



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)  
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

## **Assessment Report and Recommendations Camp Coordination Camp Management in Namibia IOM Flood Response 2011**



International Organization for Migration  
Regional Office for Southern Africa  
Pretoria, South Africa  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Following the large-scale flooding in the north and north-east Namibia and the subsequent government led joint rapid assessment, the International Organization for Migration conducted a targeted Camp Coordination Camp Management assessment to further evaluate the situation with regards to the relocation sites.

In general, relocation sites are well managed and the Government is commended for its response. There is however a need to strengthen the camp coordination and camp management capacity at national, regional and local level, including the Namibian Red Cross Society as the mandated camp management agency and main actor on the ground in the flood affected regions. This capacity building includes targeted camp coordination and camp management training, as well as additional support in site planning and population registration and information management. Mainstreaming of international standards and practice in the management of relocation sites is suggested.

It is further recommended to provide support to address the most immediate needs in the relocation sites, related to water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food insecurity, and broader protection concerns.

For the long term, as the reoccurrence of floods in Namibia is likely, the assessment recommends that preparedness and disaster risk reduction is strengthened and rapid response capacity enhanced. This should be considered at a strategic level, as well as in terms of community preparedness and resilience to natural disaster and flood emergencies.

The response should be developed and closely coordinated with the Government and build on partnerships between humanitarian stakeholders – to avoid duplication of efforts whilst still ensuring that gaps/needs are addressed.

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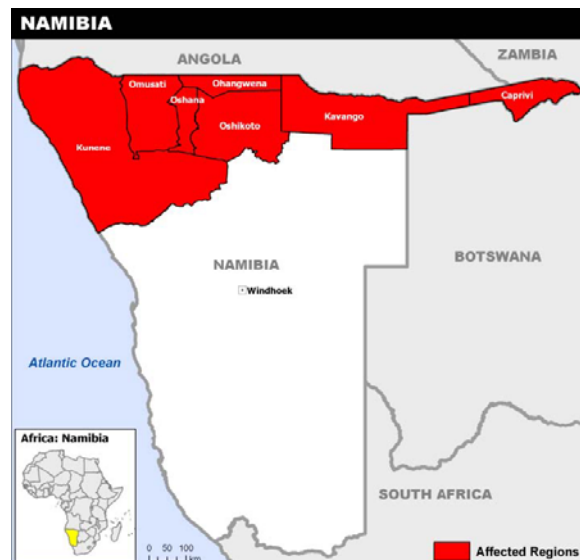
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## I. Background

On 29 March 2011, a state of national emergency was declared by the President of the Republic of Namibia in response to large-scale flooding in the north and north-east Regions of the country. Following weeks of heavy rain, water levels in northern Namibia were recorded at 30-40 cm higher than peak levels of 2009<sup>1</sup>. The most severe flooding has occurred in the regions of Oshana, Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshikoto, which form the Cuvelai River Basin. Other regions have also been affected, including Caprivi and to a lesser extent Kavango and Kunene.

Region	Population	People Affected	Percentage of total population affected
Oshana	244,971	42,981	18
Oshikoto	261,997	18,576	7
Omusati	278,662	95,522	34
Ohangwena	316,804	48,992	15
Kunene	109,392	2,000	2
Kavango	235,965	1,210	1
Caprivi	98,917	19,201	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,546,708</b>	<b>228,482</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: UN Office of the Resident Coordinator, Namibia Floods, Situation Report # 4, 13 April, 2011. Based on data from Joint rapid assessment, respective Regional Councils and Ministries. Data partial and incomplete.



Source: UN Office of the Resident Coordinator, Namibia Floods, Situation Report # 3, 4 April, 2011

Many rural areas remain inaccessible although flows have started to recede and water levels are falling all over northern Namibia. The Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) has taken the lead in the response together with the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS), which is the largest operational agency on the ground. Together with the main actors, the international humanitarian community –

through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)/Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Namibia with the support of the Regional Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – conducted an inter-agency rapid assessment of the situation. The assessment found that an estimated number of 60,000 people have been displaced and more than 200,000 people are estimated to be otherwise affected, including but not limited to inundated and damaged houses, crop fields, and schools as well as relocation in one of the 78 planned GRN relocation sites or ad hoc camps established. At least 65 people have died as a result of the floods. A joint response is being developed in coordination with relevant government counterparts, under the Disaster Risk Management Committee within the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).

Following the GRN/inter-agency assessment and its recommendations of capacity building under Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – as the global lead agency for CCCM in natural disaster – conducted a specific assessment of the most representative relocation sites in order to analyze issues related to CCCM, identify gaps/needs and propose possible interventions for this year's floods as well as for future emergency responses.

<sup>1</sup> Please see Appendix 1 for comparable data over water levels and flow volumes, Hydrological Services, in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Government of Republic of Namibia.

## **2. IOM CCCM Assessment**

### **2.1. Methodology**

A field assessment was conducted between 16 and 20 April, 2011, following meetings in Windhoek between 10 and 15 April, 2011. Coordination with government stakeholders such as the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and its Directorate for Disaster Risk Management (DDRM), as well as the Flood Emergency Management Coordination Office (FEMCO) preceded the assessment. Meetings were further held with the UN Office of the Resident Coordinator, UNCT/HCT representatives, and the Namibian Red Cross Society.

Four regions were targeted based on the severity of the floods and the type of relocation sites established. The regions targeted include Oshana, Omusati, Ohangwena and Caprivi<sup>2</sup>. Ten representative relocation sites were sampled for the assessment, with regard to general information of the camp, site management and personnel, demographics, shelter, water and sanitation, security and protection, health, gender, non-food items (NFIs) distribution, education, food and nutrition, and intentions of the internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In all regions visited, meetings were held with representatives from the Regional Councils – including Regional Councilors, Flood Emergency Coordinators and Disaster Field Coordinators, and Child Welfare Officers – as well as with camp managers, camp committees and camp inhabitants.

### **2.2. Main findings**

The CCCM assessment mission found that GRN is well resourced to respond to emergencies. Systems are in place at national level, to coordinate the response between different government stakeholders, as well as with other humanitarian actors. The overall emergency response is the responsibility of the DDRM under the Office of the Prime Minister. In addition, FEMCO was established by the Office of the President as the coordinating body of the emergency in the flood affected regions in the north and north-east. At regional level, the Regional Councils play an important role, through designated Flood Emergency Coordinators and Disaster Field Coordinators – working in close cooperation with the Namibian Red Cross Society (NRCS), mandated to manage the camps during this year's floods,

At local level, relocation sites were in general found to be well managed with camp committees nominated by the camp communities. Regional Councils validate and approve the camp committees and coordinate their activities through them. This coordination is, however, not uniform across the affected regions. Camp committee composition varies across sites and could be further standardized and possibly even allow for additional members to better reflect different gender, age, interest and vulnerability groups within the relocation sites.

Neither camp managers nor camp committees are provided with trainings or tools for CCCM, particularly on international standards (SPHERE), protection, common practices and lessons learned from other countries. The same applies to the Flood Emergency Coordinators and Disaster Field Coordinators at regional level. Hence, some gaps in terms of CCCM need to be addressed in order to bring CCCM activities up to international standards, building on the existing structures in place.

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<sup>2</sup> Please see Appendix 2 for an overview of the geographical coverage of the IOM CCCM assessment.

Population registration is being conducted, although not using a standardized template. Data is thus not always comparable between regions and the quality of information depends much on the capacity and good will of camp committee representatives. The GRN has developed a registration template but it is not systematically used in the affected regions. In some cases, this has resulted in discrepancies between national and regional level data, and caused some problems in resource allocation and response planning.



Children in Oipya (Ohangwena region); Drying fish in Oshoopala (Oshana region); Fishing along the road (Oshana region)

An overview of the four regions targeted for the assessment illustrates the key highlights from each region. An overview of the relocation sites, including existing gaps, is found in Appendix 3.

#### Oshana Region

The relocation sites visited in Oshana region were located in urban or peri-urban areas, with adequate nearby services and access to health and education facilities. For the urban camps, IDPs are in general located in areas not far from their places of origin. Other relocation sites are scattered in rural areas and comprise of small clusters of tents with limited nearby service facilities.

The assessment found that camp set up is predominantly spontaneous (as opposed to planned), without allowing clear paths between tents (facilitating movement and in case of emergencies, escape routes) or considering general precautions to avoid fires. Inhabitants mostly live in multi-household military-type tents (5x10 m). The average occupancy per tent is two households but some tents house more than two households. In some cases, due to the size of the households additional tents should be provided. Tap water and electricity is available on sites. Emergency pit latrines are also available in all camps although not in sufficient numbers (according to suggested standard of 1 toilet/latrine per every 20 individuals). Hygiene promotion trainings should be carried out to promote better use of water and sanitation facilities and prevent the potential spread of diseases.

Security and protection concerns were raised by some camp inhabitants although Oshoopala and Ekuku relocation sites are patrolled day and night by a private security firm contracted by the local authorities. The major concern among people is, however, food insecurity. Crops, mainly mahangu, the staple food, have been affected by the floods. The harvest in May 2011 is expected to be meager. GRN has distributes food supplies to the relocation sites, this has however been sporadic. The IDPs expressed expectations of food support at the time of return.

According to the Regional Council and IDPs, displacement is expected to last until May-June 2011 when water levels will recede and housing has been rehabilitated.

#### Omusati Region

Omusati region has 1,368 IDPs scattered in small relocation sites, others are housed in host families. The Field Emergency Coordinator expressed the needs for additional NFIs – including tents, blankets, tarpaulins and jerry cans. Cases of malaria as well as diarrhea have been reported, the latter is however not suspected to be cholera. At least half of the farmers will not



be able to harvest the mahangu crops; loss of stocks of food and seeds for the next planting season is likely to create food insecurity as early as May-June 2011.

According to the Regional Council, displacement is expected to last until May 2011, when water levels will recede.

For the long term perspective, Omusati Regional Council is planning to undertake an awareness raising campaign ahead of the next flooding season, expected in beginning of 2012, working through the traditional community leaders to strengthen communities at high risk of displacement and improve preparedness for future floods. Capacity building on camp management, site planning and hygiene promotion was explicitly requested. Additionally, the Omusati Regional Council inquired for assistance to identify, map and equip several relocation sites where people can take shelter in case of future emergencies.



Drying clothes on home gardening fence in Lusese B (Caprivi region); Camp inhabitant in Imokusi 1 (Caprivi region); Water tank in Imokusi 1 (Caprivi region); Camp inhabitants in Lusese B (Caprivi region); Non-functional toilets in Kabbe B (Caprivi region)

### Ohangwena Region

Displaced people in the Ohangwena region are scattered in small clusters in rural areas and many are completely isolated and inaccessible due to the intensity of the floods. The need for additional NFIs to fill the gaps – such as tents, tarpaulins and jerry cans – is urgent. Water and sanitation conditions are difficult, with people drinking untreated flood water and/or living in relocation sites with no toilets or washing facilities. Hygiene promotion activities in light of the possible health risks related to the water and sanitation conditions is highly recommended. Due to the reoccurrence of floods, information campaigns sensitizing people on the risks, as well as preparedness and response to flooding will be required.

Each relocation site has an appointed camp committee, selected by the community, and approved by the local authorities. The Regional Councilor and the Field Emergency Coordinator emphasized the need for CCCM, site planning and registration training, particularly in light of the current pattern of yearly displacement.

Oipya relocation site was visited in Ohangwena region. The camp is relatively small but similar to and representative for the other 22 relocation sites scattered across the region. The site consists of two military-type tents (5x10 m) housing a great number of individuals. Shortage of tents and tarpaulins is evident, as well as the expressed need for water purification. The site lacks toilets/latrines, washing facilities and garbage collection points. Camp inhabitants confirmed the concerns related to food insecurity, starting in May 2011.

According to the Regional Council and the IDPs, displacement is expected to last until June-July 2011 when water levels will recede and housing has been rehabilitated.

### Caprivi Region

Six relocation sites were visited in the Caprivi region; five in urban or peri-urban contexts, and one in the rural Schuckmansburg area. The five urban/peri-urban camps are similar in terms of condition and set up – inhabitants live in multi-household military-type tents (5x10 m), single-household tunnel tents or emergency makeshift shelter generally made out of timber frames and tarpaulin. The sites still experience a continuous trickling of people joining the camps. Hence, the numbers of tents currently available is not sufficient to meet the needs of the IDPs. Security is maintained by regular police visits. Nonetheless, all camps have experienced security/protection problems related to alcohol abuse and gender-based violence (GBV).

Water supply is satisfactory – supply systems varying from water bowsers and tanks to nearby tap water points. Water purification is however needed. All of the camps have an insufficient number of toilets compared to the camp population. Most of the toilets are damaged, not functioning or perceived as not clean. The use of toilets is also limited due to the prevailing local tradition of open defecation. Hygiene promotion is highly recommended. The relocation sites lack (or have a limited number of) bathing facilities.

Access to health is adequate with nearby clinics. The same applies to education facilities, although schooling is not always comprehensive. In the case of Kabbe B relocation site, schooling facilities and teachers' quarters are relocated within the camp – children in other sites can access education up to grade 4. Food insecurity was highlighted as a great concern. GRN provided once-off distributions of maize meal per household in the beginning of the displacement. Since then, people are living off food stocks complemented with home gardening within the camp sites. The camp manager recommended that these sporadic attempts of home gardening be encouraged by providing additional seeds and gardening tools.

According to the Camp committees and IDPs, displacement is expected to last until July-August 2011 when water levels will recede and housing has been rehabilitated.

The Schuckmansburg camp is a relocation site used regularly by the local people for seasonal displacement linked to floods. It is worth noting that the camp is managed by a committee entirely consisting of women. Although completely isolated and surrounded by water floods from the Zambezi River, basic health care and school facilities are available on site. A local police station is also located within the camp premises. Nonetheless, protection concerns, particularly related to GBV were raised by the camp committee.

Most of the IDPs are housed in tunnel or in multifamily military-type tents. However, some families have build their own makeshift shelter with tarpaulins received in previous emergencies, in some cases as old as 2007. The Camp Committee asked for support with additional tents. The site has tap water and water tanks but lacks washing facilities. The number of toilets/latrines is insufficient and most of the toilets are either damaged or non usable due to high groundwater levels. Food insecurity, in particular for children under five was reported as a major concern by the Camp Committee.

According to the Camp committee, displacement is expected to last until June-July 2011 when water levels will recede and housing has been rehabilitated.





Pit latrines in Kabbe B (Caprivi region); Camp Committee in Imukusi I (Caprivi region); Home gardening in Kabbe B (Caprivi region)

### 2.3. Analysis

The CCCM assessment finds that government mechanisms in place are commendable, with clear coordination structures, roles and responsibilities among stakeholders. However, limited capacity building has been provided so far in terms of CCCM and emergency response. It is therefore recommended to strengthen the training, coordination and sharing of best practices between regions and operational actors (e.g. the Field Emergency Coordinators, NRCS volunteers, camp managers and camp committees). A CCCM training tailored to the Namibian context is suggested. This will help ensure that relocation sites comply with international standards. Camp committee structures should be standardized to ensure comprehensive representation of camp inhabitants, as per gender, age and other interest and vulnerability groups.

Furthermore, gaps were identified at national, regional and local level related to population registration in particular in terms of consistency of data and use of standardized templates. Such information management system has already been developed by GRN, with the support of the UNCT, but has not yet been fully rolled out in the relocation sites. Strengthening population registration procedures, promoting the use of existing templates for comprehensive and comparable data, will be useful as it is directly linked to identification of needs on the ground and the response planning.

The IOM CCCM assessment confirms that necessary basic services have been established by the government, however the level of assistance/services provided varies between camps – particularly between urban and rural settings. Measures to support the government in order to guarantee a more uniform delivery of services across relocation sites are recommended. Gap filling will be necessary to complement the NFIs distributed so far – particularly for items such as tents, tarpaulins, jerry cans and water purification tablets. Furthermore, camp planning and camp set-up could be improved to ensure better living conditions, avoid unnecessary threats to security/protection (for example, location of the toilets vis-à-vis the tents, lights, public space), environmental damages, and/or risks such as fires. This could be easily mitigated or even avoided by improving the lay out of the relocation sites.

Additional water and sanitation facilities should be established, particularly toilets, bathing areas and primary garbage collection points. These could be established permanently, particularly considering that they could be used annually and given the recurrence of flooding. This should be coupled with hygiene promotion trainings which will be necessary to ensure a smooth transition from scarce habitual residence in rural areas to relatively crowded spaces in times of displacement. Traditional local practice of open defecation (which might become a public health problem in a camp setting) needs to be accounted for. Hygiene promotion should also include use and sharing of water sources and garbage disposal.

Protection training and sensitization is recommended to help local authorities, camp committees and IDPs prevent and respond to protection cases particularly targeting GBV. For violence survivors, a clear referral system should be established and mainstreamed.

As food insecurity was identified as one of the major concerns, a contingency plan for the expected food insecurity should be considered as the likelihood of food shortage is high, given the damage of crops caused by the floods. This is particularly important for vulnerable families/cases. A strategy on how to mitigate food insecurity in the relocation sites will be necessary; support of home gardening in relocation sites is recommended. This will allow the displaced to produce some vegetables to complement their diet and possibly guarantee a small source of revenue during displacement. Additionally, small livelihoods activities should also be encouraged such as rope and mat making, baking, small animal rearing, etc – thus reducing the vulnerability of the displaced through targeted livelihood activities.

For the long term perspective, it is important to note that floods are reoccurring regularly and have worsened over the past three years. A sustainable solution for the affected people is needed for the long term. It is thus advisable to consider Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in order to prepare for the next floods. In particular, it is recommended to assess affected areas and identify, if possible, mitigating measures that can be put in place whilst also identify, map and equip relocation sites that can be used by the displaced. Additionally, to ensure rapid response capacity, support should be provided to the government to establish a stock of NFIs for the next emergency response – advising on the type and quantities of items required, where and how to store them, and best practices in terms of logistics and distribution.

Building resilience of high-risk populations and communities located in flood prone areas is further recommended. Information campaigns and sensitization of emergency preparedness is key in terms of mitigating the worst effects of floods. Community preparedness can further be strengthened by developing contextual community based strategies for preparedness and response, particularly targeting typically flood affected communities located in high-risk areas. Building on the prominent roles of traditional leaders and the experience of the communities themselves, resilience to floods and displacement can be enhanced at community level and thus reduce the negative effects of emergencies related to flooding.



Makeshift shelter in Schuckmansburg (Caprivi region); Meeting between FEMCO and Camp committee in Schuckmansburg (Caprivi region); Camp life in Kabbe B (Caprivi region)

### 3. Recommendations and Action Plan for CCCM

In response to the findings of the IOM CCCM assessment mission, the following recommendations and related actions should be considered.

Interventions should be developed and closely coordinated with the Government of the Republic of Namibia (national, regional and local level). Furthermore, coordination and partnership with other humanitarian stakeholders (UNCT/HCT), including NRCS, will be necessary to avoid duplication of efforts whilst still ensuring that gaps/needs are addressed.

Recommendations	Proposed Action Plan
<p>I. To enhance capacity on CCCM – targeting government stakeholders at national, regional and local level, main humanitarian actors such as NRCS, and designated camp managers and camp committees.</p> <p>II. To improve coordination and communication among stakeholders.</p>	<p>CCCM training of trainers (including CCCM and SPHERE standards):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Windhoek</li> <li>▪ Oshana/Omusati/Ohangwena, Oshikoto, Kunene</li> <li>▪ Kavango/Caprivi</li> </ul> <p>Deployment of CCCM trainer. Short term intervention – flood response 2011 Long-term planning – flood response post-2011</p>
<p>III. To improve camp planning and camp layout to ensure compliance to international standards, and to mitigate security/protection, environmental, and fire threats.</p>	<p>Site planning workshop for GRN and its partners. Deployment of a site planning trainer.</p> <p>Short term intervention – flood response 2011 Long-term planning – flood response post-2011</p>
<p>IV. To support GRN in mainstreaming existing standard registration form (alternatively develop new version if needed), train stakeholders on how to use it and establish a database for monitoring. Further create a communication flowchart over information channels, to harmonize data and avoid duplications of efforts.</p>	<p>Deploy Registration Advisor to support population registration, establish a database and draft communication flowchart.</p> <p>Deployment and advocacy in coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNHCR who has already deployed a Registration Officer to undertake a rapid assessment of existing registration process.</p>
<p>V. To improve service delivery and ensure that basic needs of the IDPs are met.</p>	<p>Procure additional NFIs in order to fill the existing gaps.</p> <p>In coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>
<p>VI. To improve existing WASH facilities, as per international standards (SPHERE).</p> <p>VII. To enhance knowledge on WASH conditions and improve hygiene conditions in relocation sites.</p>	<p>Upgrade and complement existing WASH facilities, taking into account the long term perspective and reoccurrence of the displacement.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion training. Deployment of hygiene promotion training team.</p> <p>Deployment and advocacy in coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>

<p>VIII. To improve security and protection measures in camp management activities, with particular focus on gender-based violence.</p> <p>IX. To improve referral systems for victims of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Protection in CCCM training, targeting protection actors on the ground.</p> <p>Deployment of CCCM and Protection trainer.</p> <p>Establish and disseminate information about referral pathways for victims of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Deployment and advocacy in coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>
<p>X. To improve food security among IDPs and other affected populations.</p> <p>XI. To support food security and small-scale livelihood activities within relocation sites.</p>	<p>Develop contingency plan to tackle food insecurity. Support home gardening and small-scale livelihood activities within relocation sites.</p> <p>Identify partners for contingency planning, home gardening and livelihood activities.</p> <p>In coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>
<p>XII. To strengthen government capacity in terms of long term preparedness and disaster risk reduction of natural disasters and flood emergencies.</p> <p>XIII. To improve rapid response mechanisms for future state emergencies caused by floods.</p>	<p>Develop long-term strategic plan (in addition to existing contingency plans) for flood emergency response. Roll out Disaster Risk Reduction program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess communities' vulnerabilities to reoccurring floods and identify high grounds in flood prone areas.</li> <li>- Identify, map and equip relocation sites to be used for future displacement.</li> <li>- Enhance government capacity for rapid response as it relates to standard operating procedures, emergency stocks and sustainable relocation options.</li> <li>- Identify possible mitigating measures that can be put in place.</li> </ul> <p>Advocacy and Development in coordination with GRN and its partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>
<p>XIV. To strengthen community preparedness and resilience to natural disaster and flood emergencies.</p>	<p>Develop community based disaster risk reduction strategies and programs.</p> <p>Awareness raising and sensitization of flood response, targeting risk populations in most affected regions.</p> <p>Develop strategies for prevention, preparedness and response at community level.</p> <p>In coordination with GRN and Regional Councils, through community leaders/traditional chiefs, as well as other government partners, including UNCT/HCT agencies already responding to the needs.</p>

## Appendices

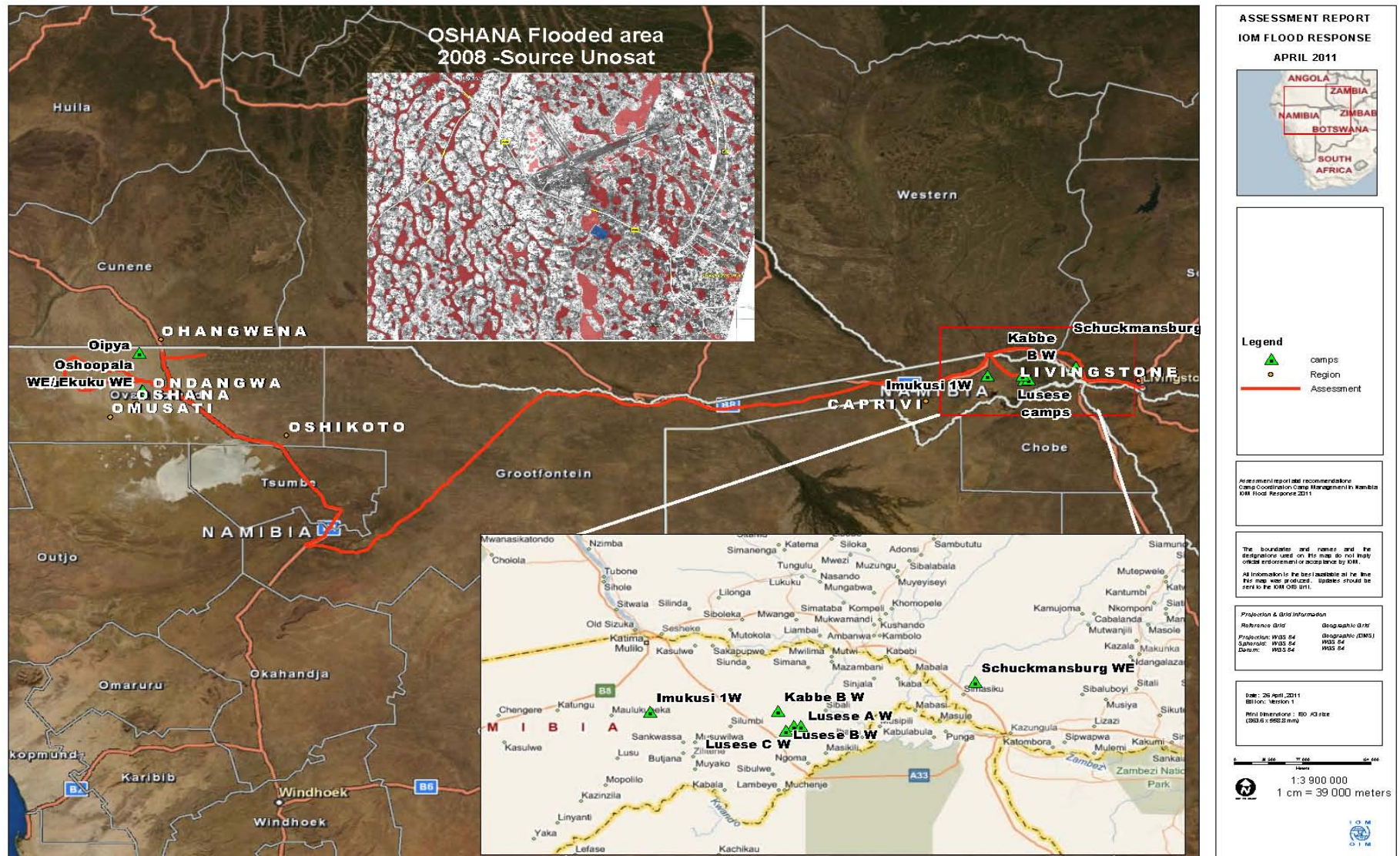
### Appendix I: Flood data, Hydrological Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Government of the Republic of Namibia

Water Levels and Flow Volume Data, Namibia 2009-2011				
	2009 peak	2010 peak	2011 peak (to date)	Comment
Cuvelai River Basin				
Sky Bridge (water levels)	1.35 m (2 March)	1.11 m (6 April)	1.67 m (28 March) 1.33 m (11 April)	Floods are subsiding throughout the area. 2011 year's flood was higher than 2009 which was then considered the highest in living memory.
Kandjengedi Br (water levels)	1.25 m (2 March)	1.03 m (6 April)	1.40 m (28 March) 1.20 m (11 April)	
Oshakati (water levels)	1.30 m (2 March)	1.07 m (6 April)	1.54 m (28 March) 1.27 m (11 April)	
Kavango Region				
Rundu (water levels)	6.09 m (3 January) 6.26 m (18 February) 8.65 m (20 March)	7.72 m (2 February) 7.55 m (19 March) 8.69 m (17 April)	7.39 m (20 January) 8.38 m (17 March) 8.38 m (13 April)	Three distinct flood waves were experienced in Kavango. Flood levels reached in 2011 were lower than highest levels in 2009 and 2010; duration of high flows has however been more extended with the total flow volume reaching its peak in 2011.
Rundu (flow volume)	5.10 Mm <sup>3</sup>	5.85 Mm <sup>3</sup>	6.35 Mm <sup>3</sup>	
Andara (water levels)	3.09 m (25 March)	3.18 m (22 April)	2.90 m (23 March) 2.91 (19 April)	
Caprivi Region				
Katima Mulilo (water levels)	7.85 m (25 March)	7.37 m (22 March) 7.32 m (26 April)	4.00 m (25 January) 6.39 m (1 March) 6.91 m (24 April)	Three distinct flood waves reached Katima Mulilo in 2011. Flood levels in 2011 were lower than highest levels in 2009 and 2010; duration of high flows has however been more extended with the total flow volume reaching its peak in 2011.
Katima Mulilo (flow volume)	33.8 Mm <sup>3</sup>	33.5 Mm <sup>3</sup>	37.2 Mm <sup>3</sup>	
Bukalo (water levels)	0.98 m (7 April)	0.65 m (29 May)	0.56 m (28 April)	
Ngoma Gate (water levels)	4.87 m (5 April)	4.66 m (29 March) 4.71 m (5 May)	4.42 m (30 April)	
Kunene Region				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Floods are rapidly subsiding. 2011 year's flood has been the highest on record.

Source: Information retrieved from *Daily Flood Bulletin*, 1 May, 2011. Hydrological Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Government of the Republic of Namibia



## Appendix 2: Map of IOM CCCM Assessment



### Appendix 3: Overview of Relocation sites visited

Region	Relocation site	# of HH	# of individuals	Average HH size	# of tents	# of toilets / latrines needed (1x20 pp as per SPHERE)	# of toilets / latrines available	GAP # of toilets / latrines	# of bathing areas needed (1x100 pp as per practice)	# of bathing areas available	GAP # of bathing areas	# of hygiene promotion training needed (1x50 pp as per practice)	# of primary garbage collection points needed (1 half a barrel x 20 pp as per practice)
Oshana	Olunkono <sup>WE</sup>	18	94	5.2	N/A	5	3	2	1	3	-2	2	5
	Oshoopala <sup>WE</sup>	293	961	3.3	79	48	10	38	10	10	0	19	48
	Ekuku <sup>WE</sup>	521	1561	3.0	122	78	17	61	16	16	0	31	78
Omusati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		0	0
Ohangwena	Oipya	27	189	7.0	2	9	0	9	2	0	2	4	9
Caprivi	Imukusi 1 <sup>W</sup>	61	427	7.0	31	21	8	13	4	0	4	9	21
	Kabbe B <sup>W</sup>	210	950	4.5	200	48	14	34	10	0		19	48
	Lusese A <sup>W</sup>	117	439	3.8	73	22	8	14	4	0	4	9	22
	Lusese B <sup>W</sup>	102	250	2.5	60	13	8	5	3	3	-1	5	13
	Lusese C <sup>W</sup>	98	403	4.1	75	20	4	16	4	0	4	8	20
	Schuckmansburg <sup>WE</sup>	487	3050	6.3	N/A	153	13	140	31	0	31	61	153
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>1,730</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>4.7</b>		<b>416</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>416</b>

<sup>W</sup> : Water available within 500 m of households within the relocation site, as per SPHERE

<sup>E</sup> : Electricity available on site



#### Appendix 4: Pictures from the assessment mission



Oshana region:

Tap water in Olunkono relocation site; Camp inhabitants in Olunkono; Garbage disposal point in Olunkono relocation site; Fishing in flood water along the road



Oshana region:

Food distribution in Oshoopala relocation site; Tents in Ekuku relocation site; Emergency pit latrines in Ekuku relocation site; Camp inhabitants in Oshoopala relocation site



Ohangwena Region:

Meeting with Field Emergency Coordinator and Camp manager in Oipya relocation site; Camp registry; Water purification shortage in Oipya relocation site; Tent interior in Oipya relocation site



Caprivi Region:

Pit latrines in Kabbe B relocation site; Family in makeshift tent in Kabbe B; Schooling facilities in Kabbe B; Livelihood activities (rope making) in Kabbe B relocation site



Caprivi Region:

Livelihood activities (mat making) in Kabbe B relocation site; Home gardening in Kabbe B; Livestock in Kabbe B; Vegetable stocks from market, Kabbe B relocation site



Caprivi Region:

Damaged pit latrine in Schuckmansburg relocation site; Water tap in Schuckmansburg; Use of solar panels in Schuckmansburg; Zambezi River, bordering Schuckmansburg relocation site





International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
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