



BAHAAL

EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN

2010-2011

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO. 391-A-00-11-01204-00

BAHAAL PROGRESS REPORT AS OF 31ST MAY 2011



Contents

<i>1.1 Introduction:</i>	3
<i>1.2 Programme Goals and Description:</i>	3
<i>1.3 Justification for Intervention:</i>	4
<i>1.4 Assessment Criterion:</i>	5
<i>2.1 Physical Progress Update:</i>	5
<i>2.2 Results Achieved:</i>	6
<i>2.3 RSP Wise Progress:</i>	8
<i>2.3.1 National Rural Support Programme:</i>	8
<i>2.3.2 Sindh Graduates Association:</i>	8
<i>2.3.3 Sarhad Rural Support Programme:</i>	9
<i>2.3.4 Sindh Rural Support Organization:</i>	9
<i>2.3.5 Punjab Rural Support Programme:</i>	9
<i>2.3.6 Balochistan Rural Support Programme:</i>	9
<i>2.4 Feedback from the Field Monitors:</i>	9
<i>2.5: Branding:</i>	10
<i>2.6: Looking Ahead:</i>	11
<i>Photo Gallery:</i>	12
<i>Transitional Shelter:</i>	12
<i>Annex A:List of Areas</i>	22
<i>Annex B: Beneficiary Assessment Guideline</i>	22
<i>Annex C: Field Monitoring Reports</i>	24
<i>Annex D: Minimum FOG & Sphere Guidelines</i>	25

1.1 Introduction:

At the end of July, heavy rains triggered both flash floods and riverine floods in several parts of Pakistan, resulting in loss of life, widespread displacement and damage. These floods affected more than 20 million people. In the aftermath of these floods, the American people took an initiative to help the people of Pakistan through the provision of emergency relief and early recovery assistance. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) signed the \$8.234 million **Bahaal** Project with RSPN, to provide emergency relief assistance in 16 districts of the four provinces of Pakistan. Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN) is implementing the **Bahaal** Project activities in partnership with the National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organization (SRSO), Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP), Sindh Graduate Association (SGA) and Sarhad Rural Support Programme (SRSP).

1.2 Programme Goals and Description:

Total Number of Individuals Affected in the Target Area:	Approx.10,000,000 Individuals (1,519,000 households)
Total Number of Beneficiaries Targeted	487,292 Individuals (74,055 households)
Total Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted (Individuals) as subset of above:	86,317 Individuals

The proposed project is providing support to flood affected beneficiaries through emergency relief and early recovery interventions by providing the following:

Agriculture Inputs and Animal Feed Supplements for Livestock: The Bahaal Project has given assistance to flood affected farmers to recover agriculture-based livelihoods for food security. This was achieved through provision of agricultural-inputs and animal feed supplements. A total of 29,307 households, representing a population of 192,851 benefited through this support activity. The agriculture and food security package included: DAP, urea, wheat seed, cash grant for land preparation, and animal feed supplement (*vanda*).

Emergency Shelter: The purpose of this support activity was to give immediate access of shelter to flood affected through provision of shelter kits to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). A total of 6,239 households representing a population of 41,053 benefited through this support

activity. These shelter kits include the following items: canvas tarpaulin sheet, bamboo poles and rope.

Transitional Shelter: This shelter was included in the revised Bahaal Plan with a view to provide the flood victims with a relatively more permanent solution to their housing problem. The transitional shelter consists of one room with a covered area of 260 sq ft. Its floor will be made of compacted earth and wheat straw and will have one window and two ventilators for ventilation. A total of 6,879 households are expected to benefit from these shelters which will serve a total population of 45,264. The materials required for these shelters include mud work, mud plaster, door, window, ventilators, plastic sheet, girder, bamboos and sercanda/mate and the beneficiaries are constructing the shelters themselves.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WASH) Services: Under this support activity, the flood affectees have immediate access to potable water and a healthy environment. A total of 20,313 households representing a population of 133,658 were targeted. This support activity was achieved through provision of provide the following items: hygiene kits, installation / rehabilitation of hand pumps, jerry cans and water purification tablets. Under this support activity a large cadre of local activists was trained to improve the health and hygiene conditions in the flood affected areas. These activists then were able to launch a hygiene campaign in the project area.

Non – Food Items: Keeping in view extreme cold in flood affected areas, Bahaal provided quilts and cotton mattresses along with pillows for the flood affected families so they can cope with winters. In this regard, a total of 11,317 beneficiaries representing a population of 74,466 were targeted.

For a detailed list of areas where Bahaal is being implemented please see Annex A

1.3 Justification for Intervention:

RSPN and through its partner organizations, i.e. SRSO, BRSP, NRSP, PRSP, SGA, and SRSP have developed a low cost package that relates to agricultural inputs, healthcare, shelter, water and the promotion of hygiene for flood affected households, which meets their requirements and also paves the way for a transition towards early recovery by encouraging growth in agricultural output and by providing them with one room transitional shelter. Sub-components of this package can of course be given to households separately, depending on their requirements. Essentially, the justification for such an intervention is that it meets both immediately expressed priorities and the requirements for early recovery; these two sets of needs undoubtedly will reinforce one another and play a crucial role in reestablishing the lives and livelihoods of the flood-affected households.

1.4 Assessment Criterion:

Need assessment are continuously being undertaken by government and other humanitarian agencies working in the flood affected areas, and the project was designed and modified keeping in view the changing needs of the targeted population. A standard criterion was set up that was to be followed during the assessment of the beneficiaries. The criterion emphasized on identifying the worst located locations and within those selected locations, highly deserved households were selected. RSPs were strictly advised to focus on households who have received little or no aid and vulnerable groups (e.g. widows, disabled, chronic poor etc.) should be preferred. For detailed component wise assessment criterion please see Annex B.

2.1 Physical Progress Update:

The table below shows the progress of Bahaal Project as of 31st May 2011.

S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target HH	Procured	Distributed	Benef HH	% Achvt
1	Agricultural inputs								
	DAP	50kg bag	1	8,996	8,996	8,996	8,996	8,996	100%
	Urea	50kg bag	2	17,992	8,996	17,992	17,992	8,996	100%
	Seed	40kg bag	1	8,996	8,996	8,996	8,996	8,996	100%
	Cash	Rs. 2000	2,000	17,992,000	8,996	-	-	8,996	100%
2	Animal Feed Supplement (FS) Units	37kg bag	2	40,626	20,313	40,630	40,630	20,315	100%
3	Emergency Shelter Kits	Number	1	6,239	6,239	6,239	6,239	6,239	100%
5	NFIs			-	-	-	-	-	
	Mattresses	Number	3	33,951	11,317	33,954	33,954	11,318	100%
	Pillows	Number	3	33,951	11,317	33,954	33,954	11,318	100%
	Quilts	Number	3	33,951	11,317	33,954	33,954	11,318	100%
S.#	Activity	Unit of Measure	Units	Target Units	Target HH	Procured	Distributed	Benef HH	% Achvt
6	Water Kits			-		-	-	-	
	Jerry Can	Number	1	20,313	20,313	20,315	20,337	20,337	100%

	WPT	Number	200	3,046,800	15,234	3,051,600	3,051,600	15,258	100%
7	Hygiene Kits	Number	1	20,313	20,313	20,315	20,315	20,315	100%
S.#	Activity		Target HHs	Target	Approved	Initiated	Completed	Benef HH	
8	Hand Pumps (Units)	Number	16,340	1,634	1,634	1,634	1,634	16,584	100%
9	Water supply schemes	Schemes	3,264	7	7	7	6	3,264	86%
10	Transitional shelter	Number	6,880	6,880	5,884	3,397	682	-	49%
S.#	Activity			Target	Selected/Contracted	Trained	Target Benef	No.ofPax trained	
11	CRPs for hygiene education	Number		534	534	524	133,673	138,626	104%

As it can be seen from the table, the distribution of Agricultural Inputs, Animal Feed Supplement, Emergency Shelter, Hygiene Kits and Non-Food Items is 100% complete. All the handpumps have being installed and branded with USAID logo and water kit (WPTs and Jerry Cans) have also been distributed to ensure complete accessibility of potable water in the target areas. Health and hygiene sessions have also been delivered to all the beneficiaries who received hygiene kits. All 6880 of the transitional shelters have been initiated and work is nearing completion. Tentatively all of transitional shelters will be completed before June 15th 2011. Meanwhile Bahaal Project has reported considerable savings and with the approval of donor an additional 754 transitional shelters will be constructed in the districts of Mianwali, DG Khan and Muzaffargarh. Assessment of these new beneficiaries is underway and work on this shelters will begin in a weeks' time.

2.2 Results Achieved:

RESULT	INDICATOR	ACHIEVEMENT (%)	CUMMULATIVEACHIEVEMENT
Results 1: Shelter and Settlements 86,316Internally displace persons (IDPs) have immediate access to shelter	Emergency Shelter: Number and percentage of targeted households receiving tarpaulins, bamboo poles, and rope Transitional Shelter: (A)Number of households receiving transitional shelter pursuant to Sphere standards	6,239 HHs (100% of the targeted households) have access to emergency shelter 3397 HHs (49% of the targeted households)	Achievement 1: Shelter and Settlements 73% of targeted Internally displace persons (IDPs) have immediate access to shelter (63,404 IDPs-9,636 HHs)

(13,119HHs)	and FOG (B)Percent of total affected population receiving transitional shelter assistance (C)Total USD amount and percent of approved project budget for transitional one room shelter spent in the affected local economy	have access to transitional shelter (In progress)	
Results 2: WASH Services and Health 133,658 individuals have immediate access to potable water and a healthy environment (20,313 HHs)	Water: Number and percentage of targeted households having access to potable water Hygiene Promotion: Number and percentage of targeted households having hygiene kits Health and Hygiene Education: Number and percent of targeted households receiving hygiene kits receive hygiene and health education.	19,948 HHs (100% of the targeted households) have access to hand pumped water 20,313 HHs (100% of the targeted households) have hygiene kits 138,626Beneficiaries (104% of the targeted beneficiaries) received hygiene and health education.	Achievement 2: WASH Services and Health 198% of targeted individuals have immediate access to potable water and a healthy environment (242,782 Individuals - 36,897 HHs)
Results 3: Logistics Support, Relief Commodities 74,466 individuals get support in terms of winterized items in the form of quilts, cotton mattresses & pillows at 3 units per HH (11,317 HHs)	Non-Food Items: Total Number of beneficiaries receiving non-food items (NFIs) in compliance with Sphere Standards	74,466 HHs (100% of the targeted households) received non-food items.	Achievement 3: Logistics Support, Relief Commodities 100% of the targeted individuals got support in terms of winterized items in the form of quilts, cotton mattresses & pillows at 3 units per HH (74,466 individuals - 11,317 HHs)
Results 4: Agriculture and	Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs	(A)Projected increase of 4-6 months in	Achievement 4: Agriculture and Food Security

<p>Food Security</p> <p>192,849¹ individuals recover agriculture-based livelihoods and food security(29,309)</p>	<p>(A) (Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families</p> <p>(B) Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>(A) Number of animals benefiting from or affected by livestock activities</p> <p>(B) Number of people benefiting from livestock activities.</p>	<p>number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families</p> <p>(B) 59,191 people benefited from seed systems/agricultural input activities</p> <p>(A) More than 133,658 animals benefited or were affected by livestock activities</p> <p>(B) 133,658 people benefited from livestock activities</p>	<p>100% of targeted individuals recovered agriculture-based livelihoods and food security.(192,849 individuals - 29,309 HHs)</p>
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2.3 RSP Wise Progress:

2.3.1 National Rural Support Programme:

All the relief items have been distributed by NRSP in their target districts namely Thatta, Mianwali, DG Khan and Rajanpur. All of the beneficiaries who received hygiene kits were also given hygiene sessions. All of the hand pumps have been installed, with complete platforms and USAID branding. All of the shelters have been initiated in NRSP districts and as of 31st May 2011, 1507(83%) shelters have been completed. All the remaining shelters are on the roof level and will be completed in the first week of June. NRSP has been provided with 400 additional shelters to be constructed in Mianwali and Muzzafargarh. The SOs are selecting the beneficiaries and construction will start from 10th of June 2011.

2.3.2 Sindh Graduates Association:

SGA has completed distributing Hygiene Kits, Agricultural Input, and Animal Feed Supplement to all the targeted households. All the target beneficiaries have been given health and hygiene session. All of the hand pumps have been installed and water kits have been distributed to those beneficiaries. The assessment has been completed and currently the assessed

¹Beneficiaries who received agri-inputs and livestock inputs.

beneficiaries are constructing their houses. Out of 673 shelters, 43 have been completed, 167 shelters are on the roof level. Work on transitional shelters will be completed by the 15th June 2011

2.3.3 Sarhad Rural Support Programme:

All the items i.e. Emergency Shelter Kit, Hygiene Kit, Agricultural Input, Animal Feed Supplement have been distributed, hygiene sessions have been conducted and all of the water supply schemes have been completed. Jerry Cans have been distributed to all the targeted households; however Water Purification Tablets have been distributed to only some due to the stigma attached to this component. The assessment of transitional shelter is complete, all of the transitional shelters have been initiated and 90% of the shelters have been completed.

2.3.4 Sindh Rural Support Organization:

Hygiene Kits, Agricultural Inputs and Animal Feed Supplement have been distributed to all the targeted households in five districts. Hygiene Sessions have also been delivered in these areas. Transitional shelter has been initiated in all the districts of SRSO. A total of 580 hand pumps have been installed in the target areas complete with branding and platforms to ensure water disposal. All the transitional shelters have been constructed in Jacobabad and Jamshoro while construction is underway in districts Qambar Shahdatkot, Shikarpur and Kashmore. Overall 1487 (out of 3000) shelters have been completed. The remaining work will be completed before 10th of June 2011.

2.3.5 Punjab Rural Support Programme:

PRSP has distributed Hygiene Kits, Water Kits, Non-Food Items and Animal Feed Supplement to all the selected beneficiaries. Hygiene Sessions have also been delivered and hand pumps have also been installed. 100% of the transitional shelters have been constructed in the target area and they have been given an additional 354 shelters to be constructed in the district of Muzaffargarh. Work on these shelters is underway and tentatively they will be completed in the month of June.

2.3.6 Balochistan Rural Support Programme:

100% of Hygiene Kits (along with hygiene training), Animal Feed Supplement, Non-Food Items and Jerry Cans have been distributed in the targeted districts. WPT were not distributed in this area due to the stigma attached to this component. Hand pumps were also installed by some other humanitarian organizations in the targeted area so BRSP installed limited number of hand pumps and used the remaining budget of WPTs and hand pumps on a water supply scheme that was initiated in the district of Naseerabad. The assessment of transitional shelter is complete, the material has been procured and the construction is underway. All the shelters will be completed by 15th June 2011.

2.4 Feedback from the Field Monitors:

In the month of May, all the monitoring officers visited the areas where transitional shelters are being built. In the NRSP districts of Punjab, the documentation of all the transitional shelters was immaculate. The registration forms, per notes, installment release forms, tokens, cheque acknowledgement receipts etc. have been included in almost 90% of the project digest. The pictures were being taken periodically the included in the digest too. The stages and materials used in the construction of transitional shelters varied along the districts with each district providing shelters according to the needs and resources of the people. All of these shelters fulfilled the basic USAID requirement. In Thatta, a variation of the transitional shelter is being constructed. However this design was rejected by the RSPN team and as the work hadn't progressed that much, it was stopped temporarily. The design was revised by the RSPN sub engineer in consultation with the NRSP engineers and work was resumed after the approval of new design. The basic design of this shelter includes a wooden structure with one window and two ventilators. In Muzzafargarh, PRSP has done outstanding work with regards to the construction of the transitional shelter. These shelters were of good quality and will last for longer periods of time. The cost of these shelters was also low as compared to other districts.

Bahaal reported considerable savings from the project activities and USAID has allowed Bahaal to use these savings in the program activities. An additional 754 transitional shelters will be constructed in the flood affected areas. Due to the good quality and quickness of work in the transitional shelters, NRSP and PRSP have been selected for these additional shelters. NRSP will be building 400 transitional shelters in the districts of Mianwali and DG Khan and PRSP will construct additional 354 shelters in Muzzafargarh.

In Sindh, the construction of the transitional shelters is progressing at a decent pace. The monitors found out that the documentation was satisfactory for all the districts of Sindh. In some of the districts, some documents were not filled properly but compliance was insured and it was communicated that the remaining files will also be completed as per the requirements set by RSPN. It was witnessed that more than 95% of the shelters met the minimum criterion of 2.5 feet plinth level, one door, one window and two ventilators. The shelters that did not have any one of these were not given their final installment till the time the shelter met the basic criterion. It was observed that majority of the beneficiaries were adding value to their shelters, by using cemented plaster, bricks, concrete blocks etc. and such value additions were encouraged. While constructing the case of transitional shelters all the beneficiaries have been given complete freedom as long as the minimum criterion is being fulfilled.

2.5: Branding:

Special emphasis has been given to the branding of Bahaal. Project promotional material (banners, tokens etc) have been branded with USAID logos and USA Flags. This was to ensure that the beneficiaries are aware of the donor. Especially the logo of USAID "from the American People" was translated in local languages so that the community can read it. Apart from that Dawn Group has been engaged to make a documentary on Bahaal so that project activities can

be highlighted. This documentary will be played on the local channel too. Bahaal Project flyers have been printed in both English and Urdu. They have been distributed in the project areas. Bahaal boards/banners have been suitably displayed at all the RSPs Bahaal District Offices. USAID and RSPs logos have been printed on all the distributed items. USAID branded calendars and other educational charts will be displayed in schools, dispensaries and community centers in the targeted areas. Name plates with USA flag and USAID logo will be placed on all of 6880 transitional shelters.

2.6: Looking Ahead:

In the rehabilitation phase of Bahaal project 6880 one-room transitional shelters are being constructed in the 16 flood affected districts across Pakistan. Although the basic design of this transitional shelter consists of simple one room to be built from locally available material, many beneficiaries are investing in these shelters themselves and building houses that are permanent rather than transitional. The poor beneficiaries are of the view that houses can be built only once in a life time and they are using whatever meager savings they have to make these shelters their permanent houses. The numbers of transitional shelters being provided are also very low for the area where around 50% of the flood affectees are still without permanent shelter. Hence there is a still a wide gap in the commitments and total need for transitional shelters. Keeping in view this need, the USAID has allowed RSPN to use the savings of this project to build an additional 754 shelters in southern Punjab.

Photo Gallery:

Transitional Shelter:

Interior:





Beneficiaries are adding value to their transitional shelters by constructing cemented walls, extra storage space, electric fitting etc

Exterior:



NRSP: (DG Khan, Mianwali, Rajanpur, Thatta)



Transitional Shelters during different stages of construction: Row One: Mianwali, Row Two: DG Khan, Row Three: Rajanpur)



Wooden Transitional Shelters in the district of Thatta, during different stages of construction

PRSP:



Transitional Shelters in Muzzafargarhduring different stages of construction

SGA:



SGA Transitional Shelters during different stages of construction

SRSO: (Jamshoro, Kashmore, Qambar Shahdatkot, Shikarpur, Jacobabad)







Transitional Shelters in SRSO during different stages of construction

BRSP:



BRSP Transitional Shelters during different stages of construction

Annex A: List of Areas

Province	District	Tehsil	UC	Activity
KPK	Shangla	Alpuri	Butail	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Per Khana	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Kuz Kana	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
	Dir Upper	Warai	Akhgram	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Pashta	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
		Dir	Patrak	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Kalkot	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Palam	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Bari Kot	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
	Gualdai	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter		
	Qulandi	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter		
	Punjab	Mianwali	Isa Khail	Trag
Kallur				WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
Rokhri				Transitional Shelter
Quershian				Transitional Shelter
Khaglawala				Transitional Shelter
KatchGujrat				Transitional Shelter
Katchakamar				WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
Mianwali		Moch	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs	
D G Khan		D G Khan	Jakhar Imam Shah	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Ghousabad	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
RajanPur		RajanPur	Norpur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Dajal	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			RakhFazilPur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Tatar Wala	Transitional Shelter

			KotlaMughala	Transitional Shelter	
	Muzafargarh	KotAddu	PattalKotAddu	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter	
			Beat QasimWala	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter	
			DogarKalasra	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter	
Sindh	Kashmore	Kandhkot	Haibat	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs	
			Malheer	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs	
			GhousPur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter	
			Dari	Transitional Shelter	
		Kashmore	Kashmore	Gubloo	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				Badani	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Tang Wani	Tang Wani	Jamal	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				DuniaPur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				Saifal	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				KaramPur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Shikarpur	Khanpur	GariDakho	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
				Raheemabad	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	G Tego			WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs	
	Shikarpur		Shikarpur	Jagan	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				Jahawah	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
	GarhiYasin		GarhiYasin	Banbhier	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	KambarShahdadkot	Shahdadkot	Shahdadkot	Jamali	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
				AietbarChandio	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
				Selra	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		QabuSaeed Khan	QabuSaeed Khan	HazarWaah	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
				QabuSaeed	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
				BagoDaro	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
		Kambar	Kambar	Bohar	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				Dost Ali	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				GaibiDero	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Warah	Warah	Mir Pur	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
				GagiKhuhawer	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs

		Miro Khan	Khabar	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	Jacobabad	Thull	MirpurBuriro	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Tog	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			SaeedoKot	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Joungle	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Kareem bux	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Bachro	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			DeenPur	Transitional Shelter
	Jamshoro	Sehwan	Talti	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Dall	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Manjhanid	Manjhanid	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
	Dadu	Khairpur Nathan Shah	KandiChhukhi	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Gozo	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs, Transitional Shelter
			Butra	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	Thatta	Thatta	KalnKot	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Doomani	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Ghattto Chand	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Tando Hafiz Shah	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Sujawal	Kinjeer	Transitional Shelter
Balochistan (UCs for Transitional Shelter in BRSP havent been finalized)	Nasirabad	DM Jamali	Bedar	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			QubaSher Khan	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
		Tumboo	ManjoShori	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	Jaffarabad	Jaht Pat	Naseer Abad	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			RojhanJamali	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Bandmanik	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
	JalMagsi	JalMagsi	KotMagsi	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			Berija	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs
			JalMagsi	WASH, Agri-Input, Vanda, Emergency Shelter, NFIs

Annex B: Beneficiary Assessment Guideline

General Criterion
1. Identify worse affected locations within the selected districts
2. Highly deserved households should be identified within the selected locations
3. Within the selected locations, households that have received little or no aid should be focused on (Ensure that the beneficiaries did not have the specified relief items from before)
4. Priority should be given to vulnerable i.e. women headed HH, widows, chronic poor, disable etc

Activities	Criterion	MOV (Means of Verification)
1. Shelter	<p>EMERGENCY SHELTER:</p> <p>To be provided to flood affected displaced households still in need of emergency shelters. Priority should be given to houses that have been damaged or destroyed by floods</p> <p>TRANSITIONAL SHELTER:</p> <p>To be provided to flood affected households who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displaced and need transitional shelter - Currently living in emergency shelter - Poor families - Families with young children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the address of IDPs from its current location to ensure that their houses have been damaged severely and they are in need of shelter - Physical Verification by Bahaal team and external monitors. - Transitional Shelters will be verified during the construction through visits and photographic verification. - Presence of name plates on the room with USAID logo
4. Agri-Inputs and Feed for Livestock	<p>Agri-Inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be provided to flood-affected households who have moved back to their place of residence and have access to land. • Small farmers with less than 10 acres (4 hectares) of cultivated land will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The beneficiary should present a proof that he/she is the owner or leasee of the land. - Physical verification of land preparedness - Cross checking of land status by

	<p>be targeted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past relevant experience of farming <p>Livestock feed supplement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed supplement will be provided to households who have one milch animal. <p>Priority should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >Landless Farmers >Female Headed Households >Small Farmers 	<p>NRM and SOs based on registration form information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At spot discussion with beneficiaries by external auditors <p>Livestock feed supplement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper distribution of Vanda through field verifications, beneficiary registration form information and at the spot interview during distributions time by external monitors - Record of milch animals
<p>Logistical support, relief commodities</p>	<p>Nonfood Items i.e.Quilts, cotton Mattress and pillows @ 3 units per households will be provided to households currently living in emergency shelters closest to their houses</p> <p>Preference would be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affectees currently constructing their houses; • Landless people • Women headed households; • Families with children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of NFIs distributed • Total number of beneficiaries receiving NFIs as per targets • MIS records • On spot verification by RSPN and external monitors as per beneficiary assessment criteria

Annex C: Field Monitoring Reports

Annex D: Minimum FOG & Sphere Guidelines

Introduction

- The right to housing is inextricably related to other human rights, including that of protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats to physical safety and well-being, the right of everyone to be protected against arbitrary displacement from their home or place of habitual residence, and the prohibition of indiscriminate armed attacks on civilian objects.
- The groups most frequently at risk in disasters are women, children, older people, disabled people and people living with some chronic illness.
- In certain contexts, people may also become vulnerable by reason of ethnic origin, religious or political affiliation, or displacement. This is not an exhaustive list, but it includes those most frequently identified.
- Specific vulnerabilities influence people's ability to cope and survive in a disaster, and those most at risk should be identified in each context.

Field Operations Guide (FOG) Standards

- Field Operations Guide (FOG) for Disaster Assessment and Response has been developed by the U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) as a reference tool for individuals sent to disaster sites to undertake initial assessments or to participate as members of an OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART).
- The Field Operations Guide contains information on general responsibilities for disaster responders, formats, and reference material for assessing and reporting on populations at risk, DART position descriptions and duty checklists, sample tracking and accounting forms, descriptions of USAID/OFDA stockpile commodities, general information related to disaster activities, information on working with the military in the field, and a glossary of acronyms and terms used by USAID/OFDA and other organizations with which USAID/OFDA works.

SPHERE Standards

- Launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.
- The Sphere Project is an initiative to define and uphold the standards by which the global community responds to the plight of people affected by disasters, principally through a set of guidelines that are set out in the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (commonly referred to as the [Sphere Handbook](#)).

Key Objectives of transitional shelter

- A key objective of any shelter sector intervention should be the timely provision of safe, secure, private, and habitable shelter that provides protection from the elements.
- The intervention should feature the provision of covered living space of at least 3.5 m² per person, cognizant that expansion is probable as part of a future, incremental construction process.
- Further, the space provided should accommodate new or pre-disaster/crisis livelihood activities within the shelter.
- The best way to meet emergency shelter needs is to ensure the availability of materials or shelter similar to those normally used by the displaced population or the local population.
- Walls can be made of earth or other materials found onsite location or made locally available. This process will generally mean single-family shelters, unless the DPs are accustomed to multifamily

units. Materials and design should meet the minimum technical standards for the local seasons. Raised flooring is required in areas of high rainfall. Wall material must afford privacy and protection from the elements..

- Using Displaced Persons (DPs) for construction will help ensure that housing will meet their particular needs.

Key things to be focused

Following points should be kept in mind regarding the shelter interventions:

- To what extent can Transitional Shelter (TS) serve as the basis for assistance from the humanitarian point of view?
- Are interventions constrained by the onset of seasonal change? Is winter or the rainy season approaching, thereby requiring a rapid response?
- To what extent are the needs of the most vulnerable (e.g. those located on hazard-prone lands, and/or the poor, squatters, renters, young, elderly, handicapped, and displaced reflected in damage and impact assessments)?
- Have local homebuilding industry capacities and capabilities been examined? What is the availability of local building materials?
- Have opportunities for linkages to other sectoral activities (e.g. livelihoods, services, environmental management) been identified? Are these opportunities reflected in proposed interventions?
- Emergency shelter activities often provide a framework for subsequent transitional reconstruction efforts, including the incorporation of disaster reduction measures. What linkage opportunities are incorporated into proposed interventions that link emergency work to longer term efforts?
- If however due to some reasons, the shelters are being constructed on another site then the following should be kept in mind:
Social Needs, Water, Open Space, Accessibility, Environmental Considerations, Soil and Ground Cover, Land Rights, Latrines, Water Distribution, Administrative and Community Services.

Transitional Shelter Beneficiary Assessment Criteria

General Criteria:

- Identify worse affected locations within the selected districts
- Highly deserved households should be identified within the selected locations
- Within the selected locations, households that have received little or no aid should be focused on (Ensure that the beneficiaries did not have the specified relief items from before)
- Priority should be given to vulnerable i.e. women headed HH, widows, chronic poor, disable etc.

Specific Criteria:

- The transitional shelter should be provided to families who have not received any support in terms of emergency shelters and whose houses were damaged during the flood.
- In case of transitional shelter, preference should be given to poor families with children and are residing outside of their permanent houses.

Procedure

1. Social Organizer (SO) conducts the need assessment.
2. Sub-Engineer physically goes on site to verify and prepare a cost estimate.
3. District Project Officer (DPO) approves the shelter scheme.
4. Finance Assistant, after verification issues check to the beneficiary.
5. Installments are released on work-done basis, verified by the Social Organizer and Sub-Engineer.
6. The first installment cannot be more than 20% of the whole amount.
7. The approved funds are provided in the form of crossed checks to the beneficiary. In areas

- where account opening is not possible, order checks would be issued instead.
8. Once the check is prepared and signed by the District Project Officer and Finance Assistant, the Social Mobilizer will take it to the beneficiary.
 9. Each installment request will be signed by the Social Mobilizer and Sub Engineer. The Sub Engineer will also prepare an abstract of all payments and verify the expenditure on the basis of work done at site.
 10. Per-note, a legal document may be prepared where possible. This will relieve the RSPs of any litigation that may arise in the future.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Checking the addresses of IDPs from current location to ensure that their houses have been damaged severely and they are in need of shelter.
- Physical verification is conducted by Bahaal Project Monitoring Officers and external monitors.
- Transitional Shelters will be verified during every phase of construction through visits and photographic verification.
- Sub-Engineers at the District Implementation Unit (DIU) will conduct regular visits to the site.
- Name plates with USAID logo will be installed on the shelter upon completion of the construction activities.
- GPS coordinates will be recorded at each shelter site for later confirmation.