GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATIONDEPARTMENT
Block-A, Opposite MPA's Hostel, CIVIL SECRETARIAT, PESHAWAR
Phone#: 091-9211399

F. NO.CM&EO/MO-I/E&SE/KP-HCIP/Peshawar/2024-25 Dated: 10-11-2025

To,

1. The Project Director PMU, KP-HCIP,
   E&SE Department, House # 1-2/A, opposite Jan Arcade,
   Park Avenue.Road University Town, Peshawar.
2. Additional Director P&D E&SE Department.
3. Deputy Director EMIS E&SE Department.

Subject: - **VISIT OF THE INSPECTION TEAM REGARDING THE INSPECTION OF THE PROJECTS OF E&SE DEPARTMENT.**

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to state that, in pursuance of Notification No. SO(Dir) E&SE/1-7/2025(AAP), the inspection committee conducted an inspection visit on 15th October 2025. A copy of the inspection report is hereby forwarded for information and further necessary action, please.

Encls: as above:

M&E Officer (Technical)

Endst. Even No & Date:

Copy to the: -

1. Director E&SE Department, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
2. Director EMIS, E&SE Department, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with the request to upload the inspection report on portal please.
3. PS to Secretary E&SE Department, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
4. PS to Special Secretary (Dev) E&SE Department.
5. PA to Chief Planning Officer, E&SE Department.
6. PA to Chief M&E, E&SE Department.

M&E Officer (Technical)

GOVT. OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Phone#: 091- 9211159

Date: 21-10-2025

Subject: **INSPECTION REPORT REGARDING SCHEMES UNDER KP-HCIP PROJECT IN DISTRICT PESHAWAR**

Project Background:

1. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Capital Investment Project (KP-HCIP) is a World Bank funded initiative with a commitment of USD 115 million, reflected in ADP 2025-26 at S. No. 189-200166, with an allocation of PKR 32,200.000 million under the foreign component for the current financial year.
2. The Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established for implementation of KP-HCIP, initially covering Peshawar, Nowshera, Haripur, and Swabi as its regular scope of work. Subsequently, the project's scope has been extended to nine flood-affected districts, namely D.I. Khan, Tank, Lakki Marwat, Charsadda, Abbottabad, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Upper Chitral, and Swat including its regular scope.

Project Objective:

3. The project objective is to improve the availability, utilization, and quality of education services in selected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) districts, namely Peshawar, Haripur, Nowshera, and Swabi or any other additional district(s) with the approval of Project Steering Committee (PSC) and with the consent of World Bank.

Project scope:

Component	Description
Component 1	Improving access to elementary and secondary education in 4 Districts
Component 2	Enhance the quality of Teaching and Learning in E&S Education
Component 3	Enhance Community Engagement and Accountability
Component 4	Strengthening Contact Management and Support to Implementation
Component 5	Support to E&SED in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools fully / partially damaged in 13 districts

4. **Total number of schools in Peshawar district (List attached)**
There are total 16 packages in Peshawar. Phase-I consists of 02 packages wherein phase-II consists of 14 packages. A total of 99 schools are covered in both phases (51 female & 48 male).

5. The inspection committee has focused on component 1 of the project which aims at improving access to elementary and secondary education in 4 districts.

Inspection Report in respect of randomly selected schools in District Peshawar.

Name of Project:	200166-Refugees & Host Communities under IDA-18-Regional Sub Window SH: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Human Capital Investment Project (KPHCIP) Education Component				
Contract Package/Phase	Listed below	**District:**	Peshawar		
Visited By:	Inspection Committee				
Date of visit:	15 Oct, 2025				
AA Cost:	Listed below	**Bid Cost:**	Listed below		
Date of Work Order & Completion Period:	Not provided	**Technical Sanction Cost & Date:**	Not yet sanctioned.		
Executing Agency:	PMU KP-HCIP				
Contractor/Firm:	Listed Below	**Consultant**	Sunjin Engineering & Architects JV NEC		
Visit type	Special Task	**Observation type**	Critical		
Coordination with Inspection Team:	Not satisfactory	**Data Availability to Monitoring Team:**	Partially Provided		
Availability of Approved Drawings at site:	Provided but not dully signed and stamped by the PMU.				
Implementation Schedule:	No updated work schedule available.				
Material Testing Profile maintained at site:	Not Provided	**Site Register**	Not Maintained		
Delay of Work (if any):	Slow Progress				

Sub-scheme-wise progress:

S. No	EMIS Code-School Name	Scope of Work	PC-I Cost	Contract Amount (Total Package Cost)	Financial Progress (Total Package)	Package No./Phase No.
1	36094-GHSS Hayatabad	6	25.224	156.539	33.93%	Package-1/2
2	32131-GPS No 3 Hayatabad	4	22.663	93.058	23.92%	Package-2/2
3	39733-GGPS Ali Mohammad Banda	3	13.384	150.878	28.87%	Package-5/2
4	32131-GPS Hayatabad No.3	P2M	25.185	120.772	12.29%	Package-10/2
5	35112-GGHSS Sufaid Sung	6	25.149	96.032	3.77%	Package-18/2
6	RPDC (Female) RPDC (Male) Khyber	Rehab	40.090	33.660	66.51%	Package-8/ Rehab

6. **Findings:**

6.1 GHSS Hayatabad (6-ACR):

i. Non-Availability of Material Test Records and Empty Site Register

Material test records were not available during the inspection. The site register issued by the PMU to the contractor was found blank, without any entries of work progress, materials, or testing data.

Absence of testing documentation and record keeping is a violation of QA/QC procedures as per the contract specifications and PEC standard guidelines. It raises doubt on material quality assurance and compliance with approved standards.

The contractor shall immediately submit all material test reports (cement, aggregate, sand, bricks, concrete cubes, etc.) duly verified by the consultant/PMU. The site register must be properly maintained with daily progress, inspection notes, and test results. Non-compliance may attract penalty or payment withholding under the contract's QA/QC clause.

ii. Use of Low-Grade Coarse Aggregate Without Testing

Low-quality coarse aggregate was observed at the site, used without prior laboratory testing and approval.

Unverified aggregate can adversely affect compressive strength, durability, and workability of concrete, leading to potential structural weakness.

All aggregates must undergo sieve analysis, specific gravity, water absorption, and crushing value tests prior to use. The current aggregate shall be rejected and replaced with approved material conforming to ASTM C33 or relevant local standards. The consultant shall verify compliance before further concreting.

iii. Deviation in Waste Slab Thickness

Waste slab thickness was found between 4–5 inches against the specified 6 inches at several locations.

Reduction in thickness compromises load distribution and serviceability, leading to possible cracking.

The contractor shall dismantle and re-cast the deficient areas to achieve the specified 6-inch thickness. Future work must strictly adhere to the approved structural drawings and BOQ specifications, verified by site inspection before payment certification.

iv. Undersized Bricks Used in Masonry Work

Bricks used were found undersized and not conforming to the standard dimensions as per ASTM C62 / PS:2332-2010.

Undersized bricks result in higher mortar consumption, reduced wall strength, and uneven surface alignment.
Reject all undersized or substandard bricks. Only 1st class bricks meeting dimensional and compressive strength criteria (≥3000 psi) shall be used. The consultant shall verify brick testing reports prior to further masonry works.

v. Poor Quality Brick Masonry Work

Brick masonry workmanship was found unsatisfactory improper bonding, uneven joints, and poor vertical alignment were observed.

Poor workmanship affects structural integrity, stability, and aesthetic finish of walls, leading to cracks and seepage.

Reconstruction of defective portions is recommended. The contractor must deploy skilled masons and ensure supervision by a qualified site engineer. Work shall conform to specifications and approved drawings under the supervision of the consultant.

vi. Improper Plaster Mix Ratio (1:8 Used Instead of 1:4)

During plastering, a 1:8 cement-sand mix was used instead of the specified 1:4 ratio, making the plaster strength and durability questionable.

A weaker plaster mix may lead to surface peeling, cracks, and water ingress, compromising long-term performance.

All non-conforming plaster shall be rejected and re-applied with the specified 1:4 mix. Mixing shall be

controlled under the supervision of the site engineer, with random cube/surface strength tests as per ASTM C109.

vii. Uncompacted Loose Soil Filling and Missing Sand Cushion

Filling under the floor was found using loose soil, without proper compaction or sand cushioning. Only 4-inch lean concrete was laid.

Uncompacted soil may result in uneven settlement, floor cracks, and loss of bearing capacity.

The existing loose filling must be removed and re-compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches, achieving 95% Modified Proctor Density (ASTM D1557). A 3-inch sand cushion should be provided below lean concrete for uniform load transfer.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the observations recorded during the site inspection, the following corrective measures are hereby recommended for strict compliance:

I. The contractor shall submit complete and verified material test reports for cement, aggregates, sand, bricks, and concrete cubes. All test data must be certified by the consultant/PMU. No further concreting or masonry work shall proceed without verification of test results.

II. The site register must be updated daily with work progress, material receipts, test results, and inspection notes. Lack of documentation will result in payment withholding as per QA/QC provisions.

III. Low-grade aggregates, undersized bricks, and any material not meeting the approved specifications shall be rejected and removed from site. Only materials conforming to ASTM/PS standards shall be used, with test results verified prior to incorporation.

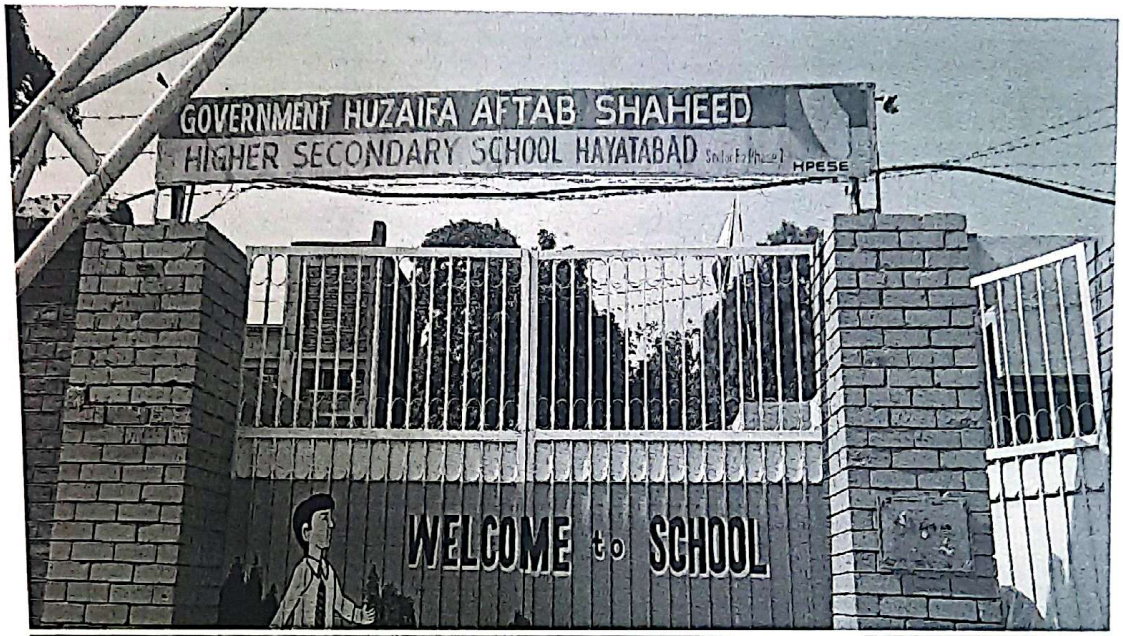
IV. Rectification of Executed Works Not Meeting Specifications:
- Waste slab thickness shall be corrected to the specified 6 inches.
- Defective or poorly executed brick masonry shall be dismantled and re-done to ensure proper alignment, bonding, and workmanship.
- Plaster executed with incorrect mix ratio shall be removed and re-applied with the specified 1:4 mix under supervision.

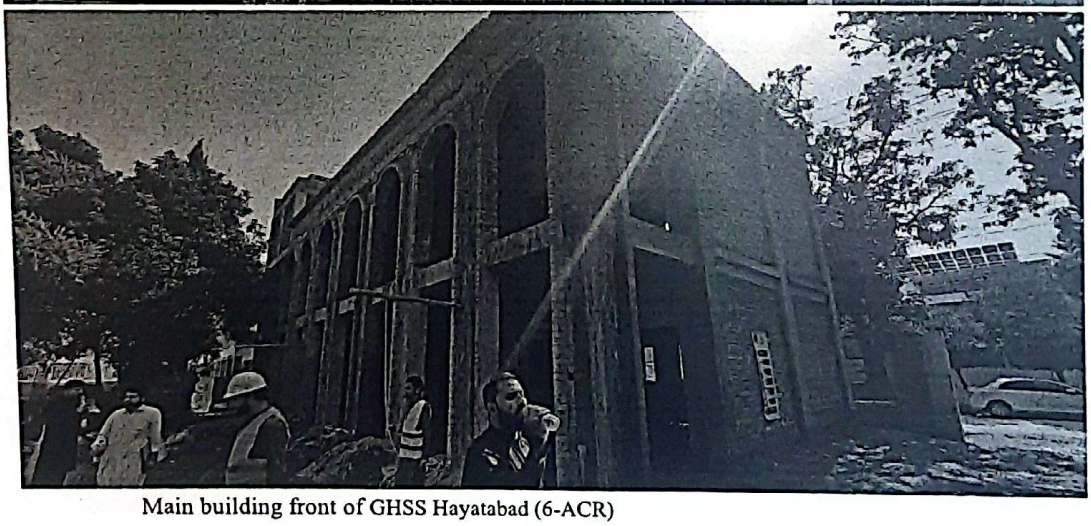
V. Loose and uncompacted soil filling under flooring shall be removed and re-compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches, achieving 95% Modified Proctor Density. A sand cushion of minimum 3 inches shall be provided below lean concrete.

VI. The contractor must deploy skilled labor and ensure continuous supervision by a qualified site engineer. The consultant is responsible for monitoring compliance, approving materials, and recording inspections.

VII. No payment shall be processed for the above items until the rectification work has been completed and verified through site inspection and test results by the Consultant/PMU.

Pictorial view of GHSS Hayatabad:





Main building front of GHSS Hayatabad (6-ACR)

6.3 **GPS No 3 Hayatabad: 4 ACR and P2M (The findings are same in this school as well except few mentioned below)**

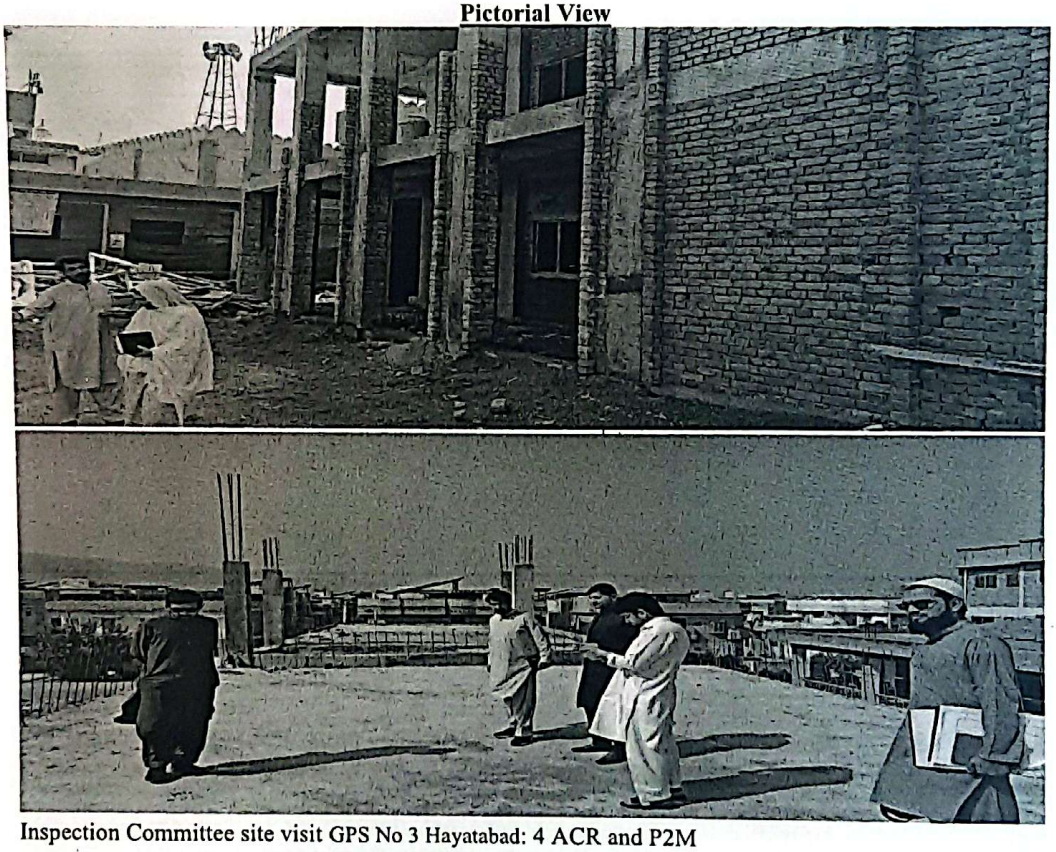
i. **Omission of Brick Masonry Anchors and Wire Mesh Reinforcement**

As per the approved structural design and specifications, steel anchors were to be provided at 2-foot intervals in brick masonry walls to ensure bonding and to avoid vertical and horizontal cracks. Additionally, wire mesh reinforcement was recommended at all junctions of RCC and brickwork (e.g., columns, beams, and lintels) to prevent shrinkage crakes. However, anchors and wire mesh not executed. The omission of anchors and wire mesh may lead to cracks at junctions and along masonry joints, causing loss of structural integrity, seepage issues, and aesthetic deterioration over time. This also represents non-compliance with approved design drawings and QA/QC requirements under the contract.

6.4 Recommendations:

The contractor shall immediately provide retrofit anchors where feasible and install wire mesh reinforcement at exposed junctions before plastering. For already plastered areas, proper crack control treatment (such as epoxy injection or mesh embedding) should be carried out under consultant supervision. Future masonry works must strictly adhere to the approved drawings and standard specifications (PEC/ASTM/BS) to prevent recurrence of such defects.

Pictorial View



Inspection Committee site visit GPS No 3 Hayatabad: 4 ACR and P2M

6.5 GGPS Ali Mohammad Banda (4-ACR):

I. Extremely Poor Quality of RCC Work at GGPS Ali Mohammad Banda

During the inspection of GGPS Ali Mohammad Banda, the quality of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) work was found well below acceptable standards. When RCC columns were lightly hammered, the concrete surface disintegrated and fell off like loose mud, indicating a very weak bond and insufficient cement content.

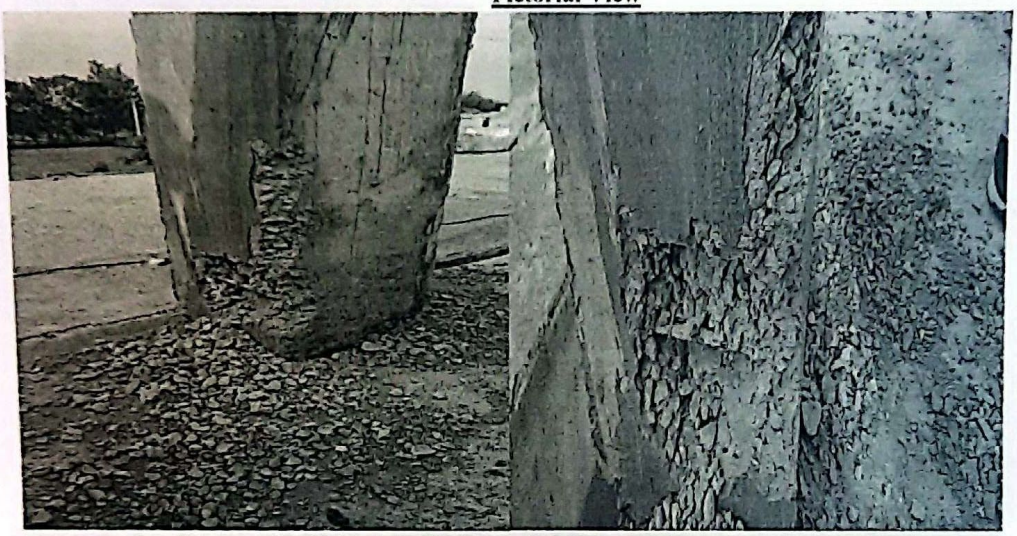
As per approved design and PC-I specifications, the required mix ratio for structural concrete is 1:1.5:3 (Cement: Sand: Coarse Aggregate). However, the concrete observed at site was found to be significantly leaner and non-compliant with this specified ratio, implying gross deviation from design and contractual requirements.

The observed condition reflects extreme under-strength concrete. Such poor-quality RCC seriously compromises the structural integrity, load-bearing capacity, durability and a potential safety hazard and non-conformance with both PEC Standard Specifications and Clause 9.2 of the Contract Agreement (Quality of Materials and Workmanship).

6.6 Recommendation:

I. Immediate core testing or Schmidt hammer tests should be conducted to assess the actual compressive strength of the RCC columns through an independent laboratory OR UET Peshawar.
II. If test results confirm under-strength concrete, the affected RCC elements must be dismantled and reconstructed using the approved 1:1.5:3 mix ratio, ensuring proper batching, compaction, and curing under consultant supervision.
III. The Contractor should be issued a Non-Conformance Report (NCR), and payment for RCC work may be withheld until rectification and successful re-testing.

Pictorial View



Extremely Poor Quality of RCC Work (RCC Column) GGPS Ali Mohammad Banda (4ACR)

6.7 GGHSS Sufaid Sang (6-ACR)

i. Non-Availability of Material Test Records and Empty Site Register

Material test records were not available during the inspection. The site register issued by the PMU to the contractor was found blank, without any entries of work progress, materials, or testing data. Absence of testing documentation and record keeping constitutes a violation of QA/QC procedures as per the contract specifications and PEC standard guidelines. It raises doubt on material quality assurance and compliance with approved standards.

The contractor shall immediately submit all material test reports (cement, aggregate, sand, bricks, concrete cubes, etc.) duly verified by the consultant. The site register must be properly maintained with daily progress, inspection notes, and test results. Non-compliance may attract penalty or payment withholding under the contract's QA/QC clause.

ii. Use of Low-Grade Coarse Aggregate Without Testing

Low-quality coarse aggregate was observed at the site, used without prior laboratory testing and approval.

Unverified aggregate can adversely affect compressive strength, durability, and workability of concrete, leading to potential structural weakness.

All aggregates must undergo sieve analysis, specific gravity, water absorption, and crushing value tests prior to use. The current aggregate shall be rejected and replaced with approved material conforming to ASTM C33 or relevant local standards. The consultant shall verify compliance before further concreting.

iii. Deviation in Waste Slab Thickness (Staircase)

Waste slab thickness was found between 3–4 inches against the specified 6 inches at several locations.

Reduction in thickness compromises load distribution and serviceability, leading to possible cracking and settlement issues.

The contractor shall dismantle and re-cast the deficient areas to achieve the specified 6-inch thickness. Future work must strictly adhere to the approved structural drawings and BOQ specifications, verified by site inspection before payment certification.

iv. Undersized Bricks Used in Masonry Work

Bricks used were found undersized and not conforming to the standard dimensions as per ASTM C62 / PS:2332-2010.

Undersized bricks result in higher mortar consumption, reduced wall strength, and uneven surface alignment.
Reject all undersized or substandard bricks. Only 1st class bricks meeting dimensional and compressive strength criteria (≥3000 psi) shall be used. The consultant shall verify brick testing reports prior to further masonry works.

v. Poor Quality Brick Masonry Work

Brick masonry workmanship was found unsatisfactory improper bonding, uneven joints, and poor vertical alignment were observed.

Poor workmanship affects structural integrity, stability, and aesthetic finish of walls, leading to cracks and seepage.

Reconstruction of defective portions is recommended. The contractor must deploy skilled masons and ensure supervision by a qualified site engineer. Work shall conform to specifications and approved drawings under the supervision of the consultant.

vi. Uncompacted Loose Soil Filling and Missing Sand Cushion

Filling under the floor was found using loose soil, without proper compaction or sand cushioning. Only 4-inch lean concrete was laid.

Uncompacted soil may result in uneven settlement, floor cracks, and loss of bearing capacity.

The existing loose filling must be removed and re-compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches, achieving 95% Modified Proctor Density (ASTM D1557). A 3-inch sand cushion should be provided below lean concrete for uniform load transfer.

6.8 Recommendations:

Based on the observations recorded during the site inspection, the following corrective measures are hereby recommended for strict compliance:

I. The contractor shall submit complete and verified material test reports for cement, aggregates, sand, bricks, and concrete cubes. All test data must be certified by the consultant/PMU. No further concreting or masonry work shall proceed without verification of test results.
II. The site register must be updated daily with work progress, material receipts, test results, and inspection notes. Lack of documentation will result in payment withholding as per QA/QC provisions.
III. Low-grade aggregates, undersized bricks, and any material not meeting the approved specifications shall be rejected and removed from site. Only materials conforming to ASTM/PS standards shall be used, with test results verified prior to incorporation.
IV. Rectification of Executed Works Not Meeting Specifications:
    - Waste slab thickness shall be corrected to the specified 6 inches.

- Defective or poorly executed brick masonry shall be dismantled and re-done to ensure proper alignment, bonding, and workmanship.
- Plaster executed with incorrect mix ratio shall be removed and re-applied with the specified 1:4 mix under supervision.

V. Loose and uncompacted soil filling under flooring shall be removed and re-compacted in layers not exceeding 6 inches, achieving 95% Modified Proctor Density. A sand cushion of minimum 3 inches shall be provided below lean concrete.

VI. The contractor must deploy skilled labor and ensure continuous supervision by a qualified site engineer. The consultant is responsible for monitoring compliance, approving materials, and recording inspections.

VII. No payment shall be processed for the above items until the rectification work has been completed and verified through site inspection and test results by the Consultant/PMU.

Pictorial View

Waste slab thickness was found between 3–4 inches against the specified 6 inches at several locations

6.9 RPDCs Khyber (Male & Female)

Poor Quality of Rehabilitation Works at RPDC (Male & Female), Regional Professional Development Center

During the inspection visit to the Male and Female RPDC buildings, rehabilitation works were found in progress. The following deficiencies were observed at site:

I. The building's internal walls were distempered without properly scraping the old paint and loose surface layers. Despite this, the contractor has already been paid for surface scraping as per the BOQ item.

II. Internal wiring was observed to be of inferior quality and not conforming to approved specifications. Notably, 3/29-gauge wire was used for power plugs, which is unsafe and below the minimum standard (expected 7/29 or 7/36) required for socket outlets. The wiring was also found cut at short distances and improperly jointed without junction boxes or proper insulation.

III. The false ceiling work was found of poor workmanship, made with low-quality 2×2 ceiling tiles that were non-uniform in color and texture. The installation was uneven and visually inconsistent with approved samples and specifications.

Technical Implications:

- Inadequate surface preparation before distempering will lead to peeling, uneven finish, and reduced paint life.
- Use of under-gauge and poorly jointed electrical wiring poses a serious fire and safety risk, violating Pakistan Electrical Code (PEC Part-II) and standard electrical safety practices.
- Poor ceiling materials and inconsistent color result in aesthetic deficiencies, reduced acoustic performance, and early material degradation.

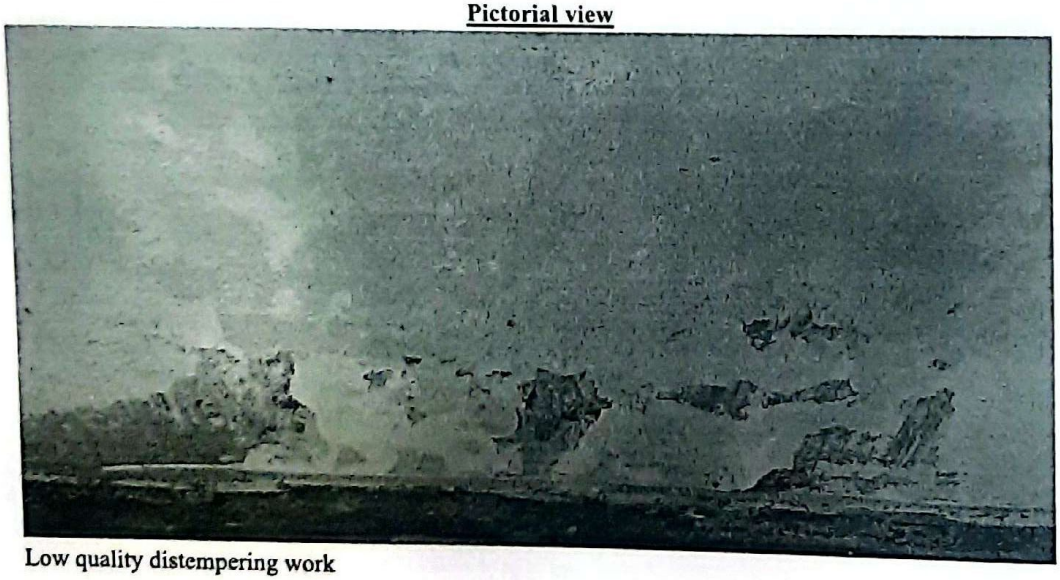
7. Recommendations:

I. The distemper work shall be re-executed after complete scraping and cleaning of existing surfaces. Payment already made for scraping should be recovered or adjusted as per the consultant's verification.

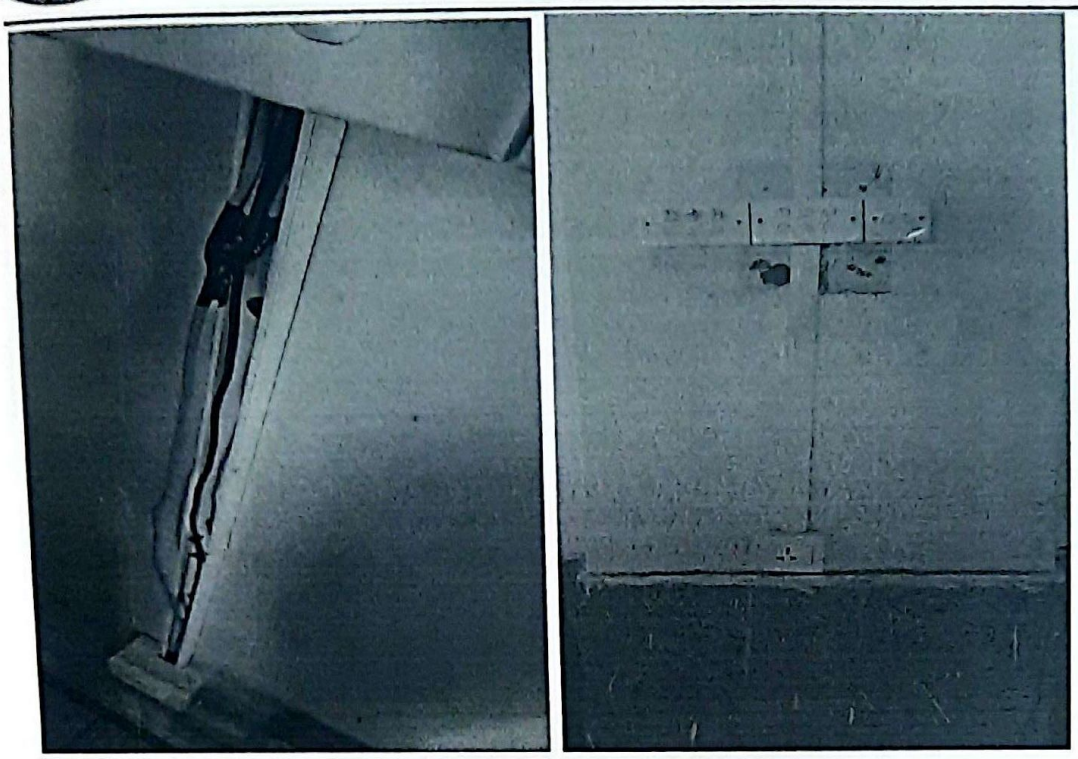
II. The contractor shall remove and replace all unsafe or substandard wiring with approved copper conductor PVC-insulated wire, properly jointed and tested for insulation resistance.

III. False ceiling tiles should be replaced with first-quality, same-color 2×2 ceiling panels meeting the approved brand and specifications. Proper alignment, level, and uniformity should be ensured under the consultant's supervision.

Pictorial view



Low quality distempering work



Use of under-gauge and poorly jointed electrical wiring

Poor ceiling materials and inconsistent color

(Chief M&E)

M&E Officer (Technical)

22/10/2021

Add. Director P&D (Directorate of ESED)

Deputy Director (EMIS)

Planning Officer