



2011  
—  
2012  
Tent &  
ORS  
Project

# PARTICIPATORY EFFORTS FOR HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT (PEHE)

## *MISSION STATEMENT IN FLOOD RESPONSE*

PEHE vowed to end this suffering of the people by bringing a project that provide shelters and protection from transition to permanent. It was appeared to be only ray of hope to these despaired people. The affected people looked at PEHE with hope as it had also served them during early recovery phase. It arranged camps for the disaster hit people and provided full support to them in the camps and constructed 1225 permanent shelters with the support of UNHCR. It is still at pains for the restoration, rehabilitation, growth and development of these flood affected communities of Mehar and vows to continue the support until and unless their vulnerability ends and they live a prosperous and normal live.

---

---

## Background

The flood 2010 was the worst disaster in the last hundred years that compelled millions of people to displace. Around 1800 people lost their lives and 1.9 million housing structured with 20 million souls were dashed, 0.2 million livestock either died or take away by fierce flood water, standing crops on around 17 million acres were destroyed, 0.5 million tons stocked wheat was washed away. It is estimated that only agriculture sector has borne the loss of 2.9 billion dollars. The province of Sindh was the worst affected in Pakistan due to the floods out of 23 districts 19 were either completely or partially affected. According to the statistics provided by NDMA, 7,700 villages with 1.1 million houses and 7 million souls were affected. Around 1.2 cusec water passed down the Indus river in Sindh that was a huge quantity and the river embankments were not in good position to withstand the pressure of water therefore breached at certain points that cause massive flooding outside the river bed.

## Identification of Villages, with Selection Criteria

- Ensure that all affected locations and populations are identified and mapped before deciding on target locations. Coordinate with communities, civil society, and government civil servants to identify all affected locations.
- Carry out independent needs and capacity assessments of locations and populations to identify the most in need and those with the lowest capacity to respond.
- Coordinate with other assistance providers, within and in between cluster/sectors and with the government officials, to ensure all affected areas and populations are assisted and standardize quality of assistance.

## PROJECT AREA

District Dadu was one of the worst affected districts where all the four Talukas were severely affected. The vulnerable people of Taluka Mehar not only lost their lives and beloved ones, but they lost all their belongings. The major sources of their livelihood and shelters were swept away by the devastating flood 2010 and protection issues increased. The affected people got some livelihood support to repercussion but still in the winter season they need protection in term of Shelters to rebuild their livelihood and secure from the crouching winter and summer season.

## Selection Criteria of Beneficiaries

Beneficiary selection is the most sensitive step of the shelter programme. It requires awareness of the situation and needs in each location and transparent involvement of all stakeholders in decision making in each community. Flexibility can be applied to the parameters and criteria outlined for beneficiary selection, in the event exceptional or unavoidable circumstances and/or regional contextual requirements need to be considered.

Families will be selected for shelter assistance through a Community Base Organization. The CBO should include village shura (committee of elders and trustees). Participation of women in the CBO is encouraged in every possible location. This enables the CBO to have direct dialogue with women and will help to identify vulnerable female beneficiaries.



Figure 1 View of Village of Mehar from Road Side



Figure 2 Inside View of Village

### Town Planning

**PEHE is continuously determine to analyze and drawing up plans to improve the physical arrangement of the community, for better land use and minimizing the plot conflicts, this does not only reduce the tension among them but also improves the eco and social environment of the communities.** Importantly in the extreme weather, flood, or some other emergencies can frequently take the edge off with secure emergency evacuation routes. These are comparatively inexpensive and many will consider a reasonable precaution for any area emergency contingency.



Figure 4: Bidding



Figure 3: Bidding Opening

**104 Shelters, kitchen and latrine built in the targeted villages of Mangwani Taluka Mehar, District Dadu, Sindh**

### Procurement

Recently constructed 1225 Shelters material was procure for M/S Muzzaffar and Brothers through a competitive bid and experienced very well with the vendor in supplying the material on site timely with quality. Pehe procured the material from the same vendor.

Proper process was followed as per UNHCR standard, description is as follows:

**Venue: PEHE Head Office**  
**Date: June 15<sup>th</sup> 2011**  
**Time: 11:00 AM**  
**Agenda: Tender Opening**  
**Tender Committee:**

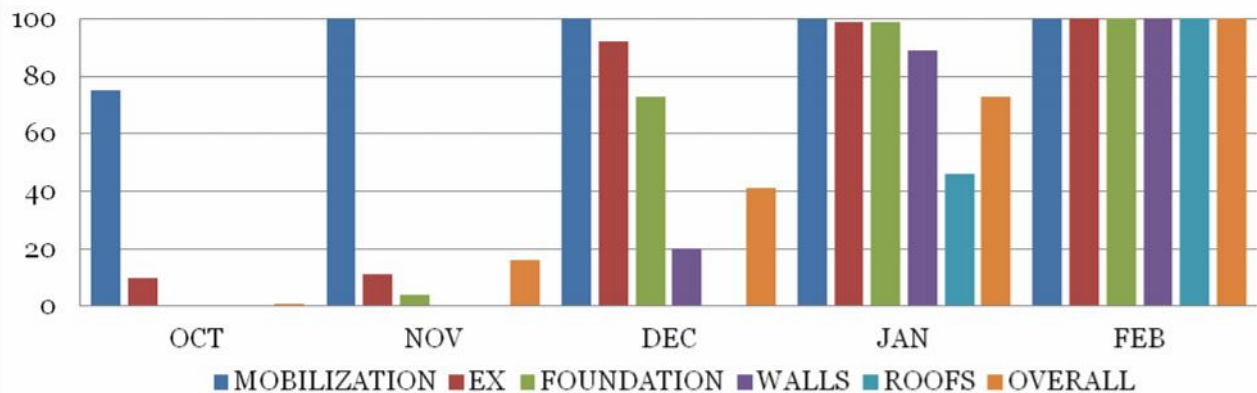
- Mr. Rafique Ahmed Junejo
- Mr. Abdul Rasool Chandio
- Mr. Ali Mohammad Shahwani
- Mr. Pardeep Kumar
- Ms. Safia Balouch

### Implementation Arrangements

PEHE chalked out comprehensive plan for the implementation of the project. The implementation arrangements for the shelter projects will be as follows

- Conducting baseline survey to ascertain the needy affectees
- Formation of shelter committee
- Training of Shelter Committees
- Training of Community members as a Masons
- Hiring of project & technical staff
- Supplying of shelter related material in targeted areas
- Starting of the construction work of 104 shelters with Kitchen & Latrine
- Strong vigilance & monitoring of the construction work.
- Updating the donor, other stake holders with project progress report
- Inviting donor & other stake holders including officials

**PROGRESS NOV 2011 TO FEB 2012 ACCORDING TO COLUME CHART**



## KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Re Assessment of families of the targeted villages
- Hiring of Project Staff
- Orientation of staff
- Community meeting
- Formation of village Committees
- Training of Village Committees
- Contracting with suppliers
- Deployment of construction material on sites
- Monitoring
- Invited stakeholders in the operational area, media and District Representatives
- Handed over keys and certificates in Distribution Ceremony

## KEY PROJECT OUTCOMES

**Town Planning:** By utilizing previous experience for the construction of houses, PEHE was able to plan the villages by mutual understanding with the community, constructed houses in order and bulldozer the land of the village for proper construction and allocated infrastructure system in the village.

**Inside Mud Plaster on walls of the rooms will be laid by PEHE:** It was observed that the weather temperature in the operational area was extreme; to overcome the problem PEHE put the plaster inside the room with the support of community and organizational share.

**Red Oxide/ Paint to the Girders, doors and windows to avoid rust:** PEHE shared in paint work to avoid rust on doors, windows and girders for sustain use.

**Outside Beam plaster for better look of the houses:** Beam of room look improper. PEHE Plastered the Beam by organizational share for perfect visibility of house.

**Health and Hygiene sessions:** The site supervisors and Social organizers who will be involved in ground for the implementation of houses will perform health and hygiene sessions in the community.

**Aware communities about Protection issues and overcome:** The team who are implementing the project on ground will be oriented regarding protection issues and aware community about their Social protection issues and their solutions.

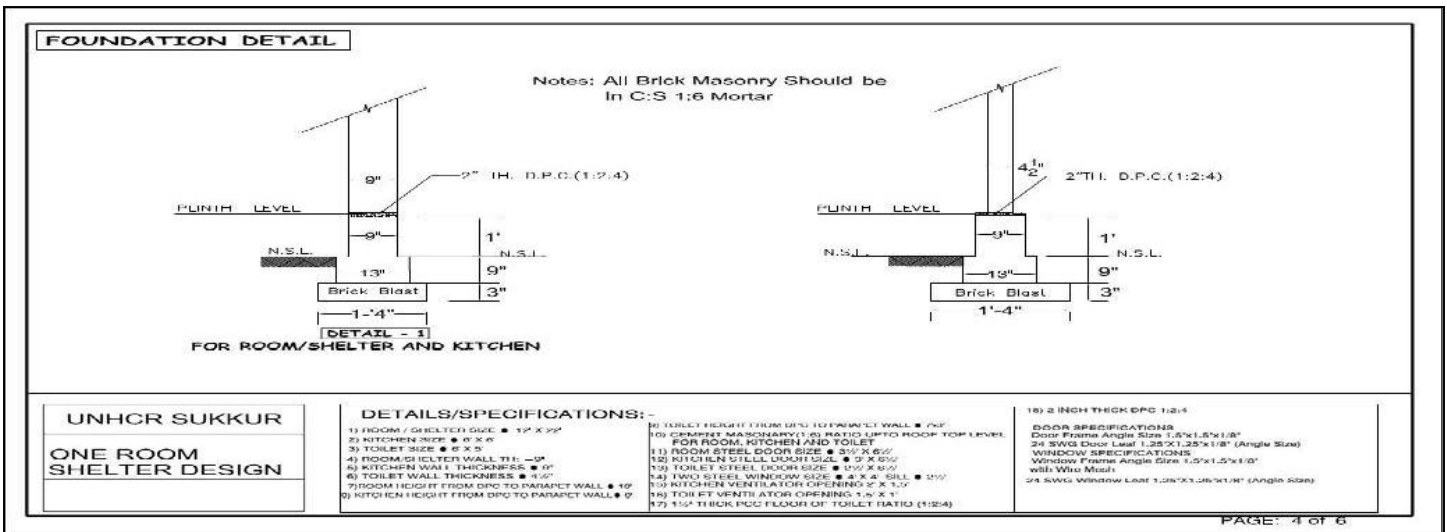
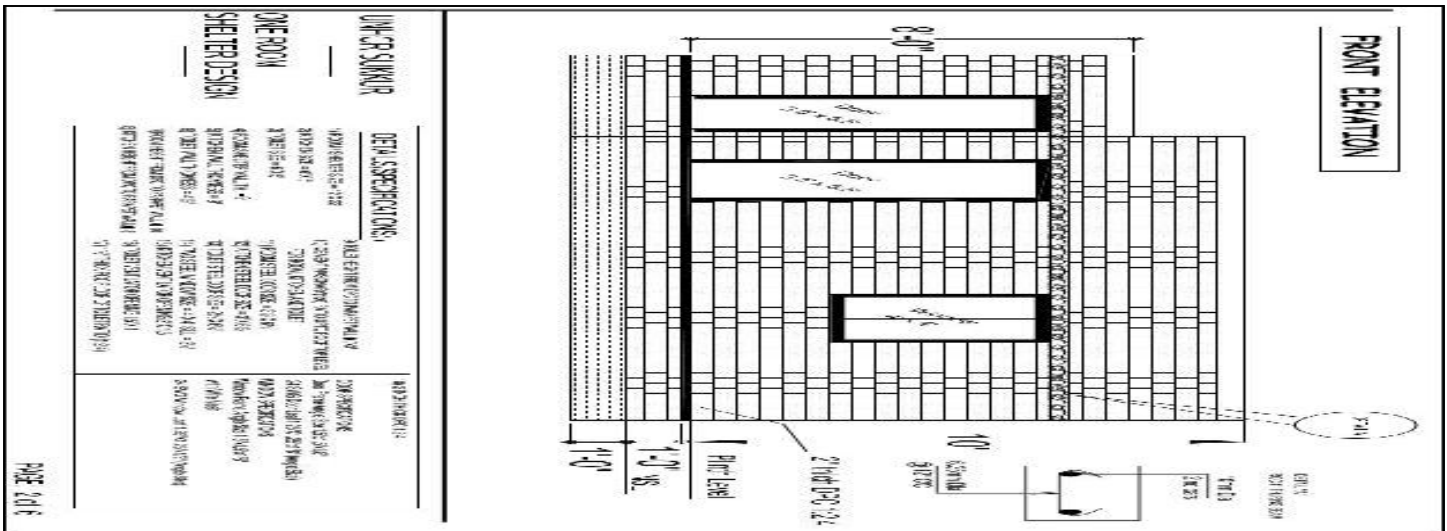
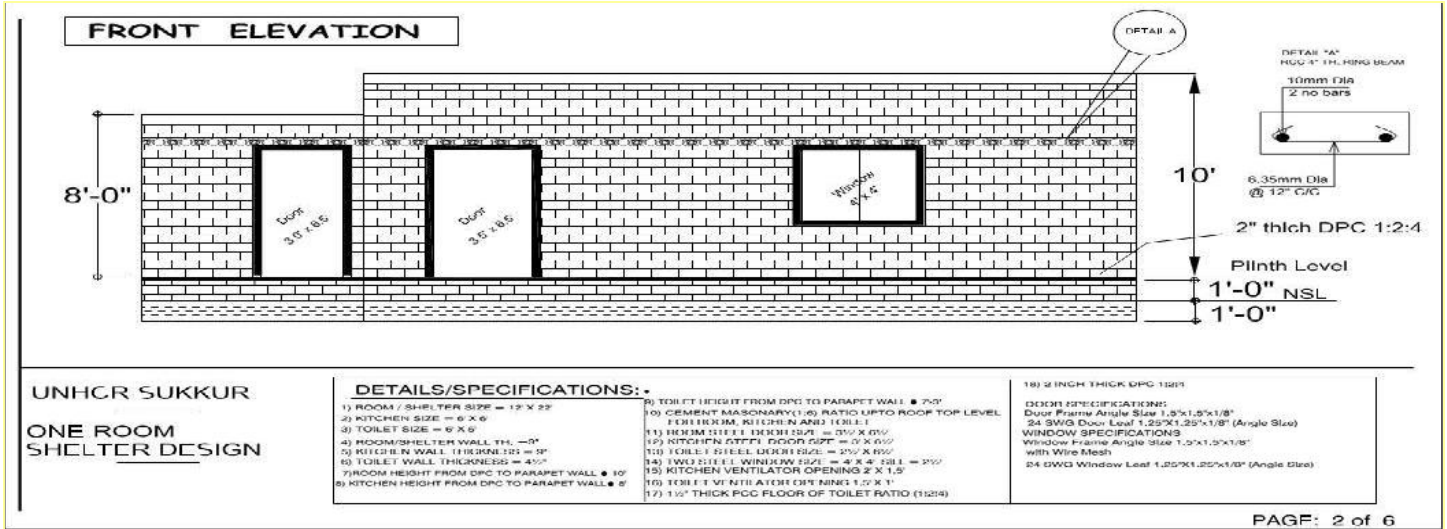
## Social Protection

Social protection is the most effective way to combat poverty in our country and PEHE using its innovative ways to ensure that community at least have basic social security. PEHE uses social protection as a tool to combat poverty and help community to invest in their own social economic development. By encouraging people involving them in cash for work activities and they are encourage to work as unskilled labor on daily and weekly wages which helps them to protect their basic social right. Furthermore by selecting the most vulnerable the old, the disable, the sick and the poor who has already suffered extreme catastrophe should not be left behind in the selection criteria of beneficiaries for the shelter. PEHE team advocates that it is mandatory to carefully analysis the capacity of every individual and encourages them as well. Additional to protect tomorrow's future, one set example is that PEHE team was able to establish and contracted school to ensure that the future of the children should be protected as well.

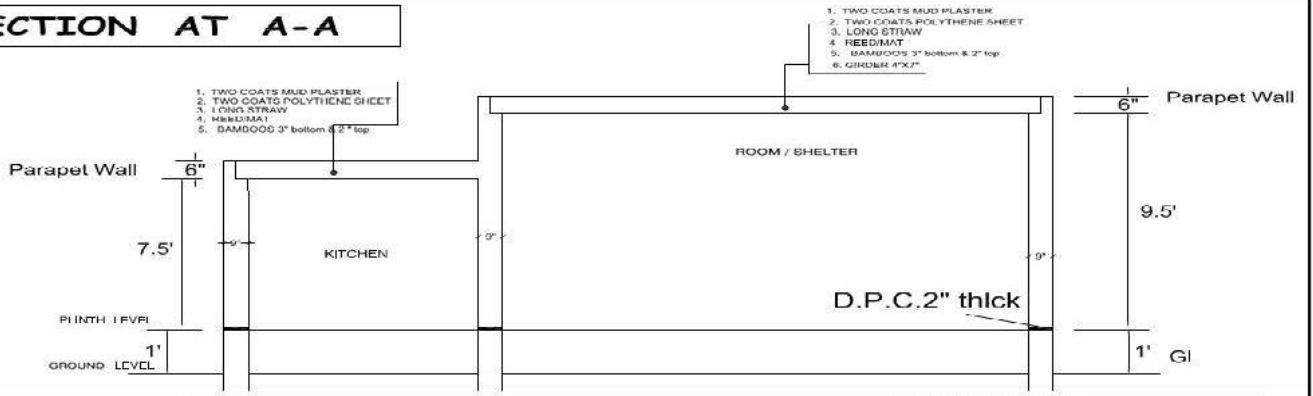
## Problems Encountered

During the mobilization and construction PEHE faced several of challenges and threats, these threats are not only from non-political individuals but also from resourceful political figures. Wrong doors who continuously blackmailing PEHE through different ways yet PEHE didn't encourage any of these threats and blackmails. PEHE determination is to enhance the life of these dislocated lives who suffered in past drastic flood, where they did not only lost their homes but also lost their beloved ones.

# DESIGNS



# SECTION AT A-A



UNHCR SUKKUR

ONE ROOM SHELTER DESIGN

## DETAILS/SPECIFICATIONS:-

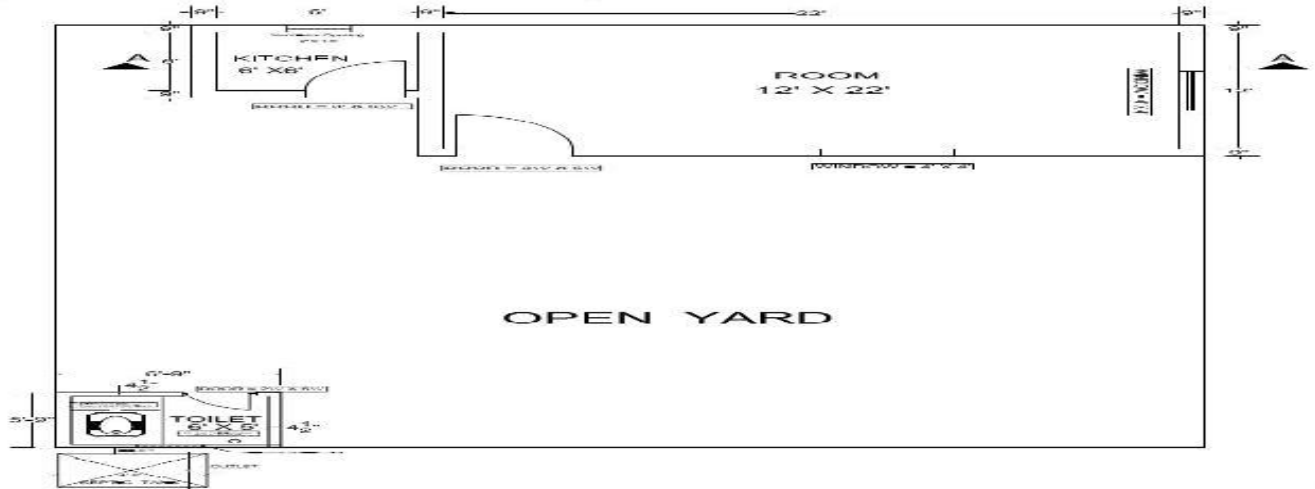
- 1) ROOM / SHELTER SIZE = 12' X 22'
- 2) KITCHEN SIZE = 6' X 6'
- 3) TOILET SIZE = 6' X 5'
- 4) ROOM/SHELTER WALL TH = 9"
- 5) KITCHEN WALL THICKNESS = 9"
- 6) TOILET WALL THICKNESS = 4 1/2"
- 7) ROOM HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 10'
- 8) KITCHEN HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 8'
- 9) TOILET HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 7'6"
- 10) CEMENT MASONARY (1:2) RATIO UP TO ROOF TOP LEVEL FOR ROOM, KITCHEN AND TOILET
- 11) ROOM STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3'6" X 6'6"
- 12) KITCHEN STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3' X 6'6"
- 13) TOILET STEEL DOOR SIZE = 2'6" X 6'6"
- 14) TWO STEEL WINDOW SIZE = 4' X 4' SILL = 2'6"
- 15) KITCHEN VENTILATOR OPENING 2' X 1.5'
- 16) TOILET VENTILATOR OPENING 1.5' X 1'
- 17) 1 1/2" THICK FCC FLOOR OF TOILET RATIO (1:2:4)

18) 2 INCH THICK DPC 1:2:4

DOOR SPECIFICATIONS  
Door Frame Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
24 SWG Door Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
WINDOW SPECIFICATIONS  
Window Frame Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
with Wire Mesh  
24 SWG Window Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)

PAGE: 3 of 6

# ONE ROOM SHELTER PLAN



UNHCR SUKKUR

ONE ROOM SHELTER DESIGN

## DETAILS/SPECIFICATIONS:-

- 1) ROOM / SHELTER SIZE = 12' X 22'
- 2) KITCHEN SIZE = 6' X 6'
- 3) TOILET SIZE = 6' X 5'
- 4) ROOM/SHELTER WALL TH = 9"
- 5) KITCHEN WALL THICKNESS = 9"
- 6) TOILET WALL THICKNESS = 4 1/2"
- 7) ROOM HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 10'
- 8) KITCHEN HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 8'
- 9) TOILET HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 7'6"
- 10) CEMENT MASONARY (1:2) RATIO UP TO ROOF TOP LEVEL FOR ROOM, KITCHEN AND TOILET
- 11) ROOM STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3'6" X 6'6"
- 12) KITCHEN STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3' X 6'6"
- 13) TOILET STEEL DOOR SIZE = 2'6" X 6'6"
- 14) TWO STEEL WINDOW SIZE = 4' X 4' SILL = 2'6"
- 15) KITCHEN VENTILATOR OPENING 2' X 1.5'
- 16) TOILET VENTILATOR OPENING 1.5' X 1'
- 17) 1 1/2" THICK FCC FLOOR OF TOILET RATIO (1:2:4)

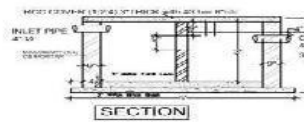
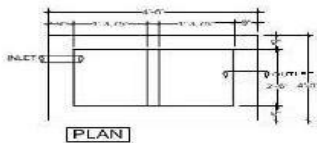
18) 2 INCH THICK DPC 1:2:4

DOOR SPECIFICATIONS  
Door Frame Angle Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
24 SWG Door Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
WINDOW SPECIFICATIONS  
Window Frame Angle Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
with Wire Mesh  
24 SWG Window Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)

PAGE: 1 of 6

# SEWERAGE PLAN

SEPTIC TANK 4'-6" X 4'



#3 @ 8" C/C

Sheet No. Sewer Tank Top Block

UNHCR SUKKUR

ONE ROOM SHELTER DESIGN

## DETAILS/SPECIFICATIONS:-

- 1) ROOM / SHELTER SIZE = 12' X 22'
- 2) KITCHEN SIZE = 6' X 6'
- 3) TOILET SIZE = 6' X 5'
- 4) ROOM/SHELTER WALL TH = 9"
- 5) KITCHEN WALL THICKNESS = 9"
- 6) TOILET WALL THICKNESS = 4 1/2"
- 7) ROOM HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 10'
- 8) KITCHEN HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 8'
- 9) TOILET HEIGHT FROM DPC TO PARAPET WALL = 7'6"
- 10) CEMENT MASONARY (1:2) RATIO UP TO ROOF TOP LEVEL FOR ROOM, KITCHEN AND TOILET
- 11) ROOM STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3'6" X 6'6"
- 12) KITCHEN STEEL DOOR SIZE = 3' X 6'6"
- 13) TOILET STEEL DOOR SIZE = 2'6" X 6'6"
- 14) TWO STEEL WINDOW SIZE = 4' X 4' SILL = 2'6"
- 15) KITCHEN VENTILATOR OPENING 2' X 1.5'
- 16) TOILET VENTILATOR OPENING 1.5' X 1'
- 17) 1 1/2" THICK FCC FLOOR OF TOILET RATIO (1:2:4)

18) 2 INCH THICK DPC 1:2:4

DOOR SPECIFICATIONS  
Door Frame Angle Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
24 SWG Door Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
WINDOW SPECIFICATIONS  
Window Frame Angle Size 1.5"x1.5"x1/8" (Angle Size)  
with Wire Mesh  
24 SWG Window Leaf 1.25"x1.25"x1/8" (Angle Size)

PAGE: 5 of 6

## Pictorial View of the Project

