

## Contingency plan meeting

2018 Rainy season

22 march 2018 | Redroof Sector Conference room

Meeting minutes

**Participants:** NEMA, PCNI, NRC, DRC, IOM, UNHCR, INTERSOS, ACTED, Mercy Corps

### **Agenda:**

- Introduction
- 2017 lessons learned
- Review of need analysis and priority locations
- Review of partner's capacities and preparedness plan for the rainy season – who can do what with which timeframe?
- Key advocacy concerns and resource mobilisation needs.

### **Introduction**

Objective of the meeting to prepare for the forthcoming rainy season by agreeing on the appropriate preparedness / response mechanism and activities to address urgent and critical situations when they arise. Many efforts made in 2017 with key lesson learned drawn to inform the preparedness for the rainy season. Large situation of displacement and precarious living situations for IDPs, with already over 10,000 families not having a shelter and majority of land are flood-prone areas due to soil permeability indicate an anticipated impact of disaster due to flood/storm incidences as experienced in previous years. In this light, it is key to agree on priority location based on previous experience from 2016 and 2017 recorded incidents and current displacement trends within key areas of concern. Considering that 60% of the land in Borno is prone to flood and majority of settlements are spontaneous - and even when land is identified suitable for dwelling - congestion becomes a contributing factor that makes displaced families vulnerable to the negative effect of the rainy season. During the rainy season – May to September - , the extreme nature of storm and rain events affect all type of buildings. In 2017, 5 extreme weather events were recorded affecting over 4,000 shelters/housing and flooding over 42 settlements. While 13 camps benefitted from drainage, the nature of the flood are from flash flood to, in certain areas such as Rann, cutting completely access by road for several months.

Priority activities of the 2017 contingency plan:

- Reinforcing makeshift shelters before the rainy season
- Upgrading/reinforcing existing emergency shelters (damaged with time)
- Identification of safe areas in case of flood and relocation plans.
- Repairing damaged shelters from previous storms

- Dedicated site support and rapid response team at LGA level – network of focal points at LGA level.

The contingency plan was further developed at ISWG level to ensure close collaboration with other sectors – in particular with WASH and Health due to critical concerns regarding disease outbreaks during the rainy season. Despite constraints of time, preparedness activities for CCCM and Shelter were prioritized under the HPF 1<sup>st</sup> allocation, which however came late. Therefore, lack of funding, response coverage and capacities did not necessarily allow for full preparedness activities and mitigation measures.

#### I. 2017 lessons learned and prioritization framework – revising the need analysis

##### Lessons learned from the 2017 events and recommendations for preparedness activities:

- **Limited reserve/contingency funding and capacity** to enable rapid response to flood and storm incidences. Shelters were damaged and response took several weeks/months to replace shelters or rebuild. It was requested at strategic level to advocate to ensure that partners have flexible response funding to repair / replace damaged shelters, self-made shelters and/or destroyed housing units.
- **Insufficient NFI prepositioning** in vulnerable areas identified to meet the immediate need of vulnerably displaced families mostly new arrivals and families affected by heavy rains and storm incidences.
- **Shelter quality check and/or assessments on upgrade/repairs needs** at large scale and responding to various shelter types: to ascertain the anticipated level of damage and properly prioritize shelters requiring urgent repairs and/or upgrade. Assessments at camp level through camp management /site facilitation, however little information at large scale due to a smaller coverage of camps and prioritization of the most vulnerable shelters.
- **Transitional shelters** secluded from contingency plan in 2017: In 2017, reinforced/transitional shelters constructed within Maiduguri and Jere LGAs were affected by the storm incidences. Absence of CGI and other material to repair led to adoption of different coping mechanisms ranging from pairing with accommodating neighbors and sleeping in the open.
- **Inadequate/insufficient backfilling:** Out of the flood prone identified sites, majority are spontaneous. Families having no form of reasonably elevated ground level with soils were greatly affected by the flood incidence - despite efforts at camp level for small-scale drainage around the tents using a participatory approach and provision of materials. For instance, large number of shelters in Bakasi camp and other locations were soaked in water when it rains heavily.

- **Weak general sensitization on preparedness** prior to rainy/storm season: Need to ensure disaster preparedness field capacity-building for committees and sensitization support to ensure total preparedness and ownership.
- **Incidence registry** – While rainy season occurs during a prolonged period of time, we can expect about 4-5 extreme weather events with large-scale of damage and communication issues with LGAs. Strengthened incident registry across partners to allow a data consolidation and response mobilization. Assessment conducted at different scaling (State, LGA & Ward) depending on partners areas of response.
- **Registry of NFI & Shelter repositioning:** Timely partners reporting of contingency stocks remain an issue for planning purpose.
- **Data collection with Site Facilitation Partners:** In the absence of prompt information flow/communication in hard-to-reach areas, sector IM lacks capacity to run proper analysis of situation.
- **Close coordination with WASH** to reduce incidence of disease outbreaks and prioritize areas together (mitigation work, desludging, waster disposal, etc, together with drainage, etc.)
- **Drainage:** Limited topography capacities in country and drainage capacities. Drainage work made in 2017 to be continued, extended and strengthened while taking into consideration new development.

## II. **Review of priority locations and needs**

The analysis identified to categorize the risks are:

- Flood-vulnerability assessments on flood vulnerability: high, medium and low risks of categorization based on:
  - 2016 and 2017 year flooding
  - DEM simulation mapping
  - Soil permeability analysis
  - Key informant questionnaire per site with camp managers and site facilitators (height of water during rainy season, type of water flow, rate of water flow – during previous rainy seasons).

In 2017 when flood vulnerability analysis in Borno state was conducted, assessment identified about 59 camps vulnerable to flood which was validated with persons on site (site facilitators/camp management). In 2018 assessments were extended to include Adamawa and Yobe states, findings details that around 83 sites hosting 490,332 individuals (out of the 253 existing IDP camps in NE Nigeria) are identified to be vulnerable to flooding using the high and medium scoring risk. In Borno State, soil characteristics (soil classification and coefficient of permeability) are important factors to consider when planning/preparing for the rainy season and associated floods. In several LGAs, such as Kala Balge and Ngala, where the nature of the land is generally

flat and does not allow for proper water flow, water stagnation is a serious issue during the rainy season. However, flash flood will lower damage in itself. In Adamawa State, the nature of terrain allows for water flow. The CCCM/Shelter sector methodology was coordinated together with the WASH sector and OCHA.

- Simulation of movements of populations based on area of origin (DTM Rd XXI data).
- Analysis trends of new arrivals per LGAs (ETT/DTM data for RRM)
- Existing shelter and NFI needs of populations – families without shelters and shelters / self-made shelters needing to be repaired or covered. It is noted that already 10,000 families need immediately a shelter, another 4,000 families are sharing shelters of others. Over 40,000 families have been assessed in need of NFI (March assessments).
- Level of congestion on site (out of the 253 camps analyzed by the sector).
- Issue of accessibility based on 2016 and 2017 scenarios.

The analysis are attached to the meeting minutes.

Considering limited preparedness capacities and the need to prioritize out of the analysis made to identify key priority locations, two level of priority have been made to identify the priority locations. Those proposed for mitigation measures and repositioning of stocks are: Bama, Gwoza, Damboa, Dikwa, Kala-Balge, Mafa, Monguno, Ngala (in addition to Konduga/Maiduguri/Jere areas which are vulnerable but nonetheless easily accessible by partners by road).

### **III. Review of partners capacities and preparedness efforts for the rainy season**

- Necessary to have dedicated teams to do multisectoral assessments in case of any new emergency, one per LGA as well as in key sites where there is a limited presence (i.e. only CCCM mobile team but no permanent site management presence) and toward dedicated site facilitation.
- Community sensitization is very important, along with DRR trainings and evacuation plans, undertaken by partners active in the different sites.
- Shelter reinforcement (basic shelter kit) and reinforcement of existing shelters damaged by the time. Different type of shelters require different interventions: self-made shelters (also of various types) and emergency shelters that are standing beyond their planned lifespan and need repair: 1 – Quick waterproofing: tarps, ropes. 2 – Structural reinforcements: timbers, metal straps, additional nails, tie wires.
- Community tools that can be used by groups– using the approach of site maintenance committees – and for small drainage assessments. In addition, ensuring that the capacities of IDPs are built on how to use these tools with proper measures put in place to ensure effectiveness of use. Flood mitigation: tools/wheelbarrows.
- Critical to identify potential sites in flood prone/affected areas to be used as borrow pits to ensure beneficiary access to backfilling and raising the floor elevation of shelters are within reach.

- Demarcation of flood prone areas can be done on site through camp management. Assess the general WASH situation with preference to latrines in sites per LGAs identified as prone to flood incidents in order to curtail the envisaged public health concerns. It is also paramount for WASH partners to collaborate with camp management agencies on site to jointly conduct flood mitigation campaign thereby incorporating hygiene promotion messages in view to improving hygiene practices in vulnerable sites.
- NRC identified 4 sites for site upgrade in Dikwa, these site would be supported with 1,450 shelter reinforcement kits + site upgrade kits with flood mitigation under NHF. NFI stocks are to arrive in few weeks.
- INTERSOS has the capacity to distribute 2000 NFI (NHF) kits in Monguno.
- UNHCR can preposition up to 1000 NFI kits for contingency in which ever priority area flagged as the most critical.
- IOM - CCCM currently assessing weak spots in camps, shelters more vulnerable to storm and/or flood incident for camps managed as preparation measures. IOM formed committees in about 52 sites and supported / distributed tools to facilitate site upgrade (wheel barrows, shovels etc.). NFI can be further prepositioned in areas hard to reach – 3,000 NFI kits.

#### IV. Advocacy and resource mobilization needs

- Raise advocacy for prepositioning of NFI in hard to reach areas – not only for rainy season contingency purpose but for any new contingency.
- Ensure NHF prioritization for contingency / preparedness activities
- Ensure roles of Shelter and camp management responsible agencies on sites also contain assessment and rapid response capacities.
- Advocate to donors for flexibility of funding during the rainy season to contain rapid response capacities to repair shelters damaged.
- Drainage and community mobilization – we can do more and we need to do it now.

#### Key Action Points:

- Review agency as a focal partner for monitoring and reporting incidence during the rainy season to allow consolidated information and avoid multiple reports/assessments.
- CCCM partners in close collaboration with shelter partners to assess and identify the categories and level of shelter upgrade/repair needs that calls for urgent attentions in preparation for the rainy season.
- Sector to circulate a sheet for partners to inform their capacities to respond to situation with own/other funding (NFI + Shelter reinforcement kits + drainage and community work) in identified locations.
- Partners to collectively work together in view to ensuring effectiveness in delivery of service and participation of affected population

- During design stage of the site/shelter, to include DRR measures to avoid water entering into the shelters.
- Work with WASH to improve hygiene practice in the camps by incorporating key hygiene messages into flood mitigation campaigns delivered to deal with other consequences of flood (Epidemic).