



BAHAAL
EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN
2010-2011



Field Monitoring Report
7th-18th March 2011

Visited and Compiled by: Syed Abid Hussain Shah

Project Engineer–Bahaal

Project Engineer Bahaal, Syed Abid Hussain Shah along with other team members of Bahaal project conducted a field monitoring visit in various districts of Sindh that included Jamshoro, Thatta, Dadu and Qamber Shadad Kot. The field visit was conducted between the dates 7th-18th March 2011. The purpose of this visit was to observe the activities taking place in relation to the Bahaal Project.

During my current visit I touched on the following areas:

- Reviewed the physical and financial progress of transitional shelter
- Coordinated with the project engineer of different RSPs regarding transitional shelter
- Checked the quality of transitional shelter as per design and the specifications given in the project document
- Guiding RSPs' transitional shelter engineers with regards to record keeping, GPS coordinates and data base management
- Review of cost estimates and design of transitional shelters approved by RSPs.
- Field monitoring of constructed transitional shelters to review the quality of the work.

Jamshoro 8th-11th March 2011:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Name of Monitor / Observer: | Syed Abid Hussain Shah |
| 2. Designation Monitor / Observer: | Project Engineer |
| 5. Visit Date: | 8 th -11 th March 2011 |
| 6. Name of RSP | SRSO |
| 7. Name of District: | Jamshoro |
| 8. Name of Tehsil: | Manjhand |

Visit to Jamshoro SRSO field:

Transitional Shelters are being constructed in Union Council Manjhand of Jamshoro District. We started off by holding a meeting with the SRSO staff dealing with the Bahaal Project. The team members of the Bahaal project briefed us on

the progress of the project in the district Jamshoro. All aspects of the project came under consideration and the latest updates on each of them were shared. The following points were discussed in the meeting regarding TS:

- Design of TS
- Cost estimate (BoQs)
- Quality and quantity of Transitional shelters
- GPS coordinates
- Updates of the progress of TS
- Beneficiary assessment for transitional shelter

DPO Ms. Nasreen, NRM Ashok Kumar and Engineer Aftab briefed us on the progress of TS in District Jamshoro. They informed us in detail about the progress of TS against the targets in district Jamshoro. In Majhand UC789 households were damaged due to the flood out of which 600 were completely damaged. Under Bahaal Project these households were selected after their assessment for the provision of transitional shelters. The detailed physical progress of TS in Jamshoro District is as follows(*for further details see annexure IV,V*)

Progress Chart of District Jamshoro

| S.No | Name of District | Total damaged Houses in Village | NO: of Houses list finalized | Physical Progress | | | | | Total houses initiated |
|------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | | | Excavation | DPC Level | Lintel Level | Roof Level | Roof Laid | |
| 1 | Jamshoro | 789 | 600 | 600 | 322 | 177 | 101 | 0 | 600 |



SRSO staff briefed us about the progress in UC Manjhand

Field Activity 8th - 11th March 2011

The meeting was followed by field visits in the Union Council of Majhand along with the Engineers Mr.Aftab,Haider and Asif of SRSO. During this visit the focus was on the technical assessment of the Transitional Shelters i.e. construction of the TS as per approved design, safety measures about construction of TS and proper implementation of the minimum design requirement given by the USAID.The efforts of field Engineers to ensure the quality are admirable.I also met the beneficiary'shouseholds and asked them their opinions regarding the design, size, quality of frame, roof, and safety ofthe shelter. Data suggests that more than 65% of households are satisfied with each of these aspectsof their Transitional Shelter.However 35% of the beneficiaries were dissatisfied with the approved design.



Transitional Shelters constructed in Manjhand

Thatta 12th March 2011:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Name of Monitor / Observer: | Syed Abid Hussain Shah |
| 2. Designation Monitor / Observer: | Project Engineer |
| 5. Visit Date: | 12 th March 2011 |
| 6. Name of RSP | NRSP |
| 7. Name of District: | Thatta |
| 8. Name of Tehsil: | Kanjhar |

NRSP - District Thatta:

Upon our visit we held a meeting with of all the NRSP project team of district Thatta. In this meeting they briefed us on the progress made in the implementation of the Bahaal Project since the last visit by RSPN Project Monitoring Officers which transpired in the first week of January 2011. All aspects that came under the jurisdiction of the project came under discussion. These mainly consisted of assessment and design of transitional shelters as well as identification of beneficiaries. In addition, procurement, assessment and distribution of NFIs and problems associated with MIS were also matters on which a significant time of the meeting was spent on.

After a detailed discussion on the distributed items, the focus of the meeting shifted to the physical and financial progress of the transitional shelters. It was communicated to us that the selection of beneficiaries had been not completed yet.

At the end of the meeting we were told that the hiring of field Engineers who will assist the beneficiaries through the initiation and construction phase of transitional shelter was completed. The assessment was underway and would be completed in the coming days as per the assessment criterion. *(For detailed physical progress of TS in Jamshoro District is attached in annexure IVI, V)*

Field Activity 12th March 2011

We visited the village Lasharia along with the field team of NRSP. This village was everely affected by the flood. On our visit it was observed that the NRSP are at a very initial stage of the projects as their field teams were still in the process of the identification of beneficiaries of transitional shelters and assessment of the identified households. Their engineers were reviewing the transitional design and adapting it to meet the local needs. *(For specifications of transitional shelters and approved design please see annexure I and II respectively)*. I found that due to their slow pace in the construction of transitional shelters, NRSP Thatta can face many problems in future like time constraint for completion of project, technical faults regarding designs, safety measures and BoQs (cost estimate) etc. Hence it was

suggested that to avoid such problems in the future they have to speed up the process of HHs identification and assessment and complete this process as soon as possible so they can advance to the next stage.

Dadu 15th – 16th March 2011:

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name of Monitor / Observer: | Syed Abid Hussain Shah |
| 2. Designation Monitor / Observer: | Project Engineer |
| 5. Visit Date: | 15 th -16 th March 2011 |
| 6. Name of RSP | SGA |
| 7. Name of District: | Dadu |
| 8. Name of Tehsil: | Gozo |

SGA Staff District Dadu:

After visiting District Thatta, we left for Dadu on the very next day with the purpose of verifying the progress on Bahaal Project. Similar to the meetings we held in Jamshoro and Thatta, we held a meeting with the team individuals and the same issues that were discussed with the SRSO and NRSP team were discussed in this meeting. The destruction caused by the cataclysmic floods was also greater in this area and so the assessment was comparatively easy.

We were informed that the beneficiary assessment of the transitional shelters had begun and will be completed soon. The areas where this shelter would be erected have been identified and beneficiary assessment survey in these areas is underway. All the important staff including the services of the sub-engineer had been attained for this purpose. Under Bahaal Project these households were selected after the assessment for the provision of transitional shelters.

Like NRSP, SGA was also at the initial stages of the project and they were still in process of household assessment. However they have decided to adopt the approved design of SRSO for the construction of transitional shelters with some

necessary amendments in the design on the demands of beneficiaries and according to the local environment.



ShahdadKot 16th – 18th March 2011:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name of Monitor / Observer: | Syed Abid Hussain Shah |
| 2. Designation Monitor / Observer: | Project Engineer |
| 5. Visit Date: | 16 th -18 th March 2011 |
| 6. Name of RSP | SRSO |
| 7. Name of District: | Qamber Shedad Kot |
| 8. Name of Tehsil: | Shedad Kot |

Meeting with SRSO Engineering Staff:

After the meeting with SGA I moved towards Sukkur (District Office SRSO). On my arrival Mr. Sikandar Sanam Chief Engineer SRSO for Bahaal Project briefed me about the overall progress of SRSO especially about the TS. We discussed in detail the design of transitional shelters approved by the USAID for SRSO, cost estimates (BoQs), and safety measures etc. All the field teams faced the same problems regarding the design and to resolve these problems it was suggested that a combined meeting should be called for all the field teams of SRSO and SGA next day.

Field Activity Shahdad Kot 17th March 2011

I along with field team members of SRSO including DPO Mr.SaeedBulaydivisited the village Abdul Qadir Khosa in Qambershadad Kot to check the physical progress of the transitional shelters. The beneficiaries of

Transitional shelters were satisfied with the work and the only concern of the beneficiaries was the construction of flat roof rather than hut shape roof (*for the details of design please see annexure VI and VII*). After that visit it was noticed that the field teams of Sindh faced the same problem as most of the area (80-85% area) is under SRSO for Bahaal project and SGA also adopted the same design for implementation.



Meeting in Head Office SRSO Sukkur

During our visit to Sukkur, Project Coordinator Mr. Hameed Bullo chaired a meeting with all the field teams of Bahaal project, including field teams of SRSO and SGA respectively. During this meeting we discussed the field visit observations with participants & elaborated on the specifications of USAID Bahaal project as defined in the project document. However following discrepancies were found during this meeting:

- SGA is at a very initial stage of the projects as their field teams are still in the process of identifying and assessing the beneficiaries of transitional shelters. Due to this slow pace they can face certain problems in future i.e. time constraint for completion of project, technical faults regarding designs, safety measures and BoQs (cost estimate) etc.
- SRSO approved a design of transitional shelter from USAID (attached in annexure II). SRSO strictly bound field staff to follow the approved design of

transitional shelters without any amendments. After the review of the drawing, the main technical problem in the design was that this design could not be applied for all districts of Sindh due to variation in the weather conditions and it could even fulfill the minimum requirements of the beneficiaries.

- The cost estimates of transitional shelter as per the approved design were more than the designated amount and it directly affect the beneficiaries.
- No proper technical guidelines and complete drawing of transitional shelters are provided to the Jamshoro staff. It must also be mentioned here that the Chief engineer of SRSO did not made the required field visits regarding transitional shelters.

Recommendations

Keeping in view the discrepancies of field staff and my own experience in the field, following are some of my recommendations as per USAID Bahaal project requirements.

- The field teams and the engineers were thoroughly briefed regarding the approved design of transitional shelters.
- No staff is authorized to modify the design without prior notice. In case of noncompliance he/she will be responsible. In case of any amendment or design modification, it should be addressed through proper channel i.e. with the approval of team leader and then it will be sent to RSPN for approval.
- It was emphasized that no compromise would be made on the standard of work. However additions in the shelter can be incorporated but only with the approval of team leader.
- An effective follow up field visit must be conducted by the field teams and the conditions of the TS should be reported on weekly basis.
- The design of transitional shelters could be modified according to the weather, geographical conditions and on the demands of the beneficiaries but it should be according to the minimum specification of the Bahaal

Project. So they can adopt the flexible approach regarding the change in design keeping in view the field situation.

- The records of beneficiaries, site location, material distribution and other interventions for this purpose should be maintained in proper formats that were communicated to the field teams.



Meeting with the Teams of all RSPs held in Sukkur by SRSO

Annexure I

One room transitional shelter (TS) under USAID Bahaal Project

Lifespan of provided shelter:

Under the USAID Bahaal project, the suggested one room transitional shelter should last for a minimum of 24 months without the need for significant repair. The one room transitional shelter (TS) framing structures will last beyond this period but an agreed 24 month lifespan for all of its elements. This structure would allow for the use of materials like such as Humanitarian Standard plastic sheeting as a roof covering material. The roof material consists of girder, bamboos/ wooden bars and plastic sheet and sercanda/ mat with mud plaster will provide durability and provide safety during rain and cold and hot weather conditions in the project areas.

Shelter typology:

The broad spectrum of one room transitional shelter was determined to be suitable for Southern Punjab and Sindh considering their conditions in terms of weather, topography, previous local practices, etc. Due to the scale of need and time pressures related to approaching winter it is proposed that TS should be introduced as much of the needed material is locally available and flood affected families can construct these shelters under the technical supervision of Project Sub Engineers. Extensive foundations, concrete, steel fixing and brick masonry is not recommended at this stage due to the time required to construct such units, cost and availability of material and labor in the local market. With the approaching winter, the need for transitional shelter is high on the list of needs of flood affected families. Within the time constraint and resource constraint, one room transitional shelter provides the optimal solution to the needs of flood affected families without shelter.

Cost:

The estimated material costs for one shelter unit will not exceed 470.58 \$USD including tools, labor, materials and transport cost. As the beneficiaries will be purchasing all the materials from the local market, this will also lead to cash injection in to local economy. Dispersed local purchasing will also not lead to 'demand driven' price increase.

Size:

A standard size of the one room transitional shelter will be 280 sq feet covered area with the recommendation that beneficiaries add additional space for storage of belongings and undertaking of daily household activities.

Flooring:

During the construction of one room TS the beneficiaries would be encouraged to raise internal floors by a minimum of one foot with compacted earth and wheat straw and mud plastering to prevent ingress of low surface water.

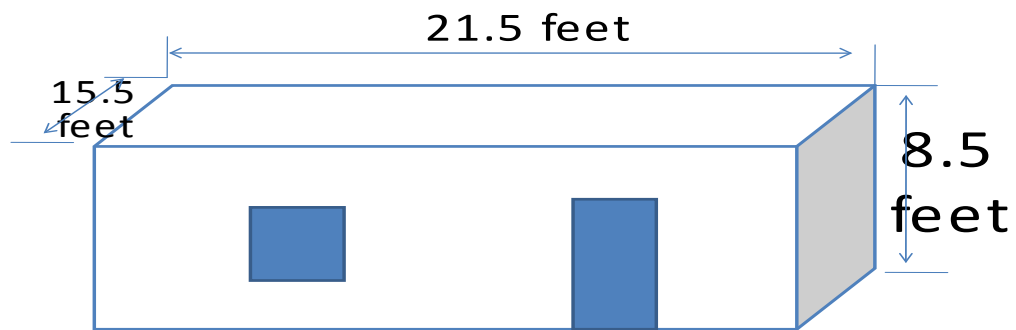
\Ventilation:

The design of the one room TS is designed in such way that it is provided with one window and two ventilators for the proper ventilation. The beneficiaries particularly in Sindh require little or no assistance for room heating as the temperature in the room would not be considerably down during the winter season. TS design is very simple according to the local customs that allows local beneficiaries to construct shelters under site supervision of Project Sub Engineers.

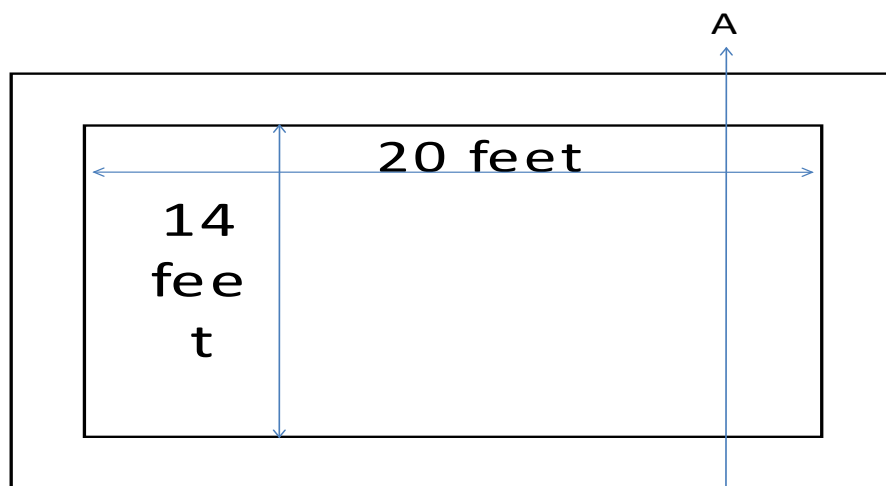
Annexure II

Design of Transitional shelters approved by the USAID Bahaal Project

Mud wall Shelter

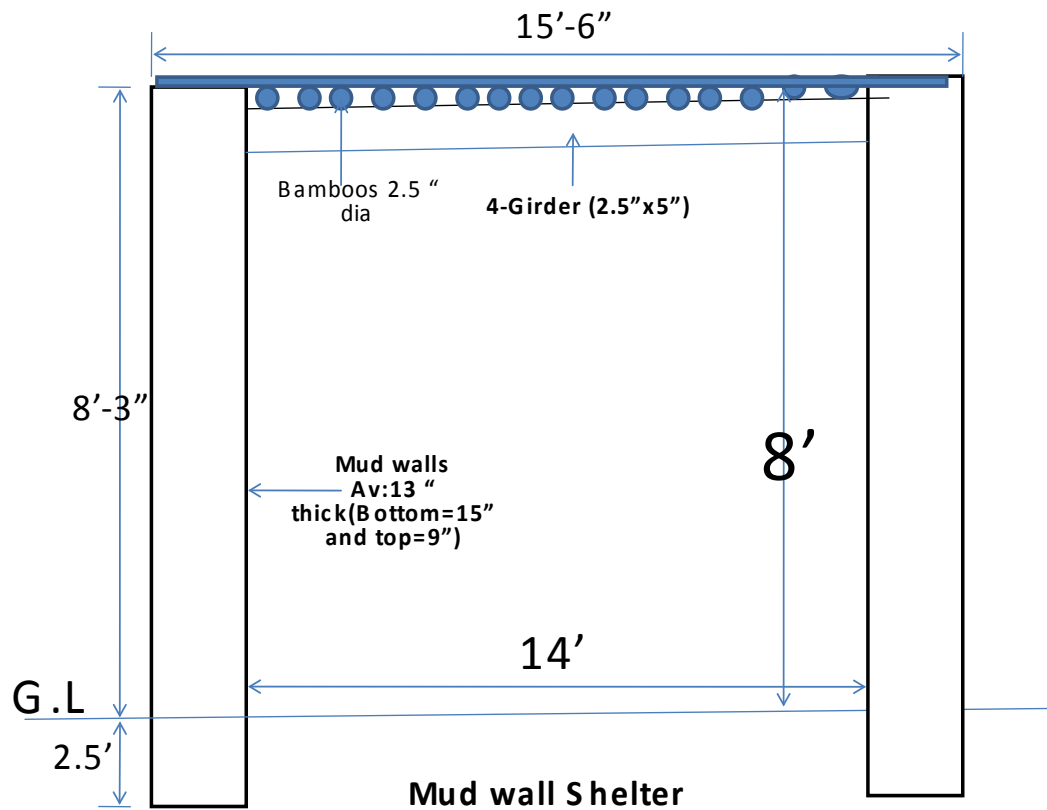


FOR NT SIDE



Plan

Mud wall Shelter



Section A-A'

Community contribution:

For the construction of one room TS the beneficiaries will involve their family members and perhaps their neighbors too to provide both skilled and unskilled labor. They will require financial assistance to pay wages to skilled workers as well as to buy needed materials. They will pay wages to the skilled workers as per minimum wages rates announced by the Government under its labor laws.

Annexure III

Disbursement Procedures to Transitional Shelter beneficiary Amounts

1. SCHEME APPROVAL

District Project Officer will approve the transitional one room shelter scheme. The approval will be reported to PSU office through the standard monitoring Performa for the maintenance of data base and for tracking of financial progress.

2. RELEASE OF FUNDS TO BENEFICIARY

Once the project is approved the District Project Officer, the first installment will be 20% of the total cost and would be released as advance to initiate the scheme related activities. The remaining two installments would only be released on work done basis verified by the Social Mobilizers and sub engineers. The approved funds provided in the form of crossed cheques to beneficiary account and in the areas where account opening is not possible than order cheques would be issued on beneficiary name.

3. FIRST INSTALLMENT

Before release of the first installment to the intended beneficiary, the District Finance Assistant at the District Implementing Unit (DIU) will verify that the scheme has been approved by the District Project Officer. Once the cheque is prepared and signed by the District Project Officer and Project Finance Assistant, the Social Mobilizer will take the cheque to the beneficiary.

4. SECOND INSTALLMENT

The second installment should be released after completion of work equal to the value of previous installment amount released. 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 sign the abstract of payments and verify the expenditure on the basis of work done at site.

5. THIRD AND FINAL INSTALLMENT

The third and final installment will be released to the beneficiary after the completion of work and physical verification by Sub Engineer and Social Mobilizer and acknowledgement from beneficiary attesting the fact that the work has successfully been completed according to design and to their expectations.

Annexure IV

Details of UCs wise targeted HHs for TS under Bahaal Project

| Sr.No | Province | District | H.H Target | UC Name | H.H Target | No of Village | Partner/RSP |
|-------|----------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | Sindh | Thatta | 600 | Khanjer | 600 | 12 | NRSP |
| 2 | | Dadu | 673 | Gozo | 673 | 48 | SGA |
| 3 | | Jamshoro | 600 | Majhand | 600 | 54 | SRSO |
| 4 | | Shikarpur | 200 | Jahanwah | 170 | 128 | |
| | | | | Ghari Dakho | 30 | 146 | |
| 5 | | Kashmore(Kandhkot) | 200 | UC Ghouspur | 132 | 4 | |
| | | | | UC Dari | 68 | 3 | |
| 6 | | Jacobabad | 200 | Mir Pur buriro | 163 | 4 | |
| | | | | Deen Pur | 37 | 3 | |
| 7 | | Kambershadad Kot | 1800 | Qabu | 400 | 8 | |
| | | | | Bago Dero | 500 | 10 | |
| | | | | Jamali | 400 | 18 | |
| | | | | Hazarwah | 250 | 15 | |
| | | | | Aitebar chandio | 250 | 11 | |

Annexure V

Physical Progress of Transitional shelters in Sindh under Bahaal Project

| S.No | Name of District | Total damaged Houses in Village | NO: of Houses list finalized | Physical Progress | | | | | Total houses initiated |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | | | Excavation | DPC Level | Lintel Level | Roof Level | Roof Laid | |
| 1 | Kandhkot | 520 | 200 | 185 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 2 | Jacobabad | 0 | 200 | 35 | 35 | 163 | 2 | 0 | 200 |
| 3 | Shikarpur | 143 | 109 | 69 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 |
| 4 | Shahdad Kot | 2,938 | 1,466 | 554 | 554 | 83 | 2 | 0 | 1,057 |
| 5 | Jamshoro | 789 | 600 | 600 | 322 | 177 | 101 | 0 | 600 |
| 6 | Dadu | | 673 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Thatta | | 600 | | | | | | |
| Total | | 4,390 | 3,848 | 502 | 1,128 | 423 | 105 | - | 2,158 |

Annexure VI

Specifications of Transitional shelters approved by SRSO

USAID Bahaal Project specifications for transitional shelters approved by SRSO which have been discussed during the meetings are as under:

1-Room must be 260sqft (internally)

2-Plinth Level must be 2.5 ft (1'ft foundation, 1.5'above ground level)

3-Walls of 8.5' (3' with pakka bricks, 5.5' with Kacha bricks)

4-1 Door (3.5'x7')

5-1 window (3'x4')

6-2 Ventilators (18"x18")

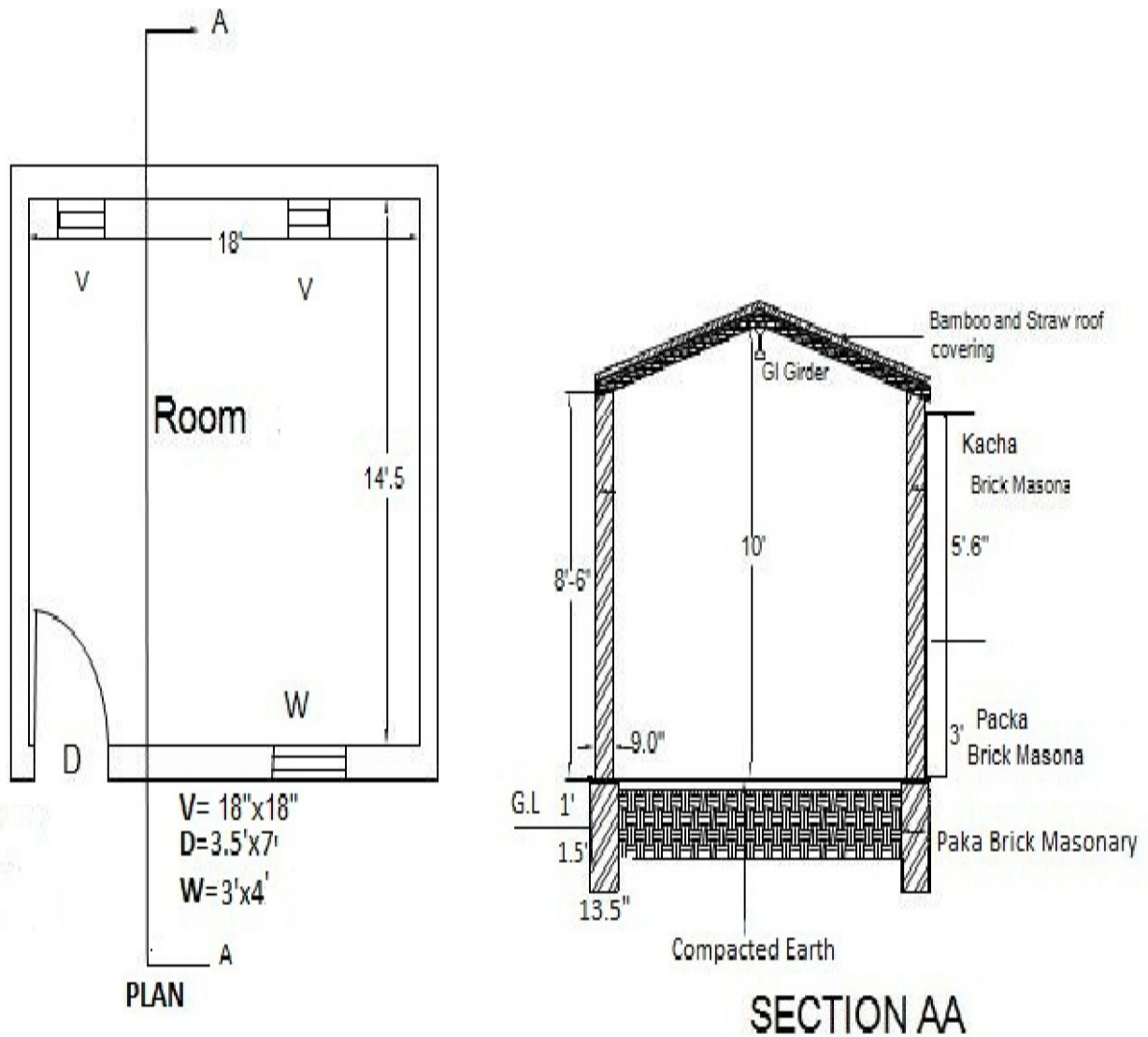
7-Girder & Roof with bamboos

8- Floor must be with mud plaster

9-If beneficiary construct the house with pakka bricks, he needs the inside plastering but if he construct with mud bricks, he must be mud plaster internally & externally.

Annexure VII

One room Transitional Shelter (TS)



Design given by the SRSO Approved by the USAID Bahaal Project

Damaged caused by flood in Sindh:







