

### HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 414,000 people are affected by floods in Borno State, with some 37 deaths and 58 people injured reported.
- Access to hospitals and markets and other critical infrastructure remains limited. Schools are closed with some serving as temporary relocation sites.
- Two major bridges in Maiduguri (Lagos Street Bridge and Gwange Bridge) have partially collapsed.
- Over 300,000 people have been registered in at least 26 relocation sites, as of 14 September, according to the Borno State Government's Emergency Operations Centre. Up to 30 sites have been set up and registration is ongoing.
- In support of Government efforts, the UN and partners are responding to immediate food (wet feeding), water, health and shelter and sanitation needs.
- Interventions to prevent outbreaks of acute watery diarrhea and cholera are ongoing.
- The flooding is happening at the height of a food and nutrition crisis – the lean season.
- On 14 September a high-level delegation led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and comprising representatives of humanitarian agencies visited Maiduguri to express continued support for the operation and solidarity with the people of Maiduguri.
- [Link to Rapid Needs Assessment Report](#)
- [Link to OCHA's interactive floods dashboard](#)



Yerwa Camp (Photo Credit: Audu Ali Marte)

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

More than 300,000 temporarily displaced people have been registered in 30 relocation sites following relocations from flood affected areas in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), Jere and Konduga local government areas (LGAs). As of 15 September, according to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) of the Borno State Government (BSG). This follows the flash flooding that occurred on the night of 9 September, when the Alau Dam collapsed wreaking havoc across MMC and Jere.

Access remains restricted with key infrastructure such as the Gwange and Lagos Street bridges in Maiduguri collapsing or partially collapsing. The Muna camp, which is housing approximately 57,000 people, of whom 6,000 are new arrivals, remains cut off from the main city, markets and other services by flood waters. Other communities also remain isolated. The local telecommunications and electricity networks continue to be disconnected in some areas. The main market (Monday Market) in Maiduguri is still flooded, affecting access to food with markets moving to other parts of Maiduguri often disrupting road traffic and potentially causing security issues.

The numbers of people registered in relocation sites and the number of sites keep increasing. Many sites are crowded with open defecation taking place. Priority needs among affected people are food assistance, wet feeding (most people affected have lost stoves and cooking utensils), potable water, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and safe shelters within the camps. There is also urgent need for protection activities to

reduce the risk of gender-based violence, as well as protection of unaccompanied children, including tracing their families. A key priority is to prevent outbreaks of communicable disease, including cholera, ramping up WASH activities to ensure adequate coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. This will also require surveillance for disease and preparedness for outbreaks. It is also expected that cases of malaria and other vector borne disease will increase.

Government authorities have relocated residents in high-risk areas to multiple relocation sites. The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is helping set up and manage temporary camps in Maiduguri and conducting search and rescue operations, while the Nigerian military has activated 22 disaster response units in Borno and across north-east Nigeria to help reach inaccessible areas and undertake search and rescue for people trapped by the flooding.

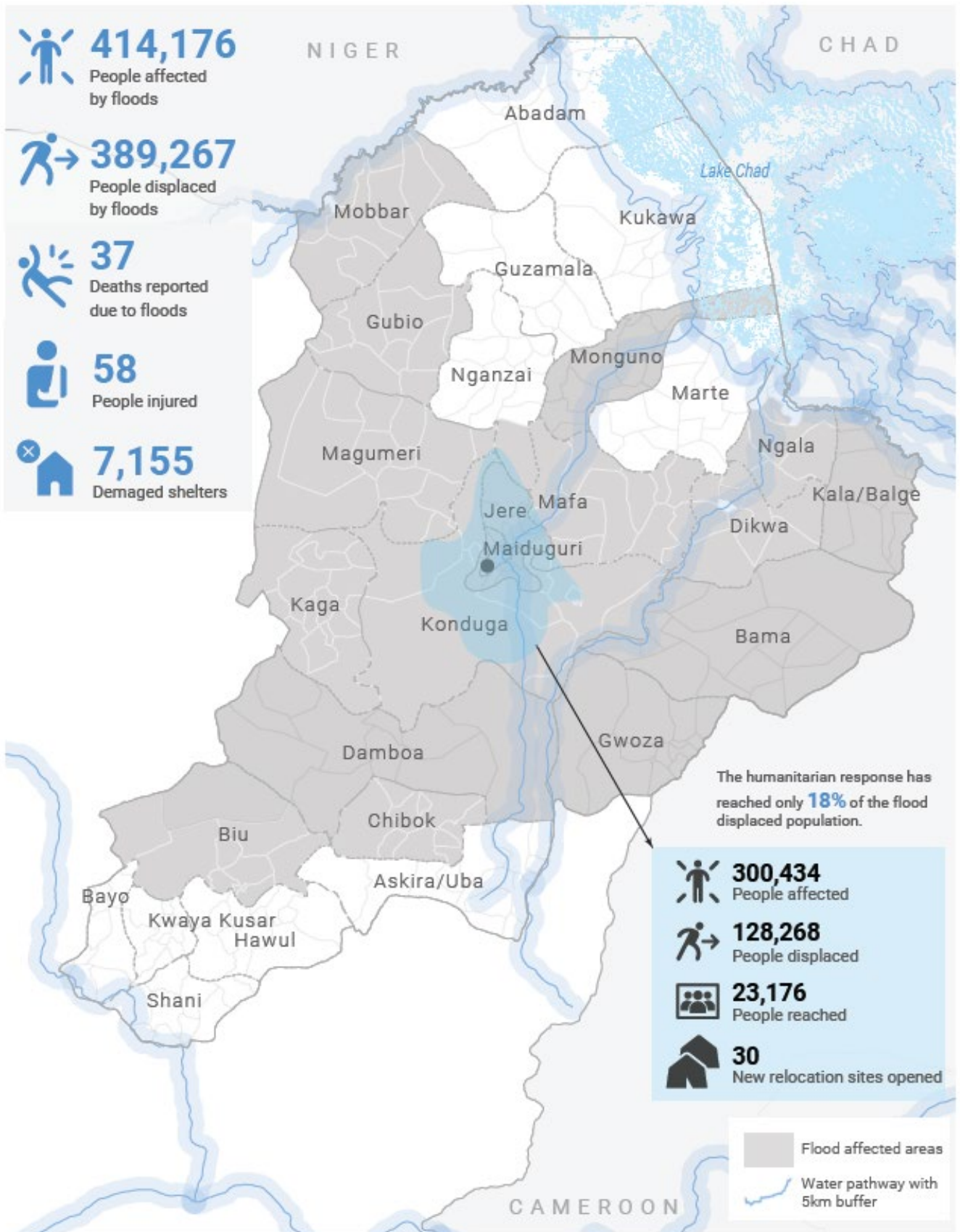
In support of Government efforts, the UN and partners are providing hot meals, water purification tablets, hygiene/dignity kits and cholera kits, as well as emergency health services, among other lifesaving interventions. The UN is also conducting **joint rapid needs assessments** with authorities to inform the emergency response.

#### People registered at 26 sites by the Borno State Government Emergency Operations Centre as of 14 September

SN	LGA	Ward	Camp Name	Households	Individuals
1	Maiduguri	Bolori I	ALI SHERIFF	1,356	8,758
2	Maiduguri	Maisandari	ASHEIK JARMA	6,052	40,854
3	Maiduguri	Maisandari	BAKKASI CAMP	1,608	59,022
4	Konduga	Dalori	DALORI	-	-
5	Jere	Mashamari	DIKWA LOWCOST (AL HABIB)	-	-
6	Maiduguri	Galtimari	FORI PRIMARY SCHOOL	1,400	-
7	Maiduguri	Galtimari	GALTIMARI PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	12,000
8	Jere	Ngomari	GCC GIRL ACEDAMY	-	1,600
9	Maiduguri	Maisandari	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE MAIDUGURI	-	-
10	Maiduguri	Bolori II	GOVT DAY SEC BULABULIN	-	-
11	Jere	Limanti	GREMAMI MOSQUE	-	12,000
12	Konduga	Chabbal	GUBIO CAMP	-	8,000
13	Maiduguri	Gwange	GWANGE I PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	-
14	Maiduguri	Gwange	GWANGE II PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	-
15	Maiduguri	Bolori I	KAMSELEM PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	-
16	Jere	Mairi	MAIRI PRIMARY SCHOOL TASHEN BAMA	-	60,000
17	Maiduguri	Bolori I	MEGA SCHOOL OPP MAIMALARI	-	12,000
18	Maiduguri	Bolori II	NAGARAM PRIMAR SCL	-	-
19	Jere	Ngomari	NGOMARI SCHOOL	4,308	31,200
20	Maiduguri	Gwange	SHEIKH SHERIFF IBRAHIM SALEH	-	-
21	Maiduguri	Maisandari	TEACHERS VILLAGE	-	12,000
22	Jere	Dusuman	VOCATIONAL ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE MUNA	-	-
23	Maiduguri	Maisandari	WTC	-	-
24	Maiduguri	Maisandari	YERWA SCHOOL	7,000	43,000
25	Maiduguri	Bolori II	ZAJIRI PRIMARY SCHOOL	-	-
26	Maiduguri	Bolori II	ZAJIRI SECONDARY SCHOOL	-	-
<b>Totals</b>				<b>21,724</b>	<b>300,434</b>

*(Figures may fluctuate with the triangulation of data and the continued registration of new arrivals daily)*

More than one million people are affected by floods across 29 states in Nigeria as of 12 September, according to the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA).



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Sources : NEMA, SEMA, Partners, OCHA Updated on : 15 September 2024 Feedback: ochanigeria@un.org For more information : www.unocha.org/nigeria www.reliefweb.int/country/nga

Borno State is the hardest hit in terms of the number of people affected by floods, with more than 414,000 people impacted. In Borno, other affected local government areas include Bama, Damboa, Damasak, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Konduga and Mafa LGAs. While there has been no confirmed case of cholera this year in Borno, there are significant concerns about an outbreak given the deteriorating sanitary conditions and floodwaters. Cholera is endemic in many LGAs in Borno State. Cholera preparedness efforts are ongoing with health teams in place or preparing in key locations. There is also the risk of the spread of other infectious diseases such as measles due to overcrowding. Borno is experiencing a measles outbreak, with 25 of its 27 LGAs reporting cases since the beginning of the year. More than 5,000 suspected cases have been reported.

Other concerns include psychological trauma, insecurity and the protection of unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable groups.

On 14 September, a high-level interagency delegation led by the Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator visited Maiduguri. It comprised UN heads of agencies, country directors of international and local NGOs, as well as donors. In addition to visiting displacement sites and meeting with partners, the mission also met with the Governor of Borno and his cabinet, as well as federal ministers and representatives. The mission also met with local humanitarian staff, many who had fallen victims to the flooding. The mission expressed its support and solidarity those affected by flooding, humanitarian staff, and local authorities. The Governor of Borno, his Excellency Babagana Zulum, expressed thanks to the humanitarian community for its support and also echoed the words of the Humanitarian Coordinator of the need to come together as one in the response to address the plight of people affected.

In Adamawa, close to 50,000 people are affected by floods, with approximately 20,000 receiving relief assistance from the state government, UN agencies and partners. Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain in WASH, shelter materials, food and medicines. Adamawa is also on high alert following warnings of more flooding from 16 to 30 September in the affected LGAs (Mubi, Madagali, Michika, Demsa, Numan, and Shelleng). People have been encouraged to move to higher ground to avert the potential loss of life.

Across the country, floods have so far claimed more than 250 lives, according to NEMA, with the highest death tolls recorded in Borno, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi and Bayelsa states. Besides Borno, other states most affected by floods include Bauchi, Bayelsa, Enugu, Jigawa, Kano, Niger, Sokoto, and Zamfara.

The floods have damaged tens of thousands of hectares of farmland across the country ahead of the harvest season amid record spikes in food and fuel inflation, following the devaluation of the naira and the removal of the fuel subsidy. States that have recorded widespread damage to farmland include Bauchi, Taraba, Niger, Jigawa and Sokoto. The damage to crops risks elevating food insecurity in the ongoing lean season, and in the coming months. This may lead to a further deterioration in the already alarming food insecurity across the country. More than 32 million people in Nigeria are facing severe food insecurity, according to the March 2024 Cadre Harmonisé food security and nutrition assessment.

At the national level, NEMA has activated an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in Abuja and is holding regular coordination meetings with stakeholders to respond to the floods.

## GOVERNMENT, UN AND NGO RESPONSE

### SEMA (State Emergency Management Agency)

- As of 14 September, the Borno State Government (BSG) has set up to 30 camps in MMC and Jere for affected people, with more than 300,000 people registered in 26 of the camps, with registration ongoing at the newly set up camps. More camps are expected to be set up as the situation develops.
- Following the flash floods, the BSG launched search and rescue especially in areas where people were cut off. The military and some private individuals provided boats and canoes used in these operations.
- The BSG provided wet feeding in the 10 initial camps, with partners' support enabling the provision of food to people cut off using helicopters. The BSG has provided wet feeding for over 100,000 people so far.
- The BSG together with health partners set up clinics in all the initial camps and is working to ensure that all other camps have a running clinic.
- The BSG stationed water trucks at all initial camps and is striving to keep pace with the growing number of camps. These trucks deliver water daily, and efforts are underway to establish additional water collection points. Additionally, latrines have been constructed, and waste evacuation services organized to maintain sanitary conditions. In several camps, extensive bush clearing, and fumigation have been carried out by the state environmental protection agency. The state government has supplied water treatment materials and chemicals, with support from UNICEF.

### NEMA (National Emergency Management Agency)

The ongoing response by NEMA includes:

- Emergency Coordination Forum (ECF) meeting with stakeholders.
- Activation of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC).
- Sector meetings to respond to the flood situation.
- Activation of IDP camps in some states.
- Search and rescue operations.
- Staff deployment for assessments and evacuations in the affected states.
- Deployment of water purification equipment to the affected states.
- Provision of life jackets to the affected states.

The planned response includes:

- Provision of additional relief interventions.
- Provision of medical consumables and medicaments to the affected people.
- Additional support to sectoral responses.
- Additional support to Naval DRUs within the riverine communities (such as boats and life jackets) for marine rescue.
- Supporting the states to evacuate people at risk.
- Deployment of additional water purifiers to the states.
- Relocation and rehabilitation of the displaced people.
- Damage and loss assessments.

### Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA)

- FMHAPA is working with state governments and SEMAs in 15 states to conduct needs assessments. These states are Adamawa, Akwa-Ibom, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Jigawa, Kebbi, Kogi, Lagos, Niger, Rivers, Sokoto and Zamfara.

## UN /NGO

### World Food Programme (WFP)

- Through UNHAS support, conducted two helicopter flights near Muna IDP camp. The first flight transported an assessment team comprising representatives from WFP, OCHA, INTERSOS, and the State Government. During the second flight, on 12 September, WFP airlifted 700 kilogrammes of ready-to-eat food items, including sardines, bread, and water, provided by the Government. This assistance, while critical, is but a drop in the ocean given the level of urgent needs since the onset of flooding.
- WFP in partnership with INTERSOS and the Borno SEMA has continued to scale up its hot meals programme in the Teachers' Village and Yerwa camps, providing two hot meals daily to 16,200 people, which accounts for 32 per cent of the target of 50,000 people per day.
- WFP's hot meals programme started on 11 September and is expected to last for 15 days, when the situation will be reassessed. Households receive meals of rice (provided by USAID) and beans. The ration per person per day is 250g of fortified rice, 100g of beans, 25g of vegetable oil and 5g of iodised salt. In addition, children under two years receive 50g of PlumpyDoz (a lipid based nutrient supplements) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls receive 200g of CSB++ (fortified blended food). The ration covers 100 per cent of the 2,100 Kcal required for adults. With the ration provide by WFP, beneficiaries eat three meals a day.
- When affected people are able to prepare their own meals, WFP will start distributing dry food rations to cover approximately 115,000 people.
- Food supplies have also been delivered to the Women Teachers College IDP camp, with further scaling up planned for 14 September.

### UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Assessment with UN Women and the Gender Technical Group (GTG) to address the critical sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and Gender-based violence (GBV) needs of displaced people in all formal camps and host communities.
- Distributed 200 dignity kits targeting adolescent girls and women of reproductive age in Bakassi Camp, Maiduguri on 13 September.
- Identified, trained, and mobilized 60 community volunteers from the affected communities to conduct community awareness on GBV prevention, PSEAH, GBV/SRH referral pathways.
- Mobilized 30 nurses, midwives GBV case workers trained on integrated on SRH and GBV services to support GBV and SRH service provision in established clinics and safe spaces.
- Procured and distributed additional dignity kits including culturally appropriate dresses/clothes to the most vulnerable displaced women and girls.

### Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)

- **MSF-France** initiated medical interventions in Teachers Village Camp, where 16,000 displaced people are living, with the number expected to rise to 30,000.
- Conducted 106 outpatient consultations and is working to repair at least one borehole to restore access to drinking water at Teachers Village Camp, and to rehabilitate at least 10 latrines to improve sanitation.
- MSF Emergency Cell will assess further needs and coordinate cholera response preparedness, as cholera remains a significant concern.
- **MSF-Belgium** is active in several camps, focusing on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions alongside mobile medical clinics. In Galtimari School, rehabilitating latrines, desludging waste, and ensuring access to clean water through trucking and bladder setups with chlorination, cleaning and disinfecting latrines, setting up water bladders, and preparing to scale up interventions in anticipation of further needs

- In Doro, established an Oral Rehydration Point (ORP) and have started receiving patients with Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and suspected cholera cases.
- **MSF-Spain** will join efforts in MMC and Jere adding further capacity to the ongoing response in particular for cholera preparedness.

### UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- UNICEF with partners through the WASH sector are providing emergency water systems in evacuation sites/camps including water trucking, and the installing and desludging latrines.
- UNICEF is supporting three flood evacuation sites - Bakassi, Dalori and Teachers Village. UNICEF set-up health centres in Bakassi Camp with 11 government health workers on 10 September, followed by Dalori and Teachers Village (in partnership with MSF). In Bakassi and Dalori, the health centres also have an outpatient treatment centre where nutrition services, including screening and treatment of severe malnutrition, are provided.
- On 12 September, 250 WASH kits were distributed in Bakassi camp.
- 3 boreholes were rehabilitated via the installation of pumps and solar panels in Bakassi camp, and the water treated with chlorine.
- On 13 September, a one-stop centre was established in Bakassi camp, by UNICEF and other aid organizations, for the provision of family tracing of unaccompanied and separated children, GBV and psycho-social support.

### The World Health Organization (WHO)

- In Borno State: has activated multi-partner public health emergency operations centre and shared a rapid public health situation analysis, defining essential needs and gaps with the Government for interventions.
- Establishing early warning and response system for epidemic-prone diseases and an emergency cold chain.
- Deployed case management and disease outbreak experts to support the medical clinics in the IDP settlements.
- Four WHO-supported mobile teams are operating in the IDP settlements.
- Provision of medical supplies and kits (malaria, delivery kits, ORS, aqua tabs, and cholera investigation kits).
- In other flood affected states: Weekly meetings are conducted together with the Ministry of Health in situ; 10 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and malaria kits were donated to Jigawa State.

### UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

- Is repurposing existing funds for a rapid response to provide mass livestock vaccinations to protect livelihood assets.
- Providing fuel efficient stoves and briquettes as a source of cooking energy for flood affected people.
- Distributing Tom Brown distribution in camps/flood affected households.

### UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

- Emergency shelter and NFIs in evacuation sites and cash distribution through the Cash Working Group with more cash distribution planned for the most vulnerable flood affected IDPs in Maiduguri.
- UNHCR is emptying its warehouses to respond to flooding in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states, Gombe, Bauchi and Jigawa.
- Conducting protection and human rights monitoring, child protection, and other activities in all the camps in the BAY states including the new evacuation sites in Maiduguri City.

## International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- WASH and hygiene promotion in evacuation sites/ camps.
- Provision of WASH items such as laundry and bathing soap and other NFIs.
- Construction of emergency latrines.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial (MHPSS)/ protection support in all camps through psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMT).
- Protection services for separated children and vulnerable individuals.
- Shelter and NFI items across five evacuation sites.

## Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI)

- A market assessment commenced with validation and computation of data commenced on 13 September in Jere/MMC through the Cash Working Group.
- It will compare snapshots of prices, availability of items, access to markets and related perceptions and note changes in accessibility and availability of items.

## UN Women

- Assessment with the Gender Technical Group.
- Support the Open Kitchen to provide food daily to 1,000 vulnerable women and girls (pregnant, nursing, women with disabilities, women head of households).

## UN Development Programme (UNDP)

- Repurposing existing funds (based on Government and donor consent) for cash transfer, infrastructure rehabilitation, risk communication and livelihood support.
- Providing technical assistance for post-disaster needs assessment, early recovery planning and overall resilience building.
- Providing technical leadership on a socio-economic impact assessment of the floods in partnership with other agencies
- Deploying a disaster risk management expert and thematic experts to support Government

## UNAIDS

- Setting up a situation room with PEPFAR and Global Fund in collaboration with the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) to coordinate efforts ensuring that people living with HIV (PLHIV) continue to receive their anti-retroviral treatment and other basic needs for relief and to prevent opportunistic infections.
- Conducting a rapid assessment to identify the needs of PLHIV, key and vulnerable people in affected areas and develop a mitigation plan.

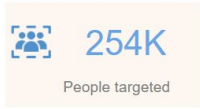
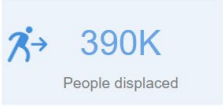
## Coordination and Funding

- OCHA deployed two staff members, Government Liaison, and Information Management officers to work directly with SEMA in Maiduguri for disaster management on response coordination and data management, and an Information Management officer with NEMA at the federal level in Abuja to support with data management and analysis for countrywide flood affected locations.
- OCHA has activated an emergency dashboard to consolidate data on critical needs, available stocks, and to track the ongoing response to be able to identify gaps.
- A Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) Reserve Allocation of US\$ 2 million is in progress for anticipatory action in the BAY states, with \$4 million in additional funding also being considered through a separate Reserve Allocation.
- The Rapid Response Fund (RRF) managed by IOM is also mobilizing funds towards the flood response.
- Partners are working on a funding request to the OCHA-managed Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for lifesaving flood response countrywide.

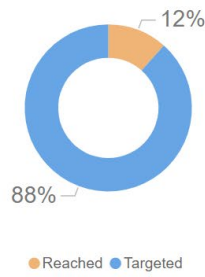


Key Figures:

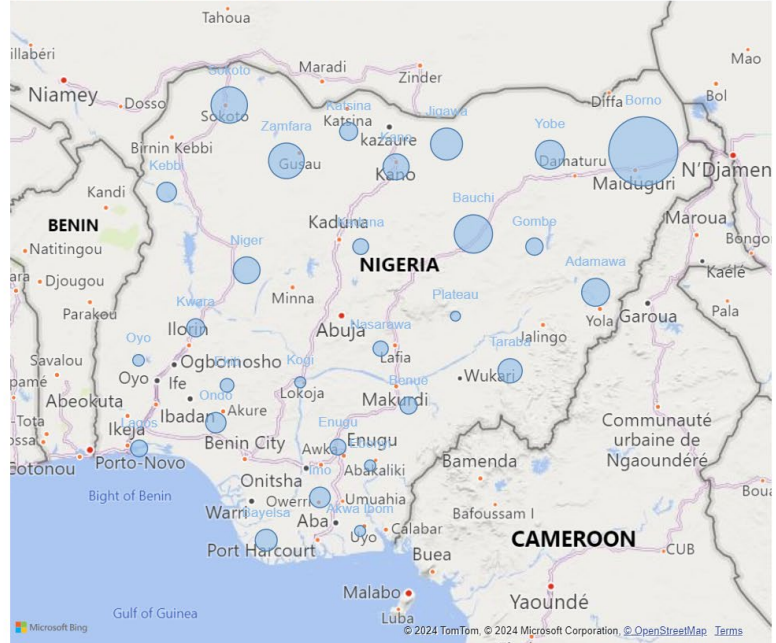
State:



Reached and Targeted



Number of Affected Individuals by State



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation date: 06 09 2024 Sources: OCHA/Humanitarian Partners. Feedback: ochangaimu@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int

[Link to OCHA Nigeria interactive floods dashboard](#)

[Link to Rapid Response Mechanism \(RRM\) Rapid Needs Assessment Report in MMC/Jere](#)

This report is compiled by OCHA Nigeria in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

The next update will be shared on or around 16 September 2024.

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