



BAHAAL
EMERGENCY RELIEF & EARLY RECOVERY FOR THE
FLOOD AFFECTEES ACROSS PAKISTAN
Emergency Response to Sindh Rains
2011



USAID-OFDA Sindh Floods 2011 Emergency Response



Field Monitoring Report
12th - 25th October 2011

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Introduction:

Sindh once again had been hit by the worst of floods. In 2010, the floods were caused by burgeoning river waters but this time torrential rains have struck the area itself causing calamitous damage to the lives of approximately 8.1 million in Sindh (according to the latest NDMA Statistics). Almost all the districts of the province have been affected with Badin, Ghotki, Hyderabad, Khairpur, MirpurKhas, N.Feroz, Sanghar, Shaheed Benazirabad, Tando Allah Yar, Tando Mohammad Khan, Umerkot, Tharparkar and Khairpur being the most severely affected.

In these 12 districts alone the total affected population is almost 8 million. In the District of Mirpurkhas more than 700,000 people have been affected. One of the reasons why RSPN chose Mirpurkhas was because the number of unserved and underserved flood affected population was much greater than in other districts. Moreover, the Tehsil of Jhuddo chosen in consultation with the local administration had witnessed little or no relief activity because of the Tehsil's inaccessibility due to flooding of roads leading to this Tehsil. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) is the implementing partner of RSPN in the Mirpurkhas district. NRSP has already been working in the area undertaking many community development initiatives with community organizations.

In the district of Mipurkhas field monitoring visit was conducted from the 12th to the 25th of October 2011. The primary aim of the visit was to see the progress being made in planning and implementation of Bahaal Project Emergency Response to Sindh 2011 Rains modification activities. In this visit primary focus was on the monitoring procurement, assessment of beneficiaries and distribution of project items.

1. Name of Monitor / Observer:	Ali Anis
2. Designation Monitor / Observer:	Project Monitoring Officer
5. Visit Date:	12 th -25 th October 2011
6. Name of RSP	NRSP
7. Name of District:	MirpurKhas

Procurement:

The NRSP staff at the Badin Regional office procured Bahaal project items under the supervision of NRSP's Regional General Manager Mr. Mustafa Jamroo and NRSP Badin procurement committee. The two aforementioned ensured that NRSP procurement SOPs are adhered to through the bidding process right up to procurement of items.

Process:

NRSP adopted the closed bidding process for procurement of Bahaal Project items. A call of quotations was made for the required and ample time of 2 weeks was given to all suppliers for submission of their quotations. A total of 7 vendors submitted their quotations for different project items. All the suppliers who had submitted their quotations were called to the NRSP office and their quotations opened in front

of them. 7 vendors provided quotations for hygiene kit, 6 for water kit and 4 for shelter kit. Rates of each kit were provided by each of the vendors but item specific rate for each item in the kit were submitted by only a handful. 4 vendors submitted item-wise quotation rates for water kits. The same was done by only 3 vendors for hygiene kit and two for emergency shelter kit.

A comparative rate analysis was conducted and the samples of the suppliers offering the lowest rates were examined. After thorough checking and ensuring that the supplier had the resources to supply the items, the supply contracts were extended to Indus Associates for hygiene kit, Rohit Traders for water kit and Talpur Traders for emergency shelter kit. It was also decided that if any of the items delivered are not identical to the items provided in the samples, they will be returned. The cost for supplying the project items will be borne by the vendor himself.

The items were provided on stated time by the vendors supplying hygiene and water kits. Their quality was also fine. However, the supplier chosen for shelter kits backed out from supplying the kit 2 days before his supply was supposed to reach the NRSP office in Jhuddo and refused to supply items on the desired standards as per quoted rates. Therefore, the second best supplier in terms of rate was given the contract to supply the shelter kit.

Table: Suppliers Finalized

Item	Qty	Rohit Traders	Indus Traders	Kashif Traders	Rajko Enterprises	Vital Corp.	Talpur Traders	Ghayoor Traders
Water Kit	1	595	625	640	777	990	750	-
		Accepted						
Hygiene Kit	1	860	770	780	999	1270	850	875
			Accepted					
Shelter Kit	1		7,870	9,990	-	9,500	6,850	-
			Accepted					



Hygiene Kit Sample accepted for distribution



Hygiene Kit Sample accepted for distribution



Water kit Sample accepted for distribution



Emergency shelter kit Sample initially accepted for distribution

The 4 aforementioned pictures were taken at NRSP Regional office in Badin on 13th Oct 2011

Upon receiving the first batch of procured items, the MER officers of RSPN and NRSP conducted sample check of the items received. For this a large sample from the total items received were selected from the batch and the kit items were checked. This was done to make sure that the quantity and quality of items in the kits are as stated in the agreement. In the sample checking only one kit was found to have a soap missing, while there was one which had extra combs in it. The kit with less than required items was returned back to the supplier.



First batch of 1,004 hygiene kits received at Jhuddo Warehouse 23rd Oct 2011



Sample checking conducted upon receiving project items 23rd Oct 2011



First batch of 500 water kits received at Jhuddo warehouse 23rd Oct 2011

Situational Analysis:

The tehsil of Jhuddo in Mirpurkhas district was chosen after consultation with the local administration. One of the biggest reasons for choosing this tehsil was that roads leading to it had been flooded and access to the tehsil was not possible for a good two months. Even still travelling to Jhuddo one finds 6 inches to a feet of water on the road which deters many supplier from going to the area. The areas surrounding the Tehsil are still submerged in 2 to 3 feet of water and the affected are encamped on roadsides.

Two UCs chosen for Bahaal Project Emergency Response to Sindh 2011 Rains activities in the District of Mirpurkhas are Roshanabad and Ahorhi. The road leading to these two UCs still has water flowing across it at a very fast pace. Access to the affected areas is limited and therefore, little or no relief activity in terms of shelter or WASH has been conducted in these areas.



Water on the roads leading to Jhuddo's tehsil of Roshanabad; 15th-25th Oct 2011



2-3 feet of water still on the farmland. Village Allah Ditto; 15th Oct 2011

Beneficiary Assessment:

The beneficiary assessment was started after orientation of the Social Organizers (SOs) with regards to the criterion of beneficiaries and their registration process. This orientation was conducted by NRSP MER Officer Mr. Faisal who is keeping track of Bahaal Project activities in the Mirpurkhas district. The SOs were provided with the beneficiary selection criteria which included the general as well as item-specific criteria. They were given a briefing about the criteria along with filling of the registration forms. After their orientation the SOs were accompanied to the field by NRSP and RSPN's monitoring staff where they were shown how to select beneficiaries and fill the registration forms.

The assessment of beneficiaries has been going on since then 16th Oct 2011 and up till now 25th October 2011 a total of 1,232 beneficiaries have been assessed by the SOs in as many as 46 villages/settlements. The monitoring officers of RSPN and NRSP have been to almost all 30 of the assessed villages to verify the beneficiaries chosen for Bahaal Project items. While most of the assessment has been up to the mark but there have been a few instances when beneficiaries were not found to meet the criteria and their names were removed from the beneficiary list. This was because there were instances when the SOs in their initial beneficiary assessment list assessed a few households for hygiene and water kits that only included affected married couples with no children. This even though did not go totally against the criteria, but as preference was to be given to families with children therefore, they were asked to reassess and select only those families for hygiene and water kit that had children. This was done to ensure that the kits have the maximum desired impact. There was also a concern of duplication of beneficiaries because given the critical situation in the areas there are meant to be households that fulfill the criteria for more than one Bahaal Project item and the SOs inquired whether a beneficiary could be chosen for two or all three project items depending on the need as per assessment criteria. They were allowed to do so in the most critical of cases.

Table: Total Assessed population numbers as of 25th Oct 2011

Assessed population	No.
Boys below 18 years	2,423
Girls below 18 years	2,119
Males Above 18 years	1,372
Females above 18 years	1,449
Total	7,363

Table: Village-wise beneficiary numbers as of 25th Oct 2011

Sno.	Tehsil	UC	Revenue Village	Village	No. Of Households
1	Jhuddo	Ahori	335	Shahid Memon Goth	20
2	Jhuddo	Ahori	342	Dost Muhammad Kolachi	28
3	Jhuddo	Ahori	342	Ghahe Kolachi Tando Kolachi	10
4	Jhuddo	Ahori	342	Kolachi Form	32

5	Jhuddo	Ahori	342	Otaque Saeed Fakhiruddin Shah	14
6	Jhuddo	Ahori	342	Tando Kolachi	148
7	Jhuddo	Ahori	355	Ghulam Akbar Lashari	70
8	Jhuddo	Ahori	355	Shahid Memon Goth	21
9	Jhuddo	Ahori	357	Liaqat Qaimkhani	26
		UC total			369
10	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	317	Camp	28
11	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Allah Din Chandio	27
12	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Fatah Khan Patafi	30
13	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Ganver Khan	58
14	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Haji Muhammad Khaskeli	10
15	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Jan Muhammad Khoso	17
16	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Kewro Khan Patafi	22
17	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Lakhano Khoso	61
18	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Mola Bux Rind	11
19	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Molla Bux Rind	20
20	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Punhoo Patafi	13
21	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	318	Wali M Khoso	19
22	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	358	Mureed Ali Shah	14
23	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	366	Camp	47
24	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	366	Umed Ali Jamah	7
25	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Ali Bux Khoso	8
26	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Allah Ditto	17
27	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Bux Ali Ghsh Hore	10
28	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Ghulam Muhammad	10
29	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Long Khan Khoso	7
30	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	367	Mir Dost	34
31	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	368	Izat Khan Khoso	24
32	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	368	Loung Khan Khoso	1
33	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	368	Pehlaj Kholi	31
34	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	372	Abdul Majeed Qaemkhani	7
35	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	372	Camp	46
36	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Bhai Khan	19
37	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Bhai Khan Patoli	19
38	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Camp	85
39	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Habit Khan Patafi	5
40	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Khair Muhammad Mughri	5
41	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Lakhino Mughari	14
42	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Muhammad Chandio	25
43	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	373	Sobho Chandio	10
44	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	374	Muhammad Ali Shah	10
45	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	375	Ali Mohammad Khakeli	50

46	Jhuddo	Roshanabad	368A	Long Khan Khoso	42
		UC total			863
	Tehsil total				1232



Above: Assessment of beneficiaries conducted by SOs and MER officers from NRSP and RSPN at villages Allah Ditto and Pehlaj Kohli on 18th Oct 2011



Village Pehlaj Khoso selected for Bahaal Emergency Shelters villages; 18th Oct 2011



Villages selected for Bahaal Emergency Shelters: Villages include Allah Ditto, Bux Ali Gsha Hore, Ghulam Mohammad, Umeed Ali Jamah; 17th Oct 2011

CRPs:

A total of 11 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were trained by a trainer for provision of hygiene sessions to Bahaal Project ERS beneficiaries. There were a total of 13 CRPs to be trained; however, given the region's situation finding individuals with a criterion-based educational background has not been an easy task. The CRPs were provided thorough hygiene training by the trainer and then the following day their delivery skills were evaluated by the MER officers from NRSP and RSPN. The MER officers focused on the areas where CRP were lacking in delivery and suggested ways in which the CRPs can improve. The NRSP officers further assigned two of the more experienced CRPs to deliver sessions to their remaining team in order to enhance their delivery skills.

Table: CRPs selected for delivery of hygiene sessions

s/no	Name of CRPs	Parentage	Contact number	Qualification
1	Mohammad Hassan	Pir Bux	0344-3493986	MA
2	Mohammad Hakeem	Ghulam Hyder	0301-3284387	BA
3	Ramchand	Kishan	0345-6046896	Matric
4	Naseer Khan	Ghulam Mustafa	0307-2921233	Intermediate
5	Ramesh Kumar Bhugro	Bhugro	0301-3499252	Matric
6	Mohammad Jorali	Alhadato	0306-3549086	Matric
7	Amjed Jarwar	Inayat Ali	0301-3210838	Matric
8	Najma Shah	Syed Ab Karim Shah	0301-3280292	Intermediate

9	Aaliya Naz	Ali Nawaz	0300-3694727	Intermediate
10	Bukhtawar Nawaz	Ali Nawaz	0300-3694727	Intermediate
11	Baghee	Allah Ditto	0306-3549068	Intermediate

Meetings with Mirpurkhas DPO and NRSP RGM (Badin):

Regular meetings were held with NRSP Mirpurkhas DPO Ms Fauzia, for planning and implementation of Bahaal Project ERS activities. In these meetings the dates for different project activities were decided and accordingly, personnel and resources were provided by the DPO for the implementation of the plans. The DPO was quite cooperative. Initially there were some delays with respect to project activities because of non-availability of transportation and personnel for entering the data gathered from the field. This was resolved after coordination with RGM Mr. Mustafa Jamroo, who provided vehicles required for completing project activities on time. In the same vein, a data entry expert was brought from Badin's regional office for entering the data collected from the field.

Distribution:

The first distribution of Bahaal Project items was organized on 24 October 2011, in the village of Ali Buksh Khoso of UC Roshnabad. On the same day a second distribution took place at Ganwar Khan Katafi again in the UC of Roshnabad. A total of 241 households received hygiene and water kits in these distributions. The distributions were also complemented with hygiene sessions that were delivered to all the households that were available for receiving water and hygiene kits.

Hygiene Sessions:

Before distributing items to the beneficiaries, all beneficiaries were told that **this assistance is from American people** and then an elaborate and interactive hygiene session was conducted in which the attendees were educated about different aspects of hygiene. Before commencing the session the CRP took attendance of the individuals present for it. Then a general overview of maintenance of hygiene was given. Each item from the kit was put on a table and its usage was demonstrated by the CRP either by using it him/herself or with the help of a volunteer. Once the use of a specific item or a certain aspect of maintaining hygiene was explained, individuals from the attendees were chosen to explain and demonstrate what they had just been told.

Kit distribution:

After conducting hygiene sessions the SOs began calling out names of households that had been handed out computer-generated tokens for distribution of water and hygiene kits. The tokens included all necessary beneficiary information. In addition, it also included complete information of the item(s) a household was due to receive. All the project items were not mentioned on the token and the ticking system was not used so that no beneficiary could come back and claim that he/she had been selected for a particular item and had not received it, when in actuality, that household was never selected for the particular item. Previously, check boxes of all the project items were mentioned on the token and the item that a particular beneficiary was assessed for was checked on token. This led to problems, as beneficiaries sometimes checked themselves other options that they had not been assessed for.

Therefore, the computer generated token system is being used this time to do away with this problem by mentioning the exact details of the item that a beneficiary is liable to receive.

During the distribution, the beneficiaries had brought their token and CNIC with them. These tokens and CNIC cards were matched against the information available with the SOs. If the information matched the beneficiary was asked to return the token and sign an acknowledgement slip that he/she could take it back with him/her and also a record-keeping list. Once done with the signatures, the beneficiaries were handed out their kit(s) and given their acknowledgement slip. Overall the distributions went very smoothly and their details are also available in the annexure at the end of this report.



Distribution setup: Bahaal Project items stacked on the right under the project banner. CRP on the right delivering hygiene session. Session attendees sitting with women in the front and men at the back .

Village name: Allah Ditto; Revenue Village: 367

Date of distribution 24th October 2011

Distribution Pictures:

All the following pictures are from hygiene and water kit distribution that took place on 24th Oct 2011 in the village of Allah Ditto.



Bahaal Project Water and Hygiene Kits stacked under the project banner



Up Right: Beneficiary's thumb impression being taken on the acknowledgment slip
Up Left: Beneficiary being handed out hygiene and water kit



Up Right: Child beneficiary looking intently at his Bahaal Project water and hygiene kits
Up Left: Beneficiary sitting with her hygiene and water kit in front of her house



Andrew Sisson, Director USAID Mission commencing Sindh Floods 2011 Emergency Response relief efforts in Sindh

Distribution Progress table as of 24th Oct 2011

S.#	Activity	Target	Targeted HH	Procured and delivered	Distributed	Beneficiary HH
1	Water kit	2,000	2,000	1,004	241	241
2	Hygiene Kit	2,000	2,000	500	241	241
3	Shelter Kit	460	460	-	-	-

Annex:

Distribution Process – Observations

<p>1. What is the process of Distribution? The distribution process was carried out in the most convenient way for the beneficiaries. It was ensured that the distribution is located as close to the village of beneficiaries as possible. The process itself was carried out in a very transparent fashion. The beneficiaries had arrived at the distribution points with their tokens and original identity cards. The items were handed out to beneficiaries after verification of their tokens and id cards by the field staff. They were also provided with acknowledgement slips once the items had been handed out to them.</p>			
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2	Poor (major problems) =3
3. How effective is the registration process (does everyone have an equal chance of being registered)?	1-yes		
4. Do enough registration points made for timely registration?	1-yes		
5. Is the Registration Venue appropriate overall?	1-yes		
6. How well the registration record is made?		2- Its initially maintained excel sheets	
Proper date/time of distribution and place of distribution communicated to the registered beneficiary?	1-yes		
<p>1. Additional Information, issues/ problems (if any) At one distribution point the lines were not made that well. Field staff was not adequate to maintain the discipline in the chaotic crowd.</p>			
<p>2. Suggestions for improvement (if any) Enough staff members should always be taken to the distribution points. NRSP was informed of this occurrence and ensured that future distributions will take in the presence of adequate personnel.</p>			

Distribution Venue and Environment – Observations

1. Where is the distribution being held?				
	Good = 1	Adequate (some problems) =2		Poor (major problems) =3
3. Is the Registration accessible to the beneficiaries?	1-yes			
4. How the distribution is managed?	1- yes			
5. Is the distribution point appropriate for women and children?	1- yes			
<p>1. Additional Information The SO in charge was doing a pretty decent job with his team members. Good discipline was being maintained in the distribution. Women and children were being accommodated by female staff.</p>				

Beneficiaries

1. How many household provided relief packages during your visit (Own observation)	Total HHs.....241..... Male:131..... Female:110.....
2. How effective was the beneficiary selection process. Were the most deserving beneficiaries selected (own observation)?	<p>All deserving=1, Some deserving =2, Non-deserving =3</p> <p>1- Almost all members selected for registration were deserving with one or two not entirely meeting the criteria specified.</p>
3.How transparent was the beneficiary selection process	1- It was transparent in the sense that the monitoring officers could monitor the entire process and inquire whoever they wished. The beneficiaries present at the distribution process were picked up at random and their identity cards and tokens were verified.
4. Did any registered member fail to turn up, or leave halfway through the distribution process? (check the number of registered members of the date and time and actual present or received)	The names of those who could not come to collect their items at the distribution point were noted down and were accommodated in the following distribution.
5. Details or Additional Information. (if any):	

6. Opinion of the beneficiary (ask randomly selected beneficiary about their satisfaction level):	All satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Few satisfied	None-satisfied
Overall distribution process	Yes			
Quality of the relief package	Yes			
Quantity of the relief package			Yes	
Accessibility of the relief package	Yes			
Any additional Information (if any)				

Logistic

	Yes = 1	No = 0
1. Do the District team have a safe place for the stock of relief items?	1	
2. Have they deployed proper logistic in terms of human resource and vehicles etc.	1	
3. Do they have clear distribution SoP in place?	1	
4. Observation/comments		

Overall Assessment

	Yes, good =1	Adequate =2	Less than adequate =3	Poor = 0
1. Overall do you think the distribution process was adequate according to the local needs?	1			

ANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS: The distribution generally was well organized. Discipline was maintained transparency was ensured. The beneficiaries were quite satisfied with the proceedings. The only major concern was paucity of personnel available at the time of distribution which prolonged the entire process.

