



# Community Implementation

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Standards of Procedures

# When to use it?

- High risk on contractors, beneficiaries and staff.
- Contractors add extra costs due to the risk, >30% of the estimated costs
- Materials required and the type of machinery needed for completing the work
- Local expertise available and possibility for local capacity building;
- Beneficiary Preference.

Shelters, concrete Latrines

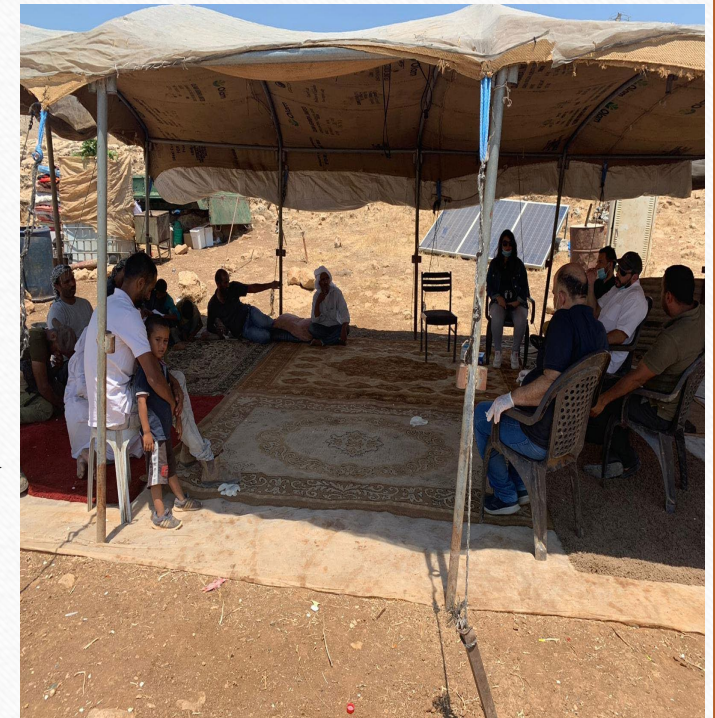
Schools

Water Networks

Solar Systems

# How to initiate it?

- A public meeting is held including **community members, official and unofficial representatives** of the community, and other stakeholders;
- Detailed presentation by staff about the **interventions intended to be implemented**
- **Selection of the Community Project Committee** by beneficiaries with endorsement by relevant stakeholders





# Community Project Committee (CPC)

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- Three to seven persons
- community members, unofficial representatives of the community, and representatives of the village councils if presented.
- Inclusive gender perspective (including at least one woman representative) according to the specific intervention



# Types:

TYPES	Type I: Full community implementation (Direct implementation)	Type II: Joint Community Implementation
<b>When:</b>		
<b>Technical design</b>	Technical assessment, BOQ and budget jointly defined among WW-GVC, community representatives and relevant stakeholders	
<b>MoU formation:</b>		
<b>Procurement procedures</b>	The CPC / the direct beneficiary responsible for <b>procurement</b> , selection of contractor or <b>workers</b> and signing needed documents with them, and <b>transportation</b> of material	WW-GVC is responsible for the <b>procurement</b> of material while CPC and the direct beneficiary are responsible for <b>transportation</b> of material and <b>hiring workers</b> for implementation of the works on site



# Types:

TYPES	Type I: Full community implementation (Direct implementation)	Type II: Joint Community Implementation
Technical implementation	The CPC and the direct beneficiary/community are responsible for the <b>technical implementation</b> under supervision of WW-GVC	
Payments	Payment to made to <b>direct beneficiary</b> / one identified <b>CPC member</b> that is responsible for paying the workers and materials according to the registries.	Payment for material supply directly done by <b>WW-GVC</b> to the contractor. Payment to <b>direct beneficiary / one identified CPC member</b> that is responsible for paying the workers according to the registries.



# Finance and Procurement

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- Sign MoU; .....(WWGVC ↔ CPC/DB)
- Daily Registries; .....(CPC/DB ↔ Workers + Materials)
- Cash Receipts .....(CPC/DB ↔ Workers+ Materials)
- Technical & Financial Hand overs .....(WWGVC ↔ CPC/DB)

# Lessons learnt

- Cost-effectiveness: providing the lowest prices for the implementation, ensures investment on the local market, more specifically on labours existing inside the community.
- Security risks: This methodology has been strengthened through the development of many steps related to analysing the prevailing risks and threats for each community.
- Power-dynamic analysis, stakeholder analysis and involvement of relevant official bodies reduces the risk of overruling the design and implementation process



# Challenges

- High demand of HR; Close supervision and follow-up is required by WeWorld-GVC staff to ensure the respect of the technical specifications,
- Availability of the materials required in the local market and its accessibility to the targeted communities.
- Seasonality: unavailability of the herding community during specific seasons plays a major role in defining what type of modality is suitable for implementation.
- Time: it can be lengthier than just tendering the needed works, and involving different actors.
- Compliance with Procurement Procedures which NGOs and donors usually apply in high risky and remote areas



Thank You



Asia Khalil

