Shelter Approaches for Emergency Response
CARE’s Experience

08 June 2010
Location

Nampula
Cyclone Jokwe

Northern Inhambane
Cyclone Favio
Floods
Northern Inhambane
Operation Objective

The objective of the operation was to provide access to basic shelter to 5,000 households who lost their roofs or shelters in northern Inhambane (districts of Vilankulo, Inhassoro and Govuro).
Key activities

In order to attain the operation objective CARE employed 15 staff members, including one emergency coordinator, and implemented the following key activities:

i) Distribution of shelter materials

ii) Training in improved building techniques

iii) Training of staff in SPHERE
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

1. Assessment
2. Procurement
3. Storage
4. Transportation
5. Community Mobilization
6. Distribution
7. Monitoring and Evaluation (Including the After Action Review – AAR)
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

✔ Assessment

- Procurement
- Storage
- Transportation
- Community Mobilization
- Distribution
- Monitoring and Evaluation (Including the After Action Review – AAR)

✔ Assessment

CARE developed and implemented an assessment format which provided information on:

- The number of beneficiaries;
- Type of houses they occupied;
- Scale of damage to their house, and
- Subsequent amounts and types of materials needed
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

✔ Assessment

Targeting Criteria Selection

• Women headed households
• Children headed households
• Families whose house was completely destroyed
• Families headed by the chronically sick
• Elderly
• Handicapped
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

- Assessment

✓ **Procurement**

✓ **Storage**
- Transportation
- Community Mobilization
- Distribution
- Monitoring and Evaluation (Including the After Action Review – AAR)

✓ **Procurement**

A bid analysis of local vendors was conducted with the major aim of contributing to economical recuperation from the cyclone

✓ **Storage**

The materials were drawn from two main warehouses and directly from the vendors and transported to the distribution sites
Transportation

Transport needs for material distribution was also put out to bid. Local trucking companies competed and were selected based on: Tonnage; Cost; 4x4 capacity and Availability.

Contracts were based on a daily rate, when trucks were needed based on available supply of materials with fuel supplied and monitored by CARE.
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

- Assessment
- Procurement
- Storage
- Transportation

✓ Community Mobilization
Distribution teams notified communities one day in advance of forth coming distribution.

✓ Distribution
Materials were distributed using a voucher system, with type of house, and associated materials.

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Distribution of shelter materials - Process

☑ Distribution

Direct distribution of tents in two camps (Govuro)

Water tanks and other NFI
Distribution of shelter materials - Process

- Assessment
- Procurement
- Storage
- Transportation
- Community Mobilization
- Distribution

✓ Monitoring and Evaluation (Including the After Action review – AAR)

Information was then put into a database back at the office upon completion of activities for the day.

Distribution required various verifications to prevent opportunities for fraud.

An After Action Review was conducted involving CARE staff and other stakeholders. This exercise intended to draw lessons and enhance accountability.
Training in Improved Building Techniques

- Prior to distribution of shelter materials basic training were conducted in relation to key techniques that allow the house to become more stronger.
- Sessions highlighted the bending of roofing nails and placement of nails in metal roofing sheets, to ensure less leakage and movement in rainy and windy conditions.
- Use of “mock models” with explanation instead of using a more expensive format using many prints with diagrams and instructions.
Training on SPHERE

- One week training on SPHERE
- The training highlighted the common standards (in particular the ones in the shelter sector)
- Beneficiaries and partners (include. Government) were involved
- A report and follow up action plan was developed
Cyclone Jockwe - Nampula

**Major activities**
- Community survey,
- Rapid environmental assessment,
- Distribution of shelter materials and other non-food items.

**Major Achievements**
- A total of 286 family tents distributed,
- 1481 grass mats distributed using a voucher system,
- 10 giant tents were also provided to public Education and Health services in
Difficulties encountered in implementation

- Partial destruction of CARE’s office in Vilankulo
- Limited registered local Material suppliers who also pay taxes
- After the distribution of materials, some of the beneficiaries could not re-build their houses
- Local availability of tends
- Transport of tends Maputo – Inhambane - Nampula (Angoche)
- Procurement delays – SPHERE
- Coordination with other Stakeholders was to a certain extend weak. However, CENOE managed the situation.
Lessons Learned

The implementation of this kind of intervention in Mozambican context is a quite challenging experience, and by doing it CARE learned the following lessons:

- Overall the project had an overall good distribution system in place and can be replicated in the future.

- The intention of procuring the materials from local vendors was good in terms of reinforcing the local economy but the difficulty in the supply of goods on time revealed the weakness of these vendors.
Lessons Learned

- CARE overall recognize the need of pre-positioning NFI

- The beneficiaries are vulnerable people and lack of resources to meet the basic needs by themselves and depend either on their relatives or on institutions like NGOs and/or Government

- The involvement of local leaders and diverse local institutions such as associations and churches are important support mechanism that will ensure rebuilding the houses for the most vulnerable families.
General impacts
(Market)

Before

After
(Roads and Communication)

Before

After
Thank you