

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Monitoring Visit Report



Submitted to:  
**Human Relief Foundation-HRF**

Prepared and Submitted by:  
**YPSA (Young Power in Social Action) and Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS)**

**Introduction & Purpose:**

The Joint Monitoring Visits focused on the HRF three partners YPSA, EAKATA and GUSS project 2<sup>nd</sup> phase FDMN construction activities. The Joint Monitoring Visit planned by YPSA. As per plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Joint Monitoring Visit held on 30<sup>th</sup> October and HRF country Director, Finance and Support Service Manager from HRF BD country office, GUSS Chief Executive officer, YPSA Chief Executive, YPSA Finance Director, YPSA Head of Rohingya Response, EKATA Programme Director were participated in this Joint Monitoring Visit event. As well as project responsible seniors' persons from HRF, YPSA, GUSS and EKATA also participated in this event.

A short orientation given from HRF CD for all participants. He highlighted the purpose and importance of this joint visit. Then HRF CD selects EKATA for GUSS site, GUSS for YPSA site and YPSA for EKATA site work challenges, learning note down and finally to prepare a visit report by presenting challenges, learning and recommendation.



Joint Monitoring Visit Orientation

**Joint Monitoring Visit Area:**

- Camp 20 GUSS FDMN Shelter Construction Site
- Camp 20 Extension YPSA FDMN Shelter & Bathing spaces Construction Site
- Camp 8E EKATA FDMN Shelter construction site

**Key objective:**

- ❖ To Create Learning and sharing Opportunity
- ❖ To increase quality of work
- ❖ Creating a positive competitive attitude
- ❖ Creating common understanding on quality construction work
- ❖ To increase experience skills to deal with different types of challenges

**Participants of Joint Monitoring Visit Team**

This Joint Monitoring Visit was led by the Field Office Staffs and Head Office Staffs of Human Relief Foundation (HRF), Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha (GUSS), Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) and EKATA.

**Visit Findings:**

This was our second joint Monitoring. Earlier our 1<sup>st</sup> Joint Monitoring visit was held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 21 of this month, where we found many findings in the construction work of three partners. We are very lucky that it was in our early stages of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase MTS construction work but not everyone started full swing construction activities. So, 1<sup>st</sup> visit feedback and learning help us to start full swing construction with maintaining quality materials and work. As a result, all three partners were able to reduce 1<sup>st</sup> visit major findings and ensure quality construction work by proper monitoring. In this 2<sup>nd</sup> visit we found some findings that are:

**1) Sub-standard Muli bamboo use:** Joint Monitoring visit team observe that in some three partner's shelters some sub-standard muli bamboo has been used.

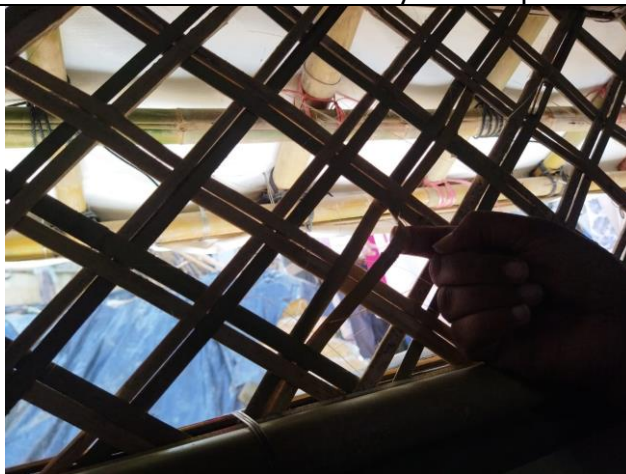


Insect infected Muli Bamboo



Sub-Standard Muli Bamboo

**2) Below Standard or thin Gerenja:** Basically, we use gereja for proper ventilation. it is essential for a shelter. If we can't ensure proper measurement and standard genenja then beneficiaries faced some security related problems.



n Gerenja

Thi



Bad finishing Gerenja

**3) Below standard fence and lack of quality finishing: Below standard fence and lack of quality finishing:** The fence is a very important part of keeping the shelter safe and secured. So, we need to pay attention to ensure quality materials for preparing shelter fences as well as quality finishing. We found some below standard fence during the visit which mentioned in below table:

**4) Branding Tarpaulin Setup:** We saw in some shelters the wrong set up of branding tarpaulin and roof tarpaulin was not properly adjusted.

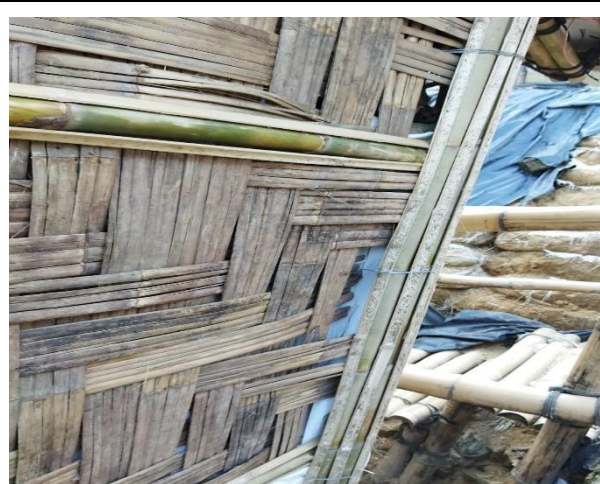


Fence Branding tarpaulin wrong setting



Roof tarpaulin wrong setting

**5) Shelter and Mua low quality finishing and tie:** We noticed during the visit that the finishing work of some shelters was not done well. Such as:



Shelter Low Quality Finishing



Low quality Mua Finishing

**6) Excess gap between Borak and floor:** The distance of the metal footing from the floor was supposed to be two inches, the below mentioned picture shows that the distance of the metal footing from the floor was more than four inches.



Excess gap between Boark and floor

**7) No tie in Roopa:** There were no tie in the Roopa of some shelter.



No tie in Roopa

**8) Geo-Bag full of Mud & setting:** In our non-tendering work it is supposed to use filling sand in geo-bags, but some vendors use mud. So, the purpose for which the geo-bag is being given will not be achieved due to the use of soil. On the other hand due to improper settings, the beneficiaries may move these elsewhere and risk theft.



Ge

o bag improper settings

**9) Construction Harm:** we found some harm in some shelter which may have caused a serious accident. Also found some protection related findings like windows are not properly settings.



Do not cut off excess GI ware



Nut vault risky direction



Window wrong setting

**10) Slow Progress of Construction Work:** We noticed that all the three partner construction progress was very slow.

These findings were found in our 2<sup>nd</sup> joint monitoring visit. Which are related with our shelter quality work and quality monitoring.

**11) Branding Tarpaulin & Quality:** Branding tarpaulin that has been used in the shelter in the current phase (2<sup>nd</sup> Phase) has increased the beauty of shelter and HRF as well as funding donor's visibility in camps. All the camp's level stakeholders are appreciating our white branding tarpaulin. White tarpaulin is very effective for keeping the shelter cool inside. We found positive feedback from beneficiaries on white branding tarpaulin in our monitoring visit.

A joint monitoring team checked the quality of tarpaulin in the vendor's warehouse. The visit team found 260 sft branding and non-branding tarpaulin weight were above 4.5 kg in some cases it varied from 50gm to 80gm. Also, the visit team learned that the density of tarpaulin increases or decreases e.g. the forepart of the tarpaulin is usually thick but in the middle, it becomes thinner during the production of tarpaulin in the machine. That is why the visit team found after 120 feet tarpaulin density in a roll decreased a little bit.



Tarpaulin Checking by visit team

### Learnings:

The lessons we learned from this joint monitoring visit are mentioned in below:

- Vendors are not fully sensitized about quality materials as they are going to use some such sub-standard muli bamboo.
- In some cases, working with unskilled labour instead of skilled labour did not ensure quality shelter finishing work.
- Staff are not appropriately aware of quality finishing like tarpaulin setting on roof, outside fence, mua quality tie etc.
- Since we are using branding tarpaulin, if shelters can be constructed in a cluster, then its visibility is nicer and more attractive.



Shelters in a cluster

- If we setting up roof tarpaulin cover mua, it saves shelter from rain water damage.



Wrong roof tarpaulin set with Mua



Right roof tarpaulin set with Mua

**Action Points:**

We learn a lot from these joint monitoring visits. After 1<sup>st</sup> joint monitoring visit, we noticed that there has been significant change ensuring quality materials. All three partners can ensure quality materials at construction sites by taking proper quality checking initiative.

Some Action point suggested to overcome these visit findings:

- Sensitize vendors, vendor's staff, vendors' technical representative and labour about quality materials use as well as checking materials.
- Ensure skilled labour where needed. We realised that our 2<sup>nd</sup> monitoring visit maximum findings are related to skill labour.
- Oriented all CM and technical staff of the project on quality finishing like: Mua tie, tarpaulin tie with mua, shelter harmful things found, window & door settings, geo-bags settings etc.
- Strengthen construction monitoring work.

**Closing Remarks:**

In fine, we can say that a joint monitoring field visit plays an effective role to identify the challenges and to help understand the field reality and help to take proper and prompt initiatives to address issues for smooth operation of the project activities. Also, it assists us to ensure quality work at the field level.



