



Final Report

Rehabilitation of Partially Damaged Houses in District Malakand through provision of House Repair Kits



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Safeguarding Livelihoods of Flood Victims and Returning
IDPs

Malakand Rehabilitation Project (MRP)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Implemented by
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Final Report
Malakand Rehabilitation Project

Name of Project:	<u>Rehabilitation of Partially Damaged Houses in District Malakand through provision of House Repair Kits</u>
Implementing Organization:	<u>Community Awareness Raising & Advocacy Ventures Around Needs (CARAVAN)</u>
District:	<u>Malakand</u>
UCs:	<u>Totakan and Peerkhel</u>
Village(s):	<u>Totakan, Hisar Baba, Hisar Kalay, Qulangai and Smasosar</u>
Total number of beneficiaries	<u>135</u>
Duration of project:	<u>04 Months</u>
Budget:	<u>6336917.00</u>
Date of submission:	<u>2nd February 2012</u>
Focal person & contact:	<u>Hazer Gul, Manager Operations, 03449685843</u>

1. Description of the Project

The floods of July 2010 and torrential rains severely damaged almost all sorts of infrastructure particularly the residential structures in UC Totakan and Peerkhel of District Malakand particularly those which were located along the river and stream side. Most of the population of the flood hit area is living below poverty level. Agriculture and livestock rearing is the main source of livelihood of the locals. In order to support the flood affected people in rehabilitation of their houses, CARAVAN approached GIZ after conducting assessment in the target both the union councils. GIZ, after analyzing the situation, granted an amount of Rs. 6336917.00 to rehabilitate 135 rooms of 135 flood affected families. As most of the affectees had covered their structures with temporary CGI sheets, tarpaulins, bushes and raw logs and bring them in use, other structures were left uncovered whose owners were too aged, women headed or too poor to afford even a single labor cost. Under the project 135 families were provided with house repair tool kit. The project has been completed within the stipulated period. The communities have welcomed the support which has provided sustainable solution to the problems of locals in terms of permanent structure for residence.

The intervention for house repair kits were initiated in village Totakan and Hisar Baba of UC Totakan, village Hisar Kalay, Qulangai and Samsosar of UC Peerkhel. The focused area for project has approx 1357 households with population of approx 10857. Majority of families have been affected by the July 2010 floods. Many people have lost their agriculture land and livestock. Living almost in roofless rooms the affectees were extremely exposed to various vulnerabilities including cold weather, seasonal diseases and natural calamities. The people were unable to reconstruct their partially damaged houses with their post flood economic resources as majority of the people of project area are skilled and unskilled daily wagers with least opportunities, shopkeepers (almost lost their capital and stock in the flood), doing government and private jobs and rearing livestock. The project area has been found a secure area during the implementation of project activities but accessibilities and transportation (of material) were tough due to bare and uneven roads that are under construction.

Some of the humanitarian organizations have intervened in the area and have distributed agriculture inputs, non food items and construction material. The flood affected households have received some construction material but most of them were not able to complete the construction. GIZ funded project supported 135 households for rehabilitation of partially damaged house (at least one room residential building).

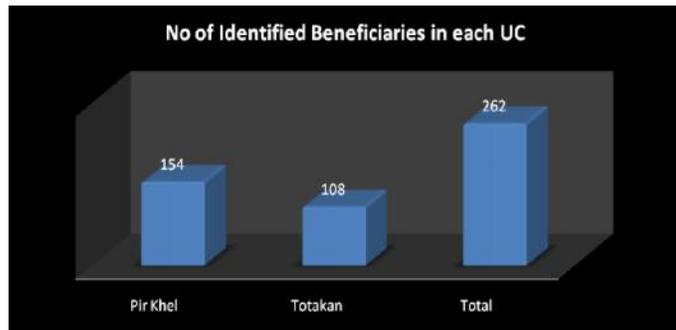
Progress verses targets

The project was commenced as per work plan but was disrupted due to government’s restrictions on the provision of support for house rehabilitation to the watan card holders. As per past experience of CARAVAN, the project has been implemented in close coordination with community based organizations and community development groups. Up to 85% of the population gathered to help in identification of beneficiaries for the project, meanwhile criteria developed jointly with the communities in Participatory Reflection and Action Committee. The Community Based organization was part of monitoring to ensure quality of work through the activists. Following is the detail of activities that took place during the implementation of the project.

As result of consultation with GIZ team in Swat, CARAVAN conducted the following activities.

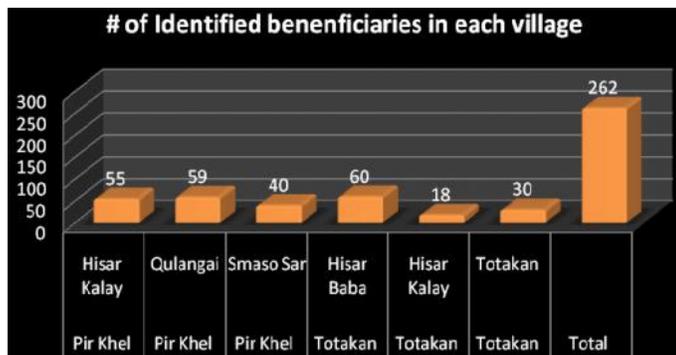
Assessment in the communities

Before submission of the proposal, CARAVAN conducted assessment in the proposed project area to identify that families whose houses were damaged due to July 2010 floods. 262 families with damaged houses were identified with the help of local activists and community based organization.



Social Organizers, sub Engineer and Sub Engineers of CARAVAN visited all the houses and developed BOQs for all the eligible beneficiaries. After Assessment, the list was shared with GIZ and District Coordination Officer of Malakand.

The identified beneficiaries were visited by GIZ team and were further verified by DCO Malakand representatives. After completion verification by the competent authorities, the list of finally selected beneficiaries was shared with the concerned communities. Following is the detail of identified beneficiaries.



Consultation meeting with communities

Before execution of the project, concept of house repairing has been shared with the communities to know about the perception of proposed target communities regarding the proposed intervention. The people welcomed the idea and they contributed at least 10% of the total project cost. Communities were mobilized to cooperate with women and aged headed houses who were unable to contribute in unskilled labor, material, unloading and transport construction material to their houses.

Technical feasibilities

Separate technical feasibility for each house was developed and shared with the house owner and GIZ. After proper approval the design was handed over to field supervisor for immediate compliance. According to the technical feasibilities most of the houses were of the same size thus a consolidated BOQ was developed and general design for roof construction was applied. All factors including size of room, weather, rains, snow fall and earthquake have been considered while constructing the roofs.

Experimental Cases

The idea of repair kits was tested first to know the impact of support and acceptance ratio within the target communities. CARAVAN constructed 02 models roofs for 2 different flood affected families in 2 communities of District Malakand. These beneficiaries were identified by the village committees. The support up to Rs. 30000/- enabled 2 families to rehabilitate at least one room inside their house. Under the model, cost of construction material and wages of skilled labour were provided to the flood affected families. Both of the families utilized the funds for construction of roofs of one room, by each beneficiary. After completion of test cases communities were invited to see the kits and propose any change they need. The community appreciated the quality of the roof kit and requested for further identification of deserving beneficiaries.

Formation of Project team

In order to implement the project in its true sense, well experienced staff was hired for this project. As per recruitment policy of CARAVAN, all the positions were advertised in a local newspaper and the most eligible professionals were selected for the project. An interview committee constituted which finalized the selection. The following staff was hired to run the project.

1. Project Manager	01 Person for 04 Months
2. Project Engineer/Sub Engineer	02 Person for 04 Months
3. Social Organizers	02 Persons for 04 Months
4. Logistic Assistant	01 Person for 04 Months
5. Finance Assistant	01 Person for 04 Months
6. Work Supervisor	01 Person for 04 Months
7. Watchman	01 Person for 04 Months
8. Project Engineer (Model House)	01 Person for one month
9. Sub Engineer (Model House)	01 Person for one month
10. Work Supervisor	02 Person for one month

Orientation of Project Team

The selected team members were fully oriented regarding the project idea, implementation methodology, monitoring, social mobilization of communities, selection process and criteria and coordination with government line agencies. The session took place in CARAVAN's Swat Office, the manager operation CARAVAN

facilitated the session. However technical aspects of the project were discussed by Project Engineer in detail

Re-Assessment of project area:

Re-assessment of the flood affected houses in the target union councils of District Malakand was conducted in the light of discussion with District Government jointly by CARAVAN and GIZ. District Government handed over a list of 380 affected families. The list was checked on ground by CARAVAN Staff and the eligible families were selected out of the list.

Authentication of Technical Feasibility

Upon finalization of beneficiaries, the project engineer/sub engineers visited the selected households and technical feasibilities of 135 houses were checked separately. The engineers presented Bill of Quantities (BoQs) and estimate for each house to GIZ technical team for formal approval of each kit. Keeping in mind the nature of damages of each individual household, the estimate of each repair kit varies although average cost is not exceeded than Rs. 30000/-. Each of the beneficiaries ensured to rehabilitate at least one normal residential room.

Procurement

BoQs and estimates of each house and sketches for 135 houses have been developed; a consolidated BOQ has also been developed to know about the required construction material. The material was purchased by calling tender in local newspaper. A tender committee constituted who reviewed the tenders and examine the quality of each item. The contract awarded to purchase all the material from one general order supplier. A comparative statement for all items developed by the logistic department and approved by the procurement committee and Executive Director. The Procurement Committee comprised of 05 persons including Logistic Manager, Project Manager, Manager Finance and Admin, Operations Manager, Project Engineer and a representative from GIZ. In order to ensure transparency in tendering process the bidders were also invited to tender opening.

Establishment of warehouse

In order to keep the project inputs i.e construction material safe, a warehouse was established at Hisar Baba Totakan from where the material transported to each household. The warehouse managed by Logistic assistant/warehouse supervisor who was responsible to collect the required lengths, NOs and quantity of material from sub-engineers on the field, forward a supply order to the assigned contractor, receive and store the material after quality check by the engineers, keep the record of material that was distributed to the households as per specific design.

Signing of Agreement with each beneficiary

As per our experiment, separate agreements were signed with each beneficiary in the presence of community members and witnesses to clarify the roles and responsibility of each party. The agreements had information about the support provided by CARAVAN under GIZ funding while house owner's contributions were also mentioned.

Rehabilitation of Houses

Work on the rehabilitation of partially damaged houses started and the progress monitored through the work supervisor. The project provided support to 135 families whose houses were partially damaged.

Monitoring

The project activities monitored by Monitoring & Evaluation Officer based at CARAVAN’s Swat office. This position contributed 25% of its time to this project. For 25% time of this position charged form GIZ as mentioned in the budget approved by GIZ. Apart from monitoring officer, the project engineer, sub-engineers and work supervisors monitored the daily work on each house while work in each union council simultaneously.

GIZ team also paid monitoring visits to project sites continuously and shared their observations with CARAVAN management. Following the technical and managerial guidelines CARAVAN management issued advices to the field team which increased capacity of the field staff and quality control was ensured.

Reporting

The actual progress against planning has been shared frequently with GIZ monitoring and technical staff. Daily updates of pending, in progress and completed house were sent to the GIZ team on regular basis.

Coordination with other stakeholders

CARAVAN regularly organized consultation meetings with the concerned stakeholders. District government was continuously consulted District Coordination Officer (DCO) Malakand, Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM). The DCO and SMD and District Revenue Officer (DRO) was oriented and consulted during identification of the beneficiaries and selection. The project design and implementation methodology was shared with all the government officials in black and white. The DCO issued NOC for the implementation of the project while other staff members were directed for cooperation.

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Commission Indicator _____	DAC Indicator _____
Comments (name, date): _____	

2. Outputs, Outcomes, Impact and Risks of the Project

2.1 Outputs achieved

2.1.1 Roofs of 135 Rooms rehabilitated through provision of House Repair Kits up to Rs. 30000/- Per Household

2.2 Outcomes achieved (Use of Outputs)

2.2.1 135 families including 331 Males, 490 females and 124 children have been facilitated to rehabilitate at least one room for their residence. Collectively 945 persons have been provided with permanent residence to ensure their safety from cold and harsh

weather. The project has provided opportunity to 79 persons to work as skilled and unskilled labours.

- 2.2.2 The project has also constructed 02 model houses in Malakand and Upper Swat and 02 models of repair kits in district Malakand. The idea of model house and repair kits was matured and on the basis of these models, CARAVAN implemented repair kits project in Malakand while project for 30 houses construction is in progress.

2.3 Impact of project

Impact of the project is visible in the project area as 135 families have been facilitated to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses and get permanent residential building (at least one room). The project has minimized vulnerability of July 2010 flood affected families as they were exposed to natural calamities including rains, snow and sun heat. The selected beneficiaries were not able to rehabilitate their houses thus they were facing social and cultural problems. On one hand the project has enabled the target population to rehabilitate their partially damaged houses while on the other hand it has provided opportunity to locals to work as skilled and unskilled labour and earn their livelihood within the locality.

2.3.1 Impact on beneficiaries in general

Every individual beneficiary has been provided with support up to Rs. 30000/- which is equivalent to their 5-6 Months income. The money injected by the project was supposed to be generated by the beneficiary families in the absence of any external support. Thus the project has provided an opportunity to the locals to save the granted amount and spent it on their other expenses including but not limited to health, education, utilities and food commodities.

2.3.2 Impact on women

Female segment of the rural population always suffered at higher level whenever there is any natural or manmade disaster. The project has facilitated the females of the target beneficiaries to do household activities inside the building which provides safety from cold and heat. The females are feeling secure as they were living in damaged houses or tents as their houses were not suitable for residence.

3. Cross Cutting Themes

3.1 Disaster Prevention Measures

CARAVAN management gave special attention to disaster prevention measures while preparing the design and Bill of Quantity for each partially damaged house. The material used in the repair kits was discussed in detail with the local communities to make the work seismic and weather resistant. As most of the repair kits composed of material for roofs thus special attention was given to the quality of precast slabs, precast beams and other roofing material to make sure that enough strength has been given to the building that the roof and walls may not jolt with earthquake and heavy rains. The soil was screened using local technologies. All the material used in the repair kits have been checked by CARAVAN's technical team while full time sub engineers and work supervisor while project engineer continuously visited the project sites to maintain standards.

3.2 Conflict Prevention Measures

The project was implemented in the flood hit communities of Malakand District where some of the humanitarian organizations have provided relief but due to large scale emergency some of the deserving and affected families were left. Thus there was a

visible separation between those who have received relief and those who have not received relief. The project focused on unattended beneficiaries and they were encouraged to take part in the project activities. Local social activists played vital role in identification of unattended beneficiaries which resulted in minimization of polarization within the affected communities.

3.3 Impact on environment

The target communities were used to use wooden beams in their roofs but the project provided precast beams to minimize burden on environment. Use of steel bar has further contributed to conservation of environment as the people of the area are using wooden porllens. The rubbles have been removed from drains which were spread over in the surroundings of target communities and the drainage was blocked which was creating health and environmental issues for the locals.

3.4 Risks

Watan Card was the major issue faced during implementation of the project. Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) was of the opinion that they have issued Watan Cards to all the affected families while the community was of the view that government has not issued Watan cards. The Issue was discussed with the local administration and was tried to convince the government officials to include both the Watan Card holders and leftover people but no solution was found. GIZ MRP team raised the issue on provincial level and hold several meetings with the top management of PDMA and finally the issue was resolved by including the card holders and non holders. Lengthy but meaningful discussion with local and provincial authorities by GIZ and CARAVAN resulted in delay in implementation of the project. No Cost extension was given by GIZ and the project was completed one month after the stipulated timeframe.

4. Selection of beneficiaries

As mentioned earlier, before submission of the project CARAVAN conducted assessment in the target union councils to find out most deserving communities by holding meetings with community members, social activists and district administration. After selection of communities, door to door assessment was started in the selected communities while District Coordination Officer (DCO) Malakand, Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) and District Officer Revenue (DOR) Malakand was consulted during the beneficiary assessment. District Coordination Officer nominated the SDM as focal person for the project and a list of 280 affected households was handed over. The same was verified on ground by CARAVAN team and the most eligible families were selected.

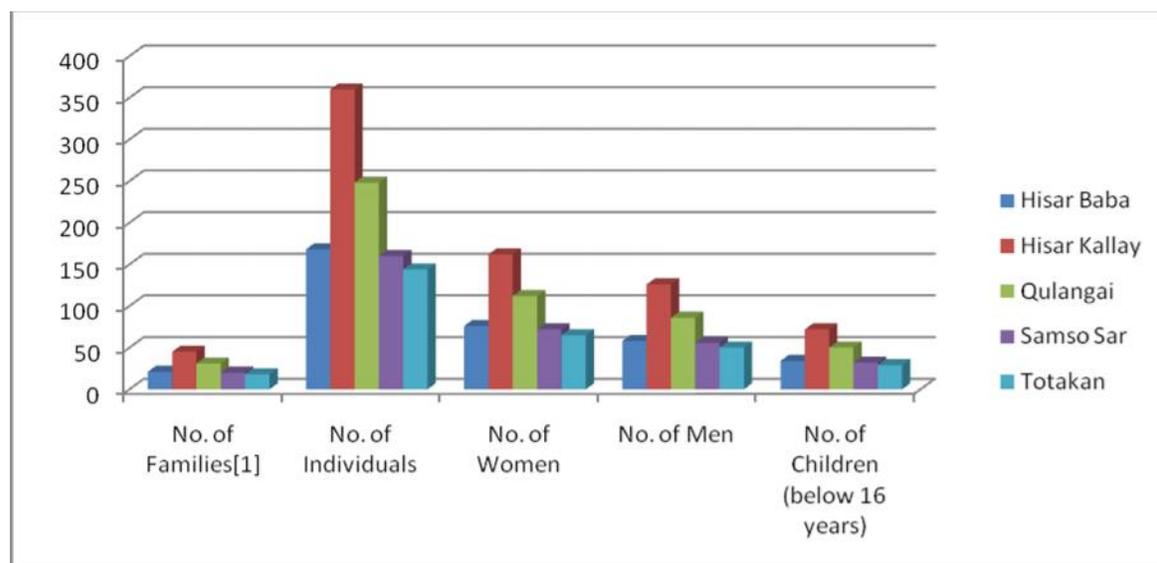
5. Target Group

5.1 Direct Beneficiaries¹

Name of Village	No. of Families[1]	No. of Individuals	No. of Women	No. of Men	No. of Children (below 16 years)

¹A direct beneficiary is person, group of persons or organization which is immediately affected by an intervention, and thus directly benefits from its existence (e.g. a farmer who gets access to water for irrigation when an irrigation channel is rehabilitated or a woman who can increase her income after she attended training).

Hisar Baba	21	168	76	58	34
Hisar Kallay	45	360	162	126	72
Qulangai	31	248	112	86	50
Samso Sar	20	160	72	56	32
Totakan	18	144	65	50	29
Total	135	1080	487	376	217



5.2 Indirect Beneficiaries²

Name of Village	No. of Families[1]	No. of Individuals	No. of Women	No. of Men	No. of Children (below 16 years)
Hisar Baba	42	336	76	58	202
Hisar Kallay	90	720	324	252	144
Qulangai	62	496	112	86	298
Samso Sar	40	320	144	112	64
Totakan	36	288	65	50	173
Total	270	2160	721	558	881

The project has provided opportunity to local skilled and unskilled labours to work in the project and earn their livelihood.

5.3 Is there any change in the number of beneficiaries? If yes, why?

Initially the project was planned for 100 families but upon receipts of written requests by the communities and their continues visits to CARAVAN regional and programme offices the number of beneficiaries was increased up to 135 and 35 additional households were identified by CARAVAN within the same communities. GIZ approved more funding for the additionally identified beneficiaries and time and cost extension was allowed.

² An indirect beneficiary is a person, group of persons or organization which is not immediately affected by an intervention, but which benefits indirectly through the overall improvement of the living conditions in the region (e.g. improved availability of food on the market due to an rehabilitated access road in the next village)

6. Monitoring

6.1 How did you monitor the project?

The project activities were monitored by Monitoring & Evaluation Officer based at CARAVAN's Swat office. This position contributed 25% of its time to this project. For 25% time of this position charged form GIZ as mentioned in the budget approved by GIZ. Apart from monitoring officer, the project engineer, sub-engineers and work supervisors monitored the daily work on each house while work in each union council simultaneously. Following the standard monitoring procedures of CARAVAN, Manager Operations, Manager Finance and Admin and Executive Director CARAVAN surprise visits to the project sites and issued instruction to ensure quality and quantity.

GIZ team also paid monitoring visits to project sites continuously and shared their observations with CARAVAN management. Following the technical and managerial guidelines CARAVAN management issued advices to the field team which increased capacity of the field staff and quality control was ensured.

6.2 What kind of lessons did you learn? Please share it:

- (1) In time coordination and understanding of government policies for relief and rehabilitation after each crisis is very necessary to implement such types of project within the stipulated timeframe. This act will minimize risks and will facilitate the government to devise policies in the light of ongoing interventions.
- (2) Utilization of local human as well as material resources increase success ratio of any intervention that is carried out by humanitraion organizations for the crisis affected communitities.

6.3 How do you rate the sustainability of the project and why?

The project was based on the real needs of the local communities and is a durable solution to provide permanent residential facilities to the flood affcted families. Unavaibility of residential buildings is one of the major problems of the flood affected communities thus they took keen interest in the project and contributed in terms of unskilled human resources and material. In order to ensure proper look after of the rehabilitated rooms, CARAVAN has signed agreements with each individual houshold to take propre care of the same. In this way sustaibility of the intervention has been ensured.

7. Recommendations to GIZ

- 7.1 Pre proposal assessment conducted by CARAVAN and continues dialogues with the target communities on the advice of GIZ took a long time that resulted in rising expectations of the communities while on the other hand it took a long time to approve the project. Meanwhile other actors intervened in the project areas and some of the beneficiaries were facilitated by them partially but that interventions make some of the beneficiaries identified by CARAVAN ineligible for GIZ support which created hurdles for project team. Thus there is a need to include pre assessment in the proposal and processing of the proposal may be quicker.
- 7.2 Issues like Watan Cards must be taken into consideration by establishing strong coordination with the line department and concern authorities can minimize time

consumption and will ensure proper utilization of available resources within the stipulated time frame.