

Borno State Shelter & DMS/CCCM Sector
Ad-hoc meeting with strategic group partners
Notes and action points from the
Meeting | 15 June 2017

Participants: NEMA, PCNI, UNHCR, DRC, NRC, IOM

Objective: Ad-hoc meeting called by the sector lead with key partners (operational & strategic ad-hoc group) to discuss emerging shelter issues and guide the sector accordingly.

Points of discussions:

I. Shelter damages due to storms and way forward

Several shelter damaged and/or destroyed during the various storms occurring in May. The site facilitators and camp managers are reporting that a total of 2,779 shelters were partially or completely destroyed during the past storms. Categorisation of shelter damage highlight that self-made shelters are more resilient to strong winds and storms. In view of lack of funding, it will be impossible for shelter partners to reinforce all the shelters and given the strength of the storms, it is expected that any type of shelter built will be vulnerable. Therefore, the request for partners to budget for shelter repair interventions on their project.

- In the case of shelters completely destroyed, most partners do not have funding or capacities to completely rebuild the shelters. Alternative solutions discussed:
 - (i) Using mud-bricks – cf. ICRC is doing the mud-brick approach in Adamawa (presented during the strategic action plan workshop in February). However, this is context-specific and in areas of return, not recommended in IDP sites Borno State and causing environmental degradation factors, such as in Bakasi camp, where IDPs dig holes to get the clay for the mudbricks.
 - (ii) Providing thatch to IDPs and/or recommending to IDPs to use this to rehabilitate the shelters. This was one of the option recommended by the Shelter TWG back to March. However, it was not adopted because of security concerns: the fact that IDPs will need to go outside the camps to get the grass.
- NEMA not in favour of changing the design / model of shelters but there is a need to reinforce the shelters and in favour of bracing and reinforcement support
 - ⇒ For the Bama type of shelter improved, pilot model developed for the shelter reinforcement for the Bama type of shelter made and shared with shelter partners.
 - ⇒ Flyer developed: Tips for shelter reinforcement & small scale mitigation measures.

Action points:

- Ensure proper monitoring with the contractors and quality check on shelter construction => Shelter partners
- Shelter management committees and training of IDPs to be extended to all sites with camp management structures => to share the methodology in this regard and provide an action plan for the site facilitators to ensure the establishment of Shelter management committees and sensitization interventions.
- Needs to be funding and a strategy for continued repairs of damaged shelters, especially in view of the rainy season. Message to be formulated by the group and sent to partners and donors in this regard.

- For the Dikwa/Bakasi type of shelter which is most vulnerable to total collapse due to its height, a recommendation made for Shelter TWiG to suggest additional modifications on the revised model type (Cf. Dikwa model adopted in March).

II. Drainage issues

- Drainage needed in Bakasi, Ngala and other locations (referring to the mapping of flood-prone areas and list of camps with drainage needs).
- Limited drainage capacities. At the moment: IOM in Bakassi, Ngala, Gubio, Benishek, Bama, Monguno and Pulka. However, extremely costly and taking time.

Action points:

- Share drainage methodology and also ensure that partners commit to undertake small-scale mitigation measures (i.e. as part of the implementation of the contingency planning, with funds at end).

III. Ngala

- International School – 2,400 shelters: IOM/FIH360/Solidarites Internationale having worked together to build the necessary infrastructures on the ground. Community mapping and topographic assessment for drainage was done with the site facilitator partners on the ground and recommendation was made to decongest the site with a phased approach. To do so, a new site is to be opened in Agric School, with shelters built by UNHCR/Intersos and latrines made by UNICEF.
- Agric New site – 1,400 shelters: UNHCR through Intersos with UNICEF built the site. The site construction has started a few months ago and latrines are not finished, preventing the site from opening. It was reported during the Borno State SG meeting on the 5th of May that UNICEF would need an additional 2 weeks to finalise the latrines so that the site can be opened. Monitoring highlights that this is not being finalised.
- Shelters damaged by the storm in both sites – IDPs affected are congested in the school dormitories increasing sanitary concerns. Need to have a plan B for people in the school if it takes too long to open the new site.
- UNHCR is looking at fencing the site to gain military clearance to populate the site and gain more space.
- CCCM FP - Site facilitator (IOM) identified families to be relocated and did the community mapping and criteria for shelter allocation.

Action points:

- Sector coordinator to contact WASH sector and partners to request for commitment & timeline.
- NEMA to contact LGA chairman about the fencing
- NEMA to contact LGA chairman to gain additional temporary site to decongest the school dormitories.
- CM FP to support relocation + Shelter allocation, once site is opened.