



## FINAL REPORT

# PAKISTAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND

## IN-DEPTH ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI) COMPONENT

# STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

March 06, 2019



NEC Consultants Private Limited



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## ACRONYMS

BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CO	Community Organization
CPI	Community Physical Infrastructure
CIs	Community Institutions
EHN	Education Health & Nutrition
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FPW	Flood Protection Wall
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HDPE	high-density Polyethylene
IAUP	Integrated Area Upgradation Program
IR	Inception Report
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LSO	Local Support Organization
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation and Research
NEC	NEC Consultants (Pvt.) Ltd.
NGO	Non-Government Organization
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PC	Project Coordinator
PCC	Plain Cement Concrete
PO	Partner Organization
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
PPR	Program for Poverty Reduction
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
UCDP	Union Council Development Plan
UC	Union Council
RE	Renewable Energy
SOE	Statement of Expenditure
ToP	Term of Partnership



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



TOR	Terms of Reference
VO	Village Organizations
VDPs	Village Development Plans
WHO	World Health Organization



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead apex institution for community-driven development in the country. PPAF aims to be the catalyst for improving the quality of life, broadening the range of opportunities and socio-economic mainstreaming of the poor and disadvantaged, especially women.

Program for Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Neighboring Districts/Program for Poverty Reduction/PPR is a three-year program financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation/AICS. The total Italian financial contribution is EUR 40 million, through a soft-loan framework agreement.

PPAF hired the consultancy services of NEC Consultants Private Limited (NEC) under the contract signed between PPAF and NEC on March 21, 2018. The overall objective of the NEC services is to conduct PPR performance assessment. The assessment activities are inclusive of strategic assessment of both CPI and EHN components of the Project.

The key objectives of the assignment are to assess the CPI component design and strategy, with a focus on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (as reflected in the PPR programme documents) and examine whether CPI component is part of an integrated development plan and not a standalone initiative;

The tools used for conducting the assessment were KIIs with PPR Senior Manager CPI and PO Program Manager, FGDs with Community Organizations and Community and Field Visits for qualitative assessment of CPIs.

The study was conducted under qualitative assessment framework. Accordingly, during field surveys and assessments qualitative data was collected. The qualitative data has been analyzed under arbitrary scoring system. Scores against each indicator have been allocated based on the average scores allocated by the consultant's team members and team leader best professional judgement. The findings and recommendations on design and implementation of CPIs were based on factual qualitative assessment conducted in the field.

Key findings of the assignment are provided below:

- Generally, the completeness of CPIs with respect to linkages with government or other donor agencies was excellent.
- No strict mechanism to maintain 3% of O&M amount after the completion of program.
- Many CPIs were implemented in rush to achieve the targets at the cost of sustainability of CPIs.
- Relevance of CPIs among all the surveyed districts were very good. As per the community, CPIs of DWSS, Link Roads and Irrigation Schemes were highly relevant. About 44% were in favor of Irrigation Schemes, 33% DWSS, and 22% Link Roads for its relevancy, productivity and benefits.
- The process of program especially the signing of short-term contracts (IPs), targets vs timelines and duplication of efforts have affected the efficiency of program.
- Delays in disbursement is common complaint of POs. This resulted in implementation delays.
- PPR project under implementation of CPIs tried to provide benefits to vulnerable groups (such as women and PWDs) instead of working in areas like Bajur Agency, Upper Dir, etc.



where access to women specially is very difficult. The other aspect is the establishment of leadership among the women of the project area which was fairly addressed due to social setup of the area. However, the same aspect was excellently covered at Kalash Valley in Chitral.

- The aspect of implementation of disaster management CPIs was well executed in the PPR project. However, the prior distribution of CPIs among the POs effected the aspect in Chitral district where the disaster risk reduction related CPIs need is higher than other districts. For future the distribution of DPM interventions will be distributed with respect to geographical conditions.
- 58% of the CPIs were implemented efficiently and benefited the target communities at the desired level.
- PPR engineering team was only based on two engineers which established heavy working load and also reduces the efficiency of CPIs.
- Social mobilization in the program was depending upon the partner organization for example in area where NRSP, SRSP, AKRSP, EPS, BRSP like POs were present the social mobilization was excellent. Bajaur Agency was a typical case as social mobilization of the POs was weak due to its political instability.
- In Balochistan NRSP and BRSP social mobilization were excellent. However, in case of small POs like SEHER social mobilization was very weak on the ground.
- Integration of CPIs with other components of PPR project was well observed during the field visit and this strategical aspect was well established in CPI implementation.
- Almost all the CO/VO were well aware of the program and design of program was highly appreciated.
- Most of the CPIs visited were implemented in consent with the community and women of the area. Only 11% of the CPIs were implemented without the consent of women of the area.
- It was observed in the field visit that PPR project has done its utmost efforts to prioritize the CPIs according to the need of women in the area. One of the indicators are out of 47 CPI schemes visited during strategic assessment 11 CPIs were implemented by women COs.
- Majority of the COs did not face funds disbursement issues. 27% of the COs reported that CPIs implementation got delayed due to non-availability of funds.
- 91% of CPIs were implemented by COs/VOs. Only in the case of 4.5% CPIs, community hired the contractor due to the requirement of higher order of skills. 4.5% of the communities did not want to work as labors.

The conclusion and recommendations of the CPI strategic assessment with respect to the following parameters are summarized hereunder:

- Relevance
- Completeness
- Sustainability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Cost of CPIs





## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **General:**

#### **Conclusion:**

Delay in availability of funds – from donors to PPAF and subsequently from PPAF to POs – remained a major issue in smooth and effective execution of PPR component implementation strategies. As a stop-gap arrangement, PPAF provided bridge-financing to PPR from its own resources. However, later on, PPAF had to stop this practice which led to prolonged delays of funding to the POs resulting into suspension of activities.

#### **Recommendation:**

To avoid this situation in future, PPAF should get the financing agreements (both of donor and POs) vetted by the legal department to bring necessary changes to ensure continuity of funding of the programme activities.

### **Relevance:**

#### **Conclusion:**

Almost all of the CPIs visited were highly relevant as per the communities' socio-economic needs. It is also concluded that in most of the cases the ownership of the communities is also well established.

#### **Recommendation:**

Good need assessment will lead to the right identification of CPIs. It is recommended that the relevance of the projects will further increase by effectively coordinating with POs for the selection of union councils, type & number of CPIs. It is further recommended that PPAF team should conduct desk and field appraisals of all the project proposals before approval.

- Genuine needs of communities should be determined based on community participation.

### **Completeness:**

#### **Conclusion:**

More than 70% of the CPIs were assessed as complete in all respect. The quality of CPIs was mainly compromised due to the noncompliance with PPAF Design Manual. In most of the cases when PPAF Design Manual was complied with the design, the quality of CPI improved. The other factor that contributed in lowering the quality of CPI was low technical capability of POs engineering teams. It is assessed that quality of CPI was directly related to the completeness of CPIs.

#### **Recommendation:**



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



Completeness of physical infrastructure mainly depends on the quality of design and effective on ground implementation. Following set of recommendations should be adopted to improve the complete coverage of target areas:

- Proper engineering design of CPIs with all calculations and field conditions.
- Establish the right capacity and capability of PPAF and POs engineering teams through focused training on PPAF Design Manual.
- Conduct detailed capability and capacity appraisal of POs before awarding projects, and select only competent POs.
- Avoid to hypothetical fixation of targets with respect to numbers, types and cost of CPIs.
- Include wastages and contingencies costs in each CPIs BOQs.
- Design flexibility of cost variation in the contracts for accommodating special ground realities and conditions.
- Concept of IAUP should be adopted for ensuring the completeness and sustainability of CPIs.



### **Sustainability:**

#### **Conclusion:**

The functionality and usefulness will also affect the sustainability of CPIs in a long run for example an irrigation channel implemented in Bajuar Agency which was fed by lift irrigation. The lift irrigation system was previously designed by Government. At the time of visit the irrigation channel was out of operation due to the long shutdown of electricity. The main problem is that the electricity provided in the area is only for 1-1.5 hrs. out of 24 hrs. and sometime no electricity for 3-4 days. Due to this reason the implemented CPI will be useless and deteriorate with the passage of time. Another example is of Pishin where solar system was provided for supplying drinking water to community. The main concern is the facility has QESCO electricity connection. However, due to default of payment electricity was cut down and for that reason solar panels were provided to run the facility. This situation has question mark about the sustainability of CPI and maintenance of O&M funds in long run. Another example is installation of hand pumps in the area of Kabal union council Swat where the water level is depleting which results in failure of hand pump for the particular depth of bore. Due to aforementioned reasons and weaknesses in O&M mechanism the sustainability around 40% of CPIs is unclear. Most of the CPIs of PCC link roads and street pavements did not qualify the sustainability criteria. Incompleteness of CPIs also contributed in the unsustainability of CPIs.

#### **Recommendation:**

Following set of recommendations need to be adopted for increasing the sustainability of CPIs:

- Robust engineering designs of CPIs based on comprehensive field information and proper engineering calculations. Provisions should be made to design special CPIs based on national and international engineering standards not covered by the PPAF Design Manual.
- Establish proper procedures for ensuring that the CPIs could be handed over to Local Government. It will increase the possibilities of O&M of CPIs. Strictly enforce the system of 3% O&M cost in the POs accounts.
- Increase the engineering capacity at PPAF to conduct field monitoring of all the CPIs.

### **Effectiveness:**

#### **Conclusion:**

CPIs faced the limitation of quality, completeness, and sustainability but their effectiveness on the ground were of the desired level. About 72% of the CPIs qualified the effectiveness criteria. Most important contributing factor in effectiveness of the CPIs was their relevance to the community needs. As mentioned elsewhere most of the CPIs were assessed as highly relevant to the community needs. It is assessed that those CPIs which did not qualify the effectiveness criteria will not last for the designed age i.e. 10 years.

#### **Recommendation:**

Following set of recommendations should be adopted to further increase the effectiveness of CPIs:

- Strictly enforce PPAF Design Manual. CPIs for which designs not covered by PPAF Design Manual, PPAF and POs engineering teams should adopt national or international engineering standards and update the Design Manual accordingly.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



- Train PPAF and POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual.
- Entertain variation of ground realities in different districts with respect to geography, social conditions, and cost during design and implementation phases of the projects.
- Common learning and sharing events of POs will be conducted.

### **Efficiency:**

#### **Conclusion:**

On the average most of the CPIs were implemented with the 58% efficiency. Efficiency of CPIs depends on robust design, completeness, relevance, sustainability and effectiveness. As stated above except relevance and effectiveness most of the CPIs scored low on robust design, completeness, and sustainability.

#### **Recommendation:**

Adopt following set of recommendations for increasing the efficiency of CPIs implementation:

- Competitive system among POs and COs should be developed by rewarding the best performing POs and COs.
- Establish realistic time bound targets and do robust planning for CPIs implementation with special focus on quality of implementation.
- IP should be signed once and the program should not be contracted in parts.
- Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and weather conditions.

### **Cost of CPIs:**

#### **Conclusion:**

It is concluded that unit rates of POs were lower as compared to private contractors, except the laying and providing of HDPE 0.5-inches pipes. POs cost for ground and underground water tanks in Gwadar were found on the higher side as compared to contractor's costs. This happened due to the reason that PO used local design and standards that made the CPI expensive.

#### **Recommendation:**

Capacity for cost management of CPIs can be further strengthened by strict enforcement of PPAF Design Manual and subsequent comprehensive field appraisal-based approval by PPAF.

### **CPI Design Manual:**

#### **Conclusion:**

- PPAF CPI manual does not provide design of all the projects undertaken under PPR.
- POs did not have access to "Sanitation Projects Design Manual" of PPAF.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



### Recommendation:

- CPI manual should be updated and addition of relevant CPI design will be made. Particularly Link road design should be included in the manual. All sections of designs should be shared with POs.
- Training of POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.
- CPI Manual should be strictly followed for the design of CPIs.
- 5% contingencies and 5% wastages should be added in capital cost of the project to cover the unforeseen expenses that may occur during implementation.



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) is the lead apex institution for community-driven development in the country. Set up, by the Government of Pakistan, as a fully autonomous not-for-profit private sector organization, PPAF enjoys facilitation and support from the Italian Development Cooperation (IDC), KfW Entwicklungsbank (Development Bank of Germany), The World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Government of Pakistan, and other statutory and corporate donors. PPAF aims to be the catalyst for improving the quality of life, broadening the range of opportunities and socio-economic mainstreaming of the poor and disadvantaged, especially women. The core operating units of the PPAF deliver a range of development interventions at the grassroots/community level through a network of more than 100 Partner Organizations across the country. These include social mobilization, livelihood support, access to credit, infrastructure and energy, health, education and disaster management.

Program for Poverty Reduction through Rural Development in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and Neighboring Districts/Program for Poverty Reduction/PPR is a three-year program financed by the Government of Italy (GoI) through the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation/AICS. The program focuses on contributing to reducing poverty in selected districts of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Area. Being situated at the border of Afghanistan the program areas are amongst the most vulnerable and underserved areas of the country which suffer from extreme poverty, as well as face severe security issues. The total Italian financial contribution is EUR 40 million, through a soft-loan framework agreement.



## **2.0 SCOPE OF WORK**

The CPI specific scope of work is as follows:

- Detailed desk review of key documents of the project including: component specific strategies executed by PPAF and POs, agreements with donor, POs work plans, project log-frame, financial documentation, quarterly progress reports, aide memoires, BOQs, technical design, O&M strategy documents and completion reports of the completed CPI etc.
- KIs and FGDs with the target beneficiaries and communities, key informant interviews with key stakeholders, interviews with the PPAF team and relevant POs' staff as well as review of project record available with PPAF, POs and community institutions.
- Through appreciative enquiry, analyze the component's strategies, including PPAF and POs staff skill sets of existing staff of PPAF and POs to identify the gaps and contributory factors.
- Recommend corrective measures to address the identified gaps and strengthen contributing factors.
- On-site assessment of the completed CPIs. The sample size of each type of CPI to be visited and reviewed on-site.
- Finalization of component specific assessment report highlighting key findings related to success, achievements, areas of improvement; and recommending actions for improvements.
- To assess the CPI component design and strategy, with a focus on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (as reflected in the PPR program documents).
- Assess how far the CPI schemes design and implementation was relevant to the local communities needs and socio-economic context.
- Assess what measures have been considered to ensure cost-efficiency while designing and implementing the CPI schemes. Whether the resources allocated under CPI component were utilized efficiently?
- The extent to which the component was able to leverage productive linkages with the government, private sector and other development partners.
- Assess how far disaster resilience has been mainstreamed in CPIs' identification, design, implementation, and utilization as well as in O&M strategies.
- Assess role of community organizations in identification, design and execution of CPI schemes under PPR.
- Assess how social mobilization process and maturity index of community organizations influences sequencing and timing of provision of CPI schemes to a particular community. The extent to which village/UC development plans and CPI schemes provision were coordinated.
- To determine the sustainability of the CPIs, sub-projects/ schemes against post completion O&M (such as monthly tariff/billing, repair & maintenance charges etc.) sustainability of benefits from interventions and highlight areas of improvements including internal and external factors of hindrance, if any.
- To examine and document innovations undertaken in CPI schemes and learning and challenges faced as well as recommend alternate strategies for enhance innovations in CPI component.



### 3.0 KEY OBJECTIVES OF ASSIGNMENT

- To assess the CPI component design and strategy, with a focus on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness (as reflected in the PPR programme documents).
- To examine whether CPI component is part of an integrated development plan and not a standalone initiative;

### 4.0 REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The reporting framework of the assignment is as follows:

- Inception Report:** The IR documented the methodology and schedule of activities.
- Training of Field Staff and Field Testing of Tools:** NEC field teams were comprised of senior professionals. NEC did the field testing of the survey tools in one of the selected districts with the approval of PPAF.
- Draft Assessment Report for CPI:** An assessment report of CPI component of the project was required to be submitted. The draft report is documenting the overall component's strategy assessment as mentioned in the ToRs. Following are the final outputs:
  - Specific strategic assessment report,
  - Assessment of quality of design of CPIs as per PPAF Infrastructure Manual including the correctness of the bill of quantities (BOQs) of projects,
  - Qualitative assessment of construction works, and
  - Recommendations and Conclusions
- Final Assessment Report for CPI** Comments raised by PPAF on the draft assessment report of CPI components have been incorporated in the final Assessment Report of CPI.





## **5.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The approach and methodology of the strategic assessment was comprising of review of secondary data collection, field visits, interviews, primary data collation and analyses. The progress was assessed, and recommendations are made. It was a mix of distant assessment, on-site verification and focused discussion with the stakeholders. The activities were comprised of field visits and focused group discussions with the stakeholders (both collectively and on one-to-one basis).

The Consultants visited selected sites, and compiled feedback from different stakeholders obtained through meetings, surveys and expert analyses. Consultant assessed that the targets were achieved with the highest quality, minimum risk and cost-effective delivery of outputs.

### **5.1 Technical Approach**

The approach of the assessment was developed on the basis of the overall objective and scope of work stated in the Terms of Reference (TORs) specific for CPIs. The objective of the assessment was to conduct qualitative assessment with focus on level of achievement of the project in line with the project objectives.

The focus of the assessment is on:

- Review the components are part of an integrated development plan and the extent to which it is well entrenched into the PPAF's program principles of holistic, integration, deepening and saturation.
- Review of overall component specific strategies based on ground realities;
- Strategic assessment with respect to implementation guidelines under the contract, operational manual, infrastructure manual, and ESMF;
- Review of designs of interventions, and incorporation of environmental and social guidelines as per ESMF of the selected sample projects/interventions;
- Field assessment of interventions with focus on impacts, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of interventions for community needs and benefits;
- Overall assessment of the project components with respect to implementation and its functioning.

The following results were anticipated to be delivered after the assessment exercises:

- Identification of strategy gaps and proposed modifications; including what was the documented strategy of each component and what major deviations were made at what level and why
- Integration and complementarity with the other program's components
- Specific assessments of set of sample interventions based on design review and field surveys;
- Institutional performance assessment of community institutions;
- Complete technical assessment report.



## **5.2 Major Elements Covered**

As per the requirement of the TORs, the assessment activity covered the following major elements:

- To assess that the implemented interventions are aligned with the overall objective of the project and as per the needs of the target communities;
- To examine whether the components are part of an integrated development plan and not a standalone initiative; and the extent to which it is well entrenched into the PPAF's program principles of holistic, integration, deepening and saturation.
- To assess that the implementation of CPIs has contributed in the overall improvement of the area and particularly with respect to intended purposes;
- To assess the CPI interventions relevance, efficiency and effectiveness as per local physical, social, and cultural conditions.
- Identify the interventions and approaches that worked well and that did not work well and why

The above elements were considered for all CPI interventions and largely these heads cover the scope of work:

### *Relevance:*

The extent to which the implemented activities suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor, by considering the following questions:

- How CPI components design and implementation was relevant to local communities needs and socio-economic context?
- Identification of improvement areas and specific recommendations to enhance the relevance of project strategy?

### *Effectiveness:*

When assessing the effectiveness of Project Component, following key questions have been considered:

- How far disaster resilience has been mainstreamed in CPIs' identification, design, implementation, and utilization as well as in O&M strategies?
- How far inclusion of vulnerable groups (such as women etc.) has been integrated in CPIs' identification, design, implementation, and utilization as well as in O&M strategies?
- What was the role of community organizations in identification, design and execution of CPI schemes under PPR?
- How social mobilization process and maturity index of community organizations influences sequencing and timing of provision of CPI schemes to a particular community. The extent to which village/UC development plans and CPI schemes provision were coordinated?
- What kind of innovations undertaken in CPI schemes and learning and challenges faced as well as recommend alternate strategies for enhance innovations in CPI component?
- What is the strategy of the CPIs, sub-projects/ schemes against post completion O&M (such as monthly tariff/billing, repair & maintenance charges etc.)?



### *Efficiency:*

Efficiency measures the outputs -- qualitative and quantitative -- in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which signifies that the intervention uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted.

When assessing the efficiency of the Project Components, will consider the following questions:

- Were activities cost-efficient?
- Were objectives achieved on time?
- Were interventions linked with the government, private sector and other development partners?

## **5.3 Sample Criteria for Strategic Assessment of PPR Project**

The Project is being implemented in 14 districts of KPK, Balochistan and FATA. Keeping in view the considerable geographical spread of interventions implemented under the project, security constraint of the assignment especially in Balochistan, and the scope of assignment which requires strategic assessment, the NEC team has visited only a representative number of interventions in the selected districts. Initially household interviews were planned but considering the nature of study it was jointly decided to skip household level interviews for CPI and can be covered during FGDs.

### **Geographical and Ethnic/Cultural Coverage**

During the meeting with PPAF MER team on March 30, 2018, it was mutually agreed that the basic criteria of sample selection will be the geographical and ethnical/cultural coverage. As per the political situation during and after elections of July 25, 2018 the security hazards present in district Zhob. NEC and PPAF mutually agreed to replace the district by Pishin district. It was mutually decided that same numbers and type of CPIs would be selected and assessed as in Zhob district. The details of sample numbers and types. **Table 1** presents the sample districts selected under the criteria:

**Table 1: Geographical and Ethnic/Cultural Coverage of PPR Interventions**

#	District	Geographical Coverage	Ethnic/Cultural Coverage
1	Bajaur Agency (FATA)	The only district covered in FATA by the Project.	
2	Chitral (KPK)	All the geographical regions where the project is implemented have been covered.	Cultural setup is different from other parts of KPK.
3	Swat (KPK)		Represents Pushtoon culture.
4	Gwadar (Balochistan)		Represents Baloch culture.
5	Pishin (Balochistan)		Represents Pushtoon culture typical of Balochistan.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



### □ Criteria for Determination of Sample Size

Following criteria was adopted for determining the sample size of PPR interventions implemented in aforementioned five districts:

- *During the meeting it was decided that 10% to 15% sample size based on random sampling will be selected for assessment;*
- *Sample should represent all intervention areas i.e. CPI;*
- *Only 100% completed interventions will be selected for areas i.e. CPI;*
- *Those union councils should be selected where substantial number of multiple interventions have been implemented; and*
- *Sample should be cost conscious with respect to transaction cost.*

**Table 2** presents the summary of sample size by PPR interventions implemented in *aforementioned districts*.

**Table 2: Sample Size by PPR Interventions**

Projects	Completed Projects	10%-15% Sample
Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI)	368	47 @ 12.5%

**Table 3** presents the proposed distribution of sample size by districts, union councils, and POs. Sampling has been finalized in coordination with PPR MER team.

**Table 3: Sample Size by Districts, Union Councils, and POs**

Districts	Union Councils	POs	CPI
Bajaur Agency	Alizai	SRSP	2
	Pachagan Section	SRSP	2
	Khar	NIDA	2
	Sub-total		6
Chitral	Drosh 1	SRSP	3
	Drosh 2	SRSP	4
	Ayun	AKRSP	4
	Sub-total		11
Swat	Koz Abakhel Kabal	EPS	6
	Hazara	EPS	3
	Bar Abakhel Kabal	Lasoona-SHNRD	5
	Sub-total		14
Gwadar	Peshukan	NRSP	3
	Sur Bundar	NRSP	6
	Sub-total		9
Pishin	Khushab	BRSP	3
	Bostan	SEHER	4
	Sub-total		7
Total Sample			47



The details of sample numbers and types are attached as **Annexure – 1**.

PPR implemented six major types of CPIs in selected five districts, these are: irrigation water management schemes, roads and bridges, drainage and sanitation, water supply schemes, solar power and flood protection works. Sample size distribution by CPI type is based on proportionate distribution of types of CPIs implemented. **Table 4** and **Table 5** presents the distribution of CPIs sample size by type.

**Table 4: CPIs Sample Size Distribution by Type of CPI**

CPI Type	Completed CPI	% Distribution	Sample Size Distribution by Type
Irrigation Water Management Schemes	68	18	8
Roads and Bridges	136	37	17
Drainage and Sanitation Schemes	25	6	3
Water Supply Schemes	73	20	10
Flood Protection Works	53	15	7
Solar Power	13	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>

**Table 5: Geographic Distribution by Type of CPI**

Districts	Schemes					
	Irrigation	Roads and Bridges	Drainage and Sanitation	DWSS	Flood Protection	Solar Power
Bajaur Agency	1	2	0	2	1	2
Chitral	2	3	1	1	3	0
Swat	2	6	2	2	1	1
Gwadar	1	4	0	3	0	0
Pishin	2	0	1	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>04</b>

## 5.4 Methodology for CPIs Strategic Review and Assessment

The strategic assessment assesses the CPI component design and strategy, with a focus on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness and its integration with development plan. Methodology developed for the assessment is described as follows and presented in **Figure – 1**.

### 5.4.1 Orientation Session

Detailed orientation sessions with PPAF top management, Project team, and MER Unit were held with the following purposes:

- Achieve a common ground of understanding of TOR between consultants and the client. In this session various issues including proposed type and location of



- projects/interventions selected for field assessment etc. were finalized in consultation with Project team;
- Finalized the proposed work plan; and
  - Finalized the list of COs and POs for meetings.

#### **5.4.2 Documents Review**

Documents review of project relevant documents lay the foundation for understanding procedural, institutional, environmental, social and geographical context of interventions currently being adopted by the Project. Two types of reviews will be carried out to accomplish the objectives of the study:

- ❑ **Review of Project Strategy:** Detailed review of these documents has been conducted to clearly stipulate the contractual, institutional, developmental, and technical requirements of the project. Detailed review of these documents helped in understanding the guidelines and assessing the selected projects/interventions against the stipulated guidelines, criteria, and mitigation plan set in the documents.
- ❑ **Review of relevant project documents and reports:** Following documents were reviewed:
  - Project agreement;
  - Audit reports
  - Profile of selected projects;
  - Project/interventions appraisal documents;
  - Design Proposals;
  - Progress reports;
  - CPI project completion reports;
  - Internal assessment reports if any;
  - Training workshops and events proceedings;
  - Output indicators;
  - Others, identified by Client.

#### **5.4.3 Criteria for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) of Sample Size**

##### **❑ Community Physical Infrastructure**

Following criteria were adopted for determining the sample size of CPI FGDs and KIIs:

- Focused group discussions will be done at all selected interventions with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organizations (COs).
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with PPR CPI Head and Senior Manager once.
- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with all PO Program Managers for selected CPIs.

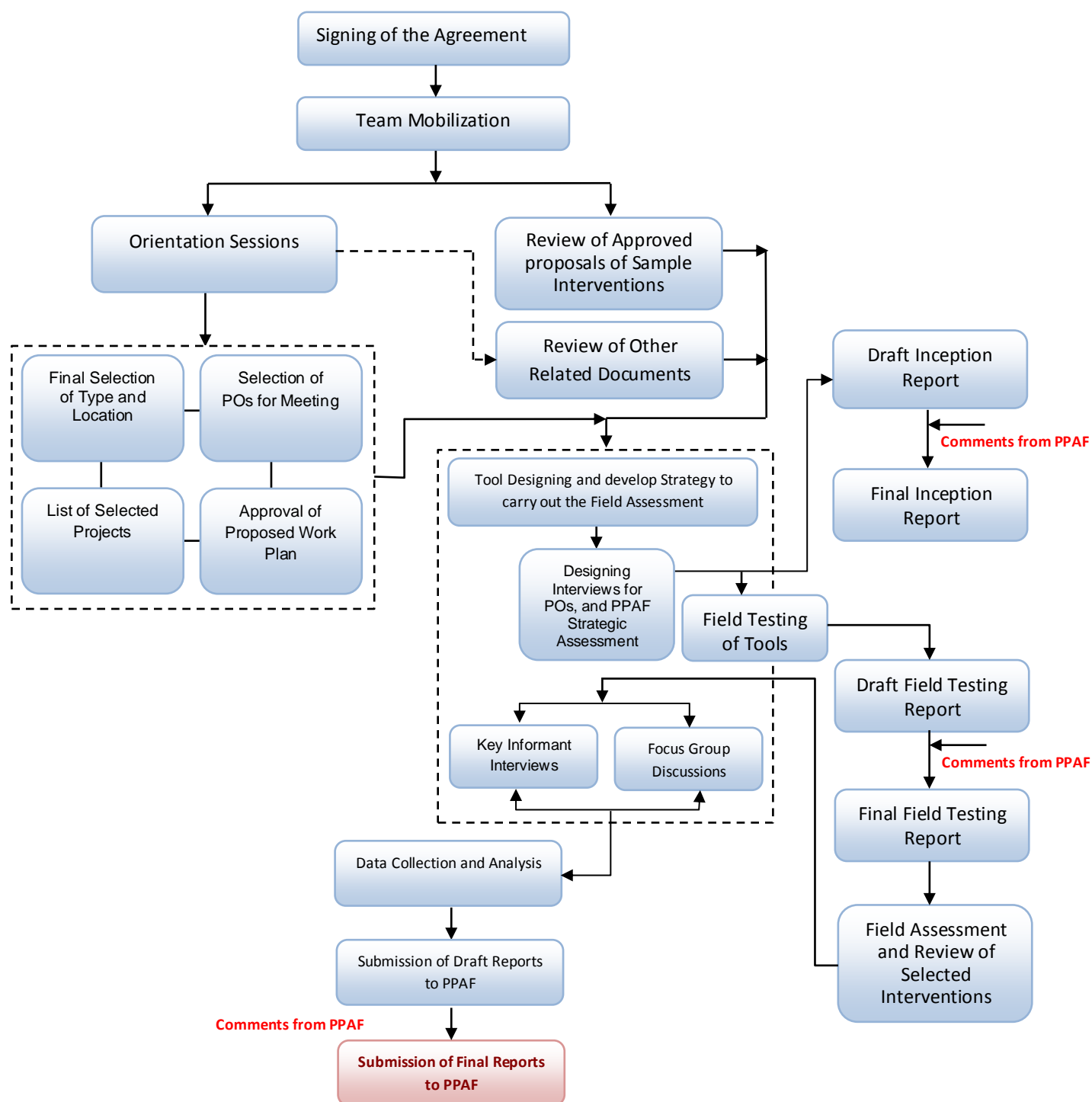
#### **5.4.4 Methodology for Strategic Review and Assessment**

The methodology of the strategic assessment of CPI component was comprised of secondary data collection, field visits, interviews, primary data collation and analyses. It would a mix of distant assessment, on-site verification and focused discussion with the stakeholders.



The Consultants visited selected sites, and compiled feedback from different stakeholders obtained through meetings, surveys and expert analyses.

**Figure 1: Methodology of the Study**







Following steps were executed to assess the design and implementation system of CPI:

## **A. Need Assessment**

Strategic review of need assessment for its relevance and effectiveness. The review has been based on following:

- Process adopted for identification of CPI
- Pre-feasibility and Justification of CPI

### **A-1. Identification, Pre-feasibility and Justification of CPI**

Based on relevance and effectiveness the identification, pre-feasibility and justification process of CPI were assessed. Assessment was broadly made based on the following activities:

- Review of proposal based on PPAF CPI Manual specifically aforementioned processes; and
- Field Assessment

#### **A-1.1. Review of proposal**

The completeness of the proposal was checked against the procedure stipulated in the CPI Manual.

#### **A-1.2. Field Assessment**

The field assessment was divided into following two categories and based on FGDs and KIIs:

- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with PPR CPI Head and all PO Program managers for selected CPIs; and
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO) of all selected CPI.

## **B. CPI Strategic Assessment**

Field assessment broadly covered the following areas:

- CPI implemented on community priority
- Relevance of CPI in local context
- Community participation
- Operation and maintenance arrangements
- Cost comparison of similar CPIs
- Design issues at site

### **B-1. CPI implemented on community priority**

The community priorities were assessed through FGDs with CO/VO President, Secretary, members and community of selected CPIs.





## **B-2. Relevance of CPI in local context**

The relevance of local context of CPI was assessed, based on for how far the implemented scheme was relevant to the needs of local communities and their effect on socio-economic conditions of the area. This activity varied according to local context on case to case basis and the assessment was made during the FGDs with community and CO as per following output indicators:

- Why CPI was selected?
- What are the major contributions of the CPI in enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of the communities?
- What is the status of project ownership, and operation and maintenance?

## **B-3. Community participation**

This assessment made based on the community participation throughout the process of project selection to implementation to operation and maintenance. The assessment made through FGDs with communities, POs and COs as per the following indicators:

- Community participation in the identification of CPI?
- Community contribution in capital cost of CPI?
- Community participation in the implementation of the Project?
- Community readiness and capacity to take over the O&M of CPI?

## **B-4. Operation and maintenance strategy**

The operation and maintenance strategy have been assessed by assessing the practices adopted by communities for the O&M based on following indicators:

- Capacity of community to maintain the project?
- Cost incurred by community for O&M of CPI?
- Willingness of community to contribute in O&M cost of CPI?
- Level of involvement of community in a particular CPI implementation?
- Efforts undertaken by PO to build the capacity of community for O&M?

## **B-5. Cost comparison of similar CPI**

During the field visit cost comparison of similar CPIs implemented in the area by other private agencies was made. Information was collected by interviewing the private contractors to collect the rates of different CPIs implemented during the same period. Otherwise the inflation factor was also considered while obtaining the information from community members/beneficiaries regarding cost of similar projects. Special care was taken to ensure that projects were comparable. Special care also taken that only projects by private/non-government parties considered for such calculations.

## **B-6. Design and Completeness of the project**

Design and completeness of the project was assessed based on ground conditions e.g. a link road is constructed without a side drain, whereas ground conditions demand that a side drain should be constructed to complete the project and enhancing its benefits. This assessment was based on field observations at the project site.



## C. CPI Design Review

Design Review based on following:

- CPI Design Manual
- Synergy with Village Development Plan (VDP)

### C-1. CPI design

Following assessments adopted for the CPI design review:

- **Assessment-1:** The VDP was reviewed to assess that the project is part of the VDP and its implementation is done by single partner and financing.
- **Assessment-2:** Design was assessed and reviewed with standard specifications. Specifications included in the PPAF Design Manual for community-based CPI design were taken as standard. The compliance of the intervention with the CPI-Design Manual of PPAF was checked.
- **Assessment-3:** The design assessments were done in consideration of the site conditions. In cases, when design specifications were not available in the PPAF manual, then engineering standards were adopted as per the site conditions. It was ensured that the adopted specifications offer engineering completeness. In such cases, it is recommended to include the adopted specifications in the CPI-Design Manual.
- **Assessment-4:** Integration of different CPIs implemented under the same project was also assessed.

### C-2. Review of bill of quantities

- Verification of quantities provided in BOQ with proposal drawings. BOQs were checked for its unification with drawings and design. Standard format of BOQ was checked.

## D. CPI Strategy Assessment Matrix

Based on the aforementioned methodology following CPI strategy assessment matrix was made:

**Table 6: CPI Strategy Assessment Matrix**

#	Questions	Proposed tools	Participants	Descriptions
01	Assess CPIs design and implementation were relevant to local communities needs and socioeconomic context.	KIIs, and FGDs	KII with PPR CPI Head, PO Program Manager, FGDs with COs and beneficiaries.	Assess the relevancy of CPIs
02	Assess the resource allocated were utilized efficiently, any measures taken to ensure the cost effectiveness of CPIs, productive linkages with government, private sector and other development	KIIs, FGDs, Design Review and Field Observation	KII with PPR CPI Head, PO Program Manager, FGDs with COs and beneficiaries	Assess the efficiency of CPIs



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



#	Questions	Proposed tools	Participants	Descriptions
	partners and what improvement occurs after the CPI implementation.			
03	Assess the role of community organizations in identification, design and execution of CPI, support of CPI to other components of project, strategies for CPIs' identification, design, implementation, and utilization, coordination between VDPs and CPIs, what innovation and new approaches have been adopted, and strategy of the CPIs, sub-projects/ schemes against post completion O&M	KIIs, FGDs, Design Review and Field Observation	KII with PPR CPI Head, PO Program Manager, FGDs with COs and beneficiaries	Assess the effectiveness of CPIs



## 6.0 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

A strategic assessment is used to determine whether there is a need for the project and therefore whether the project should proceed to the next stage. The strategic assessment also allows the project team to outline the objectives and scope of the project.

A good strategic assessment lays the foundation for the project. From planning perspective, a clearly established project scope allows the project team to determine the resources required to support the project. Which will be effective if the same program is extended or the results of this assessment will be applied on PPAF future programs.

### 6.1 Limitations

The scope of work of the assignment established that the study will be conducted under qualitative assessment framework. Accordingly, during field surveys and assessments qualitative data was collected. The qualitative data has been analyzed under arbitrary scoring system. Scores against each indicator have been allocated based on the average scores allocated by the consultant's team members and team leader best professional judgement. However, the findings and recommendations on design and implementation of CPIs are based on factual qualitative assessment conducted in the field.

### 6.2 Qualitative Observations of PPAF and Partners Made in KIIs

Following is the summary of qualitative observations raised by PPAF and Partners during KIIs. PPAF and PO specific details of the KIIs are attached as **Annexure 2** of this report.

#### 6.2.1 PPAF

Observations and recommendations revealed during the KIIs with PPAF Senior Manager CPI for PPR program on July 16, 2018 at PPAF Islamabad Office are summarized in **Table 7** hereunder:

**Table 7: Observations and Findings of PPAF Senior Manager CPI for PPR program**

#	Parameters	Observations	Recommendations
1	CPI Manual	RE project provided training to engineers of PO in Balochistan for Solar design. PPAF CPI manual does not provide design of all the projects undertaken under PPR. Support from other PPAF teams such as RE has been acquired to provide joint orientation sessions to the POs. there have been changes in the engineering staff of POs, the orientation has to be provided repeatedly and it affects program quality.	CPI manual should be updated.  Link road design should be included in the CPI manual.
2	Completeness of CPI	Because of agreements of smaller duration and delay in release of installments, the completion of CPI projects is compromised.	Long term agreements with POs should be signed.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



#	Parameters	Observations	Recommendations
		Education and health facilities needs to be designed and executed under the same procedures as adopted in CPIs.	Design elements of health and education facilities should also be included in the CPI manual.
3	Sustainability of CPI	<p>O&amp;M committee of the schemes is capacitated to ensure that the schemes are properly maintained and repaired if required.</p> <p>In most if the cases genuine need of projects is assessed and that needs to be continued with same spirit.</p> <p>PPAF should develop proper engineering monitoring system of CPIs.</p> <p>For larger CPIs, where heavy machinery is involved, a billing system can be established.</p> <p>A total of 447 CPIs out of 1,758 are linked with local government and other donor interventions</p>	Sustainability of CPIs should be ensured by not only handing over the schemes to local government departments but also by ensuring that the O&M committees are established and capacitated to perform their role.
4	Relevance of CPI	Most of the CPIs are relevant to the program objectives and among all the CPIs the DWSS, Link Roads, and Irrigation Schemes are much productive and offer high benefits.	Relevance of CPIs should be established at the very beginning of the project through exercises such as UCDP/ VDP etc. It is recommended update the UCDP/VDP during the project cycle on half yearly basis.
5	Effectiveness of CPI	Mechanism should be developed for proper maintenance of O&M amount in CO account after the completion of project.	<p>Donors coordination is required to avoid duplication of efforts in the same target area.</p> <p>O&amp;M committees should be capacitated on regular basis to ensure that the schemes are effective.</p>
6	Efficiency of CPI	90% of CPI are efficient and achieved linked results.	For similar type of CPIs, mechanism of competition among communities will be planned to improve the efficiency.

### 6.2.2 Partner Organizations

As discussed in methodology section of this report that KIIs were performed with all the selected partner organizations. The summary of observations and recommendations are summarized in **Table 8** hereunder:



**Table 8: Observations and Recommendations of POs for PPR program**

#	Parameters	Observations	Recommendations
1	<b>CPI Manual</b>	CPI manual does not address some CPIs.	<p>CPI manual should be updated with respect to design details of different CPIs. Design criteria for Link Road should be included.</p> <p>Training of POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.</p> <p>5% contingencies and 5% wastages should be added in capital cost of the project to cover the unforeseen expenses that may occur during implementation.</p>
2	<b>Completeness of CPI</b>	Concept of component integration and linkages should be more effectively adopted for ensuring complete coverage of the target areas development.	<p>PO should decide about the type and number of CPIs.</p> <p>It will be further beneficial to increase the emphasis on natural resource management and climate change interventions.</p> <p>POs should be involved in finalizing the number of CPIs in the target area to establish the complete coverage of the area.</p>
3	<b>Sustainability of CPI</b>	<p>O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP. Under TOP 3% of CPI cost is deposited in the joint account of CO. This procedure is not effectively implemented by PPAF, POs, and COs.</p> <p>On the lower side 8-10% and on the higher side 70% of CPIs were linked with Local Government and other donors' projects.</p>	<p>Handing over the schemes to Local Government and Social Welfare Department will ensure that COs will adopt the mechanism of 3% of O&amp;M cost in their account.</p> <p>It is recommended that PO and PPAF should facilitate COs to register CPIs with Local Government and Social Welfare Department. This will ensure that the CPIs are owned by Local Government and Social Welfare Department. This will also ensure the sustainability of the CPI.</p>
4	<b>Relevance of CPI</b>	CPIs were mostly relevant to the program objectives. Most of the CPIs (Link Roads, Irrigation Schemes, Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes) with context to local conditions and community priorities offered desired level of benefits to the target communities.	



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



#	Parameters	Observations	Recommendations
5	Effectiveness of CPI	For the areas like Bajuar Agency and Chitral, the implementation time must be increased as compared to other districts. Geography and social mobilization in such districts are very difficult and project implementation take much more time as compared to other districts.	Program activities shall not be same for all districts, and this is mostly based on demands with the local requirements of the districts.  Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and weather.
		Ambitious implementation targets were fixed for short period of time. This overburdened the POs, and in few cases quality of the CPIs were compromised.  In a few cases the target areas were already saturated due to the projects of other donors. In such cases effectiveness of the proposed CPIs was compromised.	Disbursement at the later stages of the project implementation result in delays in execution which should be avoided in future programs of PPAF.
6	Efficiency of CPI	There is need to make the orientation session more comprehensive as per the requirement of POs.  PO specific coordination activities by PPAF were very productive. This activity has increased implementation efficiency.  In a few cases the POs were overloaded with projects from different donors. In these cases, the CPIs were not efficiently implemented by the POs, even though project specific staff and operation cost were properly covered by PPR.	PPAF and POs teams should do the joint appraisal of all the projects before approval. It will improve the quality and efficiency of work.  Review time of SOEs should be minimized by PPAF team.

### 6.2.3 Analysis of KIIs of Partners and PPAF

Data collected during the KIIs is summarized above and the analysis of the data on following qualitative parameters is presented in Table 6 below:

1. CPI Manual
2. Completeness
3. Sustainability
4. Relevance
5. Effectiveness
6. Efficiency
7. Social Mobilization and CPI Complementary Aspects



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Component



Based on the remarks provided by partners following scoring scale determines qualitative scaling of abovementioned qualitative parameters:

Excellent	5
Very Good	4
Good	3
Fair	2
Unsatisfactory	1





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



**Table 9: Analysis of KIs of PPAF and Partners**

Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
<b><u>CPI Manual</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– CPI manual should be updated.</li> <li>– Link road design should be included.</li> <li>– RE project provided training of engineers of PO in Balochistan for Solar design.</li> <li>– Orientation of PPAF manual was made but due to discontinuation and change of engineering team of POs this issue was not properly addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– CPI manual should be updated with respect to design details of different CPIs. Design criteria for Link Road should be included.</li> <li>– Training of POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.</li> <li>– 5% contingencies and 5% wastages should be added in capital cost of the project to cover the unforeseen expenses that may occur during implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– POs followed the CPI manual. However, in many cases different design standards were followed.</li> <li>– POs did not have access to “Sanitation Projects Design Manual” of PPAF.</li> <li>– Orientation of design manual to POs should be more effectively done by PPAF by conducting training sessions of PO engineers.</li> <li>– The share of road &amp; bridges CPI among all CPIs was highest, and in road &amp; bridges CPIs, and share of link road was 95%. However, link road design criterion was not established during the PPR program.</li> <li>– As no wastages and contingencies were provided for CPIs it may lead to compromised design.</li> </ul>	2
<b><u>Completeness</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Better coordination between PPAF, POs and COs is needed to decide Number of CPIs for the complete coverage of the target area.</li> <li>– The practice is, the type and number of CPIs are decided based on consultation with POs. However, there is a need to include</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Concept of component integration and linkages should be more effectively adopted for ensuring complete coverage of the target areas development.</li> <li>– PO should decide about the type and number of CPIs.</li> <li>– POs should finalize the number of CPIs in the target area to establish the complete coverage of the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Generally, the completeness of CPIs with respect to linkages with government or other donor agencies was excellent.</li> <li>– Due to fixed numbers, types and cost of CPIs by PPAF the complete coverage of target areas needs suffered.</li> </ul>	2



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
	<p>flexibility in the final decision as per ground realities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPAF should develop a checklist to check the completeness and sustainability of CPI. Random field appraisal shall be carried out by PPAF before approval of CPI proposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It will be further beneficial to increase the emphasis on natural resource management and climate change interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allowance of additional features with respect to site requirement was not permitted in the program.</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Sustainability</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per PPAF infrastructure manual Proper engineering design of CPIs with all calculations and field conditions are essentially required. This condition needs to be complied for all the Project.</li> <li>In most if the cases genuine need of projects is assessed and that needs to be continued with same spirit.</li> <li>Need to increase in PPR engineering team in terms of manpower and capability.</li> <li>Ownership of CPI should be ensured by PPAF and coordinate with POs to ensure that the CPIs are included in list of local government projects.</li> <li>For larger CPIs, where heavy machinery is involved, a billing system should be established.</li> <li>A total of 447 CPIs out of 1,758 are linked with local government and other donor interventions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP. Under TOP 3% of CPI cost is deposited in the joint account of CO. This procedure is not effectively implemented by PPAF, POs, and COs.</li> <li>Handing over the schemes to Local Government and Social Welfare Department will ensure that COs will adopt the mechanism of 3% of O&amp;M cost in their account.</li> <li>It is recommended that PO and PPAF should facilitate COs to register CPIs with Local Government and Social Welfare Department. This will ensure that the CPIs are owned by Local Government and Social Welfare Department. This will also ensure the sustainability of the CPI.</li> <li>On the lower side 8-10% and on the higher side 70% of CPIs were linked with Local Government and other donors' projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No strict mechanism to maintain 3% of O&amp;M amount after the completion of program.</li> <li>Many CPIs were implemented in rush to achieve the targets at the cost of sustainability of CPIs.</li> </ul>	2



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost should be deposited in joint account of CO. However, there is no strict mechanism to ensure that 3% is deposited in CO account. Handing over the schemes to the Line Department will fulfill the requirements of O&amp;M funds.</li> </ul>			
<b><u>Relevance</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the CPIs are relevant to the program objectives and among all the CPIs the DWSS, Link Roads, and Irrigation Schemes are much productive and offer high benefits.</li> <li>PPAF mechanism to establish the need assessment of CPIs relevance is weak. Relevance should be established by doing field appraisal of randomly selected projects by PPAF engineering team.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPIs were mostly relevant to the program objectives. Most of the CPIs (Link Roads, Irrigation Schemes, Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes) with context to local conditions and community priorities offered desired level of benefits to the target communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relevance of CPIs among all the surveyed districts were very good.</li> <li>Geographical and local area needs were not properly addressed in the need assessment in Chitral and Bajaur Agency. This can be achieved by periodic need assessment during the cycle of project implementation.</li> </ul>	4
<b><u>Effectiveness</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanism should be developed for proper maintenance of O&amp;M amount in CO account after the completion of project.</li> <li>Donors coordination is required to avoid duplication of efforts in the same target area.</li> <li>Random field appraisal should be done by PPAF engineers before the approval of CPI proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program activities will not be same for all districts, and this is mostly based on demands with the local requirements of the districts.</li> <li>For the areas like Bajaur Agency and Chitral, the implementation time must be increased as compared to other districts. Geography and social mobilization in such districts are very difficult and project implementation take much more</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variation and diversity of the ground realities were not effectively entertained by the program.</li> <li>Variation in operational cost by district is a debatable issue between POs and PPAF.</li> <li>The process of program especially the fund disbursement, signing of short-term contracts (IPs), targets vs timelines and</li> </ul>	3



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
		<p>time as compared to other districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and weather.</li> <li>Disbursement at the later stages of the project implementation result in delays in execution.</li> <li>Ambitious implementation targets were fixed for short period of time. This overburdened the POs, and in few cases quality of the CPIs were compromised.</li> <li>In a few cases the target areas were already saturated due to the projects of other donors. In such cases effectiveness of the proposed CPIs was compromised.</li> </ul>	<p>duplication of efforts have affected the efficiency of program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays in disbursement is common complaint of POs. This resulted in implementation delays.</li> <li>Project planning was not effective with respect to phasing of targets. Mostly ambitious planning remained the practice. This resulted in compromised effectiveness of CPIs.</li> <li>Needs of the community on CPIs were genuine.</li> <li>PPR project under implementation of CPIs tried to provide benefits to vulnerable groups (such as women and PWDs) instead of working in areas like Bajur Agency, Upper Dir, etc. where access to women specially is very difficult. The other aspect is the establishment of leadership among the women of the project area which was fairly addressed due to social setup of the area. However, the same aspect was excellently covered at Kalash Valley in Chitral.</li> <li>The aspect of implementation of disaster management CPIs was well executed in the PPR project. However, the prior distribution of CPIs among the POs effected the aspect in Chitral district where the</li> </ul>	



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
			disaster management CPIs need is higher than other districts. For future the distribution of DPM interventions will be distributed with respect to geographical conditions.	
<b><u>Efficiency</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of CPI are efficient and achieved linked results.</li> <li>For similar type of CPIs, mechanism of competition among communities will be planned to improve the efficiency. The competition mechanism should involve rewards for best community from POs or PPAF.</li> <li>Program should be planned in such a way that quality of work should not be compromised due to efficiency.</li> <li>IP should be signed once and the program should not be contracted in parts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need to make the orientation session more comprehensive as per the requirement of POs.</li> <li>PO specific coordination activities by PPAF were very productive. This activity has increased implementation efficiency.</li> <li>Frequency of PPAF team visits to the project need to be increased. PPAF and POs teams should do the joint appraisal of all the projects before approval. It will improve the quality and efficiency of work.</li> <li>Review time of SOEs should be minimized by PPAF team.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58% of the CPIs were implemented efficiently and benefited the target communities at the desired level.</li> <li>PPR engineering team was only based on two engineers which established heavy working load and also reduces the efficiency of CPIs.</li> </ul>	2
<b><u>Social Mobilization</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IP should be signed once and the program should not be contracted in parts.</li> <li>CPI is well integrated with other components of project i.e., livelihood, health &amp; nutrition and education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District development forum should be one for all types of interventions to avoid duplication of efforts.</li> <li>Training for capacity building of CO should be given to all CO members.</li> <li>Strategically under PPR project it was considered to complement the other components of PPR for example the priority of link road to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social mobilization in the program was depending upon the partner organization for example in area where NRSP, SRSP, AKRSP, EPS, BRSP like POs were present the social mobilization was excellent. Bajaur Agency was a typical case as social mobilization of the POs was weak due to its political instability.</li> </ul>	4



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Parameters	PPAF Observations/Recommendations	Partner Organizations Observations/Recommendations	NEC Remarks	Qualitative Scaling
		be implemented as it passing through any BHU, school etc. This integration was applied throughout all the CPI implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– In Balochistan NRSP and BRSP social mobilization were excellent, however, small POs like SEHER this activity was poorly executed.</li><li>– Integration of CPIs with other components of PPR project was well observed during the field visit and this strategical aspect was well established in CPI implementation.</li></ul>	



## 6.3 Qualitative Observations of Community Organizations in Result of FGDs

### 6.3.1 Community Organizations

General observations during the FGDs with communities/CO/VO from June 27 to August 06, 2018 at Bajaur Agency, Swat, Chitral, Gwadar and Pishin are summarized in **Table 10** hereunder. The details of FGDs for all 47 interventions are attached as **Annexure 3**:

**Table 10: Analysis of FGDs with Communities/CO/VO**

#	Questions	Feedback	NEC Remarks
1	What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.</li> <li>Mix support program is highly recommended.</li> </ul>	Almost all the CO/VO were well aware of the program and design of program was highly appreciated.
2	Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?	Yes, consent was taken.	Most of the CPIs visited were implemented in consent with the community and women of the area. Only 11% of the CPIs were implemented without the consent of women of the area.
3	How the CPI was selected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PO came to village and formed CO</li> <li>Need assessment was made.</li> <li>Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li> <li>CPI was selected.</li> </ul>	CPIs were selected as per the procedures stated in Operational Manual of PPAF. However, in 2% of CPIs the Operational Manual of PPAF was not followed.
4	What is the Process of Project Identification?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community was involved</li> <li>General body meeting attendance 75%</li> <li>Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>Women participated in CPI identification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All parameters were well complied. However, in 6% of CPIs the Operational Manual of PPAF was not followed.</li> <li>It was observed in the field visit that PPR project done its utmost efforts to prioritize the CPIs according to the need of women in the area.</li> <li>One of the indicators are out of 47 CPI schemes visited during strategic assessment 11 CPIs were implemented by women COs.</li> </ul>
5	Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Payment delayed for six months to a year.</li> <li>No problems faced in funds disbursement from PO.</li> </ul>	27% of the COs reported that CPIs implementation got delayed due to non-availability of funds. In few cases community purchased the construction material from the market on credit.
6	What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing,	PO provided design	Most of the COs/VOs were maintaining the O&M account





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



#	Questions	Feedback	NEC Remarks
	implementation, and O&M of the CPI?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>due to presence of partner organizations in the area. As the POs bound the COs/VOs bank transaction with their approval. In 7% of cases this amount was not maintained.</li> <li>91% of CPIs were implemented by COs/VOs. Only in the case of 4.5% CPIs, community hired the contractor due to the requirement of higher order of skills. 4.5% of the communities did not want to work as labors.</li> </ul>
7	Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain the CPI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost all the CPIs were maintaining the O&amp;M amount. However, 2% of CPIs were facing difficulties to maintain the O&amp;M amount.</li> </ul>
8	How this particular CPI was implemented more effectively with respect to design and implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95% suggested the implementation was complete in all respect.</li> <li>5% suggested improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same is the assessment of NEC team that in most of the cases implementation was as per design. Only 5% of COs/VOs reported a few improvements in the CPIs designs and specifications.</li> </ul>
9	Most relevant CPIs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DWSS</li> <li>Link Road</li> <li>Irrigation Schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per the community, CPIs of DWSS, Link Roads and Irrigation Schemes were highly relevant. About 44% were in favor of Irrigation Schemes, 33% DWSS, and 22% Link Roads for its relevancy, productivity and benefits.</li> </ul>

## 6.4 Design Review

Design review of all 47 selected CPIs were made against the standards provided in PPAF CPI Design Manual. Following sections provides the details of design review with respect to its compliance, completeness, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency.

### 6.4.1 Design Compliance with PPAF CPI Design Manual

Compliance of design with PPAF CPI Design Manual was major issue. The main issues were as follows:

- Ineffective orientation of PO engineers on PPAF CPI Design Manual and ESMF Manual.
- Absence of “Sanitary Projects Design Manual” with POs.
- Non-compliance of standards at PPAF level during the approval of proposals submitted by POs.
- Link road design criteria was not established during the PPR program. The share of road & bridges CPIs among all CPIs was highest, and within road & bridges, the share of link road CPI was 95%.

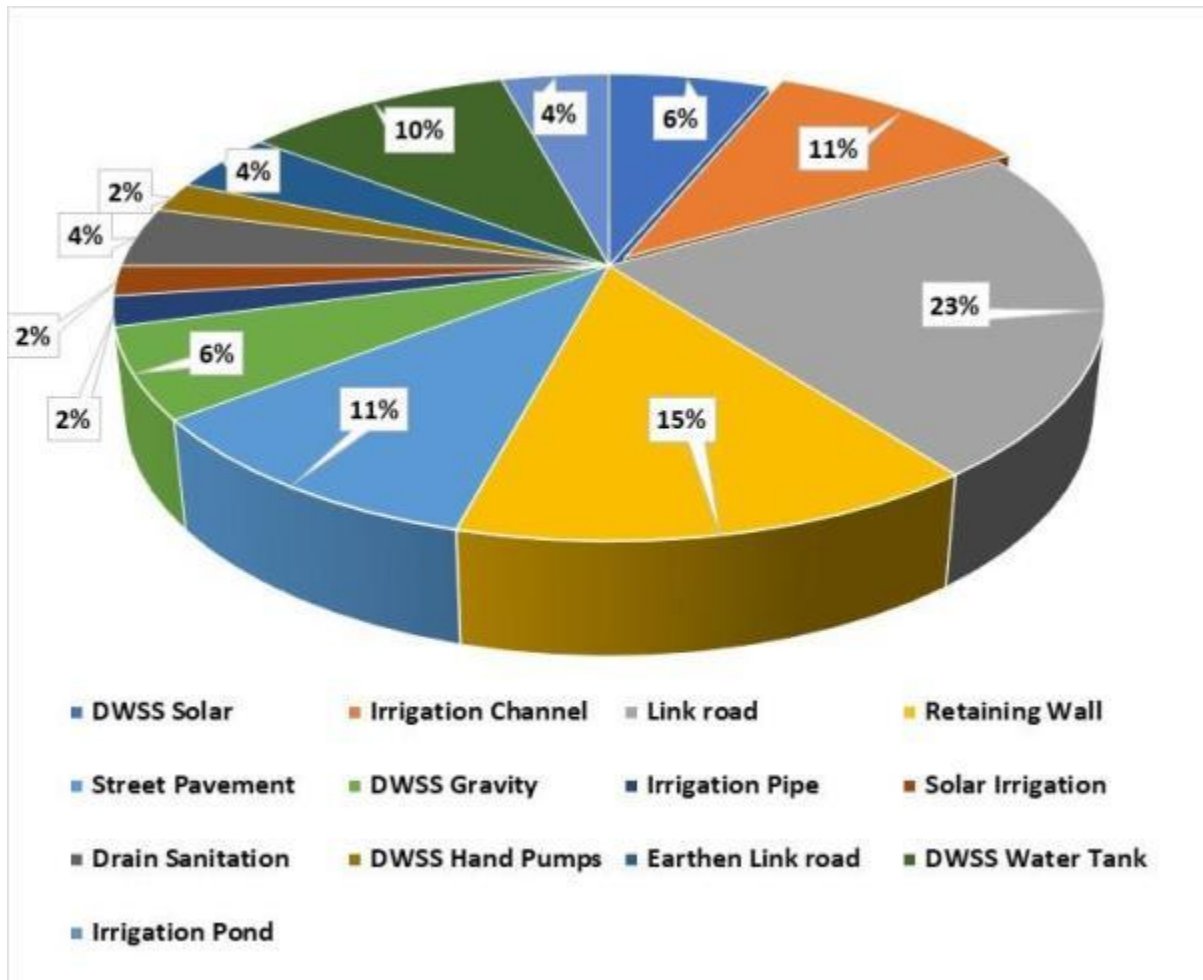




- In many cases different design standards (mainly local designs) were followed, which were not in line with CPI Design Manual and nor with any other national or international standards.

The number of CPIs by its types assessed is shown below in **Figure 2:**

**Figure 2: Types of CPIs Assessed**



The details of design review on the basis of “PPAF CPI Design Manual “of each CPI along with recommendations if any are attached as **Annexure 4** of this report. Design compliance analysis are presented in **Table 11** hereunder:



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



**Table 11: Design Analysis of CPIs**

#	Community Physical Infrastructure	Numbers of CPI	Design Status	BOQ and Drawings Status	Remarks
1	Drain and Sanitation	2	Not in Compliance with Standards	Not as per Standards	No calculation and hydraulic statement present. BOQ of one CPI is not on Standards specified in PPAF CPI Manual. Drawings are OK.
2	DWSS Gravity	3	Not in Compliance with Standards	As per Standards	No design calculations present.
3	DWSS Handpump	1	As per Standards	As per Standards	OK.
4	DWSS Solar	3	Not in Compliance with Standards	As per Standards	No calculations for solar panels selection present. Water testing was not done or all the parameters provided in ESMF were not analyzed or test results were not in compliance with WHO/Drinking Water Standards GOP.
5	DWSS Water Tank	5	Not in Compliance with Standards	As per Standards	Two designs of water tank are OK. However, on three tanks different design standards (mainly local designs) were followed. These designs were not in line with CPI Design Manual and nor with any other national or international standards and uneconomical.
6	Earthen Link Road		As per Standards	As per Standards	OK.
7	Irrigation Channels	5	Not in Compliance with Standards  As per Standards	As per Standards	Three channel designs are OK. However, in case of two channels no design calculations were available or wrong design was adopted.
8	Pipe Irrigation	1	As per Standards	As per Standards	OK.
9	Irrigation Ponds	2	Not in Compliance with Standards  As per Standards	As per Standards	One pond design calculation was OK. However, the second pond Design calculations for water pond capacity was not available. Design of tank was not executed on any standards. Designing an underground tank with bricks used as shuttering and PCC poured in between the walls seems to be uneconomical.
10	PCC Link Road	11	Not in Compliance with Standards	As per Standards	Link road design criteria was not established during the PPR program. The PCC link road



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



#	Community Physical Infrastructure	Numbers of CPI	Design Status	BOQ and Drawings Status	Remarks
					design standards were not available in the CPI Design Manual. All POs designed the PCC link road on different design criteria. According to the different standards stone soling (Gravel) thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road were adopted. None of the designs provided by POs complied the above stated standard.
11	Retaining Wall	7	As per Standards	As per Standards	OK.
12	Solar Irrigation	1	As per Standards	As per Standards	OK.
13	Street Pavements	5	As per Standards	As per Standards	Designs of street pavement were in compliance with PPAF CPI Manual.

### 6.4.2 Completeness, Relevance, Sustainability, Effectiveness and Efficiency of Designs

The completeness, Relevance, Sustainability, Effectiveness and Efficiency of CPI Designs were mostly affected due to non-compliance of design standards. **Table 12** below presents the arbitrary scoring scale of abovementioned parameters with respect to type of CPIs. The scoring of the parameters is based on following scale:

Excellent	5
Very Good	4
Good	3
Fair	2
Unsatisfactory	1



**Table 12: Analysis of Completeness, Sustainability, Effectiveness and Efficiency of Designs**

#	CPI Type	Completeness	Relevance	Sustainability	Effectiveness	Efficiency
1	Drain and Sanitation	3	4	2	3	2
2	DWSS Gravity	2	5	1	3	3
3	DWSS Handpump	5	5	3	5	3
4	DWSS Solar	4	5	1	3	3
5	DWSS Water Tank	3	5	2	3	2
6	Earthen Link Road	5	5	5	4	5
7	Irrigation Channels	3	5	3	4	4
8	Pipe Irrigation	5	5	5	5	4
9	Irrigation Ponds	3	5	2	3	2
10	PCC Link Road	1	5	1	3	2
11	Retaining Wall	5	5	3	4	3
12	Solar Irrigation	5	5	3	4	3
13	Street Pavements	3	5	2	3	2

It is assessed based on the analyses presented in **Table 12** that most of the CPIs were highly relevant with respect to community requirements. The other parameters are assessed as follows:

- Completeness of the CPIs is around 72%.
- Sustainability of the CPIs is around 51%.
- Effectiveness of the CPIs is around 72%.
- Efficiency of the CPIs is around 58%.

## 6.5 Field Findings

Sections below document the assessment of consultants based on the field observation. Wherever needed the rationality of the assessment is also presented.

### 6.5.1 Relevance and Ownership of CPIs

Almost all of the CPIs visited were found relevant and in most of the cases communities completely owned the CPIs except in following few cases:

- In Bajaur Agency at village Ghani Adu, the President and General Secretary of the CO Ali Khan Khel Korona has high-jacked the CPI. The community was misinformed that under PPR program only link road was allowed. Community members informed that drinking water was the first priority. No ownership of community was observed. It was also observed that the village development plan was made in absence of CO members. During the FGD out of 25 CO members only four were present. Two members reported that the signatures on the VDP were fake and they did not sign VDP or resolution, and they were not aware about the priority of CPIs in VDP.



- In Chitral at village Kessu Deh, first priority of the community was DWSS. The cost of the DWSS was higher than the allocated budget. Subsequently, community opted for second priority i.e. the link road. Community completely owned the decision and the CPI.
- In Gwadar at village Ziarat Machi, the rain water pond was implemented for irrigation of land, however, due to unavailability of water in the area, it is being used for drinking purposes.

Only three cases out of forty-seven are not relevant due to misuse, unavailability of fund and wrong selection of CPI. However, 94% of CPI were found highly relevant and communities' ownership of projects was very high.

### 6.5.2 Completeness and Quality of CPIs

More than 70% of the CPIs were assessed as complete in all respect. In many cases designs were not in compliance with the PPAF Design Manual. The quality of execution was generally satisfactory. It is assessed that most of the design issues occurred due to the lack of technical capabilities of the POs engineering teams. Following cases provide the explanation of completeness and quality of CPIs:

#### Completeness

- In Bajaur Agency at village Hafizabad, no water testing for solar DWSS CPI was executed before the CPI implementation which is mandatory.
- In Bajaur Agency at village Dag Qilla, no design calculations were found for irrigation channel. However, at time of visit the tube well was not working due to unavailability of electricity since 15 days. In Bajaur Agency normally the electricity is available for 2-3 hours in a day. The CPI in this scenario is incomplete as the farmers of the village only irrigate 20 Kanals of land instead of 80 Kanals. It is recommended for such type of CPI in future either the solar panels for generation of electricity should also be provided or shall not entertain such CPIs. However, under PPR scope the solar panels for irrigation purposes are not provided. In Bajaur Agency at village Bahrapur, around 50-70 ft. length of link road requires retaining wall. It is assessed that in case of heavy rainfall this portion of link road will be eroded.
- In Chitral at Marchkuru Rumboor, the community recommended to construct 300 ft. flood protection wall, whereas the project constructed only 100 ft. It is understood that due to budgetary conditions all communities demand might not be fulfilled.
- In Chitral at Broon Bumborate, the community recommended to construct 3500 ft. lining of irrigation channel, whereas the project constructed only 1,250 ft. It is understood that due to budgetary conditions all communities demand might not be fulfilled.
- In Chitral at Kandisar Bumborate, the community recommended to construct 2,000 ft. street with irrigation drain, whereas the project constructed only 700 ft.
- In Chitral at Jinjirate, it was observed that height of FPW was not sufficient to cope with the high level of flood as reported by the community. It is assessed that the project was too small to stand the brunt of normal floods. As per PO assessment the project is fulfilling the requirement of the area until now no major flood has hit the area due to the FPW.
- In Swat at Dero Khaimdara, in the design pipe culvert was provided. Whereas, at site no pipe culvert was constructed. After discussion it was revealed that the land owner of that place did not agree to provide the land. Pipe culvert is essentially required at that place otherwise the road will be eroded.



## Quality

### **1. PCC Link Road & Street Pavement**

The main issue of quality for PCC link road occurred due to unavailability of design criteria of link road in CPI design manual. Design criteria was also not established during the PPR program. According to the database provided by MER team of PPAF the share of road & bridges among all CPIs was highest, and within road & bridges CPI, share of PCC link road CPI was 95%.

The main quality issue for street pavements occurred due to unavailability of “PPAF Sanitation Projects Design Manual” to POs. Almost all the POs reported that PPAF did not provide the design criteria of street pavement.

The common issues of quality of link roads and street pavements are summarized hereunder, details of each with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report:

- Absence of proper PCC base, in areas where hard rocks are available the PCC base might not be required.
- Inappropriate PCC base thickness and wrong selection of material such as shingles.
- Improper paneling of PCC casted at site which is mostly more than 20 ft. long due to which cracks were developed.
- Wrong load calculations which resulted in early deterioration of roads.
- Less thickness of PCC and material ratio of PCC was not as per standard i.e. 1:2:4.
- Wrong design of slopes and absence of storm water drainage system.
- Absence of flexible joints between the panels of PCC and used of rigid joints (marble strips) which did not provide proper contraction and expansion in the areas where weather conditions are extreme like Swat, Chitral, Bajaur Agency, and Pishin.

### **2. Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS)**

Two major issue of DWSS schemes was that out of twelve schemes, water testing was not done for seven schemes. The other issue was the calculation of water demand calculations. In the case four schemes calculations were not done. The issues of quality are summarized hereunder, details of each with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report:

- Selection of solar panels without knowing the required power and head of pump.
- Improper design standards used for water tank especially underground water tanks which require precise design to cater the lateral pressure of soil in empty conditions.
- Uneconomical design where the baked bricks are used as shuttering of RCC tank. By using alternate shuttering brick cost could have been saved.
- Providing hand pumps in the area of Kabal union council Swat where the water level is depleting which results in failure of hand pump for the particular depth of bore.

### **3. Irrigation Schemes**

Quality of irrigation schemes are good. However, following observations are made, details of each with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report:

- No calculations for selection of channel section either rectangular or trapezoidal. However, these calculations are essentially required for channel design.





- Cracks were observed in the walls and beds of channels due to improper concrete ratio which is 1:3:6 used at some sites.
- Cracks developed due to workmanship and lining of channel done in long spans. This problem could have been resolved by providing the precast parabolic channels which have high strength and required less area as compared to trapezoidal or rectangular sections.

#### 4. Drain and Sanitation

The main issues were the absence calculation of for pipe selection, no hydraulic statement is made, unavailability of “PPAF Sanitation Projects Design Manual” to POs, almost all the POs assessed did not have the mentioned manual where the design criteria of street pavement are provided, and improper designing and implementation of manholes. Details of each with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report.

##### 6.5.3 Sustainability of CPIs

The major issue of sustainability of CPIs are mostly linked with the relevance, completeness, and quality issues mentioned in the above sections. These are not presented in this section to avoid repetition of text. Details of each with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report:

##### 6.5.4 Effectiveness of CPIs

Even though CPIs faced the limitations mentioned in the above sections, the effectiveness of the CPIs remained satisfactory. As stated above most of the CPIs were assessed as relevant to the community needs, this factor contributed substantially in increasing the effectiveness of CPIs. The communities were benefiting from the implemented CPIs. It is assessed that due to the limitations mentioned in sections above, the CPIs life will be lower than the designed age i.e. 10 years.

##### 6.5.5 Efficiency of CPIs

On the average, the efficiency of CPIs is assessed at 58 %. As efficiency of CPIs are dependent upon proper design, its completeness, relevance, sustainability and effectiveness. In case of PPR program, the CPIs were lacking proper design, completeness and sustainability. Efficiency issues being linked to limitations presented in the above mentioned sections are not reproduced in this section to avoid repetition. Details with recommendations are provided in **Annexure 3** and **4** of this report:

##### 6.5.6 Cost Comparative Analysis of Implemented CPIs

During the field visit, cost comparison of similar CPIs implemented in the project areas by other private agencies was done. Information was collected by interviewing the private contractors to collect the rates of different CPIs implemented during the same period. Special care was taken to ensure that projects are comparable. It is noted that only projects by private/non-government parties considered for this comparison. **Table 13** presents the comparative analysis of cost with respect to districts and partner organizations:



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



**Table 13: Comparison of CPI Cost with Private Contractors**

#	District	PO	CPI Type	Unit	Unit Rates of POs	Unit Rate of Private Contractor
1	Bajaur Agency	SRSP	PCC Link Road 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	207	260
			Water Tank Concrete 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	440	246
			Water Tank Steel	Per tons	90,000	102,185
		NIDA	Irrigation Channel 1 ft x 1 ft	Rft	492	800
2	Swat	EPS	PCC Link Road 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	207	226
			Street Pavement 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	204	226
			Retaining Wall 1:3:6 plum concrete with 50% boulders	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	70	170
			Pipe Irrigation (HDPE dia 3-inches)	Per Rft	129	145
			DWSS (HDPE Pipe Dia 0.5 inches providing and laying)	Per Rft	45.5	43.5
			DWSS HDPE Pipe Dia 0.75 inches providing and laying	Per Rft	51.5	59.5
			DWSS HDPE Pipe Dia 1 inches providing and laying	Per Rft	59.5	67.5
			Water Tank Steel	Per tons	70,000	120,000
			Water Tank Concrete 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	560	270
		LASOONA	Hand Pump @ 150ft depth	Per Hand Pump	134,000	150,000
			Laying and Providing of 6" Dia RCC Pipe	Per Rft	353	310
			Laying and Providing of 9" Dia RCC Pipe	Per Rft	410	385
			Laying and Providing of 12" Dia RCC Pipe	Per Rft	614	664
			Laying and Providing of 18" Dia RCC Pipe	Per Rft	1,077	958
			PCC Link Road 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	182	226
			Irrigation Channel 0.75 ft x 0.75 ft	Per Rft	498	565
3	Chitral	AKRSP	Retaining Wall (1:3:6) PCC using 60% Stone	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	155	200
			Water Tank Concrete 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	480	520
			Water Tank Steel	Per tons	200,000	240,000
			Laying and Providing of 1" Dia HDPE Pipe	Per Rft	70	60
			Laying and Providing of 0.5" Dia HDPE Pipe	Per Rft	50	52
			Irrigation Channel 1.83 ft x 1 ft (1:3:6)	Per Rft	440	506
			Street Pavement 1:3 CSM, 1:3:6 PCC with average width of 4 feet Slate Stone	Per Rft	603	695





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



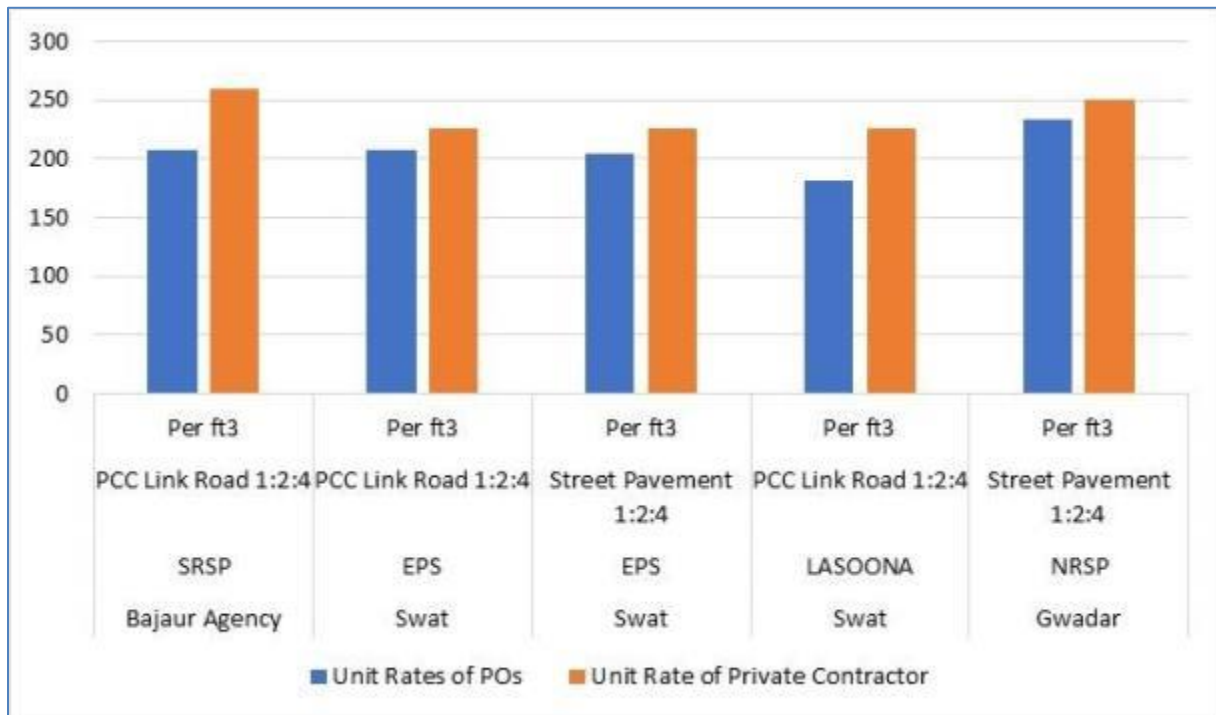
#	District	PO	CPI Type	Unit	Unit Rates of POs	Unit Rate of Private Contractor
4	Pishin	SRSP	Retaining Wall Plum concrete 1:3:6 with 40% boulders	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	112	127
			PCC Link Road 1:3:6	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	154	178
			Retaining Wall Dry stone masonry	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	69	76
		BRSP	Gabion Wall	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	72	92
			Water tank block masonry PCC 1:2:4 b/w blocks	Per IG	85	115
			Trapezoidal Channel Base 10-inches, Top width 2.5 ft, Side slope 1.25 ft	Per Rft	226	290
		SEHER	Water tank block masonry PCC 1:2:4 b/w blocks	Per IG	300	115
			Providing and laying of UPVC pipe Dia 5-inches	Per Rft	252	450
			Rectangular irrigation channel 1 ft x 1 ft	Per Rft	651	290
5	Gwadar	NRSP	Street Pavement 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	233	250
			Side open Drains section 8-inches x 9-inches	Per Rft	520	550
			Providing and laying of 9" dia U/G Sewerage RCC Pipes with all works	Per Rft	355	370
			Rehabilitation of on Ground Water Tank 21 ft x 18 ft x 10 ft	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	80	90
			Construction of Over Head Water Tank 10 ft x 10 ft x 5.5 ft RCC 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	1,050	1,428
			Construction of Underground Water Tank 10' dia 8' Depth, brick masonry as shuttering and RCC 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	540	561
			Construction of RWH Pond with Inlet, Fencing 100 ft x 100 ft x 6 ft	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	19	28
			Rehabilitation of under Ground Water Tank 33' x 33' x 10' brick masonry and PCC 1:2:4	Per ft <sup>3</sup>	52	75

### Notes:

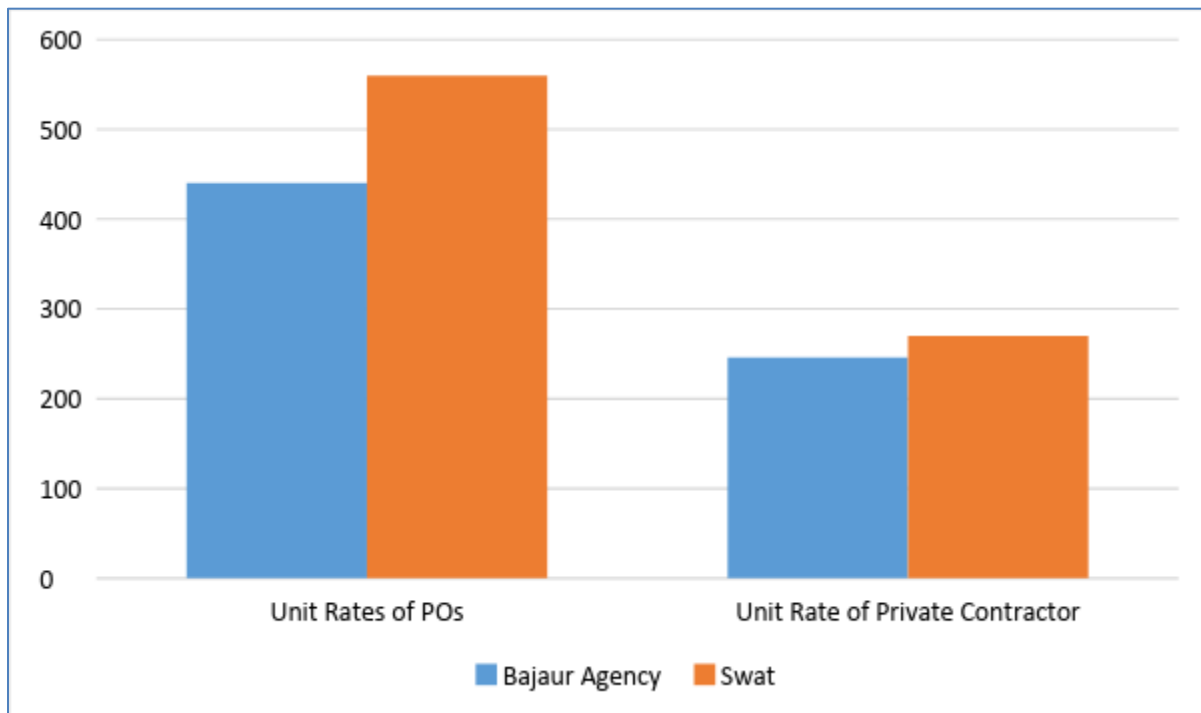
IG = Imperial Gallons

The comparison of cost for each type of CPI provided in Table 12 clearly shows the difference of cost of same CPI in different districts. However, Cost of only ground and underground water tanks in Gwadar are not comparable with other districts as localized standards were used for the design of the tank. Following **Figure 3 to 8** provides the graphical elaboration of cost comparison:

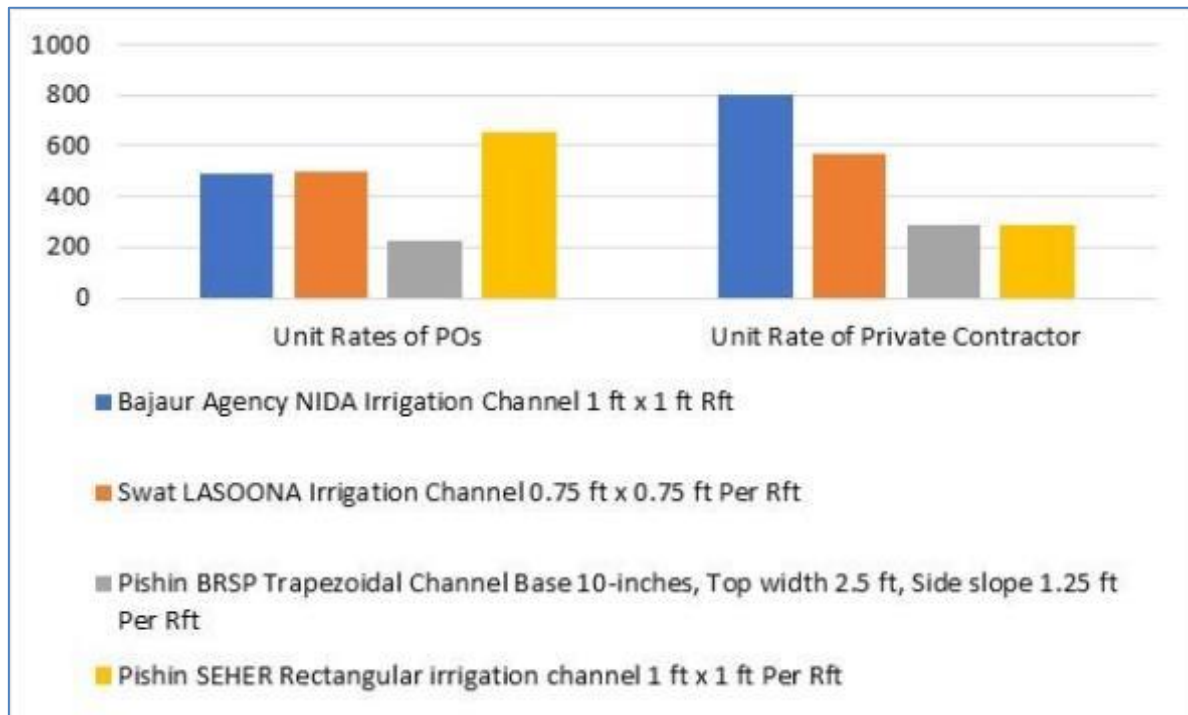
**Figure 3: Cost Comparison POs and Private Contractors Rates for PCC 1:2:4 (Street Pavements and Link Roads)**



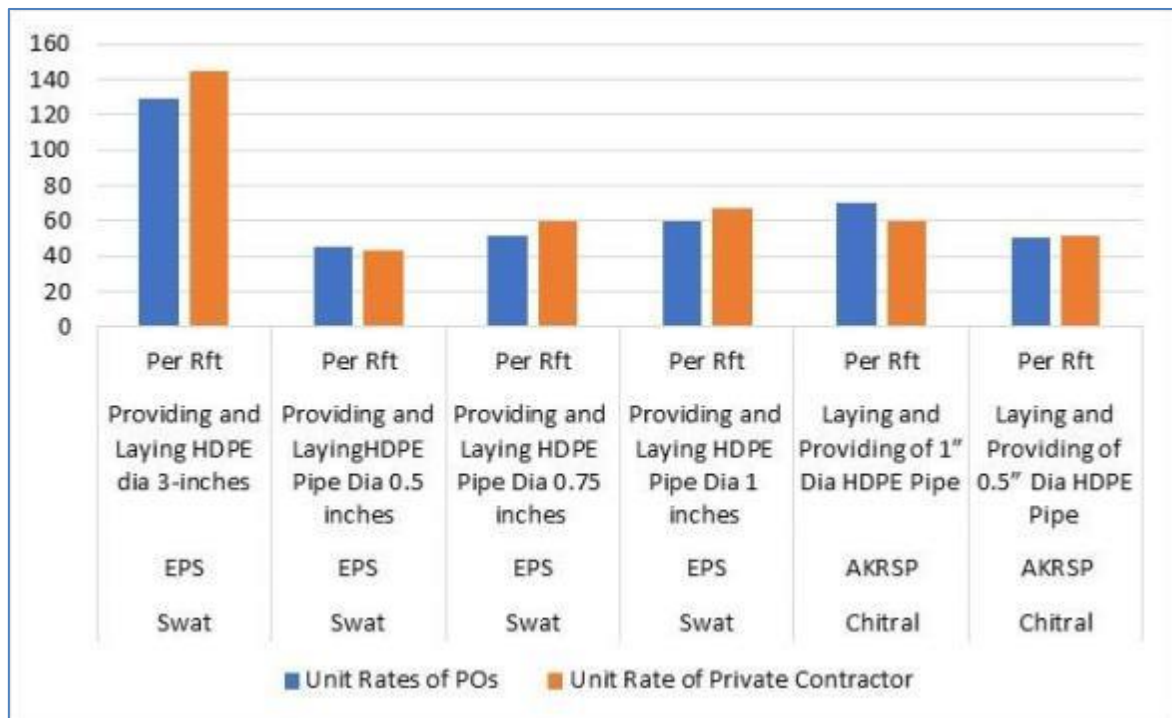
**Figure 4: Cost Comparison of POs and Private Contractor Rates for PCC 1:2:4 (RCC Water Tanks)**



**Figure 5: Cost Comparison of POs and Private Contractor Rates for PCC 1:2:4 (Irrigation Channels)**



**Figure 6: Cost Comparison of POs and Private Contractor Rates for Providing and Laying of HDPE Pipes**



**Figure 7: Cost Comparison of POs and Private Contractor Rates for Retaining Walls**

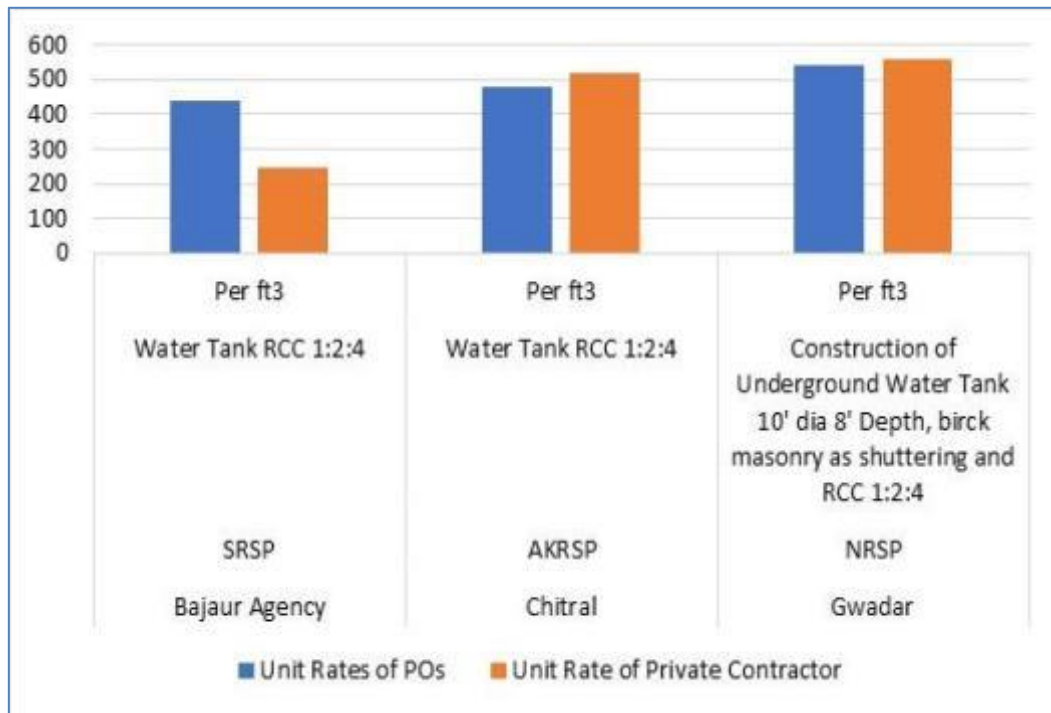


It is assessed based on the above stated comparative analyses of unit costs that the rates of POs were mostly lower than the private contractors, except the laying and providing of HDPE 0.5-inches pipes. The CPIs implemented by POs are in line with the other implementing contractors and economical with respect to market rates.

The comparison of Gwadar, underground water tank is also compared with the cost of normal R.C.C. tanks as shown in Figure 8 below as an uneconomical design:



Figure 8: Cost Comparison of POs and Private Contractor Rates with Gwadar Water Tanks





## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This section presents the conclusion and recommendations of the CPI strategic assessment with respect to the following parameters:

- Relevance
- Completeness
- Sustainability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Cost of CPIs
- CPI Design Manual

### **7.1 Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **General:**

##### **Conclusion:**

Delay in availability of funds remained a major issue in smooth and effective execution of PPR component implementation strategies. PPAF was also not receiving the donor money as per agreement. As a stop-gap arrangement, PPAF provided bridge-financing to PPR from its own resources. However, later on, PPAF had to stop this practices led to prolonged delays of funding to the POs resulting into suspension of activities.

##### **Recommendation:**

To avoid this situation in future, PPAF should get the financing agreements (both of donor and POs) vetted by the legal department to bring necessary changes to ensure continuity of funding of the programme activities.

#### **Relevance:**

##### **Conclusion:**

Almost all of the CPIs visited were highly relevant as per the communities' socio-economic needs. It is also concluded that in most of the cases the ownership of the communities is also well established.

##### **Recommendation:**

Good need assessment will lead to the right identification of CPIs. It is recommended that the relevance of the projects will further increase by effectively coordinating with POs for the selection of union councils, type & number of CPIs. It is further recommended that PPAF team should conduct desk and field appraisals of all the project proposals before approval.

- Genuine needs of communities should be determined based on community participation.

#### **Completeness:**



### Conclusion:

More than 70% of the CPIs were assessed as complete in all respect. The quality of CPIs was mainly compromised due to the noncompliance with PPAF Design Manual. In most of the cases when PPAF Design Manual was complied with the design, the quality of CPI improved. The other factor that contributed in lowering the quality of CPI was low technical capability of POs engineering teams. It is assessed that quality of CPI was directly related to the completeness of CPIs.

### Recommendation:

Completeness of physical infrastructure mainly depends on the quality of design and effective on ground implementation. Following set of recommendations should be adopted to improve the complete coverage of target areas:

- Proper engineering design of CPIs with all calculations and field conditions.
- Establish the right capacity and capability of PPAF and POs engineering teams through focused training on PPAF Design Manual.
- Conduct detailed capability and capacity appraisal of POs before awarding projects, and select only competent POs.
- Avoid to hypothetical fixation of targets with respect to numbers, types and cost of CPIs.
- Include wastages and contingencies costs in each CPIs BOQs.
- Design flexibility of cost variation in the contracts for accommodating special ground realities and conditions.
- Concept of IAUP should be adopted for ensuring the completeness and sustainability of CPIs.

### Sustainability:

#### Conclusion:

The functionality and usefulness will also affect the sustainability of CPIs in a long run for example an irrigation channel implemented in Bajuar Agency which was fed by lift irrigation. The lift irrigation system was previously designed by Government. At the time of visit the irrigation channel was out of operation due to the long shutdown of electricity. The main problem is that the electricity provided in the area is only for 1-1.5 hrs. out of 24 hrs. and sometime no electricity for 3-4 days. Due to this reason the implemented CPI will be useless and deteriorate with the passage of time. Another example is of Pishin where solar system was provided for supplying drinking water to community. The main concern is the facility has QESCO electricity connection. However, due to default of payment electricity was cut down and for that reason solar panels were provided to run the facility. This situation has question mark about the sustainability of CPI and maintenance of O&M funds in long run. Another example is installation of hand pumps in the area of Kabal union council Swat where the water level is depleting which results in failure of hand pump for the particular depth of bore. Due to aforementioned reasons and weaknesses in O&M mechanism the sustainability around 40% of CPIs is unclear. Most of the CPIs of PCC link roads and street pavements did not qualify the sustainability criteria. Incompleteness of CPIs also contributed in the unsustainability of CPIs.

#### Recommendation:

Following set of recommendations need to be adopted for increasing the sustainability of CPIs:





- Robust engineering designs of CPIs based on comprehensive field information and proper engineering calculations. Provisions should be made to design special CPIs based on national and international engineering standards not covered by the PPAF Design Manual.
- Establish proper procedures for ensuring that the CPIs could be handed over to Local Government. It will increase the possibilities of O&M of CPIs. Strictly enforce the system of 3% O&M cost in the POs accounts.
- Increase the engineering capacity at PPAF to conduct field monitoring of all the CPIs.

### **Effectiveness:**

#### **Conclusion:**

CPIs faced the limitation of quality, completeness, and sustainability but their effectiveness on the ground were of the desired level. About 72% of the CPIs qualified the effectiveness criteria. Most important contributing factor in effectiveness of the CPIs was their relevance to the community needs. As mentioned elsewhere most of the CPIs were assessed as highly relevant to the community needs. It is assessed that those CPIs which did not qualify the effectiveness criteria will not last for the designed age i.e. 10 years.

#### **Recommendation:**

Following set of recommendations should be adopted to further increase the effectiveness of CPIs:

- Strictly enforce PPAF Design Manual. CPIs for which designs not covered by PPAF Design Manual, PPAF and POs engineering teams should adopt national or international engineering standards and update the Design Manual accordingly.
- Train PPAF and POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual.
- Entertain variation of ground realities in different districts with respect to geography, social conditions, and cost during and design and implementation phases of the projects.
- Common learning and sharing events of POs will be conducted.

### **Efficiency:**

#### **Conclusion:**

On the average most of the CPIs were implemented with the 58% efficiency. Efficiency of CPIs depends on robust design, completeness, relevance, sustainability and effectiveness. As stated above except relevance and effectiveness most of the CPIs scored low on robust design, completeness, and sustainability.

#### **Recommendation:**

Adopt following set of recommendations for increasing the efficiency of CPIs implementation:

- Competitive system among POs and COs should be developed by rewarding the best performing POs and COs.
- Establish realistic time bound targets and do robust planning for CPIs implementation with special focus on quality of implementation.
- IP should be signed once and the program should not be contracted in parts.
- Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and weather conditions.





**Cost of CPIs:**

**Conclusion:**

It is concluded that unit rates of POs were lower as compared to private contractors, except the laying and providing of HDPE 0.5-inches pipes. POs cost for ground and underground water tanks in Gwadar were found on the higher side as compared to contractor's costs. This happened due to the reason that PO used local design and standards that made the CPI expensive.

**Recommendation:**

Capacity for cost management of CPIs can be further strengthened by strict enforcement of PPAF Design Manual and subsequent comprehensive field appraisal-based approval by PPAF.



**CPI Design Manual:**

**Conclusion:**

- PPAF CPI manual does not provide design of all the projects undertaken under PPR.
- POs did not have access to “Sanitation Projects Design Manual” of PPAF.

**Recommendation:**

- CPI manual should be updated and addition of relevant CPI design will be made. Particularly Link road design should be included in the manual. All sections of designs should be shared with POs.
- Training of POs engineering teams on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.
- CPI Manual should be strictly followed for the design of CPIs.
- 5% contingencies and 5% wastages should be added in capital cost of the project to cover the unforeseen expenses that may occur during implementation.



# ANNEXURES



## **ANNEXURE I: THE DETAILS OF SAMPLE NUMBERS AND TYPES**



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

#### 1. District Bajaur Agency

#	PO	Union Council	Village Name	Project Type	Sub Project	Completion Date
1	SRSP	Alizai	Shedano Shah	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	December 31, 2017
2	SRSP	PACHAGAN SECTION	Shenkey	Road & Bridges	Link Road	March 15, 2017
3	SRSP	PACHAGAN SECTION	Koka	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	June 30, 2016
4	SRSP	Alizai	Ghani Ado	Road & Bridges	Link Road	March 15, 2017
5	NIDA	KHAR	Hafiz Abad	Solar Power	Solar Lighting System	December 31, 2017
6	NIDA	KHAR	Dag Qalla	Irrigation	Channels	December 29, 2017

#### 2. District Chitral

#	PO	Union Council	Village Name	Project Type	Sub Project	Completion Date
1	SRSP	DROSH 2	Kalkatak	Irrigation	Irrigation Pond	July 21, 2016
2	SRSP	DROSH 1	Shams Abad	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	September 23, 2016
3	SRSP	DROSH 1	Potoniandeh	Road & Bridges	Link Road	May 11, 2016
4	SRSP	DROSH 2	Tawheed Abad	Road & Bridges	Link Road	February 09, 2016
5	SRSP	DROSH 2	Beori	Road & Bridges	Link Road	August 04, 2016
6	SRSP	DROSH 1	Kessu Deh	PCC Link Road	Link Road	August 12, 2016
7	SRSP	DROSH 2	Jinjirate	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	May 06, 2016
8	AKRSP	AYUN	Kandisar Bumbrate	Drainage & Sanitation	Drains	April 01, 2016
9	AKRSP	AYUN	Mrach Kuru Rumboor	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	May 02, 2016
10	AKRSP	AYUN	Kolak Rumboor	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	May 02, 2016
11	AKRSP	AYUN	Broon Bumbrate	Irrigation	Water Course Lining	July 01, 2016



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 3. District Swat

#	PO	Union Council	Village Name	Project Type	Sub Project	Completion Date
1	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Kotlai	Road & Bridges	Link Road	September 28, 2016
2	EPS	HAZARA	Hazara	Road & Bridges	Link Road	August 29, 2017
3	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Dagay	Road & Bridges	Link Road	January 05, 2017
2	EPS	HAZARA	Malouch	Road & Bridges	Link Road	September 25, 2016
4	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Painda Shah	Irrigation	Pipe Irrigation	March 31, 2016
6	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Dagay	Drainage & Sanitation	Drains	January 05, 2017
7	EPS	HAZARA	Malouch	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	November 07, 2017
8	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Kotlai	Solar Power	Solar Water Pump	August 29, 2017
9	EPS	KOZ ABAKHEL KABAL	Dadahara	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	March 06, 2017
10	LASOONA-SHNRD	BAR ABAKHEL KABAL	Kabal	Road & Bridges	Link Road	January 03, 2018
11	LASOONA-SHNRD	BAR ABAKHEL KABAL	Dhero Khemdara	Road & Bridges	Link Road	December 30, 2016
12	LASOONA-SHNRD	BAR ABAKHEL KABAL	Kabal	Drainage & Sanitation	Drains	January 05, 2017
13	LASOONA-SHNRD	BAR ABAKHEL KABAL	Kabal	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Hand Pump	January 04, 2017
14	LASOONA-SHNRD	BAR ABAKHEL KABAL	Dhero Khemdara	Irrigation	Water Course Lining	December 27, 2017

### 4. District Gwadar

#	PO	Union Council	Village Name	Project Type	Sub Project	Completion Date
1	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Shinkani Dar	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Reservoir	October 25, 2016
2	NRSP	PESHUKAN	Pishukan	Road & Bridges	Concrete Pavement	October 28, 2017
3	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Garbi Ziyarat Machi	Irrigation	Irrigation Pond	October 24, 2016
4	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Surbandar	Road & Bridges	Concrete Pavement	October 25, 2017
5	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Surbandar	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply Network	September 05, 2016
6	NRSP	PESHUKAN	Pallery	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	October 05, 2016
7	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Surbandar	Road & Bridges	Concrete Pavement	January 22, 2017
8	NRSP	SUR BANDAR	Chib Rekani	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	October 08, 2016
9	NRSP	PESHUKAN	Robar	Road & Bridges	Link Road	January 01, 2016



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 5. District Pishin

#	PO	Union Council	Village Name	Project Type	Sub Project	Completion Date
1	BRSP	Khushab	Bala Khushab	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Tank	April 24, 2017
2	BRSP	Khushab	Khanai Baba	Irrigation	Water Course Lining	April 14, 2016
3	BRSP	Khushab	Gawal	Flood Protection Works	Flood Protection Wall	April 24, 2017
4	SEHER	Bostan	Killi Bostan Bazar	Solar Power	Solar Water Pump	December 31, 2016
5	SEHER	Bostan	Killi shaikhan	Irrigation	Water Course Lining	December 31, 2016
6	SEHER	Bostan	Killi Bostan Bazar	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply Network	December 31, 2016
7	SEHER	Bostan	Killi Chowkal	Drainage & Sanitation	Drains	December 31, 2016



## **ANNEXURE II: THE DETAILS OF THE KIIs**





## **CHITRAL, AKRSP**

### **General Observations:**

- As per the statement of AKRSP Project Coordinator (PC), total three contracts were signed each having a span of 6-8 months in which IP development and project signing took 1.5 months and only 3.5-6.5 months were left for the implementation of interventions. Which was resulted difficulties in execution and had burden on PO and community. PC recommends to sign IP once for the future program.
- Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and climate. PC further elaborate that in other areas like Swat and Chaharsada a year work is year work. However, in case of Chitral it will be 1.5 years.
- Project disbursement was always at the later part of the three to six-month time period leading to delays in execution. This condition degrades the value of AKRSP in community.
- Duplication of efforts and resources to submit and audit the SOEs.
- PPAF CPI team only visit thrice to Chitral to check the CPIs. Frequent visit to the project will improve the quality and efficiency of work to be done. In addition to that PC stated that PPR CPI unit was very cooperative in terms of proposal approval.
- It is recommended to plan future CPIs for at least PKR 3.0 million for its completeness in Chitral. PC further added that if one CPI implemented in Chaharsada cost PKR 500,000, the same will cost PKR 1.0-1.2 million in Chitral depending upon the location within Chitral.
- Program activities will not be same for all districts, it should vary with the local requirements of the districts.
- PC also pointed out the duplication of efforts i.e. other NGOs in the area when comes they make their own CO, VO and LSO and does not adopt the existing organizations in Chitral. This activity also make confusion in community.
- PC also pointed out one other duplication of efforts i.e. data uploading on MIS and at the same time the records were also dispatched to PPAF office Islamabad.
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.
- PC also mentioned that 15% of CPI share of community will be very high in terms of amount for CPIs having intensive construction material consumption e.g. link roads, bridges and water tanks, this scenario the community actually shares more than 15%. The PC recommends that this issue will be resolved by paying the land cost and material cost to community if material is available in the CPI area.

## **COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)**



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Muhammad Younus and Mr. Jhanzaib		<b>Designation:</b> Project Coordinator and Manager IRE AKRSP	
<b>Date:</b> July 11, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> AKRSP Chitral Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1135 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1245 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhtar			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  i. Link Roads ii. Irrigation Schemes iii. Drinking Water Supply iv. Street Pavement v. Flood Protection Walls vi. Pedestrian Bridges		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the irrigation schemes, flood protection walls and link roads are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of VDP and then UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 5-10% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of CRS and SRSP.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Recordkeeping trainings (2-days) and O&amp;M trainings (1-day) to community organization.</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. However, PO reported not more than 30% of the CPIs is maintaining the O&amp;M cost throughout the CPI life of 10 years. PC recommends that PO and PPAF should enforce LSO to register their CPIs with local government and social welfare, so that CPIs will be owned by them.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> <li>– CPI manual should be updated and other CPI designs will be included.</li> <li>– Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.</li> </ul>



## **CHITRAL, SRSP Drosh**

### **General Observations:**

- As per the statement of SRSP ID Manager (IDM), signing of contract for several times in the program overburden the PO as IP development and project signing took 1.5 months and only 3.5 months were left for the implementation of interventions. Which was resulted difficulties in execution and had burden on PO and community. IDM recommends to sign IP once for the future program.
- Operational cost of PO should be fixed with respect to district, geography and climate, as Chitral is a very difficult area with respect to CPI implementation.
- Project disbursement was always delayed. Installment of period from November 2016 to May 2017 was delayed for 9-months and from November 2017 till date no funds received. This condition degrades the value of SRSP in community.
- Duplication of efforts for round table meeting in education and health components as same subject meeting with same audiences were executed by AKRSP.
- From April 2016 to June 2016 the targets were very high, which overburden the PO and somewhere the delivery was also compromised.
- Completeness of CPIs is the serious issue of the program.
- Program activities will not be same for all districts, it should vary with the local requirements of the districts.
- PO also questioned that why SRSP was contained to BHU only. However, need of RHC was high in the allocated UC.
- PPAF CPI team only visited twice in April 2015 and June 2018 to Chitral to check the CPIs. Frequent visit to the project will improve the quality and efficiency of work to be done.
- Review time of SOEs should be minimized
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

#### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Sallah Uddin and Mr. Muhammad Ali		<b>Designation:</b> ID Manager and Design Engineer	
<b>Date:</b> July 08, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> SRSP Drosh Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1720 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1810 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhtar			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  i. Link Roads ii. Irrigation Schemes iii. Sanitation Schemes iv. Flood Protection Walls v. Suspension and RCC Bridges		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the irrigation schemes and link roads are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of VDP and then UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 10-15% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of local government and CDLD.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> <li>– Technical feasibility was also assessed.</li> <li>– To avoid duplication the CPIs were also checked at Union Council and Village Council level.</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Recordkeeping trainings (2-days) and O&amp;M trainings (1-day) to community organization.</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. All CO maintains O&amp;M amount because of community willingness towards need. However, it was recommended that PO and PPAF should enforce CO to register their CPIs with local government and social welfare, so that CPIs will be owned by them.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> <li>– CPI manual should be updated and other CPI designs like link road will be included.</li> <li>– Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.</li> </ul>



## **SWAT, EPS**

### **General Observations:**

- In the period of April to September 2016, very congested menu was given. Too much integration was forced. The staffing of EPS for the PPR project went upto 60. This reflects very ambitious planning.
- It was very clear that EPS Program Manager was not aligned with PPAF definitions. Only two hours orientation sessions in the beginning was given than the interaction was need based primarily initiated by PPAF. This led to re-approvals and doubling of efforts for EPS.
- Coordination and inclusion at the individual PO level rather than in a workshop arrangement in the beginning could be a good idea.
- Project disbursement was always at the later part of the six-month time period leading to delays in execution.
- During 2016-2017 progress report clearance at PPAF level took at least one month. leading to delays in payments and subsequently stalling the progress. However, after restructuring at MER department at PPAF this situation improved.
- PO was also busy in other projects (EPS was engaged in 5-6 programs simultaneously) therefore they were over loaded.
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.
- Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.



## COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Masroor Ahmed and Sher Ali		<b>Designation:</b> Program Manager and Manager Technical Unit	
<b>Date:</b> July 02, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> EPS Swat Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1015 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1100 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhtar			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  i. Link Roads ii. Irrigation Schemes iii. Drinking Water Supply (Gravity and Hand Pump)		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Community needs street pavement and sanitation CPIs. However, no funds are allocated for these CPIs.  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the irrigation schemes are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 25-30% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of another program.		





<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. However, EPS reported 5-10% of such cases in PPR program; otherwise all the projects are being maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> <li>– Donor and the implementing agency should provide guidelines which includes whether or not it is a part of UCDP, define minimum and preferred criteria for selection of CPI and the points given in the existing guidelines.</li> </ul>



## **SWAT, LASOONA**

### **General Observations:**

- As per the statement of LASOONA Project Coordinator, PPR for them was not program it was project. The reason behind that statement is that total four contracts were signed each having a span of 6-months in which IP development and project signing took 1.5 months and only 3.5 months were left for the implementation of interventions. Which was resulted difficulties in execution and had burden on PO and community.
- It was very clear that Project Coordinator was not aligned with PPAF definitions. Only two hours orientation sessions in the beginning was given than the interaction was need based primarily initiated by PPAF. This led to re-approvals and doubling of efforts for PO. Coordination and inclusion at the individual PO level rather than in a workshop arrangement in the beginning could be a good idea.
- Project disbursement was always at the later part of the six-month time period leading to delays in execution. Currently payments have not been done from May 2018 and PO is working on no cost and running the setup with its own resources.
- The proportion of 85% payment from PPAF and 15% from the community is acceptable for CPIs. However, soft components like education, health and trainings etc. overburden the PO in form of funds. As the staff has been highly engaged in trainings, awareness sessions and the cost of 85% is not sufficient for the salary of staff as higher man-months are consumed. PO recommends that the share will be 75% from program and 25% as operational cost of PO for the soft components as mentioned above.
- From March 2015 to March 2017 the work load was very high as compared to time. However, from April 2017 to June 2018 the pace of the program is very low, which overburdens the PO in terms of retaining their professional staff. PO also mentioned that the current UC where they are work is now saturated in terms of interventions.
- Program activities will not be same for all districts, it should vary with the local requirements of the districts.
- PO also pointed out the duplication of efforts i.e. in education and health interventions the round table meetings were conducted by EPS and LASOONA with the same audience on same subject.
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.
- Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.
- Like CPI Design Manual PPAF should provide complete guidelines of all other components of program.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

#### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Ihsanullah Khan and Mr. Muhammad Abrar Khan		<b>Designation:</b> Project Coordinator and Project Engineer	
<b>Date:</b> July 06, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> LASOONA Swat Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1420 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1550 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhtar			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Link Roads</li> <li>ii. Irrigation Schemes</li> <li>iii. Drinking Water Supply (Gravity and Hand Pump)</li> <li>iv. Sanitation Network</li> <li>v. Solar Lighting</li> </ul>		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>		
	Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>		
	Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the irrigation schemes and Link Roads are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of VDP and then UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul>		
	30% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of Local Government and CDLD.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> <li>– In case of CPI identified by male community organization the same will be vetted by women community organization of the area.</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. However, PO reported 5-10% of such cases in PPR program; otherwise all the projects are being maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Once the IP is approved than there is no need of each and every activity approval during implementation of soft components.</li> <li>– Link road criteria should be provided in the CPI Design Manual.</li> <li>– Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.</li> <li>– Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.</li> <li>– Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.</li> </ul>



## **BAJAUR AGENCY, NIDA**

### **General Observations:**

- For the areas like Bajuar Agency time frame must be more than other districts as social mobilization is very difficult in the area and take much more time that other districts.
- Targets are very high as compared to timelines.
- It was very clear that Program Manager was not aligned with PPAF definitions. Only two hours orientation sessions in the beginning was given than the interaction was need based primarily initiated by PPAF. This led to re-approvals and doubling of efforts for NIDA.
- Coordination and inclusion at the individual PO level rather than in a workshop arrangement in the beginning could be a good idea.
- Training of PO engineer on PPAF Design Manual is essentially required.
- Project disbursement was always at the later part of the six-month time period leading to delays in execution.
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.



## COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Inam Ullah		<b>Designation:</b> Program Coordinator	
<b>Date:</b> June 29, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> NIDA Office Khar Bajaur Agency		<b>Time Start:</b> 1530 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1615 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  i. Link Roads ii. Drinking Water Supply with Solar Pumping iii. Irrigation Channels iv. Sewerage Network		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the DWSS are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 70% of CPIs were linked with line departments.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community based</li><li>– General body attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li><li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li></ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li><li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li><li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li><li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li><li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li><li>– Technical viability of the project.</li><li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li><li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. However, NIDA reported 40% of are maintaining O&amp;M funds.</li></ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li><li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li><li>– CPI portion should be greater than current PPR program in Bajaur Agency.</li><li>– Training for capacity building of CO should be given to all CO members.</li><li>– Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.</li><li>– Handing over the schemes to local government and social welfare will ensure that CO will maintain the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount in their account.</li></ul>



## **BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP**

### **General Observations:**

- In education intervention of PPR 4,000 students are enrolled, which is a record in Bajuar Agency.
- For the areas like Bajuar Agency time frame must be more than other districts as social mobilization is very difficult in the area and take much more time that other districts.
- Project disbursement was always at the later part of the six-month time period leading to delays in execution.
- Handing over the schemes to line department was a requirement but was not always fulfilled by the PO and not enforced by PPAF.





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

#### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Zahid Iqbal, Shahzad Ahmed and Muhammad Ali		<b>Designation:</b> ID Manager, M&E Manager and Design Engineer	
<b>Date:</b> June 27, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> SRSP Bajaur Agency Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1110 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1200 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  i. Link Roads ii. Drinking Water Supply with Solar Pumping		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the Link Roads are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 8-10% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of Government (Link Roads) and One World Bank Link Road.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community based</li><li>– General body attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li><li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li></ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li><li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li><li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li><li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li><li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days) and “Leadership Management Trainings” (5-days).</li><li>– Technical viability of the project.</li><li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li><li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. There is no strict mechanism to ensure the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount. However, SRSP reported 30-35% of such cases in PPR program, otherwise all the projects are being maintained.</li></ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li><li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li><li>– Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.</li><li>– Handing over the schemes to local government and social welfare will ensure that CO will maintain the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount in their account.</li></ul>



## **GWADAR, NRSP**

### **General Observations:**

- PPR is well designed program with respect to its design.
- Targets were high and timelines were impossible to meet therefore in some CPIs quality was compromised.
- Process of approval of CPIs from PPAF were very slow.
- IP should be signed once for a program rather than intermittent signing of IPs several time in the program. Signing IP once will reduce the financial burden on PO.
- Quantity and type of CPIs should be finalized by PO.
- Project appraisal for 100% of CPIs should be mandatory, also in field by PPAF and PO joint team.
- Operational budget of PO should be finalized with respect to geographical location and if possible also consider input based financial system.
- Concept of IAUP should be established rather to adopt CPIs for completeness and sustainability of interventions.
- District development forum should be one for all types of interventions to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Proper training and orientation of PO engineers on PPAF CPI design manual.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.
- CPI % of community will be finalized on poverty scale from 0-11. After which the amount of community will be shared by PO and PPAF.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

#### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Dr. Yosuf Khan, Mr. Ajaz Ahmed, Mr. M. Dawood		<b>Designation:</b> RGM, DPO and Regional Manager Technical Unit	
<b>Date:</b> August 01, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> NRSP Gwadar Office		<b>Time Start:</b> 1735 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1840 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  vii. Link Roads and Street Pavements viii. Irrigation Schemes (Rain Water Ponds) ix. Drinking Water Supply x. Flood Protection Works		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the DWSS schemes are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 80% of CPIs were linked with CPIs of local government.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– O&amp;M of CPI is ensured by TOP in which 3% of CPI cost will be deposited in joint account of CO. All COs of PPR program are maintaining the O&amp;M amount. In this regards NRSP has devised a mechanism to maintain the relationship with COs, VO and LSOs regardless of any program and also bound them to retain O&amp;M amount in their accounts.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> <li>– Short term IPs will not be accepted.</li> <li>– PO should be involved in Union Council selection.</li> <li>– CPI manual of PPAF should be updated.</li> <li>– O&amp;M training of CO should be added in future programs.</li> </ul>



## **PISHIN, BRSP**

### **General Observations:**

- Overall design of program is good.
- PO recommends that IP should be signed once for a program as signing IPs for five times in PPR program has financially overburden the PO and also the quality of work executed is compromised.
- Funds disbursement should be fast, or payment will be made in advance at the time of approval of proposal.
- Any new mechanism shall be designed for approval of CPIs as it is very slow. The mechanism proposed by the PO is that the project appraisal both on desk and field shall be executed by PO, PPAF and a third party to settle all the issues of design and implementation at once.
- Quantity and type of CPIs shall be finalized by PO in consensus with PPAF and third party.
- Concept of IAUP is preferred on CPI due to its sustainability and completeness.
- Any additional feature at design level required for the intervention should be added and only be utilized when needed.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.
- District development forum should be one for all types of interventions to avoid duplication of efforts.
- PPAF CPI design manual should be updated and training of PO engineers on manual should be provided.
- Good practices of CPI design and implementation of different POs should be shared once for a program in form of seminar.



## COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Muhammad Akmal Jamali and Mr. Maqsood Ahmad		<b>Designation:</b> Program Manager (PITD) and District Engineer	
<b>Date:</b> August 03, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> LSO Office Zarghoon		<b>Time Start:</b> 1305 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1400 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  xi. Drinking Water Supply xii. Irrigation xiii. Flood Protection Works xiv. Solar		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the irrigation schemes are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 60 to 70% of CPIs were linked with line departments and World Bank projects.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– 100% of O&amp;M funds are maintained due to BRSP presence in the area. As the transaction of amount will only be done after the approval of BRSP to bank.</li> <li>– Handing over the schemes to local government and social welfare will ensure that CO will maintain the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount in their account in case BRSP will not present in the area. However, PPAF will also help the CPIs to be registered.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> <li>– The program shall include natural resource management and climate change interventions.</li> <li>– Operational budget provided by the PPAF shall be set on the basis of geographical locations.</li> </ul>





## **PISHIN, SEHER**

### **General Observations:**

- Overall design of program is good.
- Targets were high and the timelines was insufficient which compromises the quality of CPI.
- PO recommends that IP should be signed once for a program as signing IPs for several times in PPR program has financially overburden the PO and also the quality of work executed was compromised.
- Approval process of CPI proposal from PPAF was very slow. CPI activity monitoring should be fast to approve the CPI on site and this will be executed by increasing the CPI staff of PPAF which was based on only two engineers in PPR program. Any new mechanism shall be designed for approval of CPIs as it is very slow. The mechanism proposed by the PO is that the project appraisal both on desk and field shall be executed by PO, PPAF and a third party to settle all the issues of design and implementation at once.
- Quantity and type of CPIs shall be finalized by PO in consensus with PPAF and third party.
- Concept of IAUP is preferred on CPI due to its sustainability and completeness.
- Any additional feature at design level required for the intervention should be added and only be utilized when needed.
- Add 5% Contingencies and 5% Wastages in capital cost of the project cover unforeseen expenses may occur during implementation.
- District development forum should be one for all types of interventions to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Community % of CPIs should be finalized on the ground basis.
- PPAF CPI design manual should be updated and training of PO engineers on manual should be provided.



## COMMUNITY PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CPI)

### Key Informant Interview (KII) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with PPR PO Program Manager

<b>Interviewee Name:</b> Mr. Mustafa Ali and Mr. Muhammad Aamir		<b>Designation:</b> Program Manager and District Engineer	
<b>Date:</b> August 05, 2018		<b>Gender (Please check)</b>	
		<b>Gender</b>	Male
<b>Venue:</b> Seher Office Quetta		<b>Time Start:</b> 1245 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1355 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b> Kashif Masud			
<b>1.</b>	<b>What were the main CPI activities?</b>  xv. Drinking Water Supply xvi. Irrigation xvii. Sanitation xviii. Solar		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Why was the CPI portion given this much resource?</b>  Need of CPI in community is high and cost factor of CPI is also high.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Were the selected CPIs in the Project relevant to program objectives?</b>  Yes, CPIs are very much relevant to program objectives and among all the CPIs the DWSS are much productive and have high benefits.		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What were the procedures adopted for CPI selection? How was the CPI linked to other similar initiative in the area by public or private sector?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Formation of UCDP</li> <li>– Formation of SDP (Settlement Development Plan) with identification of CPI prioritized by community</li> <li>– Social feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Technical feasibility of selected CPI</li> <li>– Proposal submission to PPAF</li> <li>– Approval from PPAF</li> <li>– Initiation of Project</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by community.</li> </ul> 40 to 50% of CPIs were linked with line department projects.		



<b>5.</b>	<b>What was the procedure of CPI identification?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community based</li> <li>– General body attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Social feasibility made to ascertain the ability of community organization to implement and maintain the scheme on a sustainable basis</li> <li>– Maturity of CO assessed (savings, bank account, regularity of meetings and elections)</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Completeness of CPI Pre-feasibility?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assessment of priority need of the community.</li> <li>– Consensus of the members on the proposed scheme.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to contribute to the capital cost of the project.</li> <li>– Willingness of the community to accept responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the project.</li> <li>– Capacity of the community to implement and maintain the project by providing “Community Managerial and Skilled Trainings” (3-days)</li> <li>– Technical viability of the project.</li> <li>– Cost effectiveness of CPI.</li> <li>– Around 50-60% of COs are maintaining O&amp;M funds of 3%.</li> <li>– Handing over the schemes to local government and social welfare will ensure that CO will maintain the deposition of 3% of O&amp;M amount in their account. However, PPAF will also help the CPIs to be registered.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>If you were involved in a similar project again, what would you do differently?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Type and quantity of CPI should be defined at PO level rather than at the program level.</li> <li>– Quantity of CPI will also be finalized by PO for its completeness.</li> </ul>



## **ANNEXURE III: THE DETAILS OF FGDS**



**CHITRAL, AKRSP  
MARCHKURU RUMBOOR VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06 male and 09 female members		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Chawlivesh Groom	
<b>Date:</b> July 12, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Marchkuru Rumboor Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1200 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1225 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Consent of the women also taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and revalidate CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. Total 36 households are contributing PKR 50 each.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI. However, the community recommends to execute the CPI with its completeness as they required 300 ft flood protection wall and the implemented FPW is only 100 ft.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the flood protection wall construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	AKRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
(1:3:6) PCC using 60% Stone	PKR 155/ft <sup>3</sup>	PKR 165/ft <sup>3</sup>

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**CHITRAL, AKRSP  
KOLAK RUMBOOR VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 07		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Kolak Sheikhandeh Rumboor	
<b>Date:</b> July 12, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Kolak Rumboor Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1410 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1440 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of VO and villagers. Consent of the women also taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and revalidate VO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– CPI is identified with the consent of women of the area</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– VO implemented the CPI.</li><li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in VO account.</li><li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in VO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 24 members in the village and each member contribute PKR 100/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI as this intervention provide health benefits in the area (Flu problem resolved).
- The community recommends to execute the CPI with its completeness in future.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the CPI construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	AKRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
PCC (1:2:4)	PKR 500/cubic foot	PKR 560/cubic foot
Steel	PKR 200/kg	PKR 240/kg
Stone masonry	PKR 90/cubic foot	PKR 113/cubic foot
Laying and Providing of 1" Dia HDPE Pipe	PKR 70/running foot	PKR 80/running foot
Laying and Providing of 0.5" Dia HDPE Pipe	PKR 50/running foot	PKR 52/running foot

- Overall the quality of work is very good.





**CHITRAL, AKRSP  
BROON BUMBORATE VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Al-Khidmat Broon	
<b>Date:</b> July 12, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Broon Bumbrate Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1700 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1725 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 25 members of VO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and revalidate VO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in identification of CPI.		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account. – Community try to maintain 3% O&M amount in account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 25 CO members contribute PKR 10/member/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain irrigation channel as it reduces the water losses.
- The community recommends to execute the CPI with its completeness as they required 3500 ft lining of irrigation channel and the implemented CPI is only 1250 ft.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the CPI construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	AKRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Lining of irrigation channel section 1.83 ft x 1 ft	PKR 440/running foot	PKR 506/running foot

- Overall the quality of work is not satisfactory. Cracks were observed at several places on the channel and erosion of PCC on side walls and bed of the channel. The main issue of the aforementioned problems is PCC 1:3:6 ratio, which is not suitable for hydraulic structures.



**CHITRAL, AKRSP  
KANDISAR BUMBORATE VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Kandisar	
<b>Date:</b> July 12, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Kandisar Bumbrate Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1755 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1630 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 26 members of VO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and revalidate VO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women were involved in identification of CPI		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – VO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in VO account. – Community try to maintain 3% O&M amount in account.		



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in VO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 26 VO members contribute PKR 50/member/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this street pavement and irrigation drain as in the past there was no path for pedestrians.
- The community recommends to execute the CPI with its completeness as they required 2000 ft street with irrigation drain and the implemented CPI is only 700 ft.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the CPI construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	AKRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
1:3 CSM, 1:3:6 PCC with average width of 4 feet	603/ft	695/ft

- Overall the quality of work is excellent. However, community is not maintaining the street and drain in sense of cleanliness. Otherwise, this slate stone street is perfect for this area.
- The slope is not maintained in street neither on the drain side nor to adjacent side.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### CHITRAL, SRSP JINJIRATE VILLAGE

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 15		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Kuro Jinjirate	
<b>Date:</b> July 10, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Jinjirate Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1200 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1230 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Consent of the women also taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women participated in CPI identification</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li><li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li><li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. Total 16 members are contributing PKR 50 each.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this flood protection wall.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the flood protection wall construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Plum concrete 1:3:6 with 40% boulders	PKR 112/cubic foot	PKR 127/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent with respect to workmanship and design.
- It was observed that height of FPW was not sufficient to bear the high level of flood as reported by villagers. It is recommended that constructing a community level FPW in main river is the loss of resources as this rigid wall will be a peanut in front of flooding of river.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### CHITRAL, SRSP KESSU DEH VILLAGE

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 14		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Yaran Sports and Welfare Society	
<b>Date:</b> July 09, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Kessu Deh Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1030 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1055 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Consent of the women also taken. First priority was DWSS, however, its budget was very high due to this the second need earthen link road was executed.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and revalidate CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– CPI is identified with the consent of women of the area</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– VO implemented the CPI</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 25 members in the village and each member contribute PKR 25/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this earthen link road as this intervention provide their linkage with Chitral main road. Before the implementation of project, the value of 4-kanals land was PKR 200,000 to 300,000 and after the implementation of project it is raised up to PKR 1,000,000.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the earthen link road construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Excavation and dressing	PKR 4 /cubic foot	PKR 4.5/cubic foot
Cutting rock	PKR 18/cubic foot	PKR 18/cubic foot
Dry stone masonry	PKR 69/cubic foot	PKR 76/cubic foot
PCC 1:3:6	PKR 154/cubic foot	PKR 178/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is very good.





**CHITRAL, SRSP  
SHAMSABAD VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 09		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Shamsabad Welfare Organization	
<b>Date:</b> July 09, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Shamsabad Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1200 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1230 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 19 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and revalidate CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women participated in identification of CPI.</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First instalment on time, second instalment was late for 3-4 months and third instalment was also late for 2-3 months. Community had completed the flood protection wall by crediting the material from market.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 19 CO members contribute PKR 50/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain FPW because of past flooding conditions of nallah.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the flood protection wall construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Plum concrete 1:3:6 with 40% boulders	PKR 112/cubic foot	PKR 127/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**CHITRAL, SRSP  
POTONIANDEH BALA VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Potoniandeh Bala	
<b>Date:</b> July 09, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Potoniandeh Bala Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1300 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1330 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 20 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and revalidate CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women were involved in identification of CPI</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– VO implemented the CPI.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 20 CO members contribute PKR 50/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Excavation and dressing	PKR 4/cubic foot	PKR 4.5/cubic foot
PCC 1:3:6	PKR 154/cubic foot	PKR 178/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is poor. Panels and flexible strips were provided only where the day work ended. PCC 1:3:6 without any PCC base results erosion of PCC and settlement of link road. It was observed that side slope was not maintained. PCC thickness was also not maintained as per design values.



**CHITRAL, SRSP  
TAUHEEDABAD VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 16		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Tauheedabad Welfare Organization	
<b>Date:</b> July 10, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Tauheedabad Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1035 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1100 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 20 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and revalidate CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women were involved in identification of CPI</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments were on time. However, last instalment was late by 2-months. Community complete the link road by contributing the amount.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– VO implemented the CPI</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 20 CO members contribute PKR 30/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Excavation and dressing	PKR 4/cubic foot	PKR 4.5/cubic foot
PCC 1:3:6	PKR 154/cubic foot	PKR 178/cubic foot

Overall the quality of work is excellent. However, at some places PCC was deteriorating due PCC ratio of 1:3:6. It was observed that at one place pipe culvert was required.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### CHITRAL, SRSP KALKATAK VILLAGE

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 16		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO King Society Kalkatak	
<b>Date:</b> July 10, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Kalkatak Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1325 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1400 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 21 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women were involved in identification of CPI		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments were on time. However, last instalment was late by 6-months. Community completed the irrigation channel protection wall by crediting the material from market.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – VO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account. – Community try to maintain 3% O&M amount in account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 21 CO members contribute PKR 50/member/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this protection wall.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the protection wall construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Dry stone masonry	PKR 69/cubic foot	PKR 76/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### CHITRAL, SRSP BEORI VILLAGE

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 19		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Insaaf Welfare Society Beori	
<b>Date:</b> July 10, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Beori Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1440 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1520 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 29 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women were involved in identification of CPI</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments were on time. However, last instalment was late by 3-months. Community completed the retaining wall by crediting the material from market.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– VO implemented the CPI.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 29 CO members contribute PKR 50/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this retaining wall.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the flood protection wall construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Plum concrete 1:3:6 with 40% boulders	PKR 112/cubic foot	PKR 127/cubic foot

Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**SWAT, EPS  
PAINDA SHAH VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 14		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Islahi Tanzeem Mizara Shagai	
<b>Date:</b> July 02, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Painda Shah Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1605 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1630 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. Total 35 households are contributing PKR 68 each.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI as in the past only 16 Kanals of land irrigated and after the project implementation it is increased to 160 Kanals.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
HDPE Pipe Dia 3-inches providing and laying.	PKR 129/running foot	PKR 145/running foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE PAINDA SHAH**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 14		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Gharoonay Tangay	
<b>Date:</b> July 02, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Painda Shah		<b>Time Start:</b> 1635 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1700 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– This CPI is initiated and implemented by Women CO</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– CO implemented the CPI</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 38 household in the village and each household contribute PKR 110/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road as in the past transportation charges were PKR 500 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 150.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- PCC was casted in panels of 10 ft which is OK. However, marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity it will deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material for future projects.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting, filling and Levelling	PKR 20/cubic foot	PKR 17/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 207/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is good.



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE AKHON KALAY**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Alkhidmat Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Akhon Kalay		<b>Time Start:</b> 1125 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1200 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 13 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – As reported during FGD with CO members and villager women participation has been done. However, our gender specialist reported no consent of women was taken for this CPI. This information is revealed during FGD with women of the village.		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 38 household in the village and each household contribute PKR 110/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this street as in the past transportation charges were PKR 500 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 150.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the street construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting, filling and Levelling	PKR 4/cubic foot	PKR 17/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 204/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is very good. However, marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity it will deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material for future projects.





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### SWAT, EPS VILLAGE DAGAY

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Khaigara Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Dagay		<b>Time Start:</b> 1220 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1300 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 19 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– As reported during FGD with CO members and villager women participation has been done. However, our gender specialist reported no consent of women was taken for this CPI. This information is revealed during FGD with women of the village.</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments are on time. However, final instalment was delayed for 6-months. However, community has managed by borrowing the material on credit basis to complete the work.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



<b>6.</b>	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PO provided design</li> <li>PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 80 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 455/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road as in the past transportation charges were PKR 400-500 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 150.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- PCC was casted in panels of 20 ft which produces cracks in the link road. For the same type of works in the future it is recommended to cast PCC in small panels of length not more than 10 ft.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting and Levelling	PKR 2/cubic foot	PKR 9/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 207/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is good. However, marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity it will deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material for future projects.



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE DADAHARA**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Social Club Menz Palow	
<b>Date:</b> July 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Dadahara		<b>Time Start:</b> 1335 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1410 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women participated in CPI identification</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  Second and Third instalments were delayed for a month. However, no issues occurred for project implementation.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li><li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li><li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 50 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 64/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this retaining wall.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Retaining wall 1:3:6 plum concrete with 50% boulders	PKR 70/cubic foot	PKR 170/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is very good.



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE MELAGA**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 07		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Umeed Sahar Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Melaga		<b>Time Start:</b> 1600 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1645 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 16 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. However, a contractor was hired for installing solar panels and inverter due to requirement of high skilled workmanship. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account. – Community try to maintain 3% O&M amount in account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 30 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 100/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- This CPI is for irrigation purpose. The PO provided solar panels, inverter and pump in existing tube well. The pump supplies water to an existing collection tank having dimensions 23 ft x 25 ft x 4 ft from where the water is distributed to agricultural land as per requirement. It was observed in the field that 74 households of the village and 100 more households of the other nearby villages are also using the same water for drinking purpose. As this project is for irrigation therefore no water testing was required. However, in the current scenario it is recommended test the water on the required parameters as per ESMF of PPAF. If unfortunately, the test report will not fit for drinking then EPS should take necessary actions.
- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE HAZARA**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 15		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Hamdard Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 04, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Hazara		<b>Time Start:</b> 1200 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1235 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 15 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments were on time. However, last payment was delayed by 4-months. Community has managed by borrowing the material on credit basis and loan of PKR 400,000 from a businessman in Mingora Swat to complete the work.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 120 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 200/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is good. However, due to heavy traffic like tractor trolleys, dumpers etc. and inappropriate thickness of PCC (4-inches), erosion of PCC were observed at many places and at one place major cracks and settlement was noticed. Marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity. It will have deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material for future projects.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting and Levelling	PKR 7/cubic foot	PKR 9/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 207/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot





**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE MALOOCH**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

Number of Participants: 08		Focus Group: CO Gulistan Malooch	
Date: July 04, 2018			
Venue: Village Malooch		Time Start: 1250 hrs	Time End: 1320 hrs
Interviewer Name:		Interviewer Designation:	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 24 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was not taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women participated in CPI identification as reported during FGD with CO members.</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First instalment was on time. However, second and third payments were delayed by 4-months. Community has managed work by borrowing the material on credit basis for a month, after that work was stopped for 3-months.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li><li>– CQ implemented the CPI.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 200 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is very good. However, marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity. It will have deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material for future projects.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting and Levelling	PKR 2.8/cubic foot	PKR 9/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 207/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot



**SWAT, EPS  
VILLAGE SPALMAY**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Spalmay Khawateen Tanzeem#2	
<b>Date:</b> July 04, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Spalmay		<b>Time Start:</b> 1415 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1450 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers.  Consent was not taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced in funds disbursement.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account. – Community try to maintain 3% O&M amount in account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 30 households in the village and each household contribute PKR 200/month.
- No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is good.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	EPS Rate	Private Contractor Rate
HDPE Pipe Dia 0.5 inches providing and laying	PKR 45.5/running foot	PKR 43.5/running foot
HDPE Pipe Dia 0.75 inches providing and laying	PKR 51.5/running foot	PKR 59.5/running foot
HDPE Pipe Dia 1 inches providing and laying	PKR 59.5/running foot	PKR 67.5/running foot
Steel per ton	PKR 70,000/ton	PKR 120,000/ton
Concrete 1:2:4 in tank	PKR 560/cft	PKR 270/cft



**SWAT, LASOONA  
KABAL VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 12		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Baidar Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 05, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Kabal Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1545 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1625 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Consent of the women also taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and revalidate CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First two instalments are on time. However, final instalment was delayed for 3-months. However, community has managed by borrowing the material on credit basis to complete the work.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&M funds in CO account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. Total 15 CO members are contributing PKR 50 each.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI as in the past the women of village travel 0.5 km to collect the drinking water.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	LASOONA Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Hand Pump @ 150ft depth	PKR 134,000/hand pump	PKR 150,000/hand pump

- Overall the quality of work is good. However, the field team has visited 04 hand pumps out of which one is out of order from one week. One hand pump has installed in market rather than community. One hand pump has not proper platform and installed adjacent an electrical pole. One hand pump is working properly with proper platform.



**SWAT, LASOONA  
VILLAGE KABAL**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Aman Taraqati Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 05, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Kabal		<b>Time Start:</b> 1315 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1350 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all members of CO and villagers. Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – CPI is identified without the consent of women of the area		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 18 members in the village and each member contribute PKR 20/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this sanitary drain as this intervention provide proper drainage of sewerage from the area.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- No proper manholes were constructed and no covers were observed at pipe connection.
- 12-inches pipe was used to convey the sewerage to main nallah. However, the street has old open drains without any cover.
- 18-inches pipe was also used to convey the sewerage to main nallah. However, the street has old open drains without any cover.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	LASOONA Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Laying and Providing of 6" Dia RCC Pipe	PKR 353/running foot	PKR 310/running foot
Laying and Providing of 9" Dia RCC Pipe	PKR 410/running foot	PKR 385/running foot
Laying and Providing of 12" Dia RCC Pipe	PKR 614/running foot	PKR 664/running foot
Laying and Providing of 18" Dia RCC Pipe	PKR 1077/running foot	PKR 958/running foot

- Overall the quality of work is good.





**SWAT, LASOONA  
VILLAGE KABAL**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Ikhlas Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 05, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Kabal		<b>Time Start:</b> 1245 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1310 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 17 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in identification of CPI.		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 17 CO members contribute PKR 110/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road as in the past transportation charges were PKR 300 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 150-200.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	LASOONA Rate	Private Contractor Rate
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 182/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is satisfactory.
- PCC was casted in 20ft panels which produces cracks in the road. Road was also damaged and settled at several places due to heavy load. Marble strips were used which is not feasible for this type of weather conditions due to its rigidity it will deteriorated as shown in pictorial profile. It is recommended that use flexible material, cast PCC in panels not more than 10 ft and thickness of PCC and material of PCC base should be selected as per the anticipated load for future projects.



**SWAT, LASOONA  
VILLAGE DERO KHAIMDARA**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 10		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Wafa Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 05, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Dero Khaimdara		<b>Time Start:</b> 1130 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1200 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 19 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women were involved in identification of CPI		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 15 CO members contribute PKR 100/member/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this irrigation channel as in the past only 70 kanals of land was irrigated and after the implementation of the CPI it increases to 180-190 kanals.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the irrigation channel construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Channel Size (1:2:4)	LASOONA Rate	Private Contractor Rate
9" x 9"	498/ft	565/ft

- Overall the quality of work is excellent. However, at some places nacca were damaged.



**SWAT, LASOONA  
VILLAGE DERO KHAIMDARA**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 11		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Gulistan Falahi Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> July 05, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Dero Khaimdara		<b>Time Start:</b> 1040 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1115 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 16 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and revalidate the CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is not available as O&M funds in CO account.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### 7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?

- 3% of total cost of CPI is not available as O&M funds in CO account.
- O&M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 16 CO members contribute PKR 100/member/month.
- Community wants to retain this link road as it decreases the transportation cost from PKR 500 to 150. The amount of 3% was consumed in the maintenance of link road and only 9,000 Rs are available in CO account.

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is not satisfactory. Road is deteriorating due to heavy load like loaded tractor trolleys as this link road also connecting the main road from farm.
- In the design pipe culvert was provided. However, at site no pipe culvert was found. After discussion it was revealed that the land owner of that place did not provide the land. Pipe culvert is essentially required at that place otherwise the road will be eroded.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Best Target Engineering and the comparison is as follows:

Item	LASOONA Rate	Private Contractor Rate
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 182/cubic foot	PKR 226/cubic foot



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### BAJAUR AGENCY, NIDA VILLAGE HAFIZABAD BAJAUR AGENCY

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Alfalah Tehsil Cham	
<b>Date:</b> June 29, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Hafizabad Bajaur Agency		<b>Time Start:</b> 1210 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1250 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 25 members of CO and villagers. Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – Sun Rise company installed solar panels and accessories due to high skilled workmanship		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li><li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li></ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li><li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis.</li><li>– No difficulties faced in collection O&amp;M funds.</li></ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall the quality of work is excellent and well maintained.





**BAJAUR AGENCY, NIDA  
VILLAGE DAG QILLA BAJAUR AGENCY**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 07		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Khushali	
<b>Date:</b> June 29, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Dag Qilla Bajaur Agency		<b>Time Start:</b> 1355 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1435 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education. Community is well aware of the program  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 23 members of CO and villagers. Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 23 members of CO contribute PKR 100/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI as 20 Kanals of land is being irrigated.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the channel construction is cross checked by private contractor Mr. Khaista Muhammad and the comparison is as follows:

Channel Size (1:2:4)	NIDA Rate per Running Feet	Private Contractor Rate per Running Feet
12" x 12"	492	800

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP  
BAHRAMPUR VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 25		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Bahrapur	
<b>Date:</b> June 27, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Bahrapur Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1305 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1350 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 30 members of CO and villagers.  Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women not participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  Payment delayed for six months. However, community has managed the amount by taking PKR 8,000 from all CO members and material from the market was borrowed on credit basis to complete the work.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road as in the past transportation charges were PKR 700-800 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 200.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- PCC was casted in panels of 20 ft which produces cracks in the link road. For the same type of works in the future it is recommended to cast PCC in small panels of length not more than 10 ft.
- Around 50-70 ft length of link road requires retaining wall as shown in picture. Otherwise, in case of heavy showers this portion of link road will be eroded.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Haji Azizul Hakim and the comparison is as follows:

Link Road	SRSP Rate per cubic foot	Private Contractor Rate per cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	207	260

- Overall the quality of work is good.



**BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP  
KOKA VILLAGE**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 23		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Koka	
<b>Date:</b> June 27, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Koka Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1425 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1515 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 27 members of CO and villagers.  Women consent was taken.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– Women not participated in CPI identification</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO provided design</li><li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li></ul>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 70 household in the village and each household contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this link road as in the past transportation charges were PKR 1000-1200 and after the project implementation it is reduced to PKR 300.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- PCC was casted in panels of 20 ft which produces cracks in the link road. For the same type of works in the future it is recommended to cast PCC in small panels of length not more than 10 ft.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Haji Azizul Hakim and the comparison is as follows:

Link Road	SRSP Rate per cubic foot	Private Contractor Rate per cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	207	260

- Overall the quality of work is good.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP VILLAGE SHEDANOSHAH

#### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 25		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Shedanoshah	
<b>Date:</b> June 28, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Shedanoshah		<b>Time Start:</b> 1135 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1205 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 25 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  Payment was delayed and made after four months of CPI completion. However, community has managed the amount by taking PKR 100-500/person, a total of 200 persons contributed and material from the market was borrowed on credit basis to complete the work.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CO implemented the CPI. However, the support was taken from supplier for the installation of solar panels and its accessories.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. However, at present CO has PKR 20,000 in their account instead of PKR 55,271.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is not available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 32 persons in the village maintain the O&amp;M fund and each person contribute PKR 500/month.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the water tank construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Haji Azizul Hakim and the comparison is as follows:

Water Tank	SRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Steel per ton	PKR 90,000/ton	PKR 102,185/ton
Concrete 1:2:4 in tank	PKR 440/cft	PKR 246/cft

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.





**BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP  
VILLAGE GHANI ADO**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 25		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Ali Khan Khel Korona	
<b>Date:</b> June 28, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Ghani Ado		<b>Time Start:</b> 1310 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1400 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud, Ahmed Khan and Naseem Akhter		CPI team leader, CPI specialist and Gender Specialist.	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education as per General Secretary of the CO.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  The President and General Secretary of the CO Ali Khan Khel Korona has highjacked the CPI. The community was informed that the PPR program only limited to provide the CPI of link road in their village. However, the first priority of the villagers as communicated is drinking water supply project.  It was also observed by the consultant field team that the village development plan was made in absence of CO members. During the FGD out of 25 villagers only 4 CO members were present. Upon verification 2 members told the field team that the signature on the VDP was fake and they refused that they haven't signed any VDP or resolution, and neither they were aware about the priority of CPIs in VDP.  It is required to inquire with Social Organizer of SRSP that how this VDP, resolution and the prioritization of CPIs were made.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  Not followed the procedure of PPAF.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  Not followed the procedure of PPAF.		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design – PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI. – CO implemented the CPI. – For O&M 3% of total cost of CPI is not available as O&M funds in CO account.		



**7. Difficulties faced during the O&M of CPI?**

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- PCC was casted in panels of 20 ft which produces cracks in the link road. For the same type of works in the future it is recommended to cast PCC in small panels of length not more than 10 ft.
- settlement was observed on three to four places due to absence of PCC base.
- During the field visit the cost of the link road construction is cross checked by private contractor Ms. Haji Azizul Hakim and the comparison is as follows:

Link Road	SRSP Rate per cubic foot	Private Contractor Rate per cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	207	260

- Overall the quality of work is not satisfactory.



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE SURBUNDAR**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 08		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Kapari Mohallah	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Surbundar Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1100 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1130 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 30 members of CO and villagers.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – This CPI is initiated and implemented by Women CO		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>  – PO provided design		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. Total 30 members are contributing PKR 30 each.</li> <li>No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the street construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting/levelling Work in PCC Street Pavement	PKR 4.5/cubic foot	PKR 5/cubic foot
Filling Earth Work in PCC Street Pavement	PKR 10/cubic foot	PKR 10/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 233/cubic foot	PKR 250/cubic foot
Side open Drains section 8-inches x 9-inches	PKR 520/running foot	PKR 550/running foot
Providing and laying of 9" dia U/G Sewerage RCC Pipes with all works	PKR 355/running foot	PKR 370/running foot

- Overall the quality of work is not satisfactory. However, major cracks were observed due to unavailability of panels and flexible joints. Deterioration of street due to heavy traffic load for example trucks, public transport etc. This street is also used to convey the fish from shore to market. Providing the side drains on both sides made the CPI uneconomical.
- For future CPIs of same type following points should be considered:
  - Differentiate between street and link road with respect to the upcoming load of traffic.
  - Provide side drain on one side of street or link road.
  - Provide panels not greater than 10 ft span and use flexible joints between panels.



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE SURBUNDAR**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 11		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Kauda Assa Ward	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Surbundar Village		<b>Time Start:</b> 1145 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1215 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 25 members of CO and villagers.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – This CPI is initiated and implemented by Women CO		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		
6.	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b>		



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 25 contribute PKR 30/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this street.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- PCC was casted in panels of 20 ft due to this crack were observed.
- For future CPIs of same provide panels not greater than 10 ft span and use flexible joints between panels.
- During the field visit the cost of the street construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting/levelling Work in PCC Street Pavement	PKR 4.5/cubic foot	PKR 5/cubic foot
Filling Earth Work in PCC Street Pavement	PKR 10/cubic foot	PKR 10/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 233/cubic foot	PKR 250/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is good.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### GWADAR, NRSP VILLAGE SHINIKANI DAR

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 03		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Shinikani Dar	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Shinikani Dar		<b>Time Start:</b> 1235 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1310 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
<b>1.</b>	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 12 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li> <li>– Need assessment was made.</li> <li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li> <li>– CPI was elected.</li> </ul>		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community was involved</li> <li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Women consent was taken for CPI identification.</li> </ul>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  First instalment was on time. However, second was late by a year due to which work was stopped.		



<b>6.</b>	<b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 12 contribute PKR 15/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this tank.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Rehabilitation of on Ground Water Tank 21' x 18' x 10'	PKR 80/cubic foot	PKR 90/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### GWADAR, NRSP VILLAGE CHIB REKANI

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 03		<b>Focus Group:</b> Mix CO (WCO & MCO) Imam Bux Bazar	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Chib Rekani		<b>Time Start:</b> 1330 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1355 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
<b>1.</b>	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 15 members (8 males + 7 females) of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li> <li>– Need assessment was made.</li> <li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li> <li>– CPI was elected.</li> </ul>		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community was involved</li> <li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> </ul>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Material was provided by the CO, however, skilled and unskilled labours were hired from market.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 15 members contribute PKR 25/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this overhead water tank. However, from last one year the supply of water has been stopped and the community is purchasing tankers.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Construction of Over Head Water Tank 10 ft x 10 ft x 5.5 ft	PKR 1,050/cubic foot	PKR 1,428/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE CHIB REKANI**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Ismail Bazar	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Chib Rekani		<b>Time Start:</b> 1405 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1430 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 13 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 13 members contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this underground water tank.</li> </ul>

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- During the field visit the cost of the tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Construction of Underground Water Tank 10' dia 8' Depth	PKR 540/cubic foot	PKR 561/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is excellent.



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE ZIARAT MACHI**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 04		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Ziarat Machi	
<b>Date:</b> July 31, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Ziarat Machi		<b>Time Start:</b> 1445 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1520 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 16 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Material was provided by the CO, however, skilled and unskilled labours were hired from market. The activity of selection of contractor delayed the project for 3.0 months</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 15 members contribute PKR 30/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this CPI.</li> </ul>

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- During the field visit the cost of the rain water pond construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Construction of RWH Pond with Inlet, Fencing 100 ft x 100 ft x 6ft	PKR 19/cubic foot	PKR 28/cubic foot

- Overall the quality of work is good. However, to avoid the water loss it is recommended to fill the pores of dry stone with cement mortar. PO should also advise the CO to clean the pond which is almost half fill with sand. To avoid the sand deposition in future the fencing will be replaced by at-least 5 ft brick masonry wall.
- The rain water pond was implemented for irrigation of land, however, due unavailability of water in the area, it is being used for drinking purpose.



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE ROBAR**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 15		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Robar	
<b>Date:</b> August 01, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Robar		<b>Time Start:</b> 1225 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1310 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 27 members of CO and villagers.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li><li>– Need assessment was made.</li><li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li><li>– CPI was elected.</li></ul>		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Community was involved</li><li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li><li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li><li>– This CPI is initiated and implemented by Women CO</li></ul>		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Due to use of heavy machinery and cutting of mountain for earthen link road the contractor was hired from Gwadar.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 27 members contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>– CO commented that if the route alignment was on the eastern side it will be easy to work and more economical.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- This CPI is incomplete due to following reasons:
  - The incomplete earthen link road bisects the government Pison to Ganz link road. Using this earthen link road of Robar village, the terrorists had attacked on government labors working on Pison to Ganz link road. After the incident the Pakistan Army had restricted CO to continue the work.
  - At present, government Pison to Ganz link road security situation is not good and work has been stopped.
- At present, a track for motor bike is established by the CO due to which the distance from Robar village to Warop is reduced from 35 km to 5 km.
- During the field visit the cost of the earthen link road construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting Work of Hilly Link Road	PKR 1/cubic foot	PKR 2.7/cubic foot
Filling Work of Hilly Link Road	PKR 1.25/cubic foot	PKR 2.5/cubic foot





**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE PALLERI**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Palleri Kud	
<b>Date:</b> August 01, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Palleri		<b>Time Start:</b> 1455 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1320 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 14 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification.		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced and funds disbursement were smooth.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 14 members contribute PKR 100/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this water tank at any cost, as it is the only drinking water source to village.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is good. However, due to improper design of tank two major cracks on both side of tank was observed. These cracks are appeared due to soil lateral pressure in empty conditions. As reported by the CO that mostly tank is in empty conditions due to shortage of water supply. It is recommended that CO will repair the cracks and try to keep the water level in the tank as high as possible to prevent the its further deterioration. Otherwise it will be collapsed in near future. For maintaining high level in tank, the villagers will adopt the storage of water at household level for a week time.
- During the field visit the cost of the tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Rehabilitation of under Ground Water Tank 33' x 33' x 10'	PKR 52/cubic foot	PKR 75/cubic foot



**GWADAR, NRSP  
VILLAGE PISHUKAN**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Soran Cheel	
<b>Date:</b> August 01, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Pishukan		<b>Time Start:</b> 1600 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1630 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended by all villagers.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 17 members of CO and villagers.  Consent was taken from the women of village.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced in funds disbursement.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Material was provided by the CO, however, skilled and unskilled labours were hired from market.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 17 members contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this street. However, CO commented that if storm water drain is provided, it will increase the life of street.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall execution of work is good. However, erosion of PCC due to heavy load.
- For future CPIs of same type following points should be considered:
  - Differentiate between street and link road with respect to the upcoming load of traffic.
  - Provide panels not greater than 10 ft span and use flexible joints between panels.
- During the field visit the cost of the street construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Item	NRSP Rate	Private Contractor Rate
Cutting/levelling Earth Work	PKR 5/cubic foot	PKR 5/cubic foot
Filling Earth Work	PKR 9.9/cubic foot	PKR 10/cubic foot
PCC 1:2:4	PKR 233/cubic foot	PKR 250/cubic foot



**PISHIN, BRSP  
VILLAGE GAWAL BALAY**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 05		<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Al-Khaliq	
<b>Date:</b> August 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Gawal Balay		<b>Time Start:</b> 1520 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1540 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 15 members of CO and villagers.  60 households depending upon the apple farm. The farm before the construction of retaining wall was flooded during rainy seasons.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Community implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account. For minor maintenance community contribute the required amount without debiting from O&amp;M funds in the account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 15 members of CO contribute PKR 150/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced in collection O&amp;M funds.</li> </ul>

### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall the quality of work is excellent, some maintenance of anchor mesh wires is required.
- During the field visit the cost of the retaining wall construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Retaining Wall Gabion	BRSP Rate per Cubic Foot	Private Contractor Rate per Cubic Foot
Cost per cubic foot	72	92



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### PISHIN, BRSP VILLAGE BALA KHUSHAB

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 06		<b>Focus Group:</b> WCO Saloo	
<b>Date:</b> August 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Bala Khushab		<b>Time Start:</b> 1615 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1630 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
<b>1.</b>	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education. Community is well aware of the program  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 18 members of CO and villagers.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO came to village and formed CO</li> <li>– Need assessment was made.</li> <li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li> <li>– CPI was elected.</li> </ul>		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community was involved</li> <li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– CPI was identified and implemented by Women CO.</li> </ul>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– CO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 18 members of CO contribute PKR 50/month.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this water tank.</li> </ul>

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- During the field visit the cost of the water tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

<b>Water Tank</b>	<b>BRSP Rate per Gallon</b>	<b>Private Contractor Rate per Gallon</b>
Cost per gallons	85	115

- Overall the quality of work is good.





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### PISHIN, BRSP VILLAGE KHANNAI BABA

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 04		<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Bright Future	
<b>Date:</b> August 03, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Khannai Baba		<b>Time Start:</b> 1705 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1730 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
<b>1.</b>	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education. Community is well aware of the program  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 12 members of VO and villagers.		
<b>3.</b>	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO came to village and formed VO</li> <li>– Need assessment was made.</li> <li>– Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made.</li> <li>– CPI was elected.</li> </ul>		
<b>4.</b>	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Community was involved</li> <li>– General body meeting attendance 75%</li> <li>– Resolution signed during meeting</li> <li>– Women participated in identification of CPI.</li> </ul>		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problem faced in funds disbursement from PO.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– VO implemented the CPI.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 60 households contribute PKR 500/acre.</li> <li>– No difficulties faced as community wants to retain this channel as it irrigates 40 acres of land.</li> </ul>

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- During the field visit the cost of the channel construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

<b>Channel Size (1:2:4)</b>	<b>BRSP Rate per Running Feet</b>	<b>Private Contractor Rate per Running Feet</b>
Base 10-inches, Top width 2.5 ft, Side slope 1.25 ft	226	290

- Overall the quality of work is excellent. At some places minor cracks were observed in the wall and bed of channel. It is recommended to repair those cracks to prevent the erosion of PCC. In future for the same type of CPI it is recommended to use precast parabolic sections, which have high strength and required less area as compared to trapezoidal section.



**PISHIN, SEHER  
VILLAGE CHOWKAL**

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall  
Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization  
(CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b> 11		<b>Focus Group:</b> Mix CO (10 males and 7 females) Sheikh Itehad Tanzeem	
<b>Date:</b> August 06, 2018			
<b>Venue:</b> Village Chowkal		<b>Time Start:</b> 1305 hrs	<b>Time End:</b> 1330 hrs
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>		<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
1.	<b>What is PPR Program? What is in your opinion about the mix of support provided under PPR (e.g. is the proportion of CPI and Health support satisfactory)?</b>  The program is designed to support the community for CPIs, health, hygiene and education.  Mix support program is highly recommended.		
2.	<b>Was your consent through participation secured for the selection of CPI?</b>  Yes, election is done and the project is selected in consent with all 17 members of CO and villagers.		
3.	<b>How the CPI was selected?</b>  – PO came to village and formed CO – Need assessment was made. – Prioritization for CPI was done and resolution was made. – CPI was elected.		
4.	<b>What is the Process of Project Identification?</b>  – Community was involved – General body meeting attendance 75% – Resolution signed during meeting – Women participated in CPI identification		
5.	<b>Any kind of problem faced in funds disbursement from POs and how community manage its share for CPI implementation?</b>  No problems faced.		



<b>6.</b>	<p><b>What was the roles of PO and CO in the designing, implementation, and O&amp;M of the CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– PO provided design</li> <li>– PO provided assistance in implementation of CPI.</li> <li>– Material was provided by the CO, however, skilled and unskilled labours were hired from market.</li> <li>– For O&amp;M 3% of total cost of CPI is not available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– Community try to maintain 3% O&amp;M amount in account.</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>Difficulties faced during the O&amp;M of CPI?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 3% of total cost of CPI is available as O&amp;M funds in CO account.</li> <li>– O&amp;M funds are collected on monthly basis. A total of 17 members of CO contribute PKR 30/month.</li> <li>– Community wants to retain the storage tank as they are irrigating the 6-7 acres of land.</li> </ul>

**General Observations on CPI in Field:**

- Overall the quality of work is very good. However, some minor cracks were observed in the walls of tank which was due to lateral pressure of soil in empty conditions. At present the supply of water is continuous, so water pressure in tank equalizes the soil pressure and it is safe.
- During the field visit the cost of the water tank construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

<b>Water Storage Tank</b>	<b>Seher Rate</b>	<b>Private Contractor Rate</b>
Cost per imperial gallons		115



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### PISHIN, SEHER VILLAGE KILLI BOSTAN BAZAR

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b>	<b>Focus Group:</b> VO Kiran Society	
<b>Date:</b> August 06, 2018		
<b>Venue:</b> Village Killi Bostan Bazar	<b>Time Start:</b>	<b>Time End:</b>
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>	<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud	CPI team leader	
No FGD conducted due to unavailability of community.		

#### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the providing and laying of 5-inches dia UPVC pipe is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

UPVC Pipe	Seher Rate per Running Foot	Private Contractor Rate per Running Foot
Providing and laying of pipe Dia 5-inches	252	450

- Overall the quality of work is good.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### PISHIN, SEHER VILLAGE KILLI CHOWKAL

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

<b>Number of Participants:</b>	<b>Focus Group:</b> CO Lamar Organization	
<b>Date:</b> August 06, 2018		
<b>Venue:</b> Village Killi Chowkal	<b>Time Start:</b>	<b>Time End:</b>
<b>Interviewer Name:</b>	<b>Interviewer Designation:</b>	
Kashif Masud	CPI team leader	
No FGD conducted due to unavailability of community.		

#### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- During the field visit the cost of the channel construction is cross checked by private contractor and the comparison is as follows:

Channel 1:2:4	Seher Rate per Running Foot	Private Contractor Rate per Running Foot
1 ft x 1 ft	651	290

- Overall the quality of work is excellent. At some places minor cracks were observed in the wall and bed of channel. It is recommended to repair those cracks to prevent the erosion of PCC. In future for the same type of CPI it is recommended to use precast parabolic sections, which have high strength and required less area as compared to trapezoidal section.



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



### PISHIN, SEHER VILLAGE KILLI BOSTAN BAZAR

**Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for Identification, Pre-feasibility and Overall Implementation of CPI with community (beneficiaries) and Community Organization (CO)**

Number of Participants:		Focus Group: VO Kiran Society	
Date: August 06, 2018			
Venue: Village Killi Bostan Bazar		Time Start:	Time End:
Interviewer Name:		Interviewer Designation:	
Kashif Masud		CPI team leader	
No FGD conducted due to unavailability of community.			

#### General Observations on CPI in Field:

- Overall the quality of work is good. However, no calculations were made to check the number of panels as pump power was not known by PO engineer as well as site operator. The pump was submersible so it was not possible to check the specification plate of pump. Total 93 panels were installed having 250 watt of power each. Valves were leaking.
- The main concern is the facility has QESCO electricity connection. However, due to default of payment electricity was cut down and for that reason solar panels were provided to run the facility. This situation has question mark about the sustainability of CPI and maintenance of O&M funds.



## **ANNEXURE IV: DESIGN REVIEW**





## CHITRAL, AKRSP

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: DWSS (Storage Tank 5 x 7 x 10 ft), (HDPE pipe dia 1 inch from spring), (Main pipe from tank Dia 0.0.63 inch), (Stand post 4)  
Village: Kolak Rumboor  
UC: Ayun  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design is OK in all respect. However, water test report did not include the parameters of Arsenic, Fluoride and Nitrate as per ESMF of PPAF.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

BOQ is OK.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Flood Protection Wall Length 100 ft, Height 10 ft Plum Conc. 1:3:6 60% boulders  
Village: Marchkuru Rumboor  
UC: Ayun  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design of flood protection wall is OK. However, it is recommended to construct flexible structures (Gabion Wall) instead of rigid structure as due to its flexibility the Gabion Wall has much sustainability against the flooding conditions.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months unskilled labour was not according to PPAF Manual.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Irrigation Channel Length 1200 ft, section 1.8 ft x 1 ft  
Village: Broon Bumborate  
UC: Ayun  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design Calculations are OK. However, PCC 1:3:6 for channel bed and walls are not acceptable. It is recommended to use PCC 1:2:4 for the same CPIs in future.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

BOQ is OK.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: SP and drain Length 800ft, base PCC 1:3:6 3" and stone (Slate stone) 1", section of drain 10" x 8", RW 500 ft, 4 ft



## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Village: Kandisar Bumbrate  
UC: Ayun  
District: Chitral

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Street pavement with slate stone street is perfect for this area. However, calculation of the drain is not done. RW was rehabilitated but design was not checked at the time of proposal. However, as per calculations the wall may slide, over turn and may be fail on tension. PCC 1:3:6 for channel bed and walls are not acceptable. It is recommended to use PCC 1:2:4 for the same CPIs in future.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.



## CHITRAL SRSP

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Flood Protection Wall Length 125 ft, Height 12 ft Plum Conc. 1:3:6 40% boulders  
Village: Shamsabad  
UC: Drosh 1  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design is OK in all respect. However, it is recommended to construct flexible structures (Gabion Wall) instead of rigid structure as due to its flexibility the Gabion Wall has much sustainable against flooding conditions. It is also recommended that constructing a community level FPW in main river is the loss of resources as this rigid wall will be a peanut in front of flooding of river.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

BOQ is OK.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Flood Protection Wall Length 165 ft, Height 12 ft Plum Conc. 1:3:6 40% boulders  
Village: Jinjarate  
UC: Drosh 2  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design of flood protection wall is OK. However, it is recommended to construct flexible structures (Gabion Wall) instead of rigid structure as due to its flexibility the Gabion Wall has much sustainable against flooding conditions in Nallah.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

BOQ is OK.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road Length 625 ft, Width 10ft, PCC 1:3:6 6 inches thick, no PCC base  
Village: Potoniandeh  
UC: Drosh 1  
District: Chitral

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- No PCC base
- PCC thickness 6 inches

Absence of PCC base and PCC of 1:3:6 six inches thickness is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC 1:2:4 of 6-12 inches are recommended. Due to absence of PCC base it will be possible that in future the link road will settle.



## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Earthen Link Road Length 500 ft, Width 10 ft, Retaining Wall Length 500 ft, Height 6, 7, 8 & 10 ft, Breast Wall Length 411, Height 6ft, PCC 1:3:6 drain section 9" x 9"

Village: Kessu Deh

UC: Drosh 1

District: Chitral

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK. However, the design calculations of drain are not present and PCC 1:3:6 for channel bed and walls are not acceptable. It is recommended to use PCC 1:2:4 for the same in future.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road Length 500 ft, Width 11 ft, PCC 1:3:6 8", No PCC base, Drain 553 ft, section 12" x 12"

Village: Tauheedabad

UC: Drosh 2

District: Chitral

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- No PCC base
- PCC thickness 8 inches

Absence of PCC base and PCC of 1:3:6 eight inches thickness is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC 1:2:4 of 6-12 inches are recommended. Due to absence of PCC base it will be possible that in future the link road will settle.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Retaining Wall Length 250 ft, Height 10 ft. Plum Conc. 1:3:6 40% boulder

Village: Beori

UC: Drosh 2

District: Chitral

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK in all respect.



**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.

**A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Irrigation Channel protection Retaining Wall Length 310 ft, Height 8 ft, Breast Wall Length 310 ft, Height 6 ft

Village: Kalkatak

UC: Drosh 2

District: Chitral

**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Design is OK in all respect.

**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

BOQ is OK.



## SWAT, EPS

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Retaining Wall Length 535 ft, Height 10 ft  
Village: Dadahara  
UC: Kozabakhel  
District: Swat

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design is OK with all required calculations.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

BOQs were produced on a standard format. In BOQ 9 bags of cement were used for 100 cft of 1:4:8 concrete, however as per PPAF manual 10 bags should be used.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Street Pavement Length 729 ft, Width 10 ft, PCC 4", PCC Base shingle 3"  
Village: Akhon Kalay  
UC: Kozabakhel  
District: Swat

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

PCC base thickness 3" shingle is not acceptable. According to the PPAF Design Manual stone soling thickness of 6 inches is recommended.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, Length 1,215 ft, Width 11 ft, PCC 4" PCC base 3" shingle  
Village: Malooch  
UC: Hazara  
District: Swat

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC 4 inches
- PCC base thickness 3 inches shingle

Shingle as base material of PCC and PCC of 4 inches is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.



## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: DWSS (2 Water tank 7 ft x 7 ft x 7 ft = One water collection and other water storage),  
(1-inch dia, 1,200 ft length), (0.75 inches dia, 1,400 ft length, 0.5 inches dia 1,250 ft length)  
Village: Spalmay  
UC: Hazara  
District: Swat

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK with all required calculations.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, Length 2,400 ft, Width 10 ft, PCC 4" PCC base 6" stone soling  
Village: Paianda Shah  
UC: Kozabakhel  
District: Swat

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC base 6 inches
- PCC thickness 4 inches

PCC of 4 inches is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, Length 1,720 ft, Width 12.75 ft, PCC 4" PCC base 3" shingle  
Village: Dagay  
UC: Kozabakhel  
District: Swat

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC 4 inches
- PCC base thickness 3 inches shingle



Shingle as base material of PCC and PCC of 4 inches is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.

### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

#### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Pipe Irrigation; Pipe Length 4,320 ft, dia 3"

Village: Paianda Shah

UC: Kozabakhel

District: Swat

#### **B. Technical:**

##### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK with all required calculations.

### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

#### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Solar Irrigation; Solar Panels 48 each of 310-watt, Pump 14 HP for existing tube well

Village Melaga

UC: Kozabakhel

District: Swat

#### **B. Technical:**

##### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK with all required calculations.

### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

#### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, Length 590 ft, Width 28 ft, PCC 4" PCC base 6" shingle

Village: Dagay

UC: Kozabakhel

District: Swat

#### **B. Technical:**

##### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC 4 inches
- PCC base thickness 3 inches shingle





## In-Depth Assessment of Community Physical Infrastructure (CPI) Components



Shingle as base material of PCC and PCC of 4 inches is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.

### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## SWAT, LASOONA

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Drain Sanitation 6" dia pipe 240 ft, 9" dia 250ft, 12" dia 1250ft, 18" dia 80ft  
Village: Kabal  
UC: Barabakhel  
District: Swat

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Sanitation Project Design manual of PPAF is not available with PO. Hydraulic statement present. In calculation the generation of sewage is taken 70% of water demand which should be 85% as per PPAF manual. Infiltration was not taken which should be 5%. The hydraulic statement only made for storm water however, no sewerage was taken.

In the Hydraulic statement for 6" dia was selected. However as per calculations 7" dia pipe is required.

The design of the sanitary drain system was also quite for the disposal arrangement i.e. stabilization tank, which is required as per ESMF of PPAF.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months was not according to PPAF Manual.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road length 1430 ft, width 12 ft, PCC 6", PCC Base 6" shingle  
Village: Dero Khaimdara  
UC: Barabakhel  
District: Swat

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC 6 inches
- PCC base thickness 6 inches shingle

Shingle as base material of PCC is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months was not according to PPAF Manual

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: DWSS 8 Hand Pumps  
Village: Kabal  
UC: Barabakhel  
District: Swat



### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months was not according to PPAF Manual.

#### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road length 893 ft, width 10 ft, PCC 6" PCC base 6" Shingle  
Village: Kabal  
UC: Barabakhel  
District: Swat

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- PCC 6 inches
- PCC base thickness 6 inches shingle

Shingle as base material of PCC is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches and PCC thickness ranges from 6-12 inches depends upon the load on the road.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months was not according to PPAF Manual.

#### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Irrigation Channel L 1530ft, section 9" x 9"  
Village: Dero Khaimdara  
UC: Barabakhel  
District: Swat

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design calculations are OK.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

In BOQ the calculation of Man-months was not according to PPAF Manual.



## **BAJAUR AGENCY, NIDA**

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: DWSS PO supplied solar panels 85 in numbers of 25500 watts for operation of pump installed at tube well  
Village: Hafizabad  
UC: Khar  
District: Bajaur Agency

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

No water testing was executed before the CPI implementation which is mandatory.

The required power for pump installed at the tube well is 25 HP. Total 85 Panels were installed each of 300 watt, which is O.K.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Irrigation Channel 1,400 ft long  
Village: Dag Qilla  
UC: Khar  
District: Bajaur Agency

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

No design calculations were found. However, at time of visit the tube well was not working due to unavailability of electricity from 15 days. In Bajaur Agency normally the electricity is available for 2-3 hours in a day. The CPI in this scenario is incomplete as the farmers of the village only irrigate 20 Kanals of land instead of 80 Kanals. It is recommended for such type of CPI in future the solar panels for generation of electricity should also be provided.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## **BAJAUR AGENCY, SRSP**

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, length 3,749 ft, width 8ft, PCC thickness 6 inch  
Village: Bahrapur  
UC: Pachagan  
District: Bajaur Agency

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- No PCC base
- PCC thickness 6 inches

Absence of PCC base thickness is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches are recommended. Due to absence of PCC base it will be possible that in future the link road will settle.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, length 2400ft, width 9ft, PCC thickness 6 inch  
Village: Koka  
UC: Pachagan  
District: Bajaur Agency

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- No PCC base
- PCC thickness 6 inches

Absence of PCC base thickness is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches are recommended. Due to absence of PCC base it will be possible that in future the link road will settle.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Link Road, length 600ft, width 10ft, PCC thickness 6 inch  
Village: Ghani Ado  
UC: Alizai  
District: Bajaur Agency



### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design criteria of link road is not available in PPAF design manual. However, constructed link road is designed on following specifications:

- No PCC base
- PCC thickness 6 inches

Absence of PCC base thickness is not acceptable. According to the different standards stone soling thickness of 6 inches are recommended. Due to absence of PCC base it will be possible that in future the link road will settle.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: DWSS with solar water Pump

Village: Shedanoshah

UC: Alizai

District: Bajaur Agency

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design of water storage tank is not as per PPAF CPI manual. However, thumb rule of 2% of steel per 100 cubic feet of concrete is taken which is safe.

Calculation of water demand is in accordance to PPAF manual. As per the feasibility the beneficiary population is 638. However, the pump selected is over-sized. Total water demand is 8,543 gal/day which is equal to 32,400 litres/day. Capacity of storage tank is 4,272 gallons which is equal to 16,172 litres. The selected pump discharge is 15,000 litres/hr which means pump fills the storage tank in approximately 1.07 hrs so for daily water demand pump is operated only for 2.14 hrs. The pump is operated with solar energy i.e. 20 solar panels are installed for providing electricity. If the pump is selected for 8 hrs operation, it will be lower in discharge and have much lower capital cost and also the number of solar panels will be reduced leading to low capital cost of panels and less complicated operations. However, during the field visit and meeting with CO it was revealed that the number of beneficiaries is more than 3,000, due to unavailability of drinking water facilities in the adjacent areas. Based on current situation the installed system is justified to fulfil the need of population. It is recommended that for the same type of projects in future the PO should quantify the actual beneficiaries, so that the feasibility will be complete in all respect with design and selection of equipment.

Water quality testing has been conducted and the reports are available. As per the test report the concentration of Manganese is 91 mg/L which is very high. The recommended value of Manganese as per Pakistan Drinking Water Standards and WHO Drinking Water Guidelines is less than 0.5 mg/L. It is recommended that SRSP shall conduct the testing again to confirm the excessive quantity of Manganese and share the results with PPAF PPR team. If the results of Manganese will be same as previous than the water supply scheme should be immediately abandoned and take necessary action to lower down the value of Manganese as it may cause serious health issues.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## GWADAR, NRSP

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: DWSS Rehabilitation of Water Tank 21 ft x 18 ft x 10 ft  
Village: Shinkani Dar  
UC: Surbundar  
District: Gwadar

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design is OK with all required calculations. Test report present and OK.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: PCC Street Pavement Length 600 ft, width 8 ft, PCC 4-inch, PCC base 6-inch Stone Soling  
Village: PESHUKAN  
UC: PESHUKAN  
District: Gwadar

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design is OK with respect to design standards of PPAF CPI design manual. However, at site the street was being used as link road rather than a street pavement.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Irrigation Pond 100 ft x 100 ft x 6 ft. Retaining Wall 1 ft x 1 ft x 1.5 ft  
Village: Garbi Ziyarat Machi  
UC: Surbundar  
District: Gwadar

### B. Technical:

#### B.1. Design:

Design of pond and retaining wall is OK. Field implications is discussed in the Performa of CO FGD.

#### B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### A. General Information:

Type of CPI: Street Pavement Length 735 ft Width 14 ft PCC 4-inches PCC base 6-inches gravel, Side drain 8-inches x 9-inches, Sewerage Network 500 ft pipe dia 9-inches  
Village: Surbundar  
UC: Surbundar  
District: Gwadar



**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Street pavement design is OK. However, at site the street was being used as link road rather street pavement. No calculation of side water drains and no calculation done for sewerage network. Providing the drains on both sides is uneconomical.

**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

**A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Overhead tank 10 ft x 10 ft x 5.5 ft, Pump 1 hp, 1" dia pipe UpVC 300 ft  
Village: Chib Rekani  
UC: Surbundar  
District: Gwadar

**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

**A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: PCC Street Pavement Length 410 ft (4-streets), width 14 ft, PCC 4-inches and PCC base 6-inches gravel  
Village: Surbundar  
UC: Surbundar  
District: Gwadar

**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

**A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Underground Water Tank Rehabilitation 33 ft x 33 ft x 10 ft  
Village: Pallery  
UC: PESHUKAN  
District: Gwadar

**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Improper design, using blocks in the wall and the base of underground tank is not acceptable. The tank in empty conditions will be critical and can be collapsed.





## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Underground Water Tank Dia 10 ft, depth 7 ft

Village: Chib Rekani

UC: Surbundar

District: Gwadar

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is not executed on any standards. Designing an underground tank with bricks used as shuttering and steel & PCC poured in between the walls seems to uneconomical.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Earthen Link Road Cutting of Mountain, levelling and dressing

Village: Robar

UC: PESHUKAN

District: Gwadar

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

## **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## **PISHIN, BRSP**

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Irrigation Water Channel Length 6,020 ft section trapezoidal (Base 10-inches, Top width 2.5 ft, Side slope 1.25 ft)  
Village: Khannai Baba  
UC: Khushab  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: DWSS Storage tank 15ft x 15ft x 5ft and Delivery 3" UPVC Class B and Supply 3" UPVC Class B  
Village: Bala Khushab  
UC: Khushab  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design calculations for water tank capacity and sizing of pipe is OK. However, design of tank is not executed on any standards. Designing a on ground tank with bricks used as shuttering and PCC poured in between the walls seems to be uneconomical.

Water testing results were present. However, coliform and faecal coliform testing was not present and in chemical testing fluoride and arsenic was also not analyzed.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Step Gabion Wall Length 514 ft, H1 3ft, H2 3 ft, W1 4ft, W2 3ft  
Village: Gawal  
UC: Khushab  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design is OK.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## **PISHIN, SEHER**

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Irrigation Water Channel Length 779 ft section 1 ft x 1 ft  
Village: Killi Chowkal (Lamar Organization)  
UC: Bostan  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design Calculations are not correct.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Water Storage Pond for Irrigation 50 ft x 50 ft x 4.5 ft  
Village: Killi Chowkal (Itehad Organization)  
UC: Bostan  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design calculations for water tank capacity was not present. However, design of tank is not executed on any standards. Designing a ground tank with bricks used as shuttering and PCC poured in between the walls seems to be uneconomical.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: DWSS Laying of 2,500 RFT UPVC Dia 5-inches  
Village: Killi Bostan Bazar (Kiran Society)  
UC: Bostan  
District: Pishin

### **B. Technical:**

#### **B.1. Design:**

Design calculations for diameter of pipe not done. No water testing executed.

#### **B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.

### **A. General Information:**

Type of CPI: Solar Water Pump  
Village: Killi Bostan Bazar (Kiran Society)  
UC: Bostan  
District: Pishin



**B. Technical:**

**B.1. Design:**

Design calculations for water consumption is not present with PO engineer. Pump power not mentioned to calculate the solar panels and inverter.

**B.2. Bill of Quantities (BOQs)**

Complete in all respect and BOQs were produced on a standard format.



## **ANNEXURE V: PICTORIAL PROFILE**

**NIDA, BAJAUR AGENCY**



**Dag Qilla Irrigation Channel**



**Dag Qilla Irrigation Channel**





**Focus Group Discussion at Dag Qilla**



**Hafizabad Solar DWSS**



**Solar Panels Inverter DWSS Hafizabad**



**Focus Group Discussion at Hafizabad**



**SRSP, BAJAUR AGENCY**



**Bahrampur Link Road**



**Cracks Observed at Bahrampur Link Road**



The Length where Retaining Wall is required – Bahrapur Link Road



Focus Group Discussion at Bahrapur Link Road





**Ghani Ado Link Road**



**Settlement of Link Road**



**Major Cracks Observed Ghani Ado Link Road**



**Focus Group Discussion at Ghani Ado Link Road**





**Koka Link Road**



**Cracks Observed Koka Link Road**



**Focus Group Discussion at Koka Link Road**



**Shedanoshah Solar DWSS**



**Solar Panel Inverter**



**Focus Group Discussion at Shedanoshah Solar DWSS**



## AKRSP, CHITRAL



**DWSS Gravity Kolak**



**Focus Group Discussion at Kolak DWSS**





**Flood Protection Wall Marchkuru**



**Focus Group Discussion at Flood Protection Wall Marchkuru**



**Irrigation Channel Broon**



**Major Cracks Due to PCC 1:3:6 at Irrigation Channel Broon**





**Focus Group Discussion at Irrigation Channel Broon**



**Street Pavement Kandisar**



**Stairs at Street Pavement Kandisar**



**Focus Group Discussion at Street Pavement Kandisar**



## SRSP, CHITRAL



**Earthen Link Road Kessu Deh**



**Retaining Wall at Earthen Link Road Kessu Deh**



**Focus Group Discussion at Earthen Link Road Kessu Deh**



**Flood Protection Wall Jinjarate at Main Chitral River**





**Focus Group Discussion at Flood Protection Wall Jinjarate**



**Flood Protection Wall Shamsabad**



**Focus Group Discussion at Flood Protection Wall Shamsabad**



**Flood Protection Wall at Beori**





**Focus Group Discussion at Flood Protection Wall Beori**



**Irrigation Channel at Kalkatak**



**Focus Group Discussion at Irrigation Channel at Kalkatak**



**Link Road at Potoniandeh**





**Major Cracks and Settlement of Link Road at Potoniandeh due to PCC 1:3:6**



**Focus Group Discussion at Link Road at Potoniandeh**



**Link Road at Tauheedabad**



**Pipe Culvert Missing at Tauheedabad Link Road**





**Erosion of Concrete due to PCC 1:3:6 at Link Road Tauheedabad**



**Focus Group Discussion at Link Road Tauheedabad**

## NRSP, GWADAR



**Overhead Water Tank (DWSS) at Chib Rekani**



**Focus Group Discussion at Chib Rekani**





**Underground Water Tank (DWSS) at Chib Rekani**



**Focus Group Discussion at Chib Rekani**



**Earthen Link Road Robar where work stopped due to Terrorist Attack**





**Earthen Link Road Robar (Pictures of FGD not allowed by Community)**



**Irrigation Pond at Garbi Ziyarat Machi**



**Recommended to Replace Fencing with Boundary Wall to reduce Sand Deposition**



**Focus Group Discussion at Garbi Ziyarat Machi**





**Underground Water Tank Rehab at Pallery**



**Improper Design Causing Major Cracks due to Soil Lateral Pressure in empty Conditions**





**Focus Group Discussion at Pallery**



**Street Pavement at PESHUKAN**



**Erosion of PCC due to Improper Load Calculation of Traffic**



**Focus Group Discussion at PESHUKAN**





**Shinkani Dar (Surbandar) DWSS on Ground Water Tank Rehab**



**Focus Group Discussion at Shinkani Dar**



**Street Pavement at Surbundar**



**Major Cracks and Erosion of PCC due to Improper Load Calculation of Traffic and No Panels**





**Focus Group Discussion at Surbundar**



**Street Pavement at Surbundar WCO Kauda Assa Ward**



**Focus Group Discussion at Surbundar WCO Kauda Assa Ward**

### **BRSP, PISHIN**





**Flood Protection Wall (Gabion Structure) at Gawal**



**Focus Group Discussion at Gawal**



**On Ground Water tank at Bala Khushab**



**Focus Group Discussion at Bala Khushab**







**Irrigation Channel at Khannai Baba**



**Focus Group Discussion at Khannai Baba**

**SEHER, PISHIN**



**Laying of Pipe at Killi Bostan Bazar (Kiran Society)**



**Supplying Water to Village**



**Solar Panel Killi Bostan Bazar (Kiran Society)**



**Irrigation Channel at Killi Chowkal (Lamar Organization)**





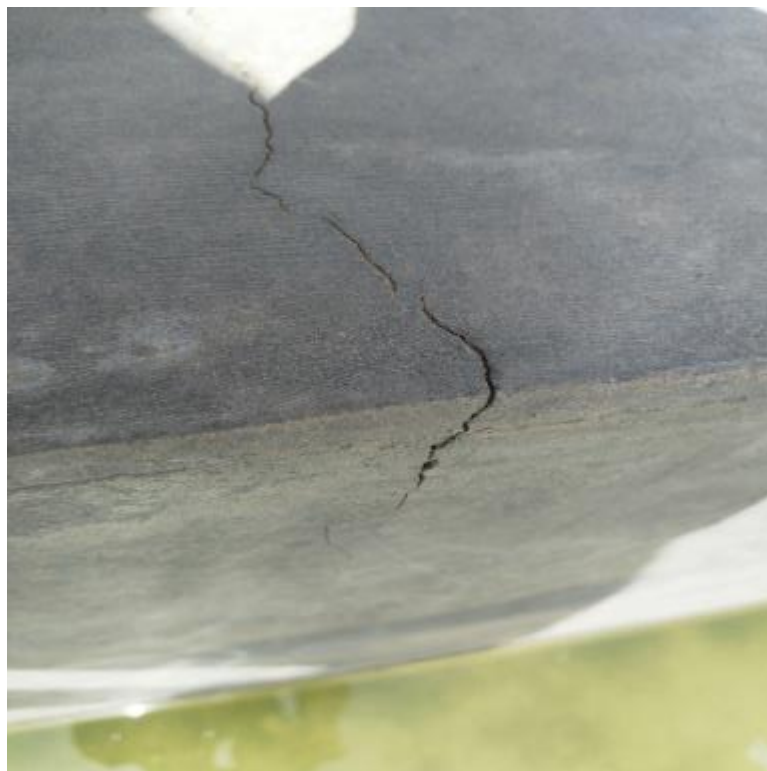
**Nacca were Broken**



**Minor Cracks Developed in Wall of Channel**



**Water Pond Killi Shaikhan (Itehad Organization)**



**Cracks Developed in Water Pond due to Soil Pressure**



**Cracks Developed in Water Pond due to Soil Pressure**



**Focus Group Discussion at Killi Shaikhan (Itehad Organization)**



### EPS SWAT



**DWSS at Spalmay**



**Focus Group Discussion at Spalmay**



**Link Road at Dagay**



**Focus Group Discussion at Dagay**





**Link Road at Hazara**



**Major Cracks and Erosion of PCC due to Improper Load Calculation of Traffic and Long Panels more than 20 ft**



**Focus Group Discussion at Hazara**



**Link Road at Malooch**





**Marble Strips as Flexible Joints Cracked due to its Rigidity**



**Focus Group Discussion at Malooch**



**Link Road at Painsda Shah**



**Marble Strips as Flexible Joints Cracked due to its Rigidity**





**Pipe Irrigation at Pinda Shah**



**Focus Group Discussion at Pinda Shah**



**Retaining Wall at Dadahara**



**Focus Group Discussion at Dadahara**





**Solar Irrigation at Melaga**



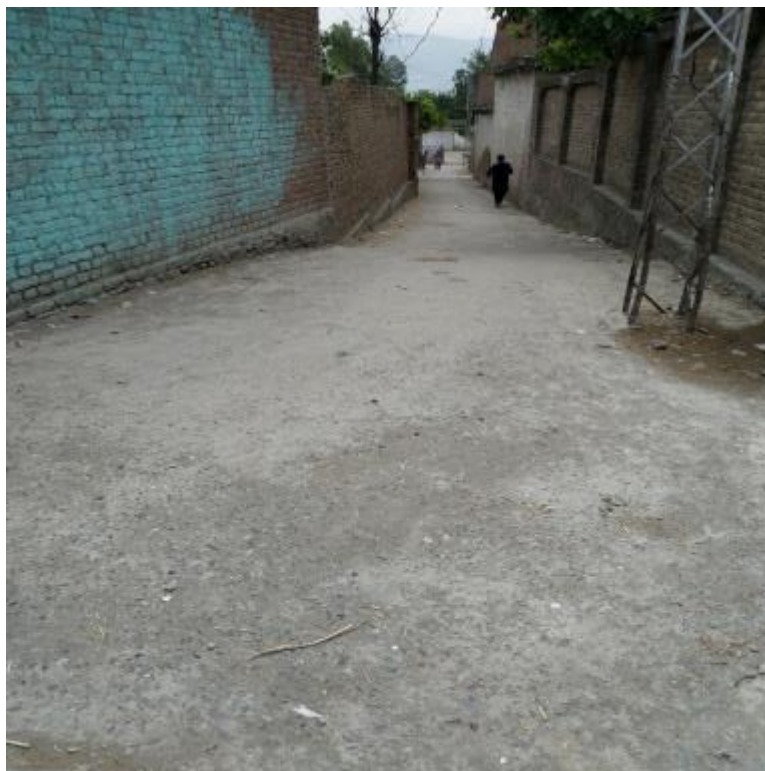
**Solar Panel Inverter**



**Street Pavement at Akhon Kalay**



**Marble Strips as Flexible Joints Cracked due to its Rgidity**



**Erosion of PCC due to Heavy Load of Traffic**



**Focus Group Discussion at Akhon Kalay**



## LASOONA SWAT



**Hand Pumps at Kabal Village**



**Focus Group Discussion at Kabal Village**



**Drain without at Kabal Village**



**Focus Group Discussion at Kabal Village**





**Link Road at Kabal Village**



**Erosion of PCC due Heavy Load and Cracks due to Long PCC Panles**



**Link Road at Dero Khaimdara**



**Erosion of PCC due Heavy Load and Cracks due to Long PCC Panles**





**Irrigation Channel at Dero Khaimdara**



**Focus Group Discussion at Dero Khaimdara**