

2018 Rainy Season Contingency Planning

Preparedness and response interventions

Monitoring Summary: Needs, status of preparedness and gaps

April 2018

Need overview

The rainy season and a potential flooding event may directly affect the camps and the Shelter/NFI situation of affected persons. Potential consequences may include the following: flooding of camps and sites; damage and/or destruction of shelters and NFIs; blockage of water circulation pathways and drainage systems; and further displacement of populations.

In this regard, the 2017 rainy season affected over 42 sites and 4,000 shelters and houses due to strong windstorms and rainfalls. With over 1.6 million displaced persons¹ living in Borno (84 per cent), Adamawa (10 per cent) and Yobe states (6 per cent), the living conditions of displaced persons are precarious. As of March 2018, the latest shelter needs assessments indicate that over 10,000 households need shelter immediately, while another 61,109 households live in self-made shelters (both in camps and host communities). Over 5,000 shelters need critical immediate repairs ahead of the rainy season and another 42,000 present shelter vulnerabilities and in need of coverage/upgrade support. An additional 40,500 households were assessed as of March 2018 to be in need of NFI.

Further, out of the total number of camps in the north-east, **83** camps are classified as vulnerable to flooding (with various levels of vulnerability); **47** camps hosting 303,557 IDPs are at high risk of flooding; **29** camps hosting 136,045 IDPs at moderate flood risk; and **7** camps hosting 50,730 IDPs are at lower flood risk and prone to damage. In Borno State alone, 60 per cent of the land is estimated to be prone to flood, while a large number of the 204 camps/camp-like settings are located in hard-to-reach areas (namely Monguno, Konduga, Kala/Balge, Kukawa, Mafa, Bama, Ngala, Nganzai, Dikwa, Magumeri, Kaga and Damboa). In addition, most camps that have resulted from spontaneous settlements present some level of congestion, due to land constraints, constant arrivals of populations, access and security challenges constraining the extensions of camps – this is the case for **34** camps hosting over 1,000 households. In several LGAs, such as Dikwa, Bama, Jere, Maiduguri, Gwoza, 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 together with flash floods. In Adamawa State, the nature of the terrain allows for better water flow; however, Northern Adamawa LGAs bordering Borno State are prone to flooding.

The determination of flood-prone areas and estimates of potentially affected people for the upcoming rainy season were based on the following elements:

- Lessons learned from the 2016 and 2017 rainy season in terms of access constraints as well as IDP camps affected by storms or flash floods;
- Modelling of flood-prone IDP sites (flood modelisation, soil permeability, site elevation and drainage)
- Existing shelter and NFI needs, both in camps and host communities as per partners assessments.
- Review of trends of displacement (ETT/DTM)
- Historical floods in Adamawa and Yobe based on NASA/NRT Global Flood Mapping provided by OCHA²

¹ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round XXI, February 2018

² <https://floodmap.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/Africa.php>

Sector monitoring summary

The sector will aim to ensure ground preparedness and an adequate response for the rainy season. recommended preparedness activities include, as priority³:

- i. The reinforcement and upgrade of identified vulnerable makeshift shelters ahead of the rainy season in addition to the construction of shelters where possible and installation of communal shelters in key receiving areas with limited space.
- ii. The repair and strengthening of shelters built in an earlier phase of the response and vulnerable to strong winds,
- iii. The identification of safe areas in case of flood, site preparation and backfilling
- iv. Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) interventions, including sensitization to risk of flood, shelter maintenance and strengthening during the season and small-scale community-driven mitigation measures,
- v. Building of drainage canals and cleaning in camps and distribution of community mitigation tools.
- vi. Prepositioning of NFI stocks and rapid response kits.

In view of the actual and projected needs, the sector is working toward the implementation of its preparedness activities for the rainy season that could affect over 490,000 IDPs in 15 LGAs, with a prioritisation of the **47** camps identified at high risk of flooding and hosting **303,557** IDPs. An additional **191** locations in host communities with 164,424 IDPs have been identified as flood-prone. In these host communities locations, 4,500 households live in self-made shelters while 24,800 families sharing shelters with other families and/or needing shelter related support for improvement, therefore there is a need to scale-up shelter repair and coverage support.

Considering the limited preparedness resources and capacities, period and resources available, two levels of priority were considered together to partners to identify priority locations. The locations proposed for mitigation measures and prepositioning of stocks are Bama, Gwoza, Damboa, Dikwa, Kala/Balge, Mafa, Monguno, Ngala (in addition to Konduga, Maiduguri, Kaga and Jere areas which are highly vulnerable but nonetheless easily accessible by partners by road).

Sector monitoring indicators, actual capacities on the ground (as per information provided by partners as of the 6th of April 2018) and gaps are:

Thematic	Indicators	Need & target	As of April 2018	Gap
CCCM, Rapid Response & Alert system	# of dedicated teams to conduct multi-sector assessments within 3 days of alert on extreme weather incident (including fire, flood, storms).	1 per LGA	Rapid assessment team in place per LGA, however expecting limited road accessibility during the rainy season.	
	# of CCCM dedicated site facilitation and mobile site teams – camp management component	150 sites	137 camps with site facilitation/camp management support	13 sites Scale-up CM capacities

³ The rainy season preparedness/response toolkit is available here:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/shelter/ficccm-strategic-technical-guidance>

Ground Preparedness	CCCM – assessing weak spots in sites and most vulnerable shelters (already weak and in need to be strengthened). Time-frame: April for all CM partners	83 sites vulnerable to flood (high, moderate and low risks)	Assessment ongoing through camp management together with shelter partners. Completed 10 as of April 6 th .	73 sites
	# of vulnerable sites with drainage and site improvement undertaken to standard, including backfilling, drainage and/or site reorganization.	47 high vulnerable camps	7 completed/planned and ongoing site improvement in vulnerable sites for drainage - In addition to camps with improvement completed 2017.	40 sites
	# of community trainings on mitigation measures, shelter reinforcement, DRR, plan sessions held in sites.	83 sites prone to flood	52 camps ongoing	31 camps
	# of community toolkits distributed (1 per 5/10 HH – depending on the size of the site and existing functional camp DRR committee)	76 camps prioritized in moderate and high flood risks out of the 83 camps presenting flood vulnerability	42 vulnerable camps targeted for community toolkits with priority targeting trained site maintenance committees (not all HH on site), plus additional 10 other camps covered with toolkits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 26 camps out of 47 camps at high risks ➤ 10 camps out of 29 camps at moderate risks ➤ 6 camps out of the 7 camps at lower flood risks 	34 sites
	# of sites with flood-prone area demarcated (specific consideration of cross-sector response with WASH on areas at risk of water-borne disease e.g. around latrines)	83 sites vulnerable to flood (high, moderate and low risks)	Further coordination with WASH sector required	WASH
Shelter	# of Reinforcement Kits distributed and/or # existing shelters with improved structures (bracing, fixing, etc.)	47,000	6,250 reinforcement kits / emergency shelter kits ongoing/planned	40,750
	# of pre-positioned E-Shelter Kits	15,000 target taking into consideration new arrivals trends	4400	10,600
	# of shelters with improved, raised foundations and/or backfilling and sandbag provisions	5,000 target / planning figure	N/A	5,000
	# of shelters replaced / constructed	10,000	1,400 ongoing/planned	8,600
NFI	# of pre-positioned HH NFI Kits and response to immediate needs (in line with Sector priorities)	15,000	6,125 ongoing/planned	8,875
	% of HH in vulnerable sites receiving 3 mosquito nets per HH	70%	36% out of HH having received distribution	34%