

Floods Update II

Briefing note – 02 October 2018

Since the publication of ACAPS Nigeria Floods Update I Briefing Note on 26 September, rains have continued although Niger and Benue river levels have dropped slightly. As of 26 September the flooding of the Niger and Benue rivers is affecting 826,400 people and displacing 176,300 people across 12 states. Assessments are ongoing, and numbers are likely to increase (NEMA 26/09/2018; 24/09/2018). Since 26 September, some 200 deaths and 1,035 injuries have been reported. Assessments indicate that around 17,800 homes were damaged or destroyed across all affected states as of late August. Shelter, food, NFIs, and medical assistance continue to be key needs for the affected population (NEMA 26/09/2018). There is no available data from Adamawa and Taraba states.

NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE



IMPACT



States	Affected population as of 26/09	Affected population as of 24/09
Adamawa	Awaiting info	Awaiting info
Anambra	64,331	64,331
Bayelsa	26,000	Awaiting info
Benue	2,201	2,201
Delta	37,017	37,017
Edo	115,512	31,113
Kebbi	94,991	94,991
Kogi	204,597	118,199
Kwara	41,680	41,680
Niger	183,142	51,719
Rivers	56,932	Awaiting info
Taraba	Awaiting info	Awaiting info
Total	826,403	441,251

(NEMA 26/09/2018; 24/09/2018).

Forecast

As of October 1, the ECMWF 10-day forecast indicates that light to moderate rainfall is expected to be ongoing, with rainfall between 25-100mm per rainfall along the Niger and Benue basins (NiMet 01/10/2018; NEMA 26/09/2018). Predicted rainfall is not uncommon for this time of year. The predicted rainfall accumulation is comparable to the amounts observed between 16-23 September (European Commission 24/09/2018). On 26 September, it was reported that there has been a slight drop in the Niger river level, at Lokoja (NEMA 26/09/2018). On 24 September, reports indicated that while Benue river levels remain high, the river levels have started to recede. Despite the fact that river levels may start to recede slowly, there will continue to be urgent needs for shelter, food, NFIs and health assistance due to high displaced population and damaged homes.

Key priorities



+826,400
People affected



+176,300
IDPs



+17,800
homes damaged



+150,300
Hectares of agricultural land damaged

Humanitarian constraints



Widespread flooding of the main roads is constraining humanitarian access and is delaying response. Responders have requested speed boats to reach the affected population (NEMA 26/09/2018).

Limitations

Assessments are ongoing and data yet to be released, therefore there is still a lack of information on the affected and displaced population. This makes it difficult to ascertain the full impact of the floods and severity of humanitarian need. Assessments are expected to reveal that the actual number of the affected and displaced population is higher than figures currently reported. Data is not disaggregated by geographical area.

Crisis impact

Since the publication of ACAPS Nigeria Floods Update I Briefing Note on 26 September, new assessment results have been published and reveal that the number of affected and displaced people is higher than previous estimates.

Data released on 26 September shows that since late August 826,400 people have been affected, 176,300 people have been displaced and some 109,800 people are living with friends and family in Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Delta, Edo, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Niger and Rivers states. This data reveals an additional 385,150 affected people and 34,900 displaced people since previous data was released on 24 September (NEMA 26/09/2018). On 24 September 441,250 people were reported as affected, and 141,400 people were reported as displaced.

There is still no information available on the people affected and displaced in Adamawa and Taraba states. IFRC estimates that 1.4 million people are affected by the floods across all affected states (IFRC 20/09/2018).

Flooding across 12 states and 87 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in central and southern Nigeria has caused some 200 deaths and 1,035 injuries, compared to 108 reported deaths and 192 injuries on 24 September (NEMA 26/09/2018; 24/09/2018).

Across all affected states, there continues to be an urgent need for emergency shelter, with around 17,800 houses damaged (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; NEMA 26/09/2018). On 17 September, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) declared a national disaster in Anambra with 64,300 people affected; Delta with 37,000 people affected; Kogi with 204,600 people affected and Niger state with 183,100 people affected (NEMA 26/09/2018). The affected population has lost household belongings and are in urgent need of Shelter and NFI assistance. The floods have caused significant damage to agricultural land, with 150,300 hectares of agricultural land damaged or destroyed. There is an urgent need for food and medicine (NEMA 26/09/2018).

Shelter and NFIs: The affected population are in urgent need of emergency shelter support. Flooding has displaced around 176,300 people across 12 affected states. Some 109,800 people are estimated to be living with friends and family (NEMA 26/09/2018). It is unclear whether the 109,800 people living with friends and family are included or in addition to the displaced population. Over 17,800 houses are partially or totally damaged. IDPs are living with friends and family and have relocated to emergency shelters, such as LGA offices, schools, stadiums, churches and IDP camps, some of which have recently been constructed (NEMA 21/09/2018). Some people remain stranded in their home, and are waiting for the ongoing search and rescue operations to arrive. The need for additional IDP camp facilities remains high.

The affected population are in urgent need of NFIs, including mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits and household kits (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; IFRC 23/09/2018). The initial response continues to focus on distributing these emergency household items (Daily Trust 01/10/2018). There is no recent data available on the displaced population and shelter needs disaggregated by geographical area.

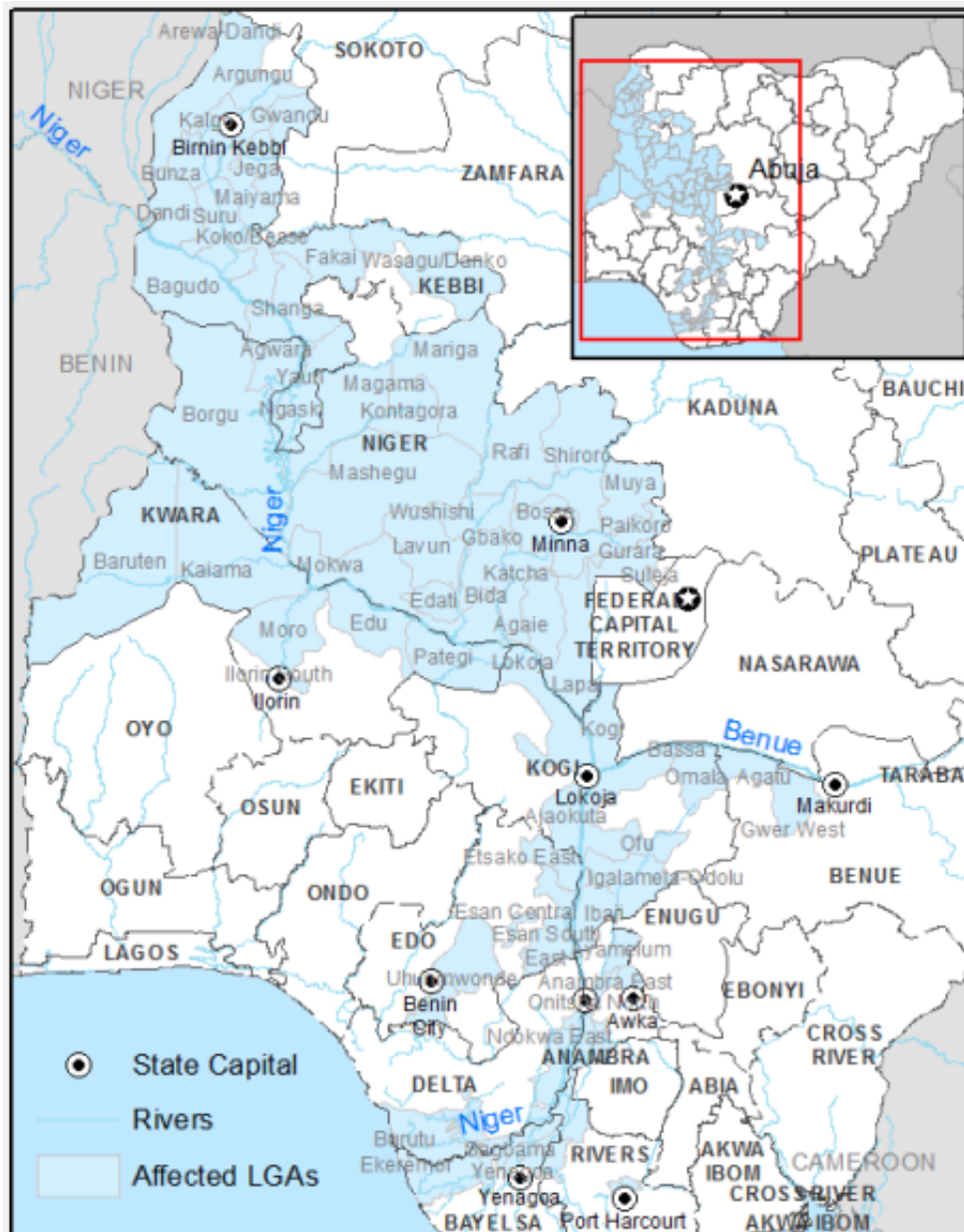
Livelihoods: As of 26 September, new estimates indicate that 150,300 hectares of agricultural land have been flooded across the affected states (NEMA 26/09/2018). There is no data available on agricultural land damaged that is disaggregated by state. In September, almost 200,000 metric tons of unharvested rice was flooded across Kebbi, Niger, Kano and Katsina states (Bloomberg 27/09/2018). This negatively affects the livelihoods of farmers. Flooding is also likely to affect other livelihoods, such as fishers and petty traders.

Food: Food needs remain high for the affected and displaced population across all affected states, despite the initial response focusing on the distribution of food items (Daily Trust 01/10/2018). Crops were destroyed before the start of the harvesting season in early October (NYTimes 17/08/2018). Recent reports indicate that flood-affected households are unable to meet the food needs, as they are unable to access early harvests, agricultural labour work and wild foods consumption (FEWS NET 29/09/2018). As markets have been flooded and damaged, some households are unable to go to markets to meet their food needs (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; FEWS NET 29/09/2018). Initial response has focused on distributing food (Daily Trust 01/10/2018).

Health: In Bayelsa state, hospitals have flooded in eight LGAs (Daily Trust 01/10/2018). There are no reports on the total amount of hospitals that have been damaged across all of the flood affected area. Health facilities have been damaged in some of the affected areas (Daily Trust 01/10/2018). Some 1,035 injuries have been reported since late August.

Since the publication of ACAPS Nigeria Floods Update I Briefing Note on 26 September, there have been no additional reports in local media sources that indicate antenatal care for pregnant women remains a key concern. This was reported in Uzanu community, Estako East LGA, Edo state and in Ogbaru, Amambra (Pulse 15/09/2018). There is no data on the number of pregnant or lactating women that may need additional health and nutritional support.

Flood affected areas



(NEMA 26/09/2018)

The risk that diarrhoea and cholera will spread remains high (TheGuardian 27/09/2018). Particularly in more populated areas, and overcrowded IDP camps where WASH facilities are inadequate, there continues to be a high concern of cholera spreading further. There have been reports of an increase in diarrhoea cases in four of the flood-affected states (IFCR 23/09/2018). There is a lack of geographical information and data indicating which states are affected by the spike in diarrhoea cases. Actors on the ground are ensuring health awareness and sanitation to prevent a spike in waterborne diseases (Daily Trust 01/10/2018).

27,930 cases of suspected cholera were reported between 1 January and 10 September countrywide (NCDC 10/09/2018). Between 1 January and 10 September, suspected cholera cases were reported in the flood affected states of Adamawa (2,002), Anambra (23), Bayelsa (no data), Benue (no data), Delta (no data), Edo (no data), Kebbi (198), Kogi (102), Kwara (no data), Niger (547), Rivers (no data), and Taraba (no data). (NCDC 10/09/2018). In Adamawa, an increase of 119 suspected cholera cases was observed between 17-23 September, most likely due to flooding facilitating the spread (Adamawa State Ministry of Health 23/09/2018)

As flooding has not receded, the escalation of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue and-or West Nile fever remains a concern (WHO 2018). The Government recently confirmed that the malaria cases have increased due to the floods (IFCR 23/09/2018). The current malaria incidence in Nigeria is 380.8/1,000 (2015) (PMI 2017). A distribution of mosquito nets for the flood affected population has been identified as a key priority (NEMA 24/09/2018; NaijaNews 18/09/2018).

There is a need for psychosocial support, as flood victims have lost or been separated from their loved ones (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; IFCR 23/09/2018).

WASH: The displaced population is still staying in emergency shelters, such as LGA offices, stadiums, schools and churches, which have inadequate sanitation facilities and are in urgent need of safe water. In most of the affected states, water sources have been contaminated by flooding (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; IFCR 23/09/2018). There is a lack of data on the potential amount of damaged water points.

Education: Schools continue to be used as evacuation centres across all affected states. On 1 October, it was reported that schools were shut in Bayelsa state as a safety measure to prevent injuries from increasing further (Daily Trust 01/10/2018). Schools in eight local government areas (LGAs) in Bayelsa state were flooded and schools have been evacuated in Anambra state, where floods have damaged learning materials (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; Vanguard 30/09/2018). Flooding is likely to have damaged schools across all affected the states. As flooding subsides, children may be unable to go to school for some weeks as classrooms are repaired. There is likely to be an urgent need for temporary classrooms in many of the affected states.

Protection: While there is no disaggregated data available on the amount of women and girls affected by the floods, it is likely that this group is disproportionately affected. Women and girls that are displaced and staying in IDP camps continue to be at increased risk to gender-based violence. Overcrowding at IDP camps, with a lack of privacy and inadequate toilets and washing facilities, increases the risks and vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (UNHCR 12/2017; OCHA 2016).

Impact on critical infrastructure

Roads: Since the start of the rainy season, in June, main roads have been flooded and bridges collapsed (Vanguard 15/09/2018). Over 320 roads and bridges have been damaged or destroyed (NEMA 26/09/2018). Many roads are completely submerged in water. Some of the affected communities are only accessible by boat.

Public infrastructure: LGA offices and public infrastructure has also been submerged by water (Vanguard 30/09/2018)

Markets: There are local media reports indicating that markets have been flooded and damaged in Bayelsa states (Vanguard 30/09/2018; DailyTrust 01/10/2018).

Power and telecommunications: Power and telecommunications are affected in some of the flood-affected states:

Delta: The Okpai Gas Independent Power Plant in Ndokwa East Council, Delta State, with power supply to Aso Villa, Abuja has been flooded, leading to a power cut (TheGuardian 25/09/2018). Communities in Kdakwa West and Ukwuani councils are also affected by the power cut.

Anambra: Enugu Electricity Distribution Company (EEDC) said that most electricity installations have been submerged due to floods and advised to turn off electricity supply to avoid electrocution in Anambra (Vanguard 30/09/2018; Pulse 16/09/2018). There is a lack of information on the amount of power and telecommunication lines that have been affected across all states.

Humanitarian and operational constraints

More than 320 roads and bridges have been damaged or destroyed due to flooding (NEMA 26/09/2018). This can cause delays in response. Many roads are completely submerged in water and some communities are only accessible by boat. Responders have requested speed boats to reach the affected population (NEMA 26/09/2018).

Key characteristics

Demographic profile:

Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%): 17 (2009)

Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%): 20.1 (2009)

Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%): 11.6 (2009)

Poverty headcount ratio at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population): 77.6 (2009)

Poverty headcount ratio at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population): 53.5 (2009)

Food security figures: Most households outside northeast Nigeria face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. In Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes continue (FEWS NET 01/07/2018).

Nutrition levels. Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): 2.9 (2017)

Prevalence of wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5): 10.6 (2017)

Prevalence of stunting, height for age (% of children under 5): 43.6 (2017)

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): 7.9 (2015)

Health statistics: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population): 68.6 (2017)

Incidence of malaria (per 1,000 population at risk): 380.8 (2015)

WASH statistics: People practicing open defecation (% of population): 25.5

(2015) People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population): 67.3 (2015)

People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population): 19.4 (2015)

Lighting and cooking sources: People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population): 19.4 (2015)

Access to electricity (% of population): 59.3 (2016)

(Source: World Bank 2015)

Response capacity

Local and national response capacity

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is the coordinating agency for emergency management in Nigeria. The agency has organised coordination meetings to oversee initial assessment and response. NEMA has set up five emergency operation centres (EOC) to coordinate the ongoing search and rescue, and to facilitate humanitarian response to those affected by the floods (CNN 18/09/2018). NEMA is in close coordination with all of the EOC, which will oversee the operations of two to three

states. The EOCs are providing daily reports on the situation in each of the different states (NEMA 26/09/2018; SunNewsOnline 18/09/2018). The state emergency management agencies (SEMA) have continued responding to critical needs and facilitating IDPs in emergency shelters. As of 26 September, there is a funding gap of 37%, as the total funds required are estimated to be NGN 12,136,954,360 (USD 22,197,360), and the total funds available are NGN 3 billion (8,236,200 USD) (NEMA 26/09/2018).

The Presidential Committee on Flood Relief and Rehabilitation is proving support in locations where they have permanent shelters (NEMA 26/09/2018). There is no geographical information on these specific locations available. Response efforts have been launched by line ministries in various states (NEMA 26/09/2018).

The National Red Crescent Society, in coordination with in coordination with the Nigerian Red Cross is proving lifesaving emergency assistance (Daily Trust 01/10/2018; IFRC 23/09/2018). Local and national humanitarian organisations are likely to be responding or on stand-by for response (IFRC 23/09/2018; The Nation 20/09/2018). There is no data on the amount of local and national NGOs responding to the floods.

International response capacity

On 18 September, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMSR315) was activated for the Nigeria floods (DG ECHO 21/09/2018). UN agencies, INGOs and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) are supporting NEMA, through the provision of technical support and/or assistance of the affected population across the sectors.

Information gaps and needs

Most available data summarises the impact of the flooding in Nigeria and does not give a geographical breakdown of the displaced populations, fatalities, injuries, and houses damaged.

There is no data available for the affected people in Adamawa and Taraba states.

There is no clear breakdown of humanitarian needs by sector and the information that is available mostly refers to the whole of the flood affected area, rather than provide a state level breakdown.

Shelter: There is a lack of geographical information on the displaced people, including disaggregated data by age and gender. There is also a lack of information on how long they have been displaced. An estimated figure of around 176,300 people has been reported displaced. Local sources provide displacement figures, indicating a

geographical breakdown for some of the affected states, although these figures have not been confirmed by NEMA.

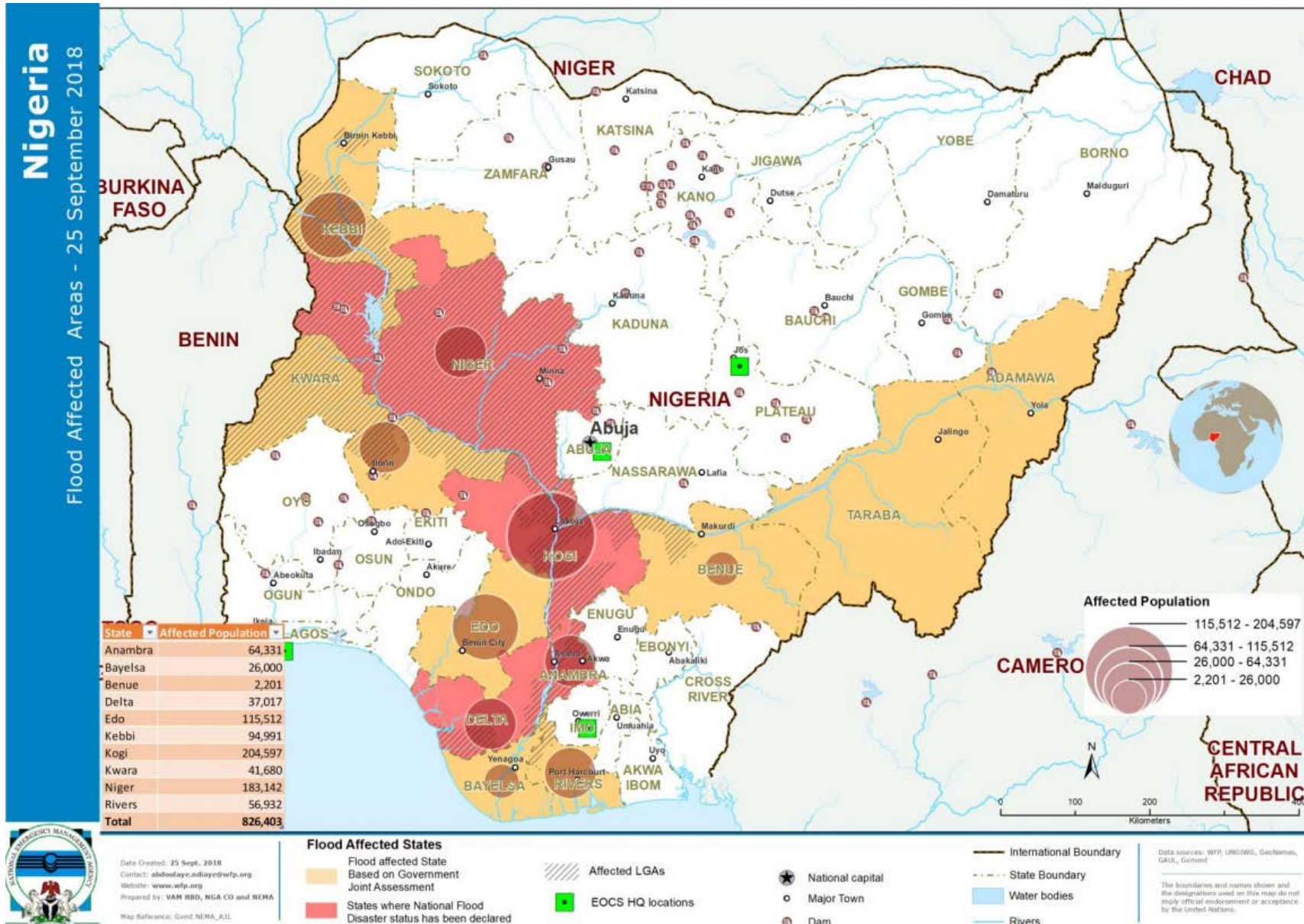
Vulnerable groups: There is no disaggregated data on vulnerable groups affected, including women, elderly people, children and persons with disabilities.

Health: There is a lack of geographical information and data indicating which states are affected by the spike in diarrhoea, cholera and malaria cases.

Public infrastructure: There is a lack of data on the total amount of damaged power and telecommunications lines, water points, markets, hospitals and schools. While there are reports that indicate that schools have closed, there are no reports that indicate that they have reopened.

Response: There is no information on local and national NGOs responding to the flood-affected population.

Map: Flood affected areas in Nigeria as of 25 September



(NEMA 26/09/2018).