

2014 Flood Response Review

18 March 2015

Aim

- Identify lessons learned from 2014 flood response in order to better prepare for future

Agenda

- Chronology
- Relief
- Assessment
- Recovery
- Shelter Planning
- Shelter Implementation
- Winter Support
- Remaining Gap Analysis.
- Sum Up

Chronology

- Avalanches in Badakshan
- Flooding and landslides in Saripul Khwaja du Koh Abi Faryab Initial unplanned assistance
- Multi agency visit to Saripul
- Abi Berek Badakshan Baghlan Samangan Gurzagahi Noor
- Tangi Gap
- Weekly updates and relief planning
- Mid May we agreed a concept for recovery
- Some already had funds but detailed assessment was needed
- RAF and OCTs
- Natural selection of where to go NRC ZOA ACTED PIN (1270 shelters)
- ERF call for bid and decision
- Implementation of another (822)
- Reassessment
- Gap and winter concept
- ECHO initiative adds another (1400)
- GFO funding add a further (53)
- ACTED and Afghanaid implement winter assistance
- Shelter actors Self Assessment survey
- Field Team Visits
- Concluding meeting

Relief Phase





Relief Phase

- The reality
- Speed of response
- Control of initial response
- Handling exaggerated claims and pressure
- Use of tents
- Assisted 14,165 flood affected families = 84,990 individual
- UNICEF after action report

Assessment Mechanisms

- Provincial OCTs
- Use of Rapid Assessment Form

Recovery Planning

- Concept
 - Focus on Cat A
 - Aim replace with 2 room permanent shelter (gave UNHCR example)
 - Method cash / in kind
 - Assessment PDMC shifting to RAF gathering multi data
 - Beneficiary select criteria and priority to the vulnerable
 - Shelter cluster Kabul liaison with govt .

Shelter Design

- Design issues
- How does the new shelter compare with its neighbourhood?
- Does the beneficiary plan to extend/expand the shelter – if so when?

Implementation

Shelter Costs

- Material Costs 4394- 1882. Av excl Concern
2258 1 rm 794-1394
- Tool kit 51-100 Av 44 excl Aa \$14 (?)

Construction Time

- Quickest 42 (but some said possible in 15 -30)
Av quickest 62. Av is 82

Market Price

- 50 kg bag of cement \$ 7- 9. Av 8.11 Did Acted and SI really get it for 260 and 305 Af per bag ?
- Door and frame (wooden) av \$45 – range \$34-\$62
- Window frame (wooden) av 43.2

Market Fluctuation

- Construction materials 2 reported no change 6 reported increasing commodity prices
- All reported increases in unskilled and skilled labour 20% to 300 and 800 AF respectively.

Latrine Implementation / Value

- In projects where a latrine has been installed, is this being used by all members of the family male and female



Shelter Cluster
Meeting
20 November











Challenges

Weather

- All reported some impact of weather - stop for some days, permanent or complete change in strategy (Concern)



Terrain /Inclination /Soil type

- 3 reported radiant and rock terrain affecting foundation work, quantities, time with cost and labour implications

Urban congestion

- one report on narrow street and access of supply veh but I saw other - clearing areas in urban environments

Road network/isolation/ Accessibility

- 50% reported issue with road network, damaged by the flooding worsening condition in winter, particularly at altitude some related to insecurity

Procurement of Materials

- Most items available local markets
- Delay from supplier's side delayed the delivery of the roofing materials, thus beneficiaries were forced to halt the construction for two weeks.
- Waiver to formal tendering process
- Bulk purchase PIN
- Procurement from Kabul

Availability of water for construction

- Only 2 sites didn't have difficulty with water.
- All rest had to bring 4 by tankering donkey.
- Concern AB set up a complete new network to pipe in the water but that dispute cost them a months delay

Availability of skilled labour

- Even split on availability of labour - tending to a shortage.
- In at least 3 sites shortage was overcome by providing training - an additional benefit to the project

Social/Organizational

- A variety of issues . Inter village disputes unsettled,
- community help for those w/o manpower not as much as one would expect,
- need to clear access with community before starting work,
- difficulties when not all Cat A could be assisted .
- Not willing to recycle pre flood construction material.

Land ownership

- Necessity to own land to be a beneficiary excludes the most vulnerable
- Suggestions

Beneficiary selection process

- Some commented that as expected this was the most challenging phase of their project. Varying involvement of government.
- Cat A and Cat B flexibility required
- Only 2 reported it to have gone entirely without a hitch

Funding flow

- SHA ERF delay
- Concern still short of 40%
- WHH GFO

Security / Threats / Demands or Interference

- 3 reported no concern at all.
- 5 described moderate issues and their mitigation to overcome them,
- one described how the situation has completely changed in their particular district and is now the major factor

Coordination with cluster members

- No challenges

Coordination with local authorities

- Most found authorities supportive and engaged.
- Recommendation from WHH about PDC identify the one relevant department (not 6)

Donor influence / impact

- Approval of suppliers – caused delay
- Design and latrine exclusion

**Implementation of different shelter
design within the same community /
area**

Implementation of different shelter methodology within the same community / area

- Overcome with proper communication
- Nevertheless some tension

Beneficiary Vulnerability

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| # Female HH | 178 |
| # Elderly HH | 460 |
| # Disabled | 59 |
| # Very large family | 373 |
| # Other | 353 |

Total 1423

Gender and SGBV

Were women from the community involved in the project?

- Female HH
- Helping husbands labour
- less physical tasks such as plastering and mixing small amounts of cement
- Women were the key decision makers for selection of latrine sites

Were female staff involved in the project ?

- Mobilizers, assessors, trainers
- Only one female staff mentioned in management /office

Did your field staff encounter any Gender Issues in the conduct of the project ?

- Greater female proportion of deaths
- Unrelated to project – early marriage with consequences for girls and boys

Were the shelters fitted for the different (age and gender) needs of the family members?

- Single room shelter – privacy issue

Future Mitigation Measures

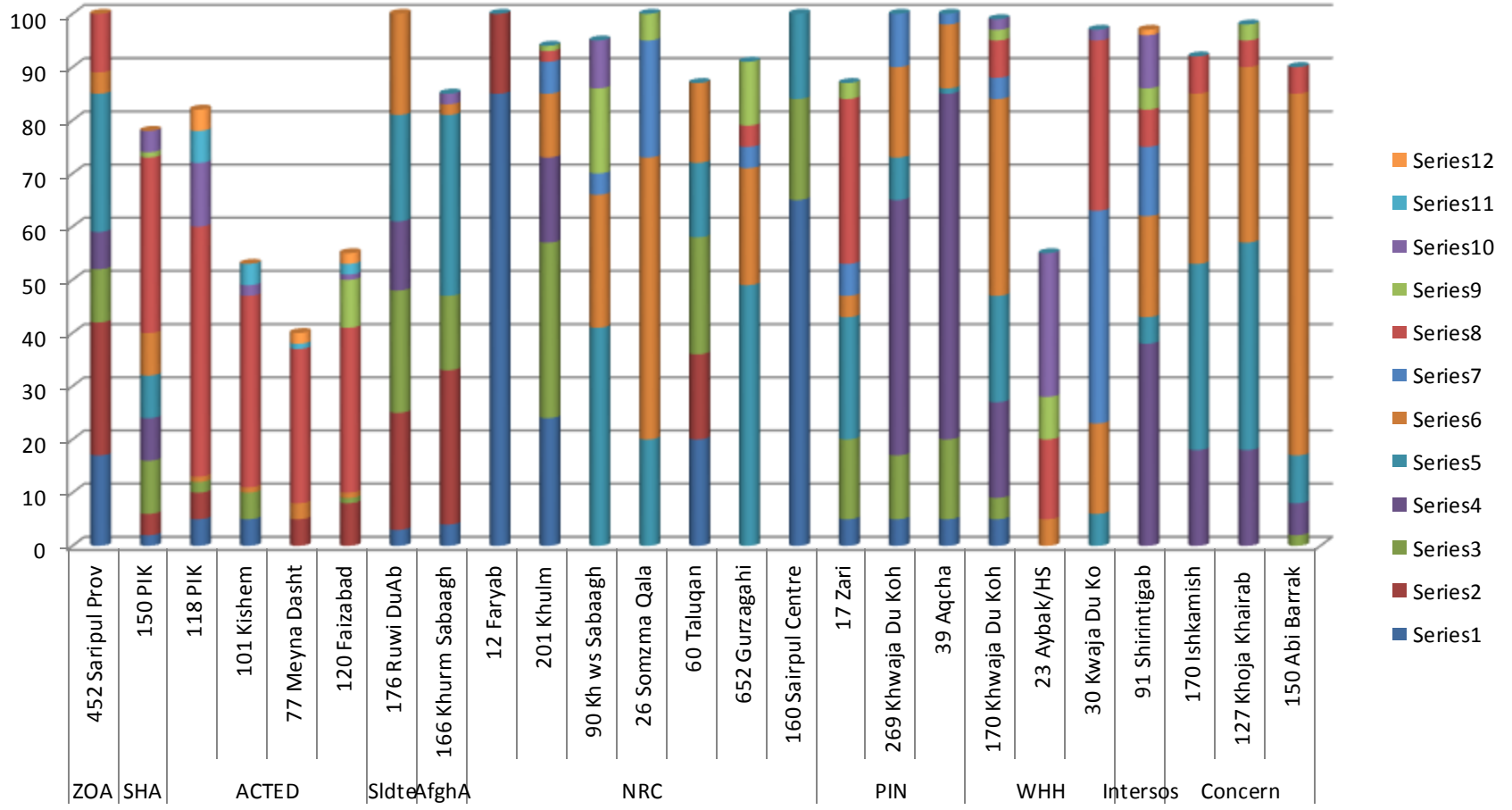
- Is the shelter built on the same site as previous shelter ?
- What is the beneficiaries perception of their level of vulnerability
- What additional strengths does the new shelter have which would protect it in future disasters
- Will the new shelter withstand similar natural disaster to 2014 flooding
- What measures have been taken by the authorities/community to mitigate the effects of seasonal rain and flooding in future (structural / procedural/ awareness ?)

Winter Assistance

Coordination

- North East communication and representation

Remaining Gaps and Strategy



Remaining Gaps and Strategy

- Faryab
- Jawzjan (Faizabad)
- PIK
- Taluqan Cat B
- Khwaj du Koh

Sum Up