

Third Joint Monitoring Visit Report



Submitted to:

Human Relief Foundation-HRF

Prepared and Submitted by:

GUSS (Global Unnayan Seba Sangstha)

Introduction & Purpose:

Shelter and WASH assistance project is being executed at FDMN camps and host community level by three implementing partners YPSA, EKATA and GUSS which financial & technically supported by HRF. The Joint Monitoring Visit was conducted on 16 November 2021 with the three implementing partners of HRF. Third joint monitoring visit was scheduled on 16 November after the second joint monitoring visit by the consent of HRF and all implementing partners and YPSA was given responsibility to lead the visit and other technical guidance. As per plan 3rd Joint Monitoring Visit was held on 16 November 2021 at project implementing sites of FDMN camps. Head of programs, shelter engineer of HRF, GUSS Chief Executive officer, YPSA Head of Rohingya Response and EKATA Program Director took part in this Joint Monitoring Visit event. Apart from this, project responsible seniors' persons from YPSA, GUSS and EKATA also participated in this event. Firstly, a short orientation given by Chief Executive Officer of GUSS to all participants. He emphasized the purpose, effectiveness and importance of this joint visit. As discussion with all partners, he also assigned GUSS to note down all the laps and gapes, good practice of YPSA, YPSA was proposed to find out all findings of EKATA and on the same way EKATA was proposed to find out the laps and gapes of YPSA.



Short briefing before joint monitoring visit.

Joint Monitoring Visit Area:

- Camp 2E YPSA FDMN Shelter Construction Site
- Camp 1E and 1W GUSS FDMN shelter construction.
- Camp 5 EKATA FDMN Shelter construction site

Key objective:

The aim of the joint field monitoring visit was to jointly meet the project implementing partners, beneficiaries, assess project progress, laps and gaps, challenges, lessons learnt and good practice. the main objective of the project was as follows:

- To identify the gaps and major errors
- To check the progress of the shelter activities
- To check the quality of using materials
- Common understanding to construct quality midterm shelter
- Creating a competitive positive attitude
- Drawing and design followed or not
- Warehouse situation/supplied materials

- Knowing the community's acceptance and CRM
- Ensuring good quality shelter among the beneficiaries.
- Risk analysis and taking initiative for solution
- Future plan and management decision
- Good practice, learning and sharing opportunity.

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.

Major Findings: On 05 October Joint Monitoring Team conducted visit for first the time at camp level where we noted down many errors and findings in the MTS construction of three implementing partners. But in the second joint monitoring visit we noticed that there was a radical change of our field finding and very few mistakes observed in MTS construction during our visit which was conducted on date 27 October 2021. On the other hand, according to the opinion of third joint monitoring team, all three implementing partners were able to develop the quality of the shelter construction individually. In spite of having much more radicle changes in our MTS construction, some continuous/common findings are as follows:

1) Immature Muli bamboo used: Joint Monitoring visit team observed that immature, insect biting and less diameter Moli bamboos have been used in some shelters.



Immature muli bamboo used in the roof



Comparatively thin and insect biting muli used.

2. Thin Borak/below standard Borak used in MTS: Doubtlessly mature and good criteria Borak bamboos are supposed to be used in midterm shelter construction on which longevity of the shelters depend on but during joint monitoring visit we have still observed that in some places non-criteria boraks are being used.



Less standard borak used in MTS construction



3. Shelter corner finishing and rope used are not in proper way: The corner of the shelter is supposed to be adjusted with the fence properly but some labours don't have any clear idea how to fit this corner and still rope is being tied in wrong methodologically.



Shelter Low Quality Finishing



Rope tied is in wrong methodologically

4) No gap between floor and metal footing and sometimes metal putting set up in wrong position: Some gap should be remained between bamboo set up and floor. In some places there is wrong set up of bamboo and metal putting and there is a possibility of spoil of the bamboo due to floor touch. Apart from this in some

places metal putting has been set up through the one side of the Borak bamboo but it is supposed to be through the middle of the Borak bamboo.



No gap between Boark and floor

Wrong set of metal putting with Borak bamboo

5) Cement plaster on GEO bags washed away: Cement plaster has been put on the GEO bags which has not been adjusted properly and cement plaster is washed away gradually and a lot of holes were found at the top layer of the cement plaster and GEO bags.



Cement plaster is not adjusted on GEO bags and GEO bags questionable setting around the plinth

6. No renovation/finishing of the using Borak, Muli bamboo, Gerenja and wrongly putting of GEO bags :

During joint monitoring visit in some places, it was observed that there was no renovation and well finishing of the using Muli, borak bamboos and Gerenja . On the other hand GEO bags have been put in wrong position surrounding area of the plinth and possibility to displaced / missing from the plinth side. Gerenja finishing is not right. And the hole is more than two inches, which is questioning the privacy of the beneficiaries. In spite of having frequent monitoring and supervision, it is happening in some places. Sometimes the engaged labours ignore this issue.



Gerenja Bad Finishing



GEO bag set up in wrong methodologically

7. Wrongly set of branding tarpaulin: Joint Monitoring Team found that branding tarpaulin set up was in wrong position and logo was not visible and roof tarpaulin was not properly adjusted.

8. No construction going on of bathing and toilet: During Joint monitoring visit we found no work of toilet and bathing facility. Particularly the budget of toilet does not match with the RRRC approved budget.

9. Loose tie down Kit: Tie down kit keeps the shelter strong and safety during heavy wind/storm. But during visit we saw that tie down kit set was in loose position which can't protect the shelter during emergency period.

10. Shelter construction under landslide area: Due to the lack of slope protection, the shelter is in a very risky condition. Especially during the rainy season, the risk of landslides is the highest.

11. Brick Work: According to the RRRC and Shelter BOQ permanent structure are strongly prohibited but in the mentioned picture it is seen that brick work is being done which can cause various complications later to various authorities.



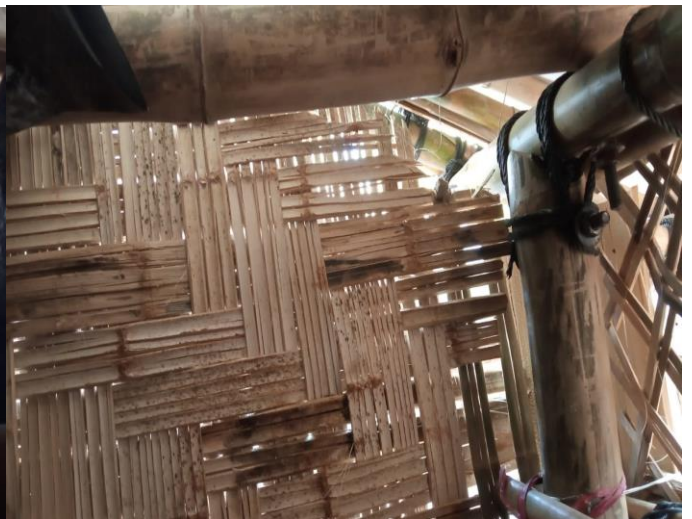
Loose tie down kit and not adjusted with MTS



Bricks used in MTS shelter



Granja's gap is too large



Not accurate finishing of shelter's corne



MTS construction under risk of land slide



Not found tie of plastic rope



Wrongly set of branding tarpaulin



GEO bag not found in the outside plinth



In partition fence MOA is not found in one shelter and JMT is pointing out this problem.





Some newly constructed cluster shelters in FDMN camps

Good practice:

- Materials ensured in the construction site after GGN
- Frequent monitoring and supervision conducted by HRF and implementing partner
- Lot of radical change regarding quality was visible in compare with previous visit
- Complain response mechanism (CRM)
- Site plan with SMS and other partners
- Work progress growing up

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.
- Covering 03 or 04 camps is heavy burden for implementing partners

Risk analysis/challenges:

- Still in some places, it takes many days to complete the shelter and CIC office pressurizes immensely for timely construction of shelters.
- Beneficiaries have to stay in their neighbouring households/relative due to delay the ongoing work..
- In some camps shelter constructor sites are scattered and cluster shelter construction is not Possible.
- Very few monitoring and supervision from vendors side during construction.
- Very difficult to manage three to four camps.
- SD/SMEP takes long days to perform their work and MTS construction under landslide area.

Action Points:

There are a lot of learnings from this joint monitoring visit and it needs to be mentioned that in the first joint monitoring visit some remarkable mistakes and errors were found and after second joint monitoring visit, we noticed that there had been significant change ensuring quality materials and quality MTS construction. All three partners can ensure quality materials at construction sites by taking proper quality checking initiative. It needs to be mentioned that in the third joint monitoring visit is much better than the previous visit. If all the actors and HRF are sincere to their works and confirm regular monitoring and supervision, good qualitative shelters is possible to construct in the FDMN camps.

Some Action point suggested to overcome these visit findings:

- Proper GRN ensuring after mobilizing the materials and frequent materials check ensured by the staffs.
- All the actors and HRF must be sincere to the frequent field monitoring and supervision to upgrade the quality.
- Ensure skilled labour where needed. We realised that our 2nd 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.

A debriefing session has accomplished in YPSA office where everyone participate and shared the project challenges. It was find out from the participants as follows;

- Lot of change has come in compare with last two previous visits
- Next joint meeting will be accomplished on 27th November, 2021
- Increase beneficiary awareness about construction materials
- GEO bags set up not in proper way. If cement plaster is given at surface, plaster is washed way quickly. So regarding this issue, quick decision should be revealed to the partners.
- According to the observation of joint monitoring team field findings are reducing than the previous time, so we have to continue this for the next time also.
- Checklist complete just after completion the MTS.
- Decision regarding host community shelter and further negotiation with vendors for increasing the Budget/revise budget
- No enough budget for four chamber toilet construction and the budget of single chamber toilet does not match with the design and budget of RRRC. So, regarding this issue quick decision will be settled after discussion with execute level. Apart from this the CiC of 20 & 20 extension has ordered that if GUSS and YPSA fail to start toilet construction by coming Monday, other actors will construct toilets instead of GUSS and YPSA.
- Colour of CGI sheet will be red and white. Concern vendors will ensure it and acting actors will follow up this(vendor must follow the BoQ)(CGI sheet 32 mm and weight 46)
- If there is any problem of solar panel, it has to be reported to the concern vendors. It is reported that in some places solar panel is becoming hot. So this issue is very import and has to be checked by respective staffs (PE, TO and CM)and report to PM quickly.
- Stricker of fire extinguisher will be designed by HRF and three partners will collect quotation and inform it respective authority.

- The budget of bathing facility is enough. So, all partners should start construction quickly.
- In camp 8E new branding tarpaulins have to be set up and Branding tarpaulin is smaller than the shelter size. If there is any shortage of branding tarpaulin, it must be reported to HRF and HRF will provide the shortage tarpaulin.
- The number of host community shelter will reduce because of revise budget and concerning this issue HRF will communicate with DC office along with all program managers. If we fail to start the host community shelter, implementing partners have to face with big trouble which will spoil the reputation of the organization. So this problem needs to be solved immediately.
- In camp 8E for solar, fire extinguisher and new tarpaulin set up no need to make new beneficiary list only muster roll has to be prepared for proper document.



Debriefing session held just after completing the joint monitoring visit at YPSA project office.

**Closing Remarks:**

Eventually, we can say that a joint monitoring field visit is very crucial for our current ongoing activities which can make a leading role to strengthen the capacity of the staffs and point out the field findings, laps and gaps and ongoing challenges which can help the implementing partners for common understanding of the project. Even if we continue this joint monitoring visit for the next time, we will be able to maintain quality related issue at field level. Apart from this every moment we have to prioritize the humanitarian principals and core humanitarian standards before implementing any project/activities. Although we know that there are a lot of impediments to work specially in the camp level, we all have to try our best to achieve the project goal and objective accordingly.

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