

# KADUNA STATE CONTINGENCY PLAN

2019-2020



Coordinating Humanitarian  
and Emergency Response



With support from:



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid

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**Cover photo:** Site assessment led by emergency agencies in preparation for the simulation exercise carried out in target LGAs of the E4E project, to equip communities on how to respond to possible flooding emergencies. The project is implemented by Christian Aid with funding from ECHO.

**Photo credit:** Christian Aid/ Saratu Iliyasu-Kujiyat

## List of Acronyms

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CP	Contingency Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRUs	Disaster Response Units
EWS	Early Warning System
EIE	Education in Emergency
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FRSC	Federal Road Safety Commission
HEPRP	Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPCR	Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution
KADGIS	Kaduna State Geographic Information Services
KADRA	Kaduna Road Agency
KADSUPDA	Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Agency
KADSWAC	Kaduna State Water Cooperation
JONAPWDs	Joint Association of People Living with Disability
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LG	Local Government
MDAS	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWASD	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NC	North Central

NCC	Nigeria Communication Commission
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCR	National Commission for Refugees
NDLEA	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEWSAN	National Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation in Nigeria
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMET	Nigeria Metrological Agency
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPF	Nigeria Police Force
NURTW	National Union of Road Traffic Workers
P&BC	Planning and Budgeting Commission
PAS	Public Address Systems
PWD	People with Disability
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency
SACA	State Agency for the Control of AIDS
SAESI	Safety Awareness and Environmental Support Initiative
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SMoA	State Ministry of Agriculture
SMoE	State Ministry of Education
SMoENR	State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
SMoH	State Ministry of Health and Human Services
SMoI	State Ministry of Information and Orientation
SMWR	State Ministry of Water Resources
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Humanitarian Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



## Foreword

The Kaduna State contingency plan 2019 is a document designed with support from CHRISTIAN AID under the project Early Warning for Early Response in Nigeria's middle belt funded by the European Civil Humanitarian Operations (ECHO). Christian Aid approached the Kaduna State Government through the State Emergency Management Agency in February 2018 to establish a partnership to strengthen systems and processes in disaster management with focus on flood; this document is a result of that partnership.

Emergencies are occurrences that have become part of our daily experiences though avoidable. The increase in the frequency and magnitude in Kaduna State is eroding the gains of development efforts and threatening the sustainability of human capital development gains of the government in achieving its vision of Making Kaduna Great Again. Thus Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through adequate preparedness are major concerns.

The State Emergency Contingency Plan 2019 is a preparedness document which sets out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed to minimize hazards. It identifies and defines the conditions necessary for emergency actions by SEMA as the coordinating Agency in Emergencies in Kaduna State and all relevant stakeholders. The intention for this document is to have clearly outlined responsibilities and roles in case of an emergency and to initiate emergency measures and procedures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property, damage resulting from an emergency. It is said that failure to plan is planning to fail. And Brian Tracy Said "Proper Prior Planning Prevents Poor Performance." The overall goal is to protect lives and properties of the people of Kaduna State by identifying the risks associated with human settlements and the general environment of the state and having a developed plan of action to minimize the risks. It is my strong belief that all stakeholders will take ownership of this contingency plan, work together to ensure that we serve the people and deliver the best of response and that as stakeholders we will see this document as an opportunity for an enhancement of our response and assistance with the aim of making a difference to the lives of people affected by any emergency or disaster.

We look forward to greater partnerships that work for the benefit of the good people of Kaduna State under the leadership of His Excellency the Governor Mallam Nasiru Ahmed El-Rufai.



**Ben S.D. Kure**  
Executive Secretary  
SEMA Kaduna.

## Executive summary

This Contingency plan has been developed to provide a basis for coordination of humanitarian response in the event of a major/catastrophic disaster for the initial 10 (ten) days by the state government through the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) for 2019-2020.

This document adopts the multi-risk approach and identified flood, fire outbreak, epidemic, communal clashes, and terrorism as probable disasters that can cause high level impact and displacement of persons. A population of 20,000 was used as the benchmark for planning assumptions. The geographical area covered the state based on identified hazards. Meteorological predictions, monitoring of dams as well as socio and ethno-religious crises mentioned by relevant agencies were used as the basis for early warnings and triggers for the probability of occurrence of the identified disasters.

The document adopted the coordination mechanism contained in the State Disaster Management Framework (SDMF). The information and communication mechanism of the Incident Command Systems (ICS) was also adopted to ensure that the implementation of the document is in line with best practices. This plan will be funded through the established funding mechanism for Disaster Management in Nigeria as entrenched in Act 12 as amended by Act 50 (1999) Establishment Act of NEMA and as domicile at the state level.

The Sectoral Response section took into cognizance- preparedness, minimum response and comprehensive response, within the following sectors: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), camp management, food & nutrition, health, protection, security, basic education, emergency shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI), and telecommunications, information and logistics. The contingency supply requirements (i.e. personnel, supplies and equipment) and budget was also developed to ensure proper resource mobilization and functioning of the various sectors during the agreed period of minimum response. The document also made adequate arrangement for trainings, simulations and review dates.

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1. Kaduna State Contingency Plan

Natural and human induced emergencies are occurrences that have become part of our daily experience though avoidable. The increase in the frequency and magnitude in Kaduna State is eroding the gains of development efforts and threatening the sustainability of human settlements. Thus emergency mitigation and risk reduction through adequate preparedness are major issues of concern.

The overall goal of this plan is to protect lives and properties of the people of Kaduna State by identifying the risks associated with human settlements and the general environment of the state and developing a plan of action to minimize the risks.

The State Emergency Contingency Plan 2019 is a preparedness document which sets out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment. It identifies and defines the condition necessary for emergency actions by the coordinator and stakeholders. The intention is to initiate emergency measures and procedures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property, damage resulting from an emergency. The overall goal is to protect lives and properties of the people of Kaduna State by identifying the risks associated with human settlements and the general environment of the state and developing a plan of action to minimize the risks.

The plan adopted the multi-hazard model with focus on hazards with the highest probability of occurrence and severity in the State. These include flood, conflicts, terrorism, wind storm, rain storm, communal clashes and epidemics. The Multi-hazard scenario approach was adopted in order to accommodate predictable and non-predictable hazards, including effects of Climate Change and Climate Variability. The National and Regional Weather monitoring agencies predict that weather changes such as high temperatures and irregular rainfall patterns are likely, however, it should be anticipated, that the effects would vary from community to community within the State. The multi-hazard contingency plan, therefore, is a first step towards mitigating the impact of quick onset disasters when accurate forecasting is difficult and impact level cannot be ascertained.

The mandate to coordinate disaster management in all its ramifications in Kaduna state is vested on the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) based on its Act of Establishment. Consequently, the multi-scenario based Contingency Plan ensures that coordination of Humanitarian Players and resources towards effective management of disasters is guaranteed under established guidelines as provided in the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF). Relevant stakeholders can also use the State Contingency Plan as justification for organizational preparedness and budgeting using the roles that have been assigned to them in the plan. Finally, a multi-hazard contingency plan ensures that all sectors in humanitarian responses are addressed and also serves as a link between State, National, Regional and International humanitarian actors.

### 1.2 Background of Kaduna State

This part provides the background for the emergency contingency plan in Kaduna State. It gives information on the creation of Kaduna State, her history, political life, geography and socio-economic development. The state is the successor to the old northern region of Nigeria, which had its capital at Kaduna. In 1967 this was split up into six states, one of which was the North-Central State, whose name was changed to Kaduna State in 1976.

The state occupies part of the central position of the northern part of Nigeria (with Kaduna as its capital) and shares common borders with Zamfara, Katsina, Niger, Kano, Bauchi and Plateau States. To the South-West, the state shares a border with the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The global location of the state is between longitudes of 300 east of the Greenwich meridian and also between latitude 0900 and 11 300 North of the equator. The state occupies an area of approximately 48,473.2 square kilometres and has a population of more than 6 million (2006 census). The entire land structure consists of an undulating Plateau with major rivers in the state including River Kaduna, River Wonderful in Kafanchan, River Kagom, River Gurara and Galma.

The climatic situation experience is a tropical continental climate with two distinct seasonal climates, dry and rainy seasons. The wet season (May to October) is very much heavier in the Southern part of the State with an average of over 1,524 mm, than in the Northern part with an average of 1,016mm. This climatic pattern is suitable for the cultivation of subsistence and cash crops round the year, although dry season farming often needs to be complemented by irrigation. Kaduna State topography is favourable for small, medium and large-scale farming and for tourism.

Politically, Kaduna State is divided into 3 senatorial zones and 23 Local Government Areas (LGA). They are: Birnin Gwari, Chikun, Giwa, Igabi, Ikara, Jaba, Jema'a, Kachia, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kagarko, Kajuru, Kaura, Kauru, Kubau, Kudan, Lere, Makarfi, Sabon Gari, Sanga, Soba, Zangon Kataf, and Zaria.

The resident population of about 75% of the state are engaged in peasant farming producing both food and cash crops. Crop farming is the major form of agriculture. Other occupations include livestock farming, trading, wage occupations and food processing. The secondary occupation in the state includes trading (especially off season), hunting, and artisans. Most civil servants in the rural and semi-rural areas are equally engaged in crop farming. Among the minerals found in the state are; alluvial gold, cassiterite, columbite, wolfram, and kaolin dynamite, asbestos, amethyst, and quartz.

As at 2012, the projected population of Kaduna State stood at 6,266,341 persons based on the 2006 census figure. This is made up of 3,167,699 males and 3,098,642 females. This projection was based on annual growth rate of 2.5%. With a total landmass of 46,053sq km and a projected year 2016 population of 8,252,400 the population density of the state came to 136 persons per square kilometre.

Kaduna State is one of the central states with many ethnic groups. The major ones include Kataf, Kaje, Gbagyi, Jaba, Hausa, Fulani, Kurmi and Ninzam. Others include Ikulu, Koro, Kadara, Moroa, Kuramai, Chawai, Kamanton etc. The two major religions Christianity and Islam are well represented in the state. In the Northern part of the state, Islam is the major religion while Christianity dominates in the southern part, in between there are the traditionalists. As a result, the two religions have strong influence on the people depending on your faith. In the present Kaduna State religion is a strong factor in any decision and this can be exploited to the advantage of children and women.

### 1.3 Disasters in Kaduna state

Disasters, both natural and human-induced have been increasing in frequency of occurrence, magnitude and impact on society within the last few years. Kaduna State as in recent time experienced a number of disasters, which led to the destructions of properties, economic loss and deaths resulting from these disasters with serious devastating effect could have been reduced to the barest minimum or avoided altogether if the people are aware of emergency preparedness and response plan.

These form the bulk of emergency situations experienced in the state over the years with their attendant consequences on human lives and property. The case of floods which caused state wide destruction two year ago (2012) is still fresh in the minds of people. Social upheavals in form of religious, ethnic and political are becoming recurring decimal. These emergency scenarios vary from location to location and not really cover the entire state. Moreover, their frequencies are depended upon several factors e.g. political crisis is more pronounce during election years. The state capital (Kaduna) and its environs is usually the worst hit.

The state government, local government and communities have been making concerted effort towards preventing these emergencies where possible and also to reduce its impact on the society. The vulnerability of Kaduna to natural hazards is a function of several factors including, the level of poverty; population growth and distribution; effect of the rally point of every northerner; condition of human settlements and their infrastructure; the level of environmental degradation and above all, the level of public awareness on how to avoid or deal with them.

Emergencies experienced in the Kaduna State include:

1. Rainstorms/windstorm
2. Floods
3. Fire
4. Religious & communal conflicts
5. Environmental degradation
6. Industrial pollution & disease epidemic

## 2.0 Hazard Risk Scenario and Planning Assumptions

### 2.1 Identified hazards for planning assumptions: flood, communal clashes, epidemics, crises and terrorism

Table 1: Disaster Scenarios

Multi risk scenario	
Best case scenario	Pockets of disasters across the state affecting less than 5,000 people
Most probable Scenario	Identified disasters across the State affecting about 25,000 people
Worst case Scenario	Any of the identified disasters and its secondary threats affecting up to 300,000

Table 2: Scenarios and Planning Assumptions

Hazards	Geographical areas	Probability of Occurrence	Impact
Flood	Most parts of the state, including communities in Igabi, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Soba and Kaura Local Governments are prone areas.	Highly probable, based on meteorological information and research on the overflow of dams and other human/nature induced activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ About 25,000 people likely to be affected</li> <li>■ Loss of lives</li> <li>■ Road networks destroyed</li> </ul>
Communal clashes	Across the State	Highly probable based on seasonal movement, variability report 2015 election, settler-indigene dichotomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bridges washed off</li> <li>■ Farmlands flooded</li> <li>■ Loss of Livestock</li> <li>■ Destruction of infrastructure (security infrastructure, school, Houses, health facilities)</li> </ul>
Terrorism and conflicts (political unrest/ethno-religious crises)	Across the State	Highly probable based on activities of Boko Haram /militia, socio and ethno religious issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Pollution of water sources</li> </ul>
Epidemics and other health issues/events	Across the State	Highly probable, based on 2013, and 2014, epidemic trends, lassa fever, Ebola, cholera and CSM. Malnutrition and food insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Disease epidemics: Cholera, CSM, Lassa fever Ebola, etc.</li> <li>■ Food insecurity</li> <li>■ Zonal migration (North-South and vice versa)</li> <li>■ Traumatization</li> </ul>

### 2.2 Summary of Assumed Target Population for Pre-positioning

Table 3: Summary Target Population for Planning Assumptions

Summary of Assumed Target Population for Pre-Positioning	
Total Population	25,000
Number of persons per households	5
Total number of households	5,000
Total number of children	15,000
Total number of adults	10,000
Total number of women	5,000
Total number of men	5,000

Proportion of infants under 1 year (%)	4%
Number of infants under 1 year	600
Proportion of children 1 year to 5 years (%)	12%
Number of children aged 1 year to 5 years	1,800
Proportion of children aged 6 years to 11 years (%)	45%
Number of children aged 6 years to 11 years	6,750
Proportion of children of 12 years to 17 years (%)	38%
Number of children aged 12 years to 17 years	5,700
Proportion of female children 12 years to 17 years (%)	50%
Number of female children 12 years to 17 years	2,850
Proportion of male children 12 years to 17 years (%)	50%
Number of male children 12 years to 17 years	2,850
Proportion of pregnant women (%)	5%
Number of pregnant women	250
Proportion of lactating women (%)	9%
Number of women lactating	450
Proportion of people traumatized (%)	2%
Number of people traumatized	500
Proportion of unaccompanied children (%)	1%
Number of unaccompanied children	250
Proportion of People with Disabilities (%)	15%
Number of People with Disabilities	3,750

## 2.3 Hazards, Triggers, Early Warning and Monitoring Agencies

Table 4: Hazards, triggers, Early Warning and Monitoring Agencies

Hazards	Triggers, Early Warning monitoring indicators	Relevant Agencies
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Weather forecasts</li> <li>■ Information flow on the rainy season</li> <li>■ Observation of rise in river level</li> <li>■ NIMET predictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Nigeria Metrological Agency (NIMET)</li> <li>■ National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)</li> <li>■ State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)</li> <li>■ Kaduna State Urban Planning and Development Agency (KASUPDA)</li> <li>■ Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA)</li> <li>■ Nigeria Implementation Science Alliance (NISA)</li> <li>■ Kaduna State Geographic Information Services (KADGIS)</li> </ul>
Insurgency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Religious intolerance</li> <li>■ Lack of freedom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ SEMA</li> <li>■ Red Cross</li> <li>■ Relevant Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs)</li> <li>■ Civil Society Organizations (CSO)</li> <li>■ Security Agencies etc.</li> </ul>

Communal Clashes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tribal</li> <li>■ Ethnic</li> <li>■ Religious crises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CSOs</li> <li>■ Red Cross</li> <li>■ Faith Based Organizations (FBO)</li> <li>■ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</li> <li>■ Security Agencies</li> </ul>
Epidemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Rapid Urbanization</li> <li>■ Poor Sanitation</li> <li>■ Air and Water Pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Federal/State Ministry of Health (MoH)</li> <li>■ NIMET</li> <li>■ Ministry of Water Resources and Environment (MWR&amp;E)</li> <li>■ SEMA</li> <li>■ National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)</li> <li>■ NISA</li> </ul>
Human Induced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proliferation of indiscriminate and artisanal mining</li> <li>■ Industrial accident</li> <li>■ Unguided utterances etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ FBO</li> <li>■ Line Ministries and Agencies</li> </ul>



## 3.0 Objectives, Strategies and Guiding Principles

### 3.1 Overall Objective

To ensure that the Government and relevant stakeholders develop a timely, consistent, coordinated and planned response for the initial 10 days after a major/catastrophic disaster, to minimize the potential humanitarian, economic and environmental consequences, as well as to ensure the early recovery of affected communities.

### 3.2 Strategies

The overall objectives would be guided by the following strategies:

1. National Contingency Plan for emergency preparedness and response.
2. Sectoral Response Plans
3. Budget and Pre-positioning of emergency supplies

### 3.3 Guiding Principles

Humanitarian assistance will be organized by observing the Principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Planned responses will ensure that immediate needs are targeted. In operation, the plan will adopt relevant internationally accepted guiding principles and laws to ensure that rights based approach are emphasized. Therefore, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project, 2011) will serve as the operational basis for response and provision of humanitarian assistance UNHCR hand book on Emergency.

The Kaduna State Contingency Plan is designed for the initial Fourteen (14) days immediately after a disaster incident of high magnitude, to ensure protection and sustenance of lives within the “golden period”. This plan is based on the premise that the state government has a primary responsibility of ensuring protection and to respond to the needs of her citizens in emergency and post-emergency situations.

## 4.0. Overall Disaster Management and Coordination

Kaduna State Contingency Plan will build on collaboration with governments, relevant MDAs, Paramilitary, Police Force, CSOs, International Organizations and the UN system. SEMA will collaborate with relevant agencies to monitor early warning, potential threats and emergency situations to ensure adequate response. In responding to emergencies, additional programmes may be developed to support humanitarian action such as post-incident rehabilitation and recovery efforts within the respective sector.

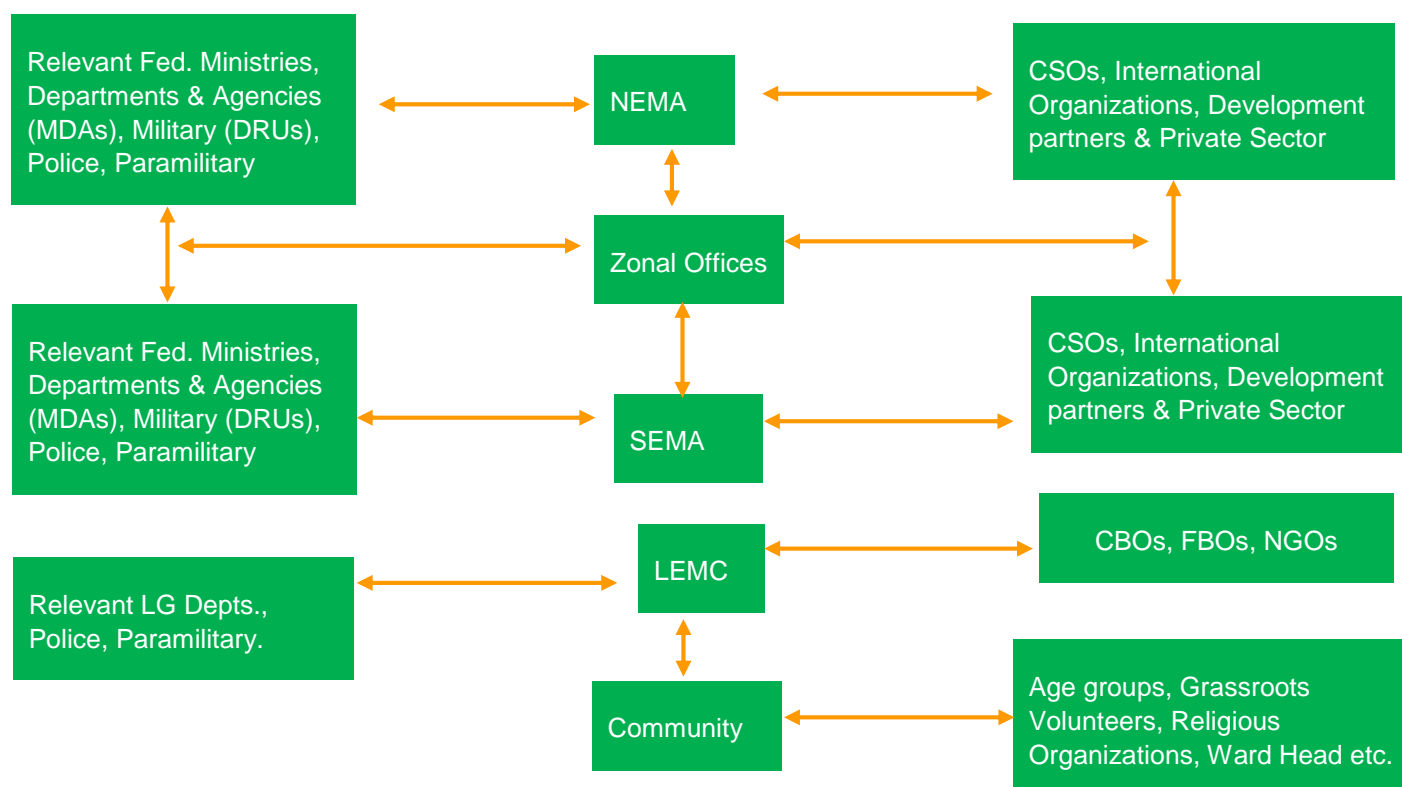
### 4.1 Clusters established and designated lead Agencies/organizations

Table 5: Clusters established and designated lead agencies/organizations

S/N	Cluster	Lead Ministries/ Agencies	Lead Humanitarian Body
1	Food and Nutrition	Ministry of Agriculture	
2	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Min of Water Resources	Red Cross
3	Information, Telecommunication and Logistics	SEMA (Media Team)	
4	Security	Law Enforcement Agencies	Safety Awareness
5	Emergency Shelter and NFI	SEMA	Red Cross
6	Basic Education	Min of Education, Science and Technology	
7	Camp Coordination	SEMA	SEMA, Red Cross
8	Protection		
9	Health		

### 4.2 National Coordination Mechanisms

Figure 1: Horizontal and Vertical Coordination for Disaster Management System in Nigeria (as Adopted from the NDMF)



### **4.3 Appeals and Funding**

SEMA disaster management fund (derived from the state governments share of the Ecological Fund) will serve as the major source of funding for the Contingency Plan. In line with its mandate, SEMA will provide funds for intervention in the initial 14 days of emergencies before other stakeholders activate their sectoral responses. Consequently, SEMA will also collaborate with its development partners for resource mobilizations outside governments during major emergencies.

### **4.4 Information and Communication Management**

Information and communication management is an integral part of emergency preparedness and response. Coordinated approach to emergency response requires information sharing, effective communication, clarifications of roles and responsibilities. Therefore, for effective information sharing mechanism, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be adopted as contained in the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF).

## 5.0 Sectoral Response

### 5.1 Health

Health care during emergencies is very essential to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability. Vulnerable groups such as the wounded, sick, children, pregnant women, lactating mothers PWD, victims of sexual violence and persons traumatized may require medical attention. Therefore, the health sector will be adequately supported by required vaccines and medication to response to medical needs as a result of disaster induced displacement.

#### 5.1.2 Sectoral Objective

- i. To ensure access to healthcare service delivery to the affected population in emergency situations
- ii. To contribute to improving availability and quality of cares for women and children during emergencies.

#### 5.1.3 Operational Objectives

- To reduce mortality, morbidity and disability
- To ensure effective, efficient and appropriate health care delivery to vulnerable groups
- To provide maternal and child care services before and during emergencies.
- To provide on- going preventive and curative health services to IDPs during emergencies.
- To ensure the availability and use of emergencies medical supplies and services to affected population.
- To prevent the outbreak of infections (including epidemic prone diseases) in IDP camps.
- To mitigate the health impact of emergencies on the population.
- To reduce the morbidity and mortality of IDPs due to emergencies

**Table 6:** Health and Reproductive Health

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of emergency preparedness and response committee</li> <li>• Coordination and Quarterly review meetings</li> <li>• First Aid training on basic life support for stakeholders and volunteers</li> <li>• Training and re-training of staff on health emergency response including HIV/AIDS Ebola,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder meeting coordinated by Ministry of Health in collaboration with SEMA.</li> <li>• Prepositioned Ambulances, drugs and equipment for health emergency</li> <li>• Coordination of existing PHC/health facilities for response during emergency</li> <li>• Rapid response team are available</li> <li>• Jingles to enlighten the people are available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Training and retraining of surveillance officers and other related health officers</li> <li>• Inadequate awareness sensitization of the public on the danger of health related hazards</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Lack of political will and commitment</li> <li>• Training on HCT, ARV, PEP kit and Mama kit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Agency for the Control of AIDS (LACA)</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• Primary Health Care (PHCs) department</li> <li>• CSOs,</li> <li>• People Living with HIV (PLHIV)</li> <li>• Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS)</li> <li>• NGOs and partner</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• PSO</li> </ul>

	<p>Lassa fever and cholera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of Rapid Response team</li> <li>• Simulation exercise</li> <li>• Map and create data base of personnel and health facilities that can be mobilized during emergency</li> <li>• Pre-positioning of drugs /medical supplies including first. aid box, automated external defibrillators (AED)</li> <li>• Establishment of Trauma centres in strategic locations</li> <li>• Jingles to enlighten people on environmental sanitation activities and personal hygiene</li> <li>• Sign MoU with relevant health facilities management to facilitate easy access of patients' reference in emergency</li> <li>• Prepositioning of delivery kits, mosquito nets, ARV kits, condoms, pep kits etc.</li> <li>• Identification of mortuary and ambulance services</li> <li>• Identify location for storage of medical/equipmen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery kits are available</li> <li>• Availability of trained health personnel and health facilities at different levels of health care delivery for mobilization.</li> <li>• Existence of linkages between SEMA and other State stakeholders as well as development partners both National and International.</li> <li>• Existence of immunization personnel/infrastructures/services.</li> <li>• Support of the government for the procurement of medical drugs/sanitary materials/water treatment agents etc.</li> <li>• Existing channels of communication from the ministry through the LGAs to the health facilities and communities and vice versa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social counselling</li> <li>• Infection control in emergency settings</li> <li>• Nigerian national response information management does not capture(NNRIM)</li> <li>• HIV response in emergencies</li> <li>• Non-existence of map/data base for personnel and health facilities for emergency situation</li> <li>• Inadequate first aid boxes</li> <li>• Lack of constant funding</li> <li>• Inadequate trauma centres</li> <li>• MoU has not been signed to facilitate eases access of patients refereed for emergency treatment</li> <li>• There is need of additional trauma centre</li> <li>• Improving on public health awareness before and during emergencies.</li> </ul>	
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	t for emergency situations			
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid assessment to determine situation on ground and level of intervention /coordination by all stakeholders</li> <li>• Medical personnel and equipment</li> <li>• Essential emergency supply (AED, drugs, First aid box, delivery kits, ARV kits test kits, condoms, pep kits etc;</li> <li>• Identify PWD on treatment and ensure access to ARV –drugs</li> <li>• Ensure availability of safe blood supply to meet emergencies</li> <li>• Identify people with disability (PWD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of medical personnel and supplies</li> <li>• Establishment of camp clinic.</li> <li>• Referral of cases to health institutions</li> <li>• Documentation/registration for Integrated Diseases, Surveillance and Response (IDSR), International health regulation (IHR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate personnel</li> <li>• Training needs</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Difficulties in identifying people with HIV and other special health conditions,</li> <li>• Health facilities could be depleted</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of first aid box, delivery kit, mama kits, mosquito nets, ARV test kits, condoms (male and female condoms), PEP kit etc.</li> <li>• Limited supply of safe blood to meet emergencies</li> <li>• lack of coordinating sub-committee on HIV/AIDS emergency preparedness and response</li> <li>• Lack of adequate supplies of drugs and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACA</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• PHCs dept.</li> <li>• CSOs,</li> <li>• PLHIV</li> <li>• NRCS</li> <li>• NGOs and partners</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• PSO</li> </ul>
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review meeting with other stakeholders to determine situation on ground and work out Modalities for withdrawal plan</li> <li>• Case management</li> <li>• Identify and designate appropriate health facilities for referral of cases.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation</li> <li>• Health education and counselling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referral of cases to relevant health institutions</li> <li>• Deployment of additional personnel to health facilities in camp where necessary</li> <li>• Case management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate preparedness</li> <li>• Availability of sectoral contingency plan that capture slogan term needs of ARV HCT SGBV/RH education, condoms, PMTCT and other health commodities</li> <li>• Limited Mortuary services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACA</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• PHCs departments</li> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• PLHIV</li> <li>• NRCS</li> <li>• NGOs and partners</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• PSO</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolation of cases for referral</li> <li>• Update data base on diseases</li> <li>• Provide basic and referral health care including preventive and curative health services</li> </ul>			
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## 5.2 Basic Education

Education in Emergency (EIE) is recommended by International Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) as a critical part of effective response to human/natural hazard induced disasters displacements leading to disruption in regular school activities. It has been established that interruption of Basic Education even for a short period can drastically affect cognitive memory, reduce learning and further expose children and Persons with Disability to psycho-social trauma. When properly implemented, EIE can also motivate affected population to commence livelihood activities and reduce tension within camp environment.

### 5.2.1 Sectoral Objective

- To ensure that children's education is not disrupted.
- To ensure that children are occupied meaningfully to avoid restiveness and to allow them to fit easily into the general academic programme of the communities after the camping period.
- To ensure continuity for provision of basic education and skills for children, persons with disability and adult.

### 5.2.2 Operational Objectives

- Carry out sectoral objectives by actively involving the State Ministry of Education and SUBEB.
- Ensure availability of trained teachers in Disaster Risk Reduction, Classrooms and learning materials
- Carry out child protection, teachers and other relevant stakeholders.
- To ensure the psychosocial and physiological needs of the affected children are met.
- Ensure safety for pupils and teachers.
- Provision of temporary learning shelter.
- Ensure good and friendly learning environment free from social vices.

**Table 7: Basic Education**

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness (Before)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and Quarterly meeting with education stakeholders</li> <li>• Review, Finalize and disseminate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained teachers/child in EPR/first aid</li> <li>• Draft emergency work plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties in coordination mechanism</li> <li>• Inadequate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• SUBEB,</li> <li>• MoE</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> </ul>

	<p>final plan to members of EIE state team and the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and retrain at least 34 Mentors (17 females and 17 males) in every LGA as training of trainers (ToT) to train additional teachers during emergencies</li> <li>• Prepositioning of learning materials e.g. school inbox/kits. art and craft/tools</li> <li>• Prepositioning of recreational facilities/ items e.g. games, child friendly material, story-books</li> <li>• Training of child/community facilitators or guidance and counselling</li> <li>• Establish community EiE response committee (CERC) and train them.</li> <li>• Train and retrain teachers including teachers for PWD comprising of 51 mentors (17 females, 17 males, and 17 PWD, in every LGAs.</li> <li>• Create awareness for community leaders on the likely emergencies in the location.</li> <li>• Establishment of EPR clubs in schools.</li> <li>• To source for train and retrain teachers on EiE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train teachers/children in EPR/First Aid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational Materials,</li> <li>• Lack of trained teachers on formal, informal and special education.</li> <li>• Those institutions for basic education, Disability Right Commission should be engaged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF &amp; relevant stakeholders</li> <li>• Disability Rights Commission</li> <li>• Deaf Teachers Association of Nigeria (DTAN)</li> <li>• NGOs</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of adequate educational materials</li> <li>• Advocacy for Basic Education and Disability rights</li> </ul>			
<b>Minimum Response (During)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint rapid assessment by relevant agencies</li> <li>• identification of separated / unaccompanied children</li> <li>• Educating children on initial security and safety needs in camps</li> <li>• Initiates awareness raising around hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>• conduct rapid assessment of affected schools to identify needs and level of impact on learners and teachers and extent of school damage</li> <li>• Establish data on number of schools, enrolment, structures affected</li> <li>• Distribute learning and teaching materials and first aids kits including text books</li> <li>• Provide capacity building and mobilized communities to evacuate occupied schools</li> <li>• Incorporate life-saving messages into existing curriculum including messages related to hygiene,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of trainers' and teachers in EiE</li> <li>• Activate the CERE</li> <li>• Establish child-friendly temporary learning spaces with tents in safe areas with water and sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Development of the prepositioned learning materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parents refusing to release their children for EiE</li> <li>• Finding conducive teaching environment for the children</li> <li>• Lack of child-friendly temporary learning space for PWD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• SUBEB,</li> <li>• MoE,</li> <li>• Host Community,</li> <li>• Red cross</li> <li>• UNICEF &amp; relevant stakeholders,</li> <li>• Disability Right Commission (DRC)</li> <li>• NGO</li> </ul>

	<p>sanitation, prevention of gender-based, violence including peace education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of child-friendly temporary learning space for PWD</li> <li>• To enlighten the parents about the need to release their children for EiE</li> <li>• Provision of conducive teaching environment for the children</li> </ul>			
<p>Comprehensive Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Child friendly learning Spaces in Camps</li> <li>• Additional educational materials</li> <li>• Promotion of learning activities</li> <li>• Training in arts/crafts</li> <li>• Recreational facilities</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure that children attain classes</li> <li>• Decamping strategy</li> <li>• Addition of educational materials for children and PWDs</li> <li>• Establishment of clubs for intergrading emergency education</li> <li>• Engagement of more teachers including special education teacher</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continues teaching</li> <li>• Provision and distribution of additional training and learning materials</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision of teaching and learning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating emergency education with the normal school curricula</li> <li>• Engagement of more teachers including PWD to teach after emergency</li> <li>• Insufficient educational training materials for PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• SUBEB,</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• MoE and relevant stakeholder</li> <li>• Disability Rights Commission (DRC)</li> <li>• NGO</li> <li>• DTAN</li> <li>• JONAPW</li> <li>• FBOs</li> </ul>

	to teach after emergency			
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### 5.3 Protection

Protection issues especially in disasters leading to mass displacement of people can have significant impact on the affected population when inadequately managed. It is important to acknowledge the different vulnerabilities, needs and capacities of affected groups. Factors such as gender, age, disability, Human Immune Virus /Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) status increases vulnerabilities and affects the ability of people to cope. Particularly, Women, children, the aged and People with Disability (PWD) may suffer specific disadvantages in coping with a disaster and may face cultural and social barriers in accessing services and other support to which they are entitled. Frequently, ethno-religious or political affiliation and displacement also predispose certain people to risk, failure to recognize the specific needs of vulnerable groups and the challenges they face in gaining equal access to appropriate services and support can result to further marginalization or denial.

#### 5.3.1 Sectoral Objective

- i. To ensure special protective measures and care are provided for most vulnerable population in emergencies.
- ii. To ensure that issues of equity, diversity, and other non-discriminatory principles are observed during provision of humanitarian services to displaced persons.
- iii. To ensure rights to dignity and preservation of worth/ esteem (human rights) is adequately protected
- iv. To ensure the rights of displaced and affected persons to a safe environment is guaranteed
- v. To ensure peaceful co-existence and rights to dignity and preservation of worth/esteem (human right and peace) is adequately maintained and protected.

#### 5.3.2 Operational Objectives

- Ensure the protection of vulnerable groups especially women, children, the aged, PWD from abuse, exploitation, neglect, harm, abduction, recruitment into fighting forces, violence, opportunity to participate in decision making.
- Ensure proper documentation and effective reporting system are in place to aid investigation and intervention.
- Ensure the provision of social welfare services for the affected population.

**Table 8: Protection**

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available/ Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and gaps	Actors
Emergency Preparedness (Before)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and Quarterly meetings</li> <li>• Strengthen intra and inter-coordination participate and information sharing</li> <li>• Identify and establish partnership with</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy</li> <li>• Inadequate training</li> <li>• Inadequate skill personnel</li> <li>• People living with disabilities and the elderly usually find it difficult to use facilities provided at camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• MWASD</li> <li>• NPF</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• Ministry of Education (MoE)</li> </ul>

	<p>Government, NGO and other facilities that can provide protection and auxiliary services such as legal, health and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the code of conduct for humanitarian workers against is observe</li> <li>• Develop necessary capacities for staff and volunteers on protection during emergencies</li> <li>• Budget, Advocate for release of funds and preposition of supplies</li> <li>• Provision of communication materials for dissemination of key messages</li> <li>• Awareness and sensitization on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuses</li> <li>• Improved information sharing e.g. interpreter and disability equipment (assistive devices for PWD)</li> <li>• Work closely with education Sectors in the life skills programme to include component on education.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of policies/legislation and systems for service provision for people with disability</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Inadequate facilities and working tools</li> <li>• Inadequate trainings for both NGOs on child protection concerns</li> <li>• Law enforcement agencies do not have adequate knowledge of existing human rights laws and their responsibilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Information (Mol)</li> <li>• Red cross,</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• DRC</li> <li>• NHRC</li> <li>• NSCDC</li> </ul>
<p>Minimum Response (During)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct initial rapid assessment to identify protection issues and gaps</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support in camps or host communities to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secured and safe spaces/ services in camps</li> <li>• Reception and documentation area</li> <li>• Documentation for tracing and restoring family links</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited advocacy centres</li> <li>• Poor documentation for tracing and restoring family links</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Women Affairs</li> <li>• Human Rights Commission</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• Save the Child,</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• UNHCR</li> </ul>

	<p>children and their caregivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link up with NPOPC to provide Birth registration of children</li> <li>• Prevention of separation of children from families and supporting reunification of children with families (promote household formation in comps)</li> <li>• Monitoring and reporting of grave violation of rights of children and women</li> <li>• Make referrals and follow-up to ensure service provision for the affected population with special needs</li> <li>• Set-up child friendly spaces and mobilize trained staff including NGOs, volunteers' hands to run the CFS</li> <li>• Prevent illegal and arbitrary detention</li> <li>• Mobilize relevant supplies such as recreational materials and sustenance of safe spaces.</li> <li>• Promote the sign-up to the code of conduct for humanitarian on prevention of sexual violence and abuse against children</li> <li>• Provision of psycho-social support to women and PWD</li> <li>• Make referrals on follow-up to ensure service provision to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counselling and psycho-social support for affected persons and responders</li> <li>• Awareness on usage and provision of condoms. NGOs already trained on prevention of SBCC/HIV with young people training materials and modules, life skills, peer education already existing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor capacity in responding to HIV in emergencies</li> <li>• Lack of professional counselling &amp; psycho-social support for affected PWD and responders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP</li> <li>• Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)</li> <li>• Legal practitioners</li> <li>• Human Rights Action Groups, etc.</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• MWASD</li> <li>• NHRC</li> <li>• NPF</li> <li>• MOH</li> <li>• MOE</li> <li>• SPC</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CSOs</li> <li>• JONAPWD</li> <li>• Disability Rights Commission</li> <li>• Security Agencies</li> </ul>
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	<p>children, women and PWD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of perpetrators by child protection concern</li> <li>• Prevention of children/families from separation and also supporting reunification of children with families.</li> <li>• Professional counselling and psycho-social support for responders should be made available.</li> <li>• Monitoring and prevention of Gender Base Violence (GBV)</li> <li>• Setup child friendly space and mobilize trained staff including NGOs Volunteers to run the CFS</li> <li>• Provision of psycho-social support to the vulnerable</li> </ul>			
<p>Comprehensive Response (Post)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support partners in identifying, monitoring and reporting on serious protection issues for advocacy.</li> <li>• Initiate a gap analysis of local capacities in protecting victims and ensure integration of capacity strengthening.</li> <li>• Initiate non-stigmatizing, community-oriented reintegration for victims</li> <li>• Initiate systems for safe and supportive kinship and foster care, and advocate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous sensitization on usage and provision of condoms</li> <li>• Continuous updating of data base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor documentation</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of human rights laws and protection system</li> <li>• Poor knowledge of child protection concerns</li> <li>• Poor child protection system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA,</li> <li>• MWASD</li> <li>• NHRC</li> <li>• NPF</li> <li>• MOH</li> <li>• MoE</li> <li>• SPC</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• JONAPWD</li> <li>• Disability Rights Commission (DRC)</li> <li>• CPN</li> <li>• Security Agencies</li> </ul>

	<p>against premature adoption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue development of capacity of ministries, community and protection systems for children and women.</li> <li>• Continue development of capacity of ministries, communities and protection system for children, women and PWD</li> <li>• Encourage the reporting and prosecution of the perpetrators</li> <li>• Improve documentation and sensitization system</li> <li>• Strengthening the enforcement of human right laws and protection system</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and Budgeting Commission (P&amp;BC)</li> </ul>
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## 5.4 Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water and Sanitation during emergencies are especially vital to successful intervention irrespective of the type, nature or magnitude of the disaster. Provision of safe water and sanitation reduce the risk of secondary threats such as epidemics, diseases and other health-related challenges in camp environment. The risks of water-borne diseases are more pronounced during emergencies. Therefore, water, Sanitation and hygiene practices are critical determinants for survival in the initial stages of any disaster.

### 5.4.1 Sectoral Objective

To ensure availability and access to safe water, sanitation facilities tools and information on hygiene practices during emergencies.

### 5.4.2 Operational Objectives

- To provide safe and adequate water (15L/capita/day of water) supply to affected population.
- To ensure effective sanitation in and out of camp environments during displacement or epidemic situation including mass casualties.
- To ensure effective hygiene practices and hygiene education for the affected population.
- To ensure gender mainstreaming, equality and inclusion in WASH activities.
- To provide sanitary facilities such as toilets for safe faecal disposal.

Table 9: Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available/ Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gaps	Actors
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectoral Coordination</li> <li>• meeting with stakeholders</li> <li>• Quarterly review meeting of stakeholders</li> <li>• Simulation exercises at all level</li> <li>• Awareness creation and sensitization</li> <li>• Assign roles and responsibility to actors</li> <li>• Sign MoU with stakeholders</li> <li>• Train Environmental/public health personnel in WASH</li> <li>• Encourage Strong and effective synergy among stakeholders</li> <li>• Provision of adequate logistics</li> <li>• Provision of timely and sufficient funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene posters and leaflets</li> <li>• Portable water treatment plant</li> <li>• Water analysis kits</li> <li>• WASH response team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate synergy among stakeholders</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics</li> <li>• Insufficient funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA,</li> <li>• Red Cross,</li> <li>• UNICEF,</li> <li>• relevant</li> <li>• MDAs, commercial water vendors, M&amp;E teams, STGs</li> <li>• MOWR</li> <li>• KADSWAC</li> <li>• RUWASA</li> <li>• KADRA</li> <li>• SAESI</li> <li>• MOW&amp;T</li> <li>• MENR</li> <li>• KEPA</li> <li>• KASUPDA</li> <li>• DFID</li> <li>• UNDAF</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• FBO</li> </ul>
<b>Minimum Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid assessment</li> <li>• Transporting water using trucks from Local Government Councils, Water Boards, and Private companies</li> <li>• Treatment of water at storage and point of use.</li> <li>• Recruitment and training of volunteers.</li> <li>• Rapid orientation to improve WASH situation in camp</li> <li>• Encourage inclusiveness in provision of sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Provide adequate water supply and distribution channels</li> <li>• Encourage inclusiveness of relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of collapsible water tanks</li> <li>• Activation of WASH response team</li> <li>• Distribution of water treatment items such as aqua tablets and chlorine sachets</li> <li>• Distribution of soap and hygiene kits</li> <li>• Construction of toilets and bathrooms for male and female,</li> <li>• Identify and allocate solid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of stakeholders may be difficult</li> <li>• Water shortage and difficulty in distribution of water to IDPs</li> <li>• Weak commitment of CBOs</li> <li>• Delayed in evacuation of accumulated waste</li> <li>• Lack of inclusiveness in provision of sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• Relevant MDAs</li> <li>• Commercial water vendors,</li> <li>• Host community</li> <li>• MOWR</li> <li>• KADSWAC</li> <li>• KADRA</li> <li>• SAESI</li> <li>• MOW&amp;T</li> <li>• MENR</li> <li>• NEMA</li> <li>• KEPA</li> <li>• KASUPDA</li> <li>• DFID</li> <li>• UNDAF</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> </ul>



		waste disposal sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FBO</li> </ul>
<b>Comprehensive Response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/repairs/maintenance of WASH facilities</li> <li>• Refresher training for WASH response team and volunteers</li> <li>• Repair and Rehabilitation of WASH facilities</li> <li>• Drilling of boreholes</li> <li>• Transporting water from Local Government Councils, Water Boards, and Private companies added with treatment at storage point</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion and monitoring of WASH activities</li> <li>• Training of community based organizations on WASH promotion using Community Led Total Sanitation Strategy (CLTS)</li> <li>• Provision of waste bags and bins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of borehole and VIP latrines</li> <li>• Continuous sensitization on WASH</li> <li>• Disseminate information on Community Led Total Sanitation Strategy (CLTS) programmes</li> <li>• Distribution of soaps, sanitary pads, diapers, disinfectants, tissue papers</li> <li>• Management of solid waste disposal site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some partners may pull out before the end of the activity/programme</li> <li>• Nonchalant attitude of IDPs to WASH activities</li> <li>• Inadequate financial support</li> <li>• Weak commitment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA,</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• Relevant MDAs</li> <li>• commercial water vendors</li> <li>• Host community</li> <li>• MOWR</li> <li>• KADSWAC</li> <li>• KADRA S</li> <li>• Safety Awareness and Environmental Support Initiative (SAESI)</li> <li>• MOW&amp;T</li> <li>• MENR</li> <li>• KEPA</li> <li>• KASUPDA</li> <li>• DFID</li> <li>• UNDAF</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• CBOs</li> <li>• FBO</li> </ul>

## 5.5 Security

Security of lives and properties during emergencies determines to a large extent, the ability of the affected population as well, as the humanitarian service providers to provide services in line with every aspect of the Contingency Plan. The law enforcement Agencies are saddled with the responsibilities of maintaining law and order, cordoning of disaster areas, establishment of check points and maintenance of safe routes (passages) among others.

### 5.5.1 Sectoral Objectives

To ensure that adequate security is provided in a disaster or crises area in order to safeguard lives, properties and preserve documents, prosecute abuse of IDPs and other offenders within the camp as the case may be

### 5.5.2 Operational Objectives

- To ensure the security and safety of life and properties
- To ensure Law and order
- Liaise with appropriate authorities for special security needs including reinforcement of police, Civil Defence or military presence in crisis situations.
- Prompt response by security agencies in emergency situation

- To prosecute offenders and protect the interest of the IDP
- Detection of crime
- Collection of intelligence information and dissemination
- Clearing of obstruction and traffic control
- Crowd control
- Provision of First Aid services
- To provide security at the scene of emergency

Table 10: Security

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enhance coordination/synergy among Law Enforcement Agencies through simulation exercises and Intelligence sharing</li> <li>● Effective awareness creation on emergency response</li> <li>● Ensure the provision of up to date operational guide lines /procedures on emergency management response for law enforcement agents</li> <li>● Improve implementation of policies and legislation</li> <li>● During emergency, bottleneck should be avoided</li> <li>● Coordination and quarterly meetings of law enforcement agencies</li> <li>● Capacity building for law enforcement agencies (training)</li> <li>● Regular simulation exercise</li> <li>● Meetings between civilians and military (CIMIC) stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enforcement personnel for humanitarian response on IHL and IHRL (International Humanitarian Law and International Human Right law)</li> <li>● Crisis/disaster response unit in the various law Enforcement agencies</li> <li>● Trained Officers for Emergency Response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak cooperation/ synergy among law enforcement agencies and other responders</li> <li>● Inadequate capacity building for law enforcement agencies and responders</li> <li>● Inadequate awareness creation on emergency response.</li> <li>● Inadequate funding</li> <li>● Inadequate operational guidelines/procedure on emergency management issues</li> <li>● Poor implementation of policies and legislations</li> <li>● Lack of timely information sharing with and within security agents for prompt response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SEMA</li> <li>● LEMC</li> <li>● Law enforcement agencies,</li> <li>● Host community</li> <li>● Affected population</li> <li>● States Fire Services</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of crisis/ disaster response unit in the various law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Firefighting equipment should be in place</li> <li>• Encourage timely information sharing with and within security agents for prompt response</li> <li>• Positioning of rescue vehicles at strategic points/areas during emergencies.</li> <li>• Procurement of relevant safety, rescue and other equipment.</li> </ul>			
<p>Minimum Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of law enforcement agencies to affected areas</li> <li>• Maintaining ground rules and regulation (code of conducts and regulation)</li> <li>• Sustain all round surveillance</li> <li>• Proper use of security communication gadgets and equipment</li> <li>• Setting up security check points /posts</li> <li>• Provision of adequate ambulance services</li> <li>• Law enforcement agencies must be on ground</li> <li>• Ground rules and regulations (Code of conduct and Ethics)</li> <li>• Establishment and manning of routes (way in/way out)</li> <li>• 24hours surveillance</li> <li>• Conduct body and materials searches to discourage people from bringing harmful objects or weapons into the camp)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement agencies are always on ground</li> <li>• There is always ground rules of engagement</li> <li>• Routes are always established and manned.</li> <li>• All round surveillance</li> <li>• Searches are always conducted</li> <li>• Communication equipment (walkie talkie, radio BYGAN etc.) are available</li> <li>• Law enforcement officers to maintain the security post</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak cooperation/ synergy among law enforcement agencies and other responders</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Bureaucratic bottlenecks</li> <li>• Security lights/flood lights are not usually installed</li> <li>• Inadequate communication gadgets</li> <li>• Weak information sharing mechanism</li> <li>• Turf protection</li> <li>• Inadequate equipment</li> <li>• Lack of safety kits</li> <li>• Inadequate ambulances/trucks</li> <li>• Inadequate trained man power for humanitarian response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• LEMC</li> <li>• Host community</li> <li>• Affected population</li> <li>• State Fire Services</li> <li>• Law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security lights/flood lights must be installed.</li> <li>• Security Communication equipment (walkie talkie, radio, BYGAN)</li> <li>• Security check points/security post</li> </ul>			
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to encourage Ground rules and regulations (Code of Ethics)</li> <li>• Surveillance</li> <li>• Prompt response to reported cases of abuse, unruliness and exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement officer to enforce ground rules and regulations</li> <li>• Routes (way in/way out) are always established and manned.</li> <li>• 24hours surveillance</li> <li>• Availability of security check points/ security post</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak cooperation/ synergy among law enforcement agencies and other responders</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Bureaucratic bottlenecks</li> <li>• Inadequate communication equipment</li> <li>• Weak information sharing mechanism</li> <li>• Turf protection</li> <li>• Security lights/flood lights are not usually installed</li> <li>• Communication equipment not always available.</li> <li>• Special financial consideration for security agencies involve in humanitarian coordination</li> <li>• Logistics inadequacies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA, LEMC.</li> <li>• Law enforcement agencies</li> <li>• Host community</li> <li>• Affected population</li> <li>• State Fire Service</li> </ul>

## 5.6 Information, Telecommunication and Logistics

The provision of humanitarian services during emergencies depends largely on the availability of effective operational logistic support and functional Information, Telecommunication and Logistics system. Effective logistic support relies on transportation and storage facilities while effective communication amongst the response agencies depends on the establishment of efficient alternative communication system and trained personnel.

### 5.6.1 Sectoral Objective

- i. To provide effective Logistics, information communication services for quality service delivery to the affected population.
- ii. To enlighten and warn the public on potential emergency areas/zones and on the dangers of the predictions on disasters for them to take precautionary measures against it.
- iii. To enlighten victims on safety measures made available during the disaster.

### 5.6.2 Operational Objectives

The overall operational objectives of this sector is to ensure:

- Efficient and effective logistic systems are, provided during emergencies
- Appropriate logistical mapping and contractual agreement/MoUs are established ahead of needs
- Efficient and effective telecommunication redundancy are planned, tested and simulated ahead of emergencies.
- Media and information outfits are well prepared to respond to emergencies.
- Appropriate strategies are developed and implemented to address the communication needs of the affected people.
- Sufficient information personnel are available to respond to communication needs during emergencies.
- Effective information sharing between agencies, particularly during emergencies.
- Appropriate news features and other reports in emergency situations are provided to the state for circulation.
- Enabling facilities for journalists to respond appropriately to communication needs relating to emergencies.

**Table 11: Information, Telecommunication and Logistic**

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and quarterly meetings</li> <li>• Simulation exercises and personnel training</li> <li>• Information and communication</li> <li>• Equipment pro-positioning</li> <li>• Emergency response telephone number</li> <li>• Inventory on data base of available communication equipment of stakeholders</li> <li>• Emergency response information team</li> <li>• Enlightenment campaign on emergency preparedness and responses</li> <li>• Training of reporters on techniques and protocol of reporting emergencies.</li> <li>• Training of reporters and photo journalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSM Phones</li> <li>• Emergency Response Team (ERT)</li> <li>• Public Address Systems</li> <li>• Videos Cameras</li> <li>• Outside Broadcasting Van</li> <li>• Projectors</li> <li>• Batteries etc.</li> <li>• Video and still cameras enlightening vans</li> <li>• Mobilize the media to the scene of the emergency.</li> <li>• Obtain information from those affected for publication.</li> <li>• Visit relief camps regularly and report the activities in the camp in the media.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of inter-connectivity of communication equipment among stakeholders</li> <li>Inadequate funding support from Government, partners and other interested agencies.</li> <li>• Lack of result based capacity building for stakeholders</li> <li>• Absence of Man power development in the area of emergency information dissemination</li> <li>• Equipment for cam radio</li> <li>• Power generating sets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• NAN</li> <li>• KADGIS</li> <li>• Office of the Governor SSA media</li> <li>• P&amp;BC</li> <li>• NOA</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate and develop camp radio for mass communication and psychosocial support</li> <li>Make a first contact with information officers in the affected State to confirm the reported situation and to request information feedback.</li> </ul>			
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency communication masts</li> <li>Laptops, backup battery, UPS, HF/VHF radios and frequency/channel, satellite telephones, BYGAN, portable VSat, PAS, GPS, internet modems, Micro phone, Public address system, midgets etc.</li> <li>Transportation and other logistics.</li> <li>Alternative power sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erection of emergency communication platforms</li> <li>Deployment of Laptops, backup battery, UPS, HF/VHF, radios and frequency/channel, satellite telephones, PAS, GPS, internet modems etc.</li> <li>Deployment of alternative power source(s)</li> <li>Establish information centre with necessary equipment for emergencies situation reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jammed network</li> <li>Use of different frequencies by different organizations</li> <li>Lack of outdoor broadcast equipment for media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEMA</li> <li>News Agency of Nigeria (NAN)</li> </ul>
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>maintenance of</li> <li>Alternative power</li> <li>supply and faulty</li> <li>communication facilities</li> <li>Funding support from Government, partners and other interested agencies.</li> <li>Result based Capacity building for</li> <li>Stakeholders /Reporter in the area of emergency information dissemination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing emergency information update and dissemination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds inadequate</li> <li>Convincing stakeholder to adopt integrated communication systems not easy</li> <li>Power generators to expensive</li> <li>Less Bureaucracy in emergency response especially as it concerns with release of funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEMA</li> <li>NAN</li> </ul>

Table 12: Transportation

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination meetings/ Synergy</li> <li>Quarterly meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOU with NURTW</li> <li>NARTO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irregular meeting</li> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NURTW</li> <li>FRSC</li> <li>SEMA</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU with transporters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FRSC and NEMA vehicles</li> <li>• KASTE LA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of MoU with transporters</li> <li>• Lack of MoU with construction companies and trucks owners</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for hiring of additional trucks, buses and other vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Agencies</li> <li>• Construction companies and trucks owners</li> <li>• P&amp;BC</li> </ul>
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 trucks</li> <li>• 8 buses</li> <li>• Ambulances</li> <li>• SAR vehicles /boats</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 trucks</li> <li>• 2 buses</li> <li>• FRSC ambulances</li> <li>• SAR vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NURTW</li> <li>• FRSC</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Security Agencies</li> <li>• Construction companies</li> <li>• Host community</li> </ul>
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular meeting with relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with NURTW</li> <li>• NARTO</li> <li>• FRSC</li> <li>• NPF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NURTW</li> <li>• FRSC</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Security Agencies</li> <li>• Construction companies</li> <li>• Host community</li> </ul>

Table 13: Warehouse

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOUs with stakeholders</li> <li>• Identify available warehouses and arrangement for renting additional warehouses</li> <li>• Warehouse pallets and forklifts</li> <li>• Fumigation</li> <li>• Ensure efficient management and security of warehousing</li> <li>• Explore modern housing methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 warehouses</li> <li>• Contract with fumigations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No MOUs</li> <li>• Inadequate warehouse and equipment</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA,</li> <li>• Security Agencies</li> <li>• P&amp;BC</li> </ul>
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activation of MoUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activation of MoUs</li> <li>• Trucks for logistics support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No MOUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logistic and Labour for loading and offloading</li> <li>• Security</li> <li>• volunteers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loading and off-loading by volunteers</li> <li>• FIFO and LIFO</li> <li>• Security for warehouses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate warehouse and equipment</li> </ul>	
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Meetings with Stakeholders</li> <li>• Proper stacking of material (FIFO/LIFO)</li> <li>• Fumigation</li> <li>• Evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stacking of materials</li> <li>• Fumigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor coordination of stakeholders</li> <li>• Inadequate warehouses</li> <li>• Poor security arrangement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> </ul>

## 5.7 Camp Management

Camp Management is a critical aspect of managing interventions especially during displacements induced by disasters. The need for the establishment of proper and well-coordinated camp management system for effective and efficient response to emergencies is critical. This is because the success or failure of humanitarian interventions is dependent on the quality of camp management structure.

### 5.7.1 Sectoral Objective

To ensure quality, timely, efficient and effective camp administration, including stakeholders' coordination and management in line with International standards

### 5.7.2 Operational Objectives

The overall operational objectives of this sector is to:

- Coordinate camp arrangement and administration for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) especially for persons with special needs
- Understand the core function of the lead agencies and supporting agencies as well as their roles during interventions.
- Ensure proper profiling and documentation of the IDPs in the camps
- Ensure NEEDS assessment and prioritization of needs.

Table 14: Camp Management

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available/ Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gaps	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and Coordination Meeting</li> <li>• Quarterly Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing IDP Camps in the State</li> <li>• Receptive host communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy</li> <li>• Lack of fund and transparency</li> <li>• Lack of functionality and capacity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Ministry of Land &amp; Survey</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-positioning of emergency supplies</li> <li>• Training and Simulation exercises</li> <li>• Identification of early warning signs</li> <li>• Development of data gathering and registration tools</li> <li>• Resource mobilization and allocation</li> <li>• Provision of Logistics to relevant Agencies</li> <li>• Training of camp managers on camp management and coordination</li> <li>• Advocacy visit to Government to reduce bottleneck for SEMA which is a coordinating agency in emergency management</li> </ul>		<p>some stakeholders,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of logistics supports</li> <li>• Lurk warm cooperation from other stakeholders</li> <li>• Indiscipline in camp by IDPs</li> <li>• Regulation of camps</li> <li>• Lack of training on skills acquisition for IDPs in the camp</li> <li>• Lack of recreational activities and facilities</li> <li>• Lack of access to basic education</li> <li>• Lack of details of camp equipment holdings of stakeholders in the camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)</li> <li>• CDMMP</li> <li>• FBOs</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• MOWA</li> <li>• LEMC</li> </ul>
Minimum Response (During)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular meeting with stakeholders in the camp</li> <li>• Allocation of shelter to the IDPs</li> <li>• Continue training of Camp managers and Camp coordinators</li> <li>• Templates for grouping IDPs into various categories</li> <li>• Rapid assessment of the situation of IDPs, existing facilities and Infrastructures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activation of Camps</li> <li>• Registration and grouping of IDPs on bases of gender, age, vulnerability and status</li> <li>• Coordination of Stakeholders response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucracy, inadequate funds, transparency</li> <li>• Lack of functionality and capacity of SEMA and other stakeholders,</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics supports</li> <li>• Lurk warm cooperation from other stakeholders, unruliness of camp residence</li> <li>• Lack of training for IDPs on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Ministry of Land &amp; Survey</li> <li>• Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)</li> <li>• CDMMP</li> <li>• FBOs</li> <li>• MoH</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• MOWA</li> <li>• LEMC</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send out reports of assessment and appeals for fund</li> <li>• Mobilization of sectors specific human and material resources</li> <li>• Registration and documentation of IDPs</li> <li>• Send out weekly report on needs assessment</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community lead sanitation</li> <li>• Inadequate logistics support</li> <li>• Inadequate training for IDPs on camp management</li> </ul>	
Comprehensive Response (Post)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of recreational facilities</li> <li>• Skill acquisition for IDPs</li> <li>• Weekly reassessments of needs of the camp residence and personnel</li> <li>• Sent out reports</li> <li>• Further mobilization of Sector specific human and material resources</li> <li>• Fumigation</li> <li>• Resettlements, reintegration and rehabilitation strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of camp activities</li> <li>• Planning for closure and decommissioning of camp</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Red Cross</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• International Development Partners</li> <li>• Host community</li> <li>• FBOs</li> <li>• NPF</li> <li>• NSCDC</li> <li>• CDMMP</li> <li>• MoH</li> </ul>

## 5.8 Food and Nutrition

Food and Nutrition provision has been considered to be one of the key components to save lives and reduce human suffering' in emergencies. Depending on scale and magnitude of the disaster, affected population may suffer hunger and malnutrition, thereby increasing the risks of diseases and deaths.

### 5.8.1 Sectoral Objective

- i. To reduce human suffering and risks of deaths during emergency situations through provision of adequate and quality food that meets daily nutritional requirements.
- ii. To ensure that the affected populations are well fed with cognizance to special needs, children and PWD etc.

## 5.8.2 Operational Objectives

- Ensure availability of food items that meets the daily food intake of affected population during emergencies.
- To ensure that, the affected populations are well fed with cognizance to special needs for children, PWD etc
- To reduce the risk of sickness and diseases such as marasmus, kwashiorkor, beriberi etc.

**Table 15: Food and Nutrition**

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available /Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gap	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold coordination meetings with stakeholders on quarterly bases</li> <li>• Monitor emergency triggers, Identify sources of food items and survey prices (pre-positioning food supply).</li> <li>• Ensure capacity building on general nutritional needs especially for PWD, children &amp; pregnant women</li> <li>• Develop guideline on new infant feeding and it uses</li> <li>• Identify prepositioning for food and nutritional supplies</li> <li>• Identify supply vendors</li> <li>• Develop behaviour change communication materials</li> <li>• Hold routine surveillance for food and nutrition indicators</li> <li>• ensure advocacy to Policy makers on nutritional needs</li> <li>• Provision of adequate and timely funds</li> <li>• Provision of adequate nutrition assessment kits</li> <li>• Ensure engagement of trained personnel on nutrition assessment and food utilization</li> <li>• Conduct refresher course and capacity building on special nutritional need.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU with food suppliers</li> <li>• Identify sources of food supplies and storage structures</li> <li>• Disseminating existing guidelines on nutrition for PWD</li> <li>• Contingency food supplies from SEMAs Warehouse</li> <li>• Food and Nutrition department</li> <li>• Cooking utensils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition assessment kits</li> <li>• Inadequate technical skills on nutrition assessment and food utilization</li> <li>• Limited awareness and capacity on nutritional needs of PWD, children, diabetic etc. especially in emergencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Leaders</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• LACA</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• Ministry of woman Affairs and Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• CBO</li> <li>• Volunteers etc.</li> </ul>
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid assessment for situational analysis- nutrition assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization and deployment of food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unruliness of camp residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Leaders;</li> <li>• SEMA</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision Wet and dry ration to beneficiaries</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient therapeutic food</li> <li>• Provision of breast milk supplement for children who are already on substitute before the emergency</li> <li>• Ensure monitoring of food distribution to affected population</li> <li>• Support and protect food security of HIV/AIDS/Ebola infected/affected and at risk Household or groups</li> <li>• identification of strategies for gender friendly food distribution</li> <li>• Gender friendly food</li> <li>• Distribution procedures.</li> <li>• implementation of the infant Feeding and</li> <li>• other Guidelines on Camps</li> <li>• Classification of food need for different groups e.g. children, PWD, pregnant women, lactating mothers, diabetics etc.</li> </ul>	<p>items to affected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of food needs for the different groups, e.g. children, PWD, pregnant women, lactating mothers, diabetics etc.</li> <li>• Distribution of food items to affected population</li> <li>• Provide rationing guide for PWD</li> <li>• Deployment of pro-positioned therapeutic food and breast milk/infant supplements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cost of food materials due to scarcity in the affected areas.</li> <li>• Scarcity of therapeutic food for PWD (Plump nuts or alternative)</li> <li>• Adherence to sphere standard on food rationing and distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACA</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• Ministry of woman Affairs and Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> </ul>
<p>Comprehensive Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide education on Nutrition</li> <li>• Institute nutritional impact Assessment and draw out lessons learnt</li> <li>• Agricultural extension programmes should target vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Ensure collaborate with communities and provide home based care programme in providing nutritional support</li> <li>• Initiate empowerment for women and youths</li> <li>• Ensure continuous advocacy to stakeholders on food security and nutrition</li> <li>• emphasize report writing and feed back</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inventory of food items</li> <li>• Continues distribution of food items</li> <li>• Availability of home based care for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delayed closure/ extension of camp period</li> <li>• Lack of strategy on long term food security for PWD,</li> <li>• The need for enhance strategies targeting vulnerable groups for agricultural extension programmes</li> <li>• Lack of strategy on long term food security for PWD, children, diabetic etc., lactating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Leaders;</li> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• LACA</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• MOI</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• Ministry of woman Affairs and Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out routine surveillance</li> <li>• Carry out assessment/ evaluation</li> <li>• Develop strategy on long term food security for PWD, children, diabetic etc., lactating mothers, pregnant women etc.</li> <li>• Provide intensive trainings on skills acquisitions to resettle IDP</li> <li>• Provide long term strategy on food security for PWD, children, diabetic etc., lactating mothers, pregnant women etc.</li> <li>• Provide support and food security for people living with HIV/AIDs,</li> <li>• Identify strategies and procedures for gender friendly food distribution</li> <li>• Ensure continues implementation of infants feeding and other guideline on camps</li> <li>• Continue Enlightenment on classes of food need for different groups e.g. PWD, children, diabetic etc., lactating mothers, pregnant women etc.</li> <li>• Provision of extra funds to cover speculated increment in food items</li> <li>• Create alternative for therapeutic food for PWD, children, diabetic etc., lactating mothers, pregnant women etc.</li> <li>• Continue sensitization/ Education sphere Standard adherence on food rationing and distribution</li> </ul>		<p>mothers, pregnant women etc.</p>	
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### 5.9 Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items are instrumental to effective relief operation during emergencies. Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs restores the dignity of the affected population.

### 5.9.1 Sectoral Objective

To mitigate the impact on disaster-affected families through provision of NFIs and shelter.

### 5.9.2 Operational Objectives

- To Identify shelter needs of displaced population;
- To Identify potential site(s) for location of emergency shelter camps;
- To Ensure the pre-positioning of emergency shelter materials, kits and NFIs

**Table 16: Shelter and non-food items (NFI)**

Strategies	Requirements	Currently Available/ Deployed Activity	Operational Constraint and Gaps	Actors
Emergency Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identification of relevant stakeholders and their capacity</li> <li>● Hold coordination meetings with identified stakeholders</li> <li>● Making consideration for people with special needs (PWD)</li> <li>● Encourage commitment of MDAs and volunteers in emergency response</li> <li>● Provision of adequate shelter materials</li> <li>● Building capacity of stakeholders where there is deficiency</li> <li>● Funds for NFIs</li> <li>● Provision of special considerations for people with special needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Existing temporary shelter such as public schools, trade fair centre, hajj camp, NYSC camp, Murtala square and Stadium</li> <li>● Shelter kits NFIs: blankets, mattresses, buckets etc.</li> <li>● Shelter kits NFIs (mosquito nets, pillows, slippers mats, cutleries)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of proper coordination</li> <li>● Poor commitment of MDAs and volunteers</li> <li>● Inadequate emergency shelter materials</li> <li>● Inadequate funding</li> <li>● Unavailability of temporary shelter such as tents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SEMA</li> <li>● State Ministries of Works</li> <li>● KADGIS</li> <li>● Humanitarian Agencies (Red Cross etc.)</li> <li>● NGOs (International and Local), FBO</li> <li>● DRC</li> </ul>
Minimum Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rapid Assessment of the camp</li> <li>● Securing the consent and cooperation of local communities and actors for the use of sites as IDPs camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deployment of Camp materials such as shelter kits</li> <li>● Distribution of NFIs to IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inadequate Emergency Shelter</li> <li>● Inadequate NFIs</li> <li>● Lack of cooperation between IDPs and actors</li> <li>● There should be discipline and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SEMA,</li> <li>● State</li> <li>● Humanitarian Agencies (Red Cross etc.),</li> <li>● NGOs (International and Local) FBO,</li> <li>● DRC</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation of volunteers and survivors</li> <li>• Provision of temporary shelters for the IDPs to augment the existing ones</li> <li>• Procurement and deployment of NFIs</li> </ul>		<p>sanctions (rules should be applicable to all)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate considerations for people with special needs</li> </ul>	
Comprehensive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drafting of Withdrawal Plan</li> <li>• Implementation of Resettlement Plan</li> <li>• Rehabilitation (in site)</li> <li>• Resettlement (Where moving into new sites)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged building and infrastructures to facilitate the return of IDPs to their respective homes</li> <li>• Distribution of additional NFIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Unwillingness of some IDPs to leave the camp</li> <li>• Lack of proper Process of camp closure,</li> <li>• Government Should insist on the IDPs to leave the camp within the duration period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEMA</li> <li>• Humanitarian Agencies (Red Cross etc.)</li> <li>• NGOs (International and local)</li> <li>• FBO</li> <li>• DRC</li> <li>• KASUPDA</li> <li>• KADGIS</li> <li>• KADRA</li> </ul>

## ANNEXE

### Needs Assumptions

<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>TOTAL HOUSE HOLD</b>	<b>5,000</b>

#### Sectorial Needs: Food and Nutrition

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT	RATIO	QUANTITY
1	Rice	25kg	1 Measure Per HH Per Dayx14days (1x5,000x14/15)	4,667 Bags
2	Beans	25kg	1 Measure Per HH Per Dayx14days (1x5,000x14/15)	4,667 Bags
3	Garri	25kg	1 Measure Per HH Per Dayx14days (1x5,000x14/15)	4,667 Bags
4	Corn	25kg	1 Measure Per HH Per Dayx14days (1x5,000x14/15)	4,667 Bags
5	Palm Oil	5ltrs gallon	1x5,000per HH	5,000
6	Milk	5roll Per HH	5 X 5,000	25,000
7	Milo	5roll Per HH	5 X 5,000	25,000
8	Tomatoes	5roll Per HH	5 X 5,000	25,000
9	Indomie	1carton Per HH	1 X 5000	5,000
10	Sugar	2 Sachet Per HH	2sachet X 5000	10,000
11	Salt	2 Sachet Per HH	2sachet X 5,000	10,000
12	Boullion Cubes	1 Packet	1 Per HH X 5,000	5,000
13	Onions	Small Basket	1 Per HH X 5000	5,000
14	Vegetable Oil	5ltrs	1 Per HH X 5,000	5,000
15	Eggs	1 crate	1 Per HH X 5,000	5,000

#### Sectorial Needs: Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

S/N	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	QUANTITY
1	Water	15 litres per person per day	375,000 litres per day X 14days	5,250,000 litres
2	Diapers	5 packs per child (3000)	15,000packs x 14 days	210,000 packs
3	Soap	1 bar of soap per person	1 x 25,000 bars of soap	25,000
4	Sanitary pad		72,000 pads	8,500
5	Delivery Kit		317kits	1,250
6	Towels		25,000	25,000
7	Aqua tablets		5,000 packs	5,000
8	Jerry cans	20 litres jerry can 1PER HH	1 x 5,000 pieces	5,000
9	Latrine	20 persons per latrine	5000/20	1,250
10	Toilet paper	10 Roll per household	10 x 5,000	50,000
11	Disinfectants (250ml)	1 per latrine	1x1,250	1,250
12	Tooth brush	1 per person (Total pop – infants under 1)	25,000-600	24,400
13	Tooth paste	1 per HH	1x5,000	5,000
14	Shaving sticks	1 per HH	1 x 5,000 packs	5,000



S/N	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	
15	Slippers	1 Pair per person	1 x 25,000 pieces	25,000
16	Dust bin	1 per household	5,000	5,000
17	Skip bucket	1 per 4000 people	25000/4000	7
18	Chlorine tablet	1 chlorine tab to 20ltrs, 10000ltrs/20 =500	10000ltrs to 500tab chlorine tab x 38 tanks x 14 days	266,000
19	Potties for young children	1 per children under 1-5years	1,800+600= 2,400x1	2,400
20	Bed pan	1 per person	2700	3,750
21	Bucket	2 buckets per house hold	10,000	10,000
22	Broom	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
23	Rakes	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
24	Shovels	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
25	Wheel barrow	1per 50 persons	25,000	500
26	Hoes	4 per HH	25,000/4	6,250
27	Geepee water tanks	10,000L capacity	10000	38
28	Jumbo polythene	1 per HH	1 x 5,000	5,000
29	Hand sanitizer	1 per HH	1 x 5,000	5,000

**Sectorial Needs:** Information, Telecommunication & Logistics

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY
1	Cone Speakers	10	
2	Speaker cable	20pcs 100m	
3	Light/Sockets Cables	30 ,100m cable	
4	Microphones (dynamic)	2 wireless ,2 corded	
5	Amplifier	2	
6	Equalizer	2	
7	Extension and sockets	35pcs ext,40 sockets	
8	Fan	3pcs	
9	Stabilizer and UPS	2stabs,2ups	
10	Tables and chairs tables Chairs	3 tables 9 chairs	
11	Stationery	2 rims of paper 2 paper file jackets Pens	
12	Laptop	2pcs	
13	Modem/data	2pcs	
14	Solar plant (mini)	4batteries 8 panels	
15	Solar cables	4packs 100m	
16	Television sets (62')	15pcs	
17	Multi-Purpose Solar Radio/lantern/USB	5000pcs	
18	Television mounts	15pcs	
19	DVD Playback machine	18pcs	
20	Ware house pallets	160pcs	4ware houses
21	Forklits	3pcs	
22	Fumigation	10ltrs	

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY
23	Procurement of modern warehouse	4	
24	Loading and off loading		
25	Review meetings		
26	Hiring of trucks, buses for SAR Fuelling of public enlightenment Vans		
27	Training of reporters and photo Journalists	5 Million Naira	
28	Generating Sets/fuelling	3 Million Naira	
29	Back-up batteries for Laptops	6pcs	
30	Logistics for installation of camp	2 Million Naira	
31	Communication coordination	200,000 recharge cards	
<b>Personnel</b>			
1	Security Guard	4	
2	Technicians	5	
3	Information Officer	4	
4	Camp Radio Officer	4	

**Sectorial Needs:** Security

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY
1	Mobilization	10 personnel	2,500 personnel
2	Trucks		40
3	Utility vehicles		5
4	Diesel (AGO)	50ltr per day x 14 days x40 trucks	28,000 litres AGO
5	Petrol (PMS)	70 litres x 14days x 5	4,900 litres PMS
6	Temporary Security post	5 per camp	25 security post
7	Torch lights		1,300
8	Torch lights Batteries	2 per each x 1,300	2600
9	Bulbs	1 each	1,300
9	Generator 3KVA	1 3kva per camp	5 generators
10	Walkie-talkie	10 per camp	50 walkie talkie
11	Supervisors	3 per camp walkie talkie	15 supervisors walkie talkie
11	Plastic Chairs	15 plastics chair per camp	75 plastics chairs
12	Plastic Tables	5 plastics tables per camp	25 plastics tables
13	Stationeries	1 rim of paper per camp 1 pack of biro per camp Files 2 per camp Long Notes Hard cover report	5 Rims 5 packs 50 files 5 long notes 10 hard cover notes
14	Security Accommodation	1 per camp x 5	5
15	Mattresses/ Pillows	20 per camp mattresses 20 pillows	100 mattresses 100 pillows
16	Blankets/ Bed sheets	1 per person	2,500
17	Transistor Radio	1 per camp	5tr
18	Television Set	1 per camp	5 TV sets
19	Rain coats	1 per person	2,500
20	Allowances	Per DM	Per DM
21	General Maintenance	Daily	Daily

**Sectoral Need:** Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items

S/N	ITEMS	POPULATION SIZE	UNIT	QUANTITY
21	Delivery Kit		317kits	1,250
22	Towels		25,000	25,000
23	Aqua Tablets		5000 packs	5,000
24				
25	Latrine	20 persons per latrine	5000/20	1,250
26	Toilet Paper	10 Roll per household	10 x 5,000	50,000
27	Disinfectants (250ml)	1 per latrine	1x1,250	1,250
28	Tooth brush	1 per person (Total pop – infants under 1)	25,000-1000	24,000
29	Tooth paste	1 per HH	1x5,000	5,000
30	Shaving Sticks	1 per HH	1 x 5,000 packs	5,000
31	Dust bin	1 per household	5,000	5,000
32	Skip Bucket	1 per 4000 people	25000/4000	7
33	Chlorine Tablet	50x38x14		26,600
34	Potties for young children	1 per children under 1-5 years	1,800+600= 2,400x1	2,400
35	Bed Pan	1 per person	2700	3,750
36	Water	15 litres per person per day	375,000 litres per day X 14days	5,250,000 litres
37	Broom	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
38	Rakes	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
39	Shovels	1 per HH	5,000	5,000
40	Wheel barrow	1per 50 persons	25,000	500
41	Hoes	1 per HH	1x5,000	5,000

**Sectoral Needs:** Basic Education

S/N	ITEMS	UNIT
1	Temporary classroom	30
2	White board	30
3	Desk	3,750
4	Makers/wipes	6 packs /30 wipes
5	Total numbers of classroom	30
6	Exercise book	3,750 dozen
7	Pencils/crayon/pens	1,875 dozen
8	Instruction manuals for teachers	10 Per Subjects
9	Specialized learning materials	
10	playground/recreational facilities	3
11	Mats	1,200 pcs
12	Maps	100 copies
13	Plastics dust bin	60
14	Erasers	1,875 dozen
15	Rulers	1,875 dozen
16	Charts (Maths, English and civic education)	400 copies
<b>Personnel required</b>		
1	Volunteer teachers	50

**Special Consideration on Basic Education****Note that:**

- the children will attend classes in 3 batches of 3 hours each
- we have 10 teachers per subject and English, Math and Civic Education will be the subject taught during emergency
- each teacher will have an instruction manual for the subject taught
- the classrooms can double as recreational centres later in the day

2	Specialized teachers	5
3	Vocational teachers	8

**Sectoral Need:** Camp Management

S/N	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
2	Administrative officers	5	5
3	Chairs	15x5	75pcs
4	Tables	3x5	15 pcs
6	Pens	3packs x5	15packs
7	Pencils	3packs x5	15packs
8	Erasers	2packs x5	10packs
9	A4 paper	2packs x 5	10packs
10	Stapler	2 each x 5	10stapler
11	Puncher	1each x5	5
12	Office Pin	2 packs x 5	10packs
13	Files	50each x 5	250pcs
14	Flash Drives	2pcsx5	10pcs
15	Gums	2each x 5	10 pcs
16	Seal Tape	2 each x 5	10 pcs
17	Laptops	2 each x 5	10 pcs
18	Makers	2each x5	10 pcs
19	Printer	1 each x 5	5 pcs
20	Photocopier	1each x 5	5pcs
21	Scanner	1each x 5	5pcs
22	Walker Talkie	12 personals 1 each x 5 camps	60pcs
23	Projector	1each x 5	5 pcs
24	Modern/Wifi	1each x 5	5 pcs
25	Power Generator	1each x 5	5pcs
26	Standing fan	1 each x 5	5pcs
27	File Cabinet	1 each x 5	5pcs
28	Hard drive	1 each x 5	5pcs
29	Vehicles	1 each x 5	5pcs
30	Map of camp	1 each x 5	5 pcs
31	Television set	1 each x 5	5pcs
32	Cable TV	1 each x 5	5pcs
33	Radio	1 each x 5	5cs
34	Megaphone	1 each x 5	5pcs
35	Personal	12personel x 5	60 personals
36	Identification card	12each x 5	60pcs
37	Identification Jacket	12 each x 5	60pcs
38	Touch light	12pcs x5	60pcs
39	Fuel for generator	50ltrs per week	250ltr per week x 2 weeks =500 litres
40	Fuel for Vehicles	50 litres per week x5 250ltrs per week x5	500ltrs for 2weeks
41	Rain Coats	12pcs x 5	60pcs
42	Umbrellas	12pcs x 5	60 pcs

S/N	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
43	Photo camera	1 each x 5	5 pcs
44	Fire extinguisher	10 each x 5	50 pcs

**Note:** On Average is 5,000 IDPs per camp; that is 25,000 IDPs scenarios the camp is divided into 5 different camps



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