**Ohangwena Region Flood Contingency Plan 2009-2010**

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# Glossary of terms

# Executive summary

Summary of contingencies and scenarios that have been planned for.

The relevance/significance of each contingency and scenario.

Outline of intervention strategies.

# Part I

# 1.0 Introduction

# 1.1 Regional profile - General region information- The geography of the region (physical features/topography, climate

* Population size, structure and growth rate (Obtain updated population figures by village or administrative area). Information may already be available e.g. CBS census reports
* Human poverty index
* Infant mortality rate
* Food security status
* Life expectancy
* Infrastructure
* Water and sanitation
* Economic activities
* Unemployment rates
* Disaster Profile - History of disasters in the region.

**Hazard and Risk Analysis**

Ohangwena region home to 261171 people borders Angola on the northern part, Kavango region in the east, Oshana and Oshikoto regions in the west and south respectively. Recent disaster trends show that the frequency and severity of disaster occurrence in the region is on the increase. Communities get out of drought direct into flooding and epidemic diseases cross-cut periods of other disaster occurrences. Droughts, floods, veld fires and human and animal diseases outbreaks are common in the region. Due to high impact and extensive nature of damage, floods are the highest priority for contingency planning.

Ohangwena region has been hit by two consecutive severe flood disasters in the last two years that caused human suffering, unprecedented damage to property, livelihoods, infrastructure, crop fields and loss of livestock. The flood disaster was a result of high rainfall received in the northern central parts of the country and flood water in the Cuvelai basin emanating from southern Angola. Of the 11 constituencies in Ohangwena region, 7 constituencies are at high risk of flooding. Of the 7 regions, 3 constituencies: Ongenga, Endola, Engela are at the highest risk of flooding while Oshikango, Ohangwena, Ondobe and Omulonga have parts of the constituency at risk. The total population at risk of flooding in the 7 constituencies is approximately 188,952 (72% of the region).

High rainfall (>50 millimeters in 24 hours) and normal to above normal rainfall in southern Angola are triggers to flooding in Ohangwena region. Flooding in Ohangwena regions occurs from January to March and the impacts maybe still be felt as late as June.

The sectors worst affected by the flood disaster include Health, Education, Agriculture, Infrastructure-roads, homes, water and sanitation and the productive. The major consequences of flood disaster include the disruption of services (education, health, access to markets), damage to infrastructure (roads, homes, business premises, water and sanitation facilities - sewage and water treatment works) and disruption of the normal functioning of society leading to break-up of families. The susceptibility to damage to infrastructure is compounded by poorly constructed road networks; substandard building constructed along natural waterways as well as blocked storm drains in urban areas. Floods have also contributed to food insecurity, outbreak of human and animal diseases.

The table below shows the overview of the hazard and risk profile for Ohangwena region.

1. **Hazard and risk analysis**

**OHANGWENA REGIONAL PROFILE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CRITERIA** | **HAZARD 1** | **HAZARD 2** | **HAZARD 3** |
|  | **FLOOD** | **DROUGHT** | **DISEASE OUTBREAK** |
| Probability of occurrence | Likely to happen |  |  |
| Geographic area | * Endola,
* Ongenga,
* Engela,
* Ohangwena,
* Oshikango high risk
* Ondobe,
* Omulonga - mid/low risk areas
 |  | Endola, Ongenga, Engela,Ohangwena, Oshikango high risk Ondobe, Omulonga- mid/low risk areas  |
| Number and percentage of affected population | Dead | 0.05% |  |  |
| Wounded |  |  |  |
| Displaced | 20% |  |  |
| Affected | 72.2%  |  |  |
| Impact on means of subsistence | Agriculture | * Water borne diseases
* Parasites
* Pests
* Flooding of crop fields
* Loss of livestock
* Low production of animal products
 |  |  |
| Health  | * Disease outbreak
* Inaccessibility to health facilities
* Loss of life
* Psychosocial trauma
* Destruction of human habitats
* Inaccessibility to portable drinking water
 |  |  |
| Education | * Schools are not easily accessible whilst others are closed
* Interruptions in the school calendars
 |  |  |
| Food | * Food insecurity for the flood affected
* Storage facilities get spoiled
 |  |  |
| Roads and Infrastructures | * Damage to bridges, roads and sewage ponds
* Reduced access to basic services
 |  |  |
| Early warning | * Weather forecasts functional and equipment in place
* Rise of the river level in Angola
* Flow of water in Cuvelai/Nalumono pans
 |  |  |
| Triggers | * Heavy rainfall
* Flood
* High water table
* Unplanned development e.g. blocking of natural streams
 |  |  |
| Capacities | National |  |  |  |
|  | Local | * Administrative structures in place
* Meteorological information and instruments in place
* Cross border committee in place
 |  |  |
| Other organizations with the capacity to respond | * Personnel
* NRCS
* Line Ministries
* NGO’s
* Business community
* Media
* Community participation
 |  |  |
| Probable major constraints to the emergency response  | General | * Poor coordination
* Shortage of air transport
* Lack of civil engineering
 |  |  |
| Specific to the affected areas | * Not enough roads
* Communities do not have means to support themselves
 |  |  |
| Priority needs | * Temporary shelter, e.g. tents
* Food
* Clean water supply and medication and other
* Basic human needs
* Psychosocial support
 |  |  |

**Scenario building**

Although Ohangwean region experiences perennial droughts, floods that have hit the region in two consecutive years have resulted in secondary hazards (cholera, malaria, food insecurity, reduced access to

Scenario building for Ohangwena was limited to severe flooding as the most likely scenario for the 2009-10 season. This follows the seasonal forecast pointing at the northern central regions receiving normal to below normal rainfall and the southern parts of Angola likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall. The water table for the region is still high thus the potential of high run off are high thus increased risk for flooding.

1. Scenario Building

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of Hazard | Floods |
| Likelihood | Almost certain |
| Magnitude | 7 constituencies (Ongenga, Endola, Engela highest risk) and Oshikango, Ohangwena, Ondobe and Omulonga medium risk as only part of the constituencies are at risk. The total population at risk is 188,952 (72% of the region). The 7 constituencies lie within the Cuvelai basin where there high population concentration.  |
| Impact on sectors |
| Health and Social Services | High |
| Education  | High |
| Agriculture  | High |
| Infrastructure and shelter | High |
| Water and Sanitation | High |
| Safety and Security | Medium |
| Productive/Business sector | High |
|  |  |
| Triggers | * High rainfall (>50mm in 24 hours) in the region
* Normal to above-rainfall in southern Angola and northern Namibia
* Overflow of rivers in Angola
* Blocked drains and water ways
* High water table
* Sub-standard buildings built
* Poorly constructed road networks
 |
| Time frame | January to March for all the 7 constituencies |

**Coordination Arrangements**

The Regional Council being the highest Government structure at the regional shall have the overall coordination in the implementation of the Regional flood Contingency Plan. The Chief Regional Officer who is the chairperson of the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee (RDRMC) shall play the strategic coordination role, while the operational coordination will be the responsibility of heads of lead sectors.

**Announcement of a Regional or Local Disaster**

The Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee in liaison with the Directorate Disaster Risk Management, the Local Authority Disaster Risk Management Committee, the relevant Settlement Disaster Risk Management Committees and other stakeholders must assess the magnitude of a significant event or threat thereof and make recommendations to the Regional Governor on whether a regional or local disaster exists or not. The Regional Governor must announce a regional or local disaster in a statement made to the full Regional Council.

**Information Management**

The Honourable Governor with the assistance of the Chief Regional Officer shall provide updates on the evolving flood situation to the general public through press briefings twice a week during the first one month of the flood emergency and once a week thereafter. Critical coordination information requirements before, during and after a flood emergency situations that will be coordinated by the Regional Council will include:

* forecast and early warning information;
* the number of people affected by location, age groups and gender;
* the nature and extent of the flood emergency; and
* immediate needs for food, shelter, water supplies, sanitation and health services.

The line ministries at regional or constituency levels are encouraged not to unilaterally issue any statement concerning any flood emergency situation without first clearing it with the Regional Council to avoid issuing conflicting information.

**Flood Emergency Assessments**

A **rapid impact** assessment must be conducted on the flood situation within twenty-four (24) hours and a report compiled and submitted to the RDRMC within seventy-two (72) hours of the event. Every assessment team must be provided with terms of reference (ToR) that includes instructions and information related to the flood situation.

The Regional Council is discouraging individual organisations not to choose to unilaterally carry out assessments and later on disseminate their findings without its approval and clearance to minimise issuing conflicting information.

A **damage/loss and needs** assessment must be conducted within the first week of the flood disaster to ascertain damages/losses caused to the infrastructures and agricultural activities, business sector, as well as establishing the affected community’s immediate needs. The damage/loss and needs assessment report should be presented to the RDRMC two weeks after the assessment has been conducted

A **post disaster** needs assessment must be conducted after the flood disaster situation is over to ascertain the recovery and reconstruction needs of the affected communities. The damage/loss and needs assessment report should be presented to the RDRMC three weeks after the assessment has been conducted

**Logistics for Flood emergency**

The Regional Council through the Chief Regional Officer will coordinate the receipt and distribution of all emergency relief food and non-food items to the affected communities. The Chief Regional Officer will coordinate the use of road, air and water modes of transport in order to ensure timely delivery of emergency relief supplies to the affected communities.

**Resource Mobilization**

Mobilization of resources for the flood emergency in the region will be the responsibility of the Government. Regional Council through the Chief Regional Officer in liaison with other stakeholder will spearhead the mobilization of resources.

The UN Agencies, cooperating partners, private Sector, non-governmental organisations and the NRCS are free to assist the Regional Council in sourcing and availing emergency relief assistance. Any institution that is willing to contribute emergency relief assistance should indicate their intention/pledge to donate relief supplies well in advance to the Chief Regional Officer in order to enable the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee to follow up on the matter and plan the utilization of such resources well in advance.

**Coordination for Flood Disaster**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Period** |  **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **Contact Persons** |
| **Pre- flooding** | * Dissemination of information on flood preparedness.
* Monitoring preparedness activities
* Contact different stakeholders to identify their support.
* Identify relocation sites.
* Training and orientation.
* Identifying and budgeting for resources(resource mobilization)
* Reporting on the evolving flood situation

  | Regional Council | RDRMC, Hydrology, weather bureau, Media, NRCS | CRO |
| **Imminent Flood** | * Dissemination of information on flood preparedness.
* Monitoring of the expected flood.
* Contact different stakeholders to identify their support.
* Resource mobilization
* Preparation of relocation centers.
* RDRMC meetings
* Situational report on the flood
* Issue early warning information to communities at risk.
 | Regional Council | RDRMCHydrology, weather bureau, Media, NRCS | CRO |
| **Flooding period** | * Rapid assessment of the flood affected areas.
* Activation of the flood response plan
* Evacuation of the flood affected persons
* Resource mobilization
* Reporting on the flood situation

 | Regional Council | RDRMC,Hydrology, weather bureau, Media, NRCS | CRO |
| **Within 48 hrs** | * Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the flood situation.
* Impact assessment of the flood situation.
* Continuous resource mobilization
* Situational flood reports
* Evacuation of the flood affected persons
* Emergency relief supplies to the affected areas.
* Impact assessment of the flood situation.
* RDRMC ad-hoc meetings.

  | Regional Council | RDRMC,Hydrology, weather bureau, Media, NRCS | CRO |
| **First month** | * Continuous evacuation of the flood affected persons.
* Continuous resource mobilization
* Reporting on the evolving flood situation
* Assessment of safety for people returning to their homes.
* Assessment and consideration for early recovery needs.
 | Regional Council | RDRMCHydrology, weather bureau, Media, NRCS | CRO |

1. **RESPONSE PLAN**

**HEALTH SERVICES**

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

1. To provide comprehensive health and delivery to the affected population before, during and after flood emergency

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To prevent the emergence of epidemics such as acute watery diarrhea, cholera and malaria in the event of flood occurrence
2. To re-establish health services in health facilities that have been closed due to flooding
3. To maintain vigilant complete and timely weekly disease surveillance reporting.

**Planning assumption**

* Road infrastructure damaged leading to inaccessibility to health services;
* Inaccessibility to 15 clinics in affected areas;
* Contaminated water supplies, flooded sewage ponds and pit latrines and people walk through flooded Oshanas;

**ACTIVITIES BEFORE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1 | Acquire a standard mobile clinic kit for use stocked with 3 months of essential drugs and medical supplies including nutritional supplements | MOHSS | UNESCO, NRCS, RDRMC, WHO | November/December |
| 2 | Acquire screens and tents to be ready for use at outreach points  | MOHSS | NRCS, RDRMC, WHO | November/December |
| 3 | Conduct quarterly RHEMC meetings | MOHSS | NRCS,  | Quarterly |
| 4 | Conduct radio talk on health education (hygiene, sanitation, basic knowledge on likely diseases during floods) | MOHSS | Regional Council, Town Council | November – January |
| 6 | Train health workers on Integrated management of malnutrition  | MOHSS | NRCS | November/December |
| 7 | Refresher in-service training to health worker on likelihood of diseases in flood situation  | MOHSS | WHO,  | November/December |
| 8 | Conduct two day annual Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response workshop for surveillance officers to discuss disease trends and share their experience in order to improve data health collection and analysis. | MOHSS | WHO,  | November/December |
| 10 | Produce leaflets/pamphlets on likely disease during flood | MOHSS | UNICEF, WHO | November/December |
|  | Train community health volunteer on basic disease surveillance and reporting | MOHSS | NRCS | November/December |
| 11 | Procure health emergency kits (clean delivery, hygiene and RH kits) and also water purification tablets | MOHSS | Business Sectors, NRCS, WHO, UNFPA | November/December |
| 12 | Procure decent tents to serve as temporary health facility within and/or outside relocation camps | MOHSS | NRCS, RDRMC UNFPA, UNHCR,  | November/December |

**ACTIVITIES DURING THE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Rapid needs / gaps assessment conducted at the onset of the emergency | MOHSS | RDRMC,NRCS | Within 24 hours |
| 2. | Provide therapeutic feeding to moderately and severely malnourished children.  | MOHSS | UNICEF, NRCS | During flood |
| 3. | Health and nutrition education and promotion during mobile clinic sessions and through the media | MOHSS |  | During flood |
| 4. | Provide weeklysupport supervision to the mobile clinic teams and the health facilities during flood emergencies | MOHSS |  | Weekly |
| 5. | Conduct weekly or bi-weekly staff RHEMC meetings | MOHSS |  | Weekly |
| 6. | Weekly disaster report drawn from the REHMC meetings and dissemination of reports to all key actors including REMU, MoHSS, affected district health authorities NGOs and UN agencies through fax / telephone and emails | MOHSS |  | Weekly |
| 7. | Ensure transport provision (helicopter, boats, 4x4 vehicles) for effective re-establishment of health and social delivery | MOHSS | RDRMC, NDF,etc | During flood |

**ACTIVITIES AFTER EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Conduct health related post-disaster needs assessment | MoHSS | RDRMC,NRCS,NAPPA |  |
| 2. | Continue with nutritional support programe and Integrated Disease surveillance and Response | MoHSS | NRCS and NAPPA |  |
| 3. | Ensure reconstruction and repair of the damaged health infrastructure to better standards | MoHSS | Ministry of Work Transport |  |
| 4. | Provide psycho social counselling services in the health facilities and in the mobile clinics  |  |  |  |

**SECTOR: SANITATION**

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

1. To prevent the emergence of epidemics such as acute watery diarrhea, cholera and malaria in the event of flood occurrence
2. Ensure affected communities have access to sanitation facilities
3. To ensure that population affected by flood are adequately informed on good hygiene practices.
4. To ensure that sewage work continue uninterrupted

**Planning assumption**

* (5) Sewage ponds and many pit latrines flooded
* Surface water contaminated with sewage
* Displaced people have no access to safe sanitation facilities

**ACTIVITIES BEFORE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
|  | Assess the sanitation needs for the flood prone areas | MoHSS | TAs, LCs, NRCS | November / January |
|  | Conduct hygiene education programs in the flood prone areas | MoHSS | TAs |  |
|  | Identify sites for construction of latrines and bathing facilities | RC/RWS | TAs, LCs, NRCS R |  |
|  | Procure portable toilets and refuse containers/bags | RDRMC | RC, LCs, NRCS, UNFPA |  |
|  | Acquire water purification tablet/powder | MoHSS / RDRMC | UNIEF, UNFPA, NRCS |  |
|  | Conduct talk on hygiene promotion through mass media  | MOHSS | Media houses, RC,LCs, NRCS, NAPPA | November/June |

**ACTIVITIES DURING THE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NUMBER** | **ACTIVITIES** | **LEAD AGENCIES** | **SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS** | **WHEN** |
|  | Set up a committee that deal with sanitation and hygiene promotion | MoHSS | NRSC,LCs, TAs, |  |
|  | Training of sanitation committee members | MoHSS | NRSC,LCs, TAs, |  |
|  | Carry out hygiene promotion to the flood affected people | MoHSS | NRSC,LCs, TAs, |  |
|  | Come up with terms of reference for the sanitation committee |  |  |  |
|  | Provide refuse bags for collection and disposal of refuse | RDRMC | NRSC,LCs,  |  |
|  | Distribute water purification tablet/powder  | MoHSS / RDRMC | NRSC, RC, LCs, TAs |  |

**ACTIVITIES AFTER EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
|  | Conduct sanitation damaged assessment | MoHSS | NRCS, RDRMC |  |
|  | Mobilize resources for rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities | RDRMC | MWT, |  |
|  | Repair and rehabilitate damaged sanitation facilities such as toilets, sewage ponds etc.  | RDRMC | MWT |  |
|  | Compile data base on sanitation  | MoHSS | NRCS,LCS |  |
|  | Report to RDRMC | MoHSS |  |  |

**Sector Response Plans Social Services**

Overall Objective

Specific Objectives: To provide psycho- social support services to disaster affected families and individuals.

**Planning assumption.**

* Separation of members of families to protect family property leading to the breakup of families;
* Loss of loved ones, property and livelihoods;

Activities before Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** |  **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| **1** | Follow-up training to Social Workers and Rehabilitation staff on psycho-social response. | MoHSS | NGO, s, Training Service Providers. |  |
| **2** | Identify, recruit, train and register volunteers for disaster risk management. | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s, Training Service Providers. |  |
| **3** | Develop a data base on available resources, services and volunteers in the regions. | MoHSS | NGO,s, MGECW. |  |
| **4** | Distribute data base information to the Regional Disaster Risk Management Team, | MoHSS |  |  |
| **5** | **Identify and alert local resources to provide services**. | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s |  |
| **6** | Assist volunteers to identify and register vulnerable groups at risks in their respective communities. | MoHSS | NGO,s, MGECW |  |
| **7** | Awareness raising campaigns in the communities on preparedness and management of disasters in collaboration with other stakeholders. (Include people with disabilities through Braille and sign language provision,) | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s, other stakeholders in Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee |  |
| **8** | Lobby for paymasters of allowances and social grants (to vulnerable groups) to identify alternative pay points and inform the communities in disaster risk areas accordingly. | MoHSS | Min of Labor and Social Welfare, Paymasters, MGECW. |  |
| **9** | Strengthen existing committees and train them to provide basic services during and after disasters. | MoHSS | MGECW, Regional Aids Coordinator(RC) NGO,s |  |

**Activities during Emergency**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** |  **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| 1 | Conduct an emergency situation analysis in order to determine how and where the affected people will receive services and the type of psycho-social support needed. | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s, other stakeholders in the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee, |  |
| 2 | If appropriate, assign registered volunteers to specific areas.  | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s  |  |
| 3 | Orientation of relief workers assign to do relief work in the disaster stricken areas. | MoHSS | NGO,s and other stakeholders in the Regional Committee Disaster Risk Management Committee. |  |
| 4 | Establish an information network or centre. | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s and other stakeholders in the Regional Disaster Risk Committee. |  |
| 5 | **Disseminate information on the psycho-social impact in disaster stricken areas to relevant stakeholders to strengthen collaboration.** | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s and other stakeholders in the Regional Disaster Risk Management Committee. |  |
| 6. | Record those who receive any assistance and those in need. | MoHSS |  |  |
| 7. | **Identify risk and vulnerable groups in order to provide psycho-support services to them.** | MoHSS | MGECW, NGO,s  |  |
| 8. | Facilitate the construction of a tent /structure for a psycho-social office and lobby for erection of tents/structures for other needed services. | MoHSS | MGECW |  |
| 9 | Provide counseling and protection services to victims and offenders of family violence. | MoHSS and MGECW, Safety and Security.  | UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO |  |
| 10 | Provide child care protection services to children in need of care. | MGECW | MoHSS, UNICEF, Min of Justice, Community Based Organizations. |  |

**Activities after Emergency**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** |  **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| **1** | Provide counseling services on prevailing social problems.  | MoHSS, MGECW | NGO,s and private institutions. |  |
| 2 | Facilitate social reintegration in relatively restored life | MoHSS, MGECW | Local communities. |  |
| 3 | Referral of people to appropriate services e.g. psychiatric, psychological treatment and alcohol rehab centers. | MoHSS | Private Institutions |  |
| 4 | **Build resilience in families through psycho-social support,**  | MoHSS, MGECW | Religious and Traditional Institutions. |  |
| 5 | Establish support groups according to various needs | MoHSS, MGECW | NGO,s  |  |
| 6. | Develop long term partnership with stakeholders and development partners to strengthen continue services to affected communities. | MoHSS, MGECW | Developing Partners and donors. |  |
| 7 | Regular feedback to RDRMC. | MoHSS, MGECW |  |  |
| 8 | Mobilize religious , traditional and other relevant community institutions to provide service which assist in the recovery process, | MoHSS, MGECW | Local communities(Religious and traditional leaders). |  |
| 9  | Provide counseling services to people on ARV treatment and other chronic illnesses. | MoHSS, MGECW | NGO,s  |  |
| 10 | Update the services of volunteers and provide support and monitor their activities. | MoHSS, MGECW | NGO,s |  |

**Sector: Education**

**Overall objective**

1. To ensure safety, security and psychosocial well-being of all learners, staff members and parents/guardian during and after the emergency.

**Specific objectives**

1. To ensure that the education sector in the region has not been couch off guard
2. *To ensure minimum disruption of learning activities*
3. *To ensure access to education during the emergency*
4. To ensure protection of learning and teaching materials
5. To ensure that teaching and learning (recovery activities) has resumed closely monitored immediately after the emergency
6. To account for the learners who fail to come back after the emergency is over

**Planning assumption**

* Increased numbers on school drop outs.
* Many schools inaccessible

**ACTIVITIES BEFORE THE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Activities | Lead Agencies | Supporting Institutions | When |
| 1. | Risk mapping for schools about specific risks to schools, learners and teachers based on geographic location and vulnerability Quantitative analysis of at-risk learners and staff members | MOE |  |  |
| 2. |  | MOE |  |  |
| 3. | Qualitative and quantitative analysis of physical infrastructure that could be at risk | MOE |  |  |
| 4. | Maintenance and updating of learner profiles | MOE |  |  |
| 5. | School drills with specific simulation exercises | MOE |  |  |
| 6. | Pre-positioning of learning and emergency materials (including text books) and tents in case temporary learning spaces are required | MOE |  |  |
| 7. | Community learners and teachers sensitisation on early warnings | MOE |  |  |
| 8. | Establishment of appropriate coordination structures for education and other sectors with clear communication channels | MOE |  |  |
| 9. | Dissemination of the Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies booklets  | MOE |  |  |
| 10 | Establishment of School Emergency Coordinating Committees at schools at risk | MOE |  |  |

**ACTIVITIES DURING THE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Activities | Lead Agencies | Supporting Institutions | When |
| 1. | Situation report to be availed by focal persons at affected schools to Regional Education Offices | MOE |  |  |
| 2. | Activation of MoE Contingency Plan (based upon information available) | MOE |  |  |
| 3. | Conduct initial rapid assessment of emergency affected schools to ascertain numbers of learners and staff members | MOE |  |  |
| 4. | Monitor and evaluate evolving situation and give regular updates to the Regional Education Offices, RDRMC and other partners | MOE | School Principals, IoE, Regional Focal Person |  |

**ACTIVITIES AFTER THE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| 1. | Schools in precarious conditions or locations should continue to be closed in order to safeguard children and staff members (base on initial assessment) | MoBE | TAs, RC,LCs, |  |
| 2. | Establish temporary learning spaces at safer locations | MoBE | TAs, RC,LCs, |  |
| 3. | Where applicable, schools which remain open, transport support be provide for learners and staff members to reach schools | MoBE |  |  |
| 4. | Evaluate sanitation facilities at affected school to ensure that they are safe and operation-ready before learners are brought back | MoBE | TAs, RC,LCs, |  |
| 5. | Avail psycho-social support to learners and staff members based on social and protection assessments | MOBE | MOHSCGender |  |
| 6. | Draft the recovery plan for schools which were temporarily closed | MOBE | RDRMC UNICEF |  |
| 7. | Review the level of the effect of the emergency on the education of school learners at affected schools.  | MOBE |  |  |

**Sector Response Plans for agriculture**

**Overall objective**

* To ensure food security at household level to affected communities

**Specific objective**

* Improve risk identification and assessment of agricultural production practices in flood prone areas.
* Monitor food security in affected community
* Ensure sustainable food production for flood to affected communities,
* Strengthen flood preparedness in control and monitor of animal diseases and parasites.
* Maintain the supply of clean drinking water to affected communities.

Planning assumption

* Outbreak of water borne diseases and parasites on livestock.
* Outbreak of fungal diseases and pests on crops, lead to poor harvest
* Poverty level increased
* Destruction of crop fields
* Water points submerged, inaccessible or damaged

Activities before Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Activities**  | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| 1 | Establish the emergency task teams in each constituencies | IMF | RC, NRCS | Oct-Dec |
| 2 | Draw up contingency plans for emergency task teams | IMF | RC, NRCS | Oct-Dec |
| 3 | Conduct rapid situation assessment and create awareness to communities  | IMF | RC,NRCS, Media | Onset of rain |
| 4 | Identify safety area for relocation of affected farming units | IMF | RC, TA, MLR | Oct-Dec |
| 5 | Mobilization of resources required during emergency e.g. water tanks, water tankers, pipes, water meters, | IMF | RC | Sep-Oct |
| 6 | Acquire and provide agricultural input packages, e.g. seeds, fertilizers etc. | IMF | RC, TA, MLR NRCS | Jan-Mar |

Activities during Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Activities**  | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| 1 | Situation reports to be available for affected farming units | IMF | TA,NRCS,RC | Throughout |
| 2 | Identify and asses the loss incurred and recommend for assistance | IMF | TA,RC | Jan-Aug |
| 3 | Distribute resources to the most needy farming units and monitor the process  | IMF | NAMPOL, RC, NRCS | Throughout |
| 4 | Liaise with other stakeholders in service provision | RDRMC(REMU) | IMF | Throughout  |
| 5 | Provision of agricultural input packages, e.g. seeds, fertilizers etc. | IMF | TA,RC | Throughout |
| 6. | Provision of potable water to the flood affected people |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Activities after Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Activities**  | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When** |
| 1 | Advice permanent relocation of farms in risky areas | TA, RC, MLR | NRCS | Jun-Oct  |
| 2 | Asses the overall loss and farming production and recommend for relief fodder, licks and drugs. | IMF | TA, RC, NRCS, FA | Feb-Dec |
| 3 |  Provision of agricultural input packages, e.g. seeds, fertilizers etc. | IMF | NAMPOL, RC, NRCS | Sep-Oct |
| 4 | Establish a data base for future references  | RDRMC(REMU) IMF | NRCS, NGO | Jul-Aug |

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**SAFETY AND SECURITY**

**Overall objective**

* To ensure safety and security of the affected community during and after flood emergency.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

* To minimize the loss of life due to drowning
* To maintain law and order among affected community
* To ensure protection of properties
* To ensure timely rescue and evacuation of affected peoples

**Planning assumption.**

* Increase of criminal activities
* Homesteads abandoned

**ACTIVITIES BEFORE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Identify manpower and orientate on emergency preparedness and response  | NamPol | MoD |  |
| 2. | Prepositioning of rescuing equipments (speed boat/canoes, life jackets, diving gasmasks) | NamPol | RC,LCs, |  |
| 3. | Acquire two way radio communication for use during emergencies | NamPol | RC,LCs Tecom, NRCS, |  |

**ACTIVITIES DURING EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Despatch the police rescue team to the affected areas with clear instructions  | NamPol | RC,LCS,MWT, MoD |  |
| 2. | Rescue and evacuate people at risk | NamPol | RC,LCS,MWT, MoD |  |
| 3. | Protect evacuated areas and properties | NamPol | RC,LCS,MWT, MoD |  |
| 4. | Secure and protect relocation areas. | NamPol | RC,LCS,MWT, MoD |  |

**ACTIVITIES after EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Secure and protect relocation areas. | NamPol | RC,LCS,MWT, MoD |  |
| 2. | Compile data base on life loss and damage to state properties | NamPol | MoHSS |  |
| 3. | Daily de-briefing  | NamPol |  |  |

**SECTOR; WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURES**

**Overall Objective:**

* To oversee and maintain government infrastructures and vital installations.

**Specific objective:**

* To repair washed away/damaged roads and bridges and sewage ponds
* To ensure uninterrupted electricity, telecommunication and water supply
* To ensure continued access to basic and vital services
* To repair and maintain government buildings damaged by floods
* To provide transport for emergencies response activities

**Planning assumption**

* Destruction of about 1700 human habitat
* Wash away / damage of roads and bridges
* Communication network disrupted

ACTIVITIES **BEFORE EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Mobilization of resources for emergency response | MWT | Line Ministries and stakeholders | Nov 09 to Jan 10 |
| 2. | Mapping of infrastructure that are susceptible to flood damage | MWT |  | Nov 09 to Jan 10 |
| 3. | Conduct an inventory of available vehicles | MWT | Line Ministries and stakeholders | Nov 09 to Jan 10 |
| 4. | Procure materials for construct temporary bridges | MWT | MoD, Line ministries | Nov 09 to Jan 10 |
| 5. | Mapping of flood prone areas where pedestrian bridges can be constructed | MWT | Line Ministries and stakeholders | Nov 09 to Jan 10 |
| 6. | Construct bridges and means of access to areas cut off from services | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC, RA, Telecomm, Nampower. Namwater |  |
|  | Construct embankment around flood prone infrastructures | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC, RA, Telecomm, Nampower. Namwater |  |

ACTIVITIES **DURING EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Provide transport for evacuation of flood affected people | MWT | Line Ministries |  |
| 2, | Conduct assessment to determine level of damage to public e.g. buildings and roads | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC, RA, Telecomm, Nampower. Namwater |  |
| 3. | Continue to maintain vehicles used in emergency operations | MWT |  |  |

ACTIVITIES **AFTER EMERGENCY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NUMBER | ACTIVITIES | LEAD AGENCIES | SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS | WHEN |
| 1. | Conduct post assessment to determine flood impact on infrastructures | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC,RA,Telecomm,Nampower. Namwater |  |
| 2. | Mobilizes resources for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC,RA,Telecomm,Nampower. Namwater |  |
| 3. | Rehabilitate damaged infrastructures | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC,RA,Telecomm,Nampower. Namwater |  |
| 4. | Provide transport for people want permanent re-settlement from flood prone areas and those who want to go back | MWT | RC, LCs,TAs |  |
| 5. | Compile data base on flood damaged infrastructures | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC,RA,Telecomm,Nampower. Namwater |  |
| 6. | Construct embankment to public buildings prone to flood damage | MWT | RC, LCs, RCC,RA,Telecomm,Nampower. Namwater |  |

**Sector Response Plans: Camp Management**

**Planning Assumptions**

* Houses will be submerged
* People displaced require dignified accommodation of at least 3.5m2  per person under a roof and 45m2 person for access roads, ablution facilities ground for schools, health facilities and for recreation etc.
* Displaced people do not have adequate cooking utensils

Displaced people are susceptible disease and exposure to weather elements

**Overall Objective**

* Provide safe, secure and dignified shelter to people displaced by floods.

**Specific Objectives.**

* Provide acceptable accommodation to displaced people.
* Provide safety and security to displaced people
* Provide essential services to displaced people ( e.g. health services, psychosocial services, potable water and sanitation, food

**Activities before Emergency**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **Activities** | **Lead Agencies** | **Supporting Institutions** | **When**  |
| 1 | Identify relocation sites | RC, TA and LA | Line ministries | Nov-Jan |
| 2 | Conduct assessment for shelter needs for people displaced by flood | RC, LA | NRCS, OPM | Nov-Jan |
| 3 | Procure and pre-position adequate and appropriate tents and tarpaulins.(At least 1 household per tent) | RC, LA | NRCS, OPM,UN Agencies, NGOs | Nov- Jan |
| 4 | Procure kitchen utensils. | RC, LA | NRCS, OPM,UN Agencies, NGOs | Nov- Jan |

Activities during Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Activities | Lead Agencies | Supporting Institutions | When |
| 1 | Registration of people displaced  | RC, LA | NRCS, TA (village heads) | First 24 hours |
| 2 | Set up shelters for displaced people. | RC, LA  | NRCS, OPM,UN Agencies, NGOs | Within 48 hours onset of the emergency.(Feb-Apr) |
| 3 | Conduct rapid needs assessment. | RC, LA, Camp management | Line ministries, UN Agencies. | First 24 hours |  |  |
| 4 | Establish various camp committees. | RC, LA, Camp management | Line ministries, UN Agencies. | Feb  |
| 5 | Provide basic services (e.g food, blankets, medication, water etc. | RC, LA, Camp management. | Line ministries, UN Agencies. | Feb - Apr |

Activities after Emergency

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Activities | Lead Agencies | Supporting Institutions | When |
| 1 | Retrieve all camp materials. | Camp management, RC, LA | Line ministries | Apr - May |
| 2 | Rehabilitate the camp sites. | Camp management, RC, LA | Line ministries | Apr - May |

1. **GAP ANALYSIS**

**Emergency standby plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item  | Specific  | Total projected needs | Total available | In stock | Gap  | Source  | Est-cost | Notes  |
| Non-local  | Local  |
| Yes  | No  |
| Vehicles  | 4x4 | 20 | 0 |  | \* | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Truck  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Tents  |  | 200 | 50 |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile toilets |  | 44 | 3 | 3 |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |
| Blankets |  | 5 000 | 300 |  | \* | 4 700  |  | \* |  |  |
| Matrass |  | 1000 |  |  | \* | 1000 |  | \* |  |  |
| Tarpaulins |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paraffin stoves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shower  | mobile | 300 | 0 |  | \* | 300 | \* |  |  |  |
| Mosquito nets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water purification tabs | 25 l  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Empty water containers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water tank  | 10 000 l  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seed  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vaccine for animal  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toys |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Various  |
| Condom  |  | 100 000  | 10 000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Solar lighting equipment  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Speed boat |  | 3 |  |  | \* |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Health** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Human resource  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medicine  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medical material and instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**People likely to be affected**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Flood Affected in 2009 | People likely to be Affected 2010 |
| **Constituency** | **Total Affected**  | **Displaced**  | **Total Affected** | **Displaced**  | **House Holds** |
| Endola  | 24864 | 324 | 18000 | 300 | 36 |
| Ongenga  | 2000 | 1500 | 1200 | 900 | 97 |
| Oshikango | 20999 | 300 | 20600 | 250 | 18 |
| Ohangwena  | 60520 | 3042 | 6000 | 2600 | 200 |
| Omulonga  | 816 | 3 | 500 | 2 | 1 |
| Odobe  | 600 | 10 | 400 | 7 | 2 |
| Engela  | 3000 | 400 | 2500 | 320 | 20 |