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This report is produced by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 7 to 24 August 2019.

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 8,875 households (HH) have been affected by torrential rains and flash floods across Borno and Yobe states. Heavy rains have also hit Adamawa State and the number of affected households is being assessed.

- An estimated 7,347 emergency shelters and makeshift shelters have been partially damaged or destroyed, while some others were inundated in some IDP camps and host communities in Borno and Yobe States.

- In total, 405 WASH facilities have been damaged or destroyed in Borno State.

- Most of the affected households in Yobe state are hosted by relatives and friends in the affected areas, but 305 are sheltered in schools or government buildings and need to be relocated as quickly as possible.

- The majority of people affected require emergency shelter and household supplies; water, sanitation and hygiene services; food, health, vector control and draining of stagnant water.

- The risk of further heavy rainfall and floods remains high in 64 LGAs across the BAY states until the end of September.

- Needs assessments, emergency actions and preventive measures are ongoing across the BAY states, with aid actors pumping water out in flooded camps and distributing sand bags to households at risk.

- Further emergency response and contingency measures are urgently needed in the 64 at risk LGAs.

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8,875
affected households

7,347
Damaged emergency/makeshift shelters

405
Damaged or destroyed WASH facilities

53,909
Households at risk according to 2019 contingency plan

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1 Adamawa State is equally affected, but the estimated number of affected people was not available at the time of this report.
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Torrential rainfalls and flash floods hitting the BAY states have a devastating impact on thousands of people in IDPs camps and host communities.

The risk of further heavy rainfall and floods remains high in 64 LGAs across the BAY states until the end of September. New downpour may exacerbate the situation in many IDP camps already severely hit by the bad weather conditions and result in higher risks of disease outbreaks.

Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) yearly Seasonal Rainfall Predictions extrapolated that 2019 would likely see lower-than-normal to normal rainfall over most parts of Nigeria, but isolated flash floods were to be expected due to the high intensity of the rainfalls at the peak of the season, especially in places that are naturally prone to flooding. Camps for displaced persons are particularly vulnerable to this risk and the limited availability of land to build camps exacerbates this risk.

Authorities, Nigerian emergency agencies and humanitarian partners are currently responding to the urgent needs caused by the harsh weather conditions. The response consists of pumping water out of flooded areas, relocating affected families and supporting them with shelter, food and NFIs. Preventive measures are also reinforced with sand bags, water pumps, shovels and other tools being distributed in at risk areas.

Swift actions are further required to meet the urgent needs in shelter, NFIs and food of people affected by the floods and host communities. The 305 households sheltered in schools in Yobe State and the thousand households sheltered in schools and government buildings in Borno State will need to be relocated. Damaged shelters and non-functioning latrines need to be rehabilitated and many of the affected camps need sanitation services, drainage of stagnant water and vector control activities. Cholera mitigation measures are urgently needed to prevent cholera outbreak. Aid actors also need to mitigate protection risks, especially increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence.

The 2019 contingency plan estimated that, between May and September, 53,909 households in camps and host communities were vulnerable to risks of floods in the BAY states (4,893 in Adamawa, 41,297 in Borno and 7,723 in Yobe).

FLOOD OVERVIEW PER STATE

Yobe State

Needs:

- An estimated 2,133 households have been displaced and 1,867 emergency shelters damaged due to the heavy rains and flash floods in Damaturu, Bursari, Nguru Fika, Fune, Geidam, and Yunusari LGAs.
- About 305 households are sheltered in schools while neighbours in the affected communities host about 1,828 households. Lack of land or blocked drainage systems are compounding factors to flooding in the affected communities. Most of the families living along the river bank were amongst the most affected.
- Houses, drainage system, roads, and farmlands in the affected communities are damaged by the floods. The situation risks deteriorating if waterways remain blocked.
- Urgent cholera mitigation measures are also needed to prevent an outbreak. The majority of people affected require emergency shelter (shelter kits) and non-food items (ES/NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, food, health, vector control and draining of stagnant water.

Response:

- Various government authorities and humanitarian partners are currently responding to urgent needs.
- SEMA has provided immediate food and NFIs to households in Nguru. CCCM has provided sandbags, shovels, and wheelbarrows to clear the waterways and drainages across the affected LGAs.
- In Damaturu LGA, IOM has identified a land close to the affected sites for the relocation of the affected families.
- In addition, on Monday 19 August, UNHCR and IOM provided 200 emergency shelters, 200 NFI kits and 200 shelter kits to the affected households in Damaturu.
On 17 August, AAH provided WASH support, NFIs, tarpaulin and commenced public health awareness in Damaturu, Bursari, Fika, Geidem, Fune, Nguru LGAs. WFP plans to provide food assistance in Bursari, Fika, Geidam, and Nguru LGAs.

There is no commitment from partners yet in support of households in Yusufari LGA.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Some areas need sanitation and vector control activities.
- Damaged shelters and latrines need to repaired.
- Supply of NFIs and dignity kits is needed.
- Decongestion and or relocation of the HH hosted in school in Furi and Kukareta, and support HH living in makeshift shelter within the school premises.
- Need to provide protection activities to mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) and protection concerns.
- Need to intensify public health awareness programme to prevent cholera outbreak as most of the affected people live in cholera-prone areas.

**Borno State**

**Needs:**

- An estimated 6,742 households have been affected by the floods in most of the IDP camps affected across the state, including in Magumeri/Gajigana, Mafa, MMC, Monguno, Konduga, Jere, Ngala, Pulka, Kaga, Bama, Rann and Dikwa.

- Preliminary information in Monguno indicates that more than 824 households have been affected in nine IDP camps out of the 16 existing camps. The camps include Government Day Secondary School, Government Science Secondary School (GGSS), Stadium, Fulatari, Gardner Low-cost, Kuya, NRC I&II, Stadium, and Waterboard IDP camps. A safe space managed by Plan International is also damaged by the floods.

- About 701 HHs have been affected in Fulatari, 1000 ICRC camp, Motor Park, Modu-Kassa, Kamcheji, Ajairi, Kamchejin and Shuwari camps in Dikwa LGA with over 400 shelters damaged in Fulatari camp alone. CCCM partners have relocated the affected families to highlands to mitigate the impact of the floods.

- In Magumeri LGA, an estimated 857 households have been affected in Government Girls Secondary School (GGSS) camp and GGSS quarters and 332 emergency shelters were inundated in Gajigana community according to the CCCM team.

- Over 1,000 HHs have been affected in Kumburi, Manari, Fulatari, Ka’alti, Goni-Umarti, Ngadari, Pawari, and Lawanti communities in Kaga LGA. A joint needs assessment report by NRC, IOM, AAH and, DRC indicates that majority of the shelters destroyed by the floods were made of mud, few were made from blocks. Most of the displaced people are housed in schools and government buildings. Students are currently on summer holiday.

- In total, 924 shelters have been damaged in Ngamdu GGSS camp (699 shelters) Mafa LGA, 400 housing Gubio Camp (40 shelters) Konduga LGA, Arabic camp (155 shelters), Pulka- Wage extension camp (28 shelters) Ngala LGA, and GGSS CAMP (2 shelters) Bama. Most of the emergency shelters in Rann have been flooded.

- Maiduguri LGA is the worst hit by the rains and floods. In total 2,436 shelters have been damaged in Mohammed Goni International Stadium camp, Musune camp, Mashidimame camp, Shuwari 5 Camp Teachers Village camp, Sulaimanti camp, Wakshama camp, and Bakasi with 20 WASH facilities damaged.

- Some of the IDPs have started relocating to host communities and IDP camps, including Teachers Village camp. Also, 405 WASH facilities have been damaged or destroyed across the IDP camps in Borno State according to the CCCM/Shelter sector report.

- The immediate needs of the affected HHs include emergency shelters, NFIs, food assistance, mobile WASH facilities and medical care and public health education to curtail an outbreak of water-borne diseases.

Source: CCCM/Shelter Sector - Gardner Low Cost camp sector
Response:

- The CCCM Sector has supplied sandbags and is engaging the IDPs in the affected camps to construct local drainage systems in Motor Park IDP camp in Dikwa town as a preventive measure.
- WASH partners are conducting regular disinfection of stagnant water around IDP camps.
- OCHA is working with shelter partners in Dikwa as well as the CCCM/Shelter & NFI sector to mobilize shelter kits for the affected households to relocate to highlands.
- OCHA is also following up with WASH sector partners to ensure regular chlorination of water points and continuous disinfection of waterlogged areas.
- In Monguno, the Local Coordination Group has mobilized partners to assess the extent of damages and the number of people affected to inform planning for the response.
- In Jere LGA, Plan International has distributed NFI s to the affected people in Ngamdu.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some areas do not have access to clean water as at the time of the flooding.
- NFI s (blankets, plastic sheets, tents, mats and mosquito nets).
- Continuation and expansion of emergency medical services - Medicines, temporary health services 24/7, reproductive health and dignity kits, as well as operational costs for vector control activities.
- Heavy machines to open drainage system.
- Dignity and clean delivery kits.
- Some areas need sanitation and vector control activities.
- Damaged shelters and latrines need to be repaired.
- Supply of NFI kits needed.

GENERAL COORDINATION

OCHA is coordinating with the government and sectors to collect additional information on the impact of the floods in all locations while mobilizing resources for a swift response.

ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED TO DATE

- 07 August 2019: IOM assessment in GGSS/GGSS Quarters camps in Gajiganna, Magumeri LGA.
- 11 August 2019: Yobe State Flood Report
- 14 August 2019: OCHA Dikwa LGA Flood Situation Update
- 16 August 2019: Update from Borno State SEMA Executive Secretary
- 20 -21 August 2019: IOM DTM and CCCM assessment report

Background on the crisis

The crisis in Nigeria’s north-east is far from over, and 7.1 million are still in need of urgent assistance. Increased attacks by armed groups and the military response have sparked an upsurge in forced displacements across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states, raising the total number of internally displaced persons to 1.8 million across the three states. Since the beginning of the year, over 140,000 people have been arriving in already congested camps, stretching a majority of sites to capacity. An estimated 6,588 households are still sleeping out in the open or do not have proper shelter and are exposed to harsh weather conditions, disease outbreaks but also abuse. Recent weeks have seen a ten per cent increase in food insecurity, rising from 2.7 million people to 3 million. Humanitarian actors have scaled up the response and have reached more than 2.5 million people so far this year. Increased displacement and rising needs are stretching resources, at a time when funding for the response remains critically low. More than half-way through the year, only 39 per cent of the $848 million required have been received so far, significantly hampering the response to 6.2 million of the most vulnerable Nigerians across the BAY states.

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