainers	Local	3	15	Designing and developing training methodology and plans for CBDRR and school trainings. Supervising monitor and facilitate trainings and provide technical inputs to training teams to build their capacity.

⁸ Expat, local staff, staff of the implementing partner

Trainers	Local	6	15	Responsible for community mobilisation, HVCRA, imparting training, compiling, analysing and documenting training feedback, lesson learned and case studies in target communities and schools.
GIS Program Officer	Local	1	6	Working with HVCRA team, collecting data to develop GIS based disaster management plan for target communities and schools. Providing strategic inputs in design and development of Risk Model and outsource data to develop customized risk maps. Facilitating map conversions, data capturing and process designs together with Asst. GIS Program Officer.
GIS Asst. Prog. Officer	Local	1	15	Collect, compile and analyse information for developing computerised maps and GIS based disaster management plans for target communities and schools. Assisting the PO-GIS in the designing, developing and creating of various database and maps and utilize the software to provide customized maps and analyze the graphic and numeric data. Conducting mapping research in field to obtain and verify data.
Sr. Engineer	Local	1	12	Research, document and adapt best construction practices for structural mitigation for target communities and schools. Develop masons training module and facilitate the training programme. Provide technical guidance on non structural mitigation activities. Assisting Risk Analyst in developing and alter Risk Model.
Jr. Engineer	Local	2	12	Assisting in HVCRA and developing risk profiles for target schools and communities. Develop curriculum and material for masons training and impart training in schools and villages. Monitor the construction and retrofitting of modal houses and community structures.
Structural Engineer	Local	1	3	Conducting structural assessments in schools and communities to feed into the detailed HVCRA. Organising Masons training.
<i>Please refer to annexure 8 for partner sample CVs of main personnel responsible.</i>				

9.2 [INT] In case of changes, please explain

No change, as the main role of Geologist will start during the final reporting period; therefore the recruitment will be done in April 2010.

9.3 [FIN] In case of changes, please explain

During the proposal stage it was foreseen that Geologist will be required at the office level for three months to provide technical inputs. However, during the implementation of the action an Assistant GIS officer was recruited who was also had an educational qualification and background in geologist. In addition, significant support was received from the district government officials' geology department. Therefore, there was no scope for the exclusive geologist, which was predicted during the proposal stage due to resource mobilisation.

10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION⁹

Eligible cost of Action ¹⁰	Initial budget	Intermediate report		Final committed	Funding of Action	Initial	Final state
		Budget	Committed*				
Stock building Costs	90,914	30,364	5,442	76,081	Direct revenue from Action	--	
Small Scale Infra and Services	74,817	41,066	-	62,055	Contribution by applicant	69,717	53,053
Disaster Preparedness & Training	49,806	31,566	6,976	33,713	Interest received on funds	--	3,610
IEC Materials	53,046	51,675	21,250	36,401	Contribution requested from ECHO	395,062	297,021
GIS based DM plans	20,000	16,466	2,727	9,902	% of total funding:	85%	85%
Advocacy & Institutional Linkages	22,833	3,208	728	12,378			
Personnel costs	49,291	30,791	18,412	45,357			
Other costs (4.3.2.5)	73,666	45,990	27,939	57,815			
Subtotal direct eligible costs	434,373	251,126	83,474	333,702			
Indirect costs (max. 7%)	30,406	17,579	5,300	19,982			
Total Costs	464,779	268,705	88,774	353,684	Total Funding	464,779	353,684

* **Exchange rate:** Actual: 1 EUR= Rs. 68.54 (As per INR realised per Euro for pre-finance instalment), Budget: 1 EUR= Rs.60

10.1 [FIN] In case of other donors, please identify the donors and the amount provided

No changes.

⁹ This table will constitute annex II of the signed Agreement.

11. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

11.1 FPA number (if applicable)

3-131

11.2 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Aly Nazerali, Chief Executive Officer

Aga Khan Foundation (UK)

~~3 Cromwell Gardens~~ 210 Euston Road

London ~~SW7 2HB~~ NW1 2DA

Tel: ~~+44 20 7591 6800~~ +44 20 7383 9090

Fax: ~~+44 20 7589 0641~~ +44 20 7383 9098

11.3 Name, telephone, e-mail and title of the person(s) to be mentioned in Article 7 of the Agreement

~~Philip Middleton~~ Staci Frost

Tel: ~~+44 20 7591 6800~~ Tel: +44 2073839088

Fax: ~~+44 20 7589 0641~~ Fax: +44 2073839098

Email: ~~philip.middleton@akdn.org~~ E-mail: staci.frost@akdn.org

11.4 Name, telephone, fax and e-mail of the representative in the area of intervention

Mr. Siraz Hirani, Deputy Executive Officer

Focus Humanitarian Assistance India

305 Maker Bhavan 3, 21 New Marine Lines

Mumbai – 20, India

Tel: 0091 22 22017175 / 76

Fax: 0091 22 22017173

11.5 Bank account

Name of bank: **Lloyds TSB Private Banking Limited**

Address of branch: **50 Grosvenor Street, London W1K 3LF**

Precise denomination of the account holder: **Aga Khan Foundation**

Full account number (including bank codes): **59 00 41 29**

IBAN account code, (or BIC country code if the IBAN code does not apply):

GB45LOYD30167459004129

12. [FIN] CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

The project provided excellent opportunity to integrate school safety in community based disaster risk reduction interventions. It has also help to build on the organisation experience in school safety through earlier DIPECHO funded project in Gujarat. The project also demonstrated the successful partnership among various AKDN agencies to mainstream disaster risk reduction. FOCUS and AKPBS,I jointly demonstrated the holistic approach of reducing disaster risk by addressing structural and non structural vulnerability of the target community. The pilot intervention of constructing Model Seismic Resilient House in each village to promote the safe construction practice with training of local masons has left strong message among the target community. Early Warning System (EWS), one of the most important aspect of disaster preparedness was very effectively delivered in this project with blend of traditional early warning system with modern technology of text message. Thus this project gave opportunity to successfully experiment with new ideas to address different aspects of vulnerability. Beside above success stories project also faced problem in terms of delay in activities due to political division in one of the project village. It was not possible to initiate project activities in one of the target village due political power dynamics in village which didn't allowed community to come together to plan and implement project. Project team struggled for about 8 months failing to address these issues resulting in selection of a new village.

The successful completion of two DIPECHO supported projects in Gujarat and learning from the experience, FOCUS intends to apply these learning in its future projects. FOCUS has identified a need for Disaster Risk Reduction intervention in Jamnagar, which is one of the multi hazard pone area in Gujarat. The region falls under Earthquake Zones 4 and 3 and Very High Cyclone Risk Zone B. The area also faces problem due to annual floods and is also prone to industrial hazard with presence of major industries such as Reliance and Essar. The presence of industries had lead to influx of migrants in the villages of selected areas, which mostly settle down illegal settlement with poor quality of life. This increases their vulnerability during disasters. To address this risk FOCUS has applied for the next round of DIPECHO funding cycle. If successful, FOCUS plans to take a two-pronged approach of Urban DRR and Rural DRR (CBDRR). Under Urban DRR focus will be on strengthening critical infrastructure such as hospital and schools and Rural DRR will adapt the approach of community based disaster risk reduction. FOCUS is looking forward for the next DIPECHO support to implement this project.

Annex A: Procurement table¹¹

Description of the supplies, services or works	Quantity	Amount (EUR)	Procurement procedure ¹²	Dero gatio n Y/N	(Forecast) Launch date procedure ¹³	(Forecast) Contracting date

¹¹ This table is **only mandatory for Agreements with an A-control mechanism**. It regroups the main significant procurement procedures for this Action and will be updated at proposal, intermediate report and final report stage. The Partner may attach a table with another lay-out (e.g. already used inside the project) provided that at least the above mentioned information is available. These tables do not have to be provided for Agreements with a P-control mechanism.

¹² Open international tender, open local tender, negotiated procedure, single quote, framework contract or use of a Humanitarian Procurement Centre (HPC).

¹³ The dates can also be expressed in number of weeks after the start of the Action.