

Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)

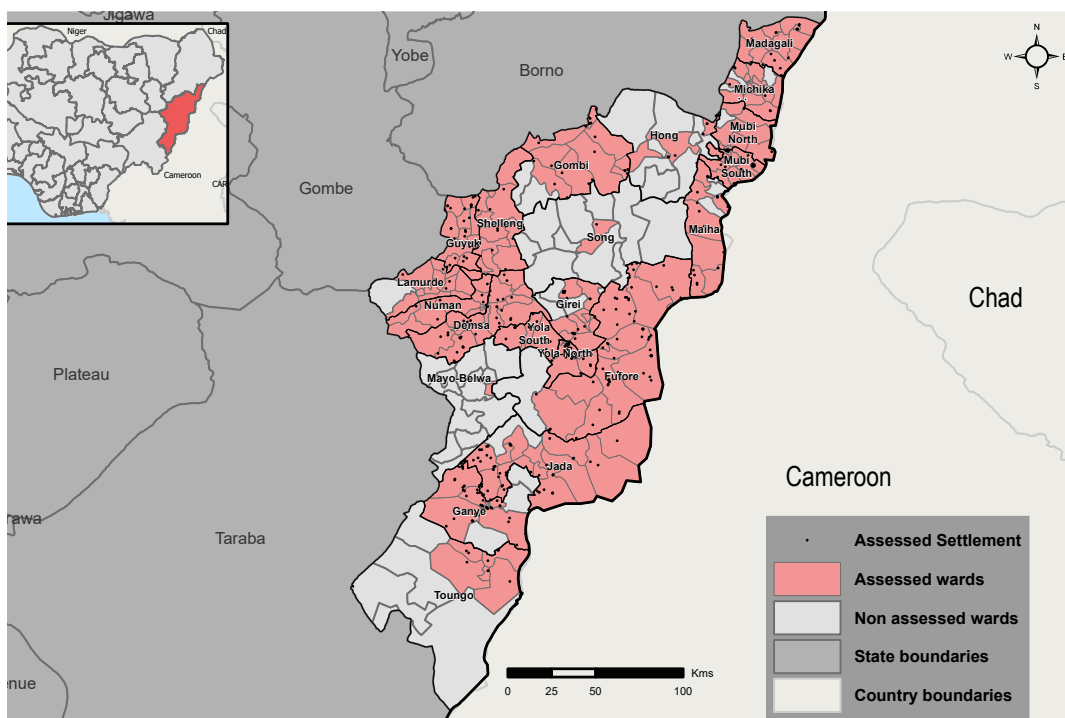
ADAMAWA FLOODS

CONTEXT

Across Nigeria, the advent of this year's rainy season has led to heavy rainfall, rivers overflowing their banks, and the spillage of water from dams in neighbouring Cameroon, which have contributed to severe flooding in 31 out of the 36 Nigerian federal states. According to [satellite analysis conducted by the United Nations Satellite Center \(UNOSAT\)](#) between the 13-17th October, up to 6,600,000 people are potentially exposed to flooding and over 30,000 km² of land has been flooded across the country. **Adamawa State is among the most affected states with an estimated 260,000 people potentially exposed to floods and around a 1,000 km² of land submerged across the state.**¹ According to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), flooding in the state is mainly a result of heavy rains starting around the 11th of July 2022 and still ongoing (as of 24th October 2022).² Additionally increased water flows from river sources in the Cameroonian highlands have contributed to the river Benue overflowing, leading to the flooding of several communities in Adamawa State. This was compounded by the spillage of water from the Lagdo dam in Cameroon which led to further displacement of people and the destruction of farmland, barns, and other property.³ **According to SEMA, as of the 1st of September, 25 people were reportedly dead, 58 critically injured, 131,638 individuals were currently displaced, and 153 communities in 18 Local Government Areas (LGAs) were submerged.**⁴ According to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview, over 2.45 million People in Need (PiN) including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and host community populations live in Adamawa State.⁵ Of that number, over 1.1 million are classified as being in either severe, extreme or catastrophic needs severity phases. With these flooding incidents occurring against a backdrop of a complex humanitarian crisis in parts of Adamawa State, this joint multisectoral Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) is intended to fill urgent information gaps on the effects of flooding on people in the affected areas, and to provide support to the humanitarian response, government and other key stakeholders.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this RNA is adapted from [REACH's Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) and provides an indicative snapshot of the humanitarian needs of host community, IDPs and returnees in flood affected settlements in Adamawa State. Settlements assessed were identified by the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (AdSEMA) and the Assessments and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) as being within flood affected areas. Humanitarian partners and stakeholders in the state collected data in 359 accessible settlements across all 21 LGAs between 13th October, 2022 and 20th October, 2022. A minimum of 1 Key informant (KI) per settlement was interviewed and KI selection was restricted to predetermined KI profiles who had specific knowledge of the context and effects of floods in the affected settlement. A total of 850 key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted within this period. KIIs were interviewed either at the site of flooding (77% of interviews) or at the site where they had been displaced to as a result of flooding (23% of interviews). The recall period for this assessment unless otherwise stated covers the start of heavy rains in July to the start of data collection. KIIs were asked to report on the situation in their settlements. This data was then aggregated at the settlement level using weights to ensure that settlements with multiple surveys were not overrepresented. Findings are reported as a proportion of assessed settlements or the total estimated numerical figures reported across all settlements. With regard to numerical estimates, please note that given the numbers of settlements assessed are not the same across all LGAs, figures from LGAs where more settlements were assessed may be higher on average. It is important to consider these LGA level figures alongside the total number of assessed settlements to better contextualise those findings. **Findings are indicative and should not be generalized across the population or for specific LGAs.** For more information please refer to the [Terms of Reference](#).



Map 1: Assessment coverage showing wards where settlements were assessed.

LGA	Settlements assessed	LGA	Settlements assessed
Demsa	24	Mayo-Belwa	1
Fufore	30	Michika	14
Ganye	12	Mubi North	30
Girei	16	Mubi South	26
Gombi	18	Numan	28
Guyuk	24	Shelleng	10
Hong	8	Song	2
Jada	18	Toungo	5
Lamurde	26	Yola North	13
Madagali	26	Yola South	20
Maiha	8		

Key findings

Overall findings indicate that incidents of floodings have greatly impacted households leading to the loss of lives, injuries, property and infrastructural damage and left people in need of urgent assistance. Across Adamawa State, KIs estimated that a total of **3,018 households across all assessed settlements** were adversely impacted by flooding. The LGAs with the highest reported numbers of affected households in the assessed settlements are **Lamurde, Michika and Madagali**. With the latter two considered as partially hard-to-reach or inaccessible, there may be affected households living there whose access to humanitarian aid may have been compounded by flooding.

The severity of the effect of floods on people is further highlighted by a **reported total of 359 injured persons as a result of flooding across all assessed settlements**. Reflective of reports indicating flood damage to farmland, food stores and shelters,⁶ **the most reported urgent primary needs by KIs in assessed settlements were food (52%) and shelter (35%)**. Further buttressing this finding, the most commonly reported other needs were Non-Food Items (NFIs) (70%), food (69%) and shelter (61%). **With the exception of settlements in Song and Toundou LGAs, people in very few settlements had reportedly received any aid or support. Since the advent of flooding in July 2022, in 83% of all assessed settlements, KIs reported all affected persons had not received any form of assistance or support.**

Extensive damage resulting from flooding were reported to shelters and other key service infrastructure such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities. Findings indicate that an estimated total of 1,386 shelters in assessed areas were adversely affected. In the overwhelming majority of assessed settlements (94%), KIs reported that most shelters were in need of repairs due to flood damage. This has left some people living in partially or fully damaged buildings, emergency buildings or out in

the open. Latrines and toilet facilities were reportedly also adversely affected. In most assessed settlements (69%), latrines or toilets were reportedly either fully or partially damaged by the floods leaving many without access. Additionally, KIs in 34% of assessed settlements reported that water points had been adversely affected by flooding. **The combined effect of damaged WASH facilities and flooding could potentially increase the exposure of households to disease outbreaks if the situation remains unchanged.**

Findings suggest that people's access to healthcare had been affected by flooding incidents in some assessed settlements (26%). The most commonly reported reasons for this were long service waiting times, inability to afford the cost of treatment and the lack of specific treatment, medicine or services available at the health facility. Also, access to education was impeded by flooding in some assessed settlements (34%) mostly due to the flooding along school routes and the displacement of school staff as a result of flooding.

Findings indicate that flooding has led to the displacement of households in nearly half of all assessed settlements (47%). KIs in 91% of these assessed settlements reported that most of those displaced are still within close proximity of their original settlement in neighbouring settlements in the same LGA. The most commonly reported places where these displaced persons lived are rented houses in the host community and with relatives living in the host community. The most commonly reported protection incidents faced as a result were looting and theft, abductions, family separations and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). However, only in a low proportion of assessed settlements (13%), did KIs report that people were exposed to protection incidents as a result of flooding.

Affected populations

3,018 Total number of households reportedly affected by flooding across all assessed settlements.

1,386 Total estimated number of reportedly affected shelters across all assessed settlements.

359 Total number of people injured as a result of floods reported across all assessed settlements.

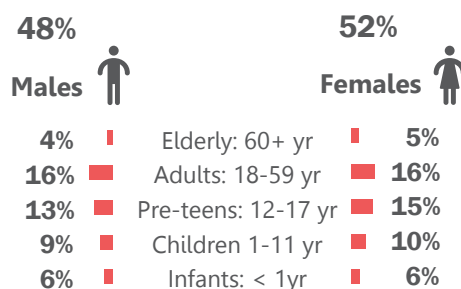
Top 5 LGAs where KIs in assessed settlements reported the highest estimated numbers of flood affected households:

LGA	Settlements assessed	Estimated number of affected HHs
Lamurde	26	1,097
Madagali	26	294
Michika	14	190
Yola North	13	166

Estimated affected population in assessed settlements per age group and gender:

Proportion of males reportedly affected by flooding.

Proportion of females reportedly affected by flooding.



Reported causes of flood related incidents across all assessed settlements:*

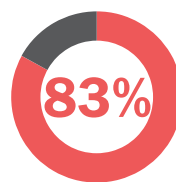
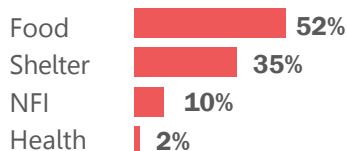


* This is a multi-select question



Immediate Needs

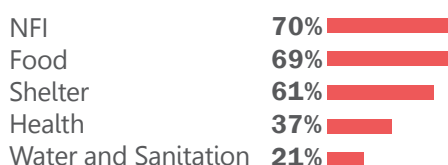
Proportion of assessed settlements per reported **most urgent primary need**:



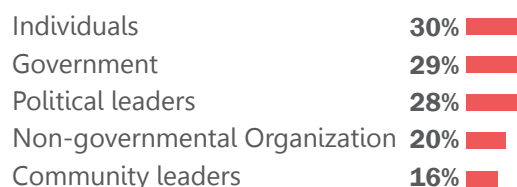
% of assessed settlements where KIs reported that **no one had received assistance or support** since the flooding started.

In those assessed settlements where people reportedly received assistance (**15%**), food (**78%**), NFIs (**47%**) and shelter (**24%**) were the most commonly reported types of assistance received.*

Most commonly reported other needs of affected populations across assessed settlements:*



In those assessed settlements (15%) where KIs reported people had received assistance or support, reported sources of assistance by % of assessed settlements:*

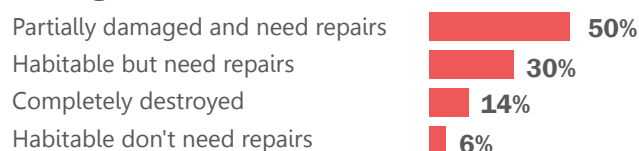


Shelter damage

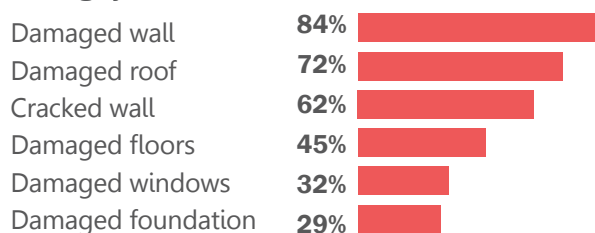
Total estimated number of reportedly affected shelters across all assessed settlements:

1,386

Proportion of assessed settlements by status of most shelters in the settlement following incidents of flooding:



Most commonly reported types of damage caused by flooding by % of assessed settlements:*



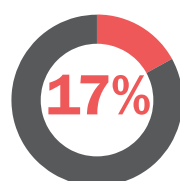
Top five LGAs where KIs in assessed settlements reported the **highest estimated numbers of shelters affected by flooding**:

LGA	Settlements assessed	Estimated number of affected shelters
Lamurde	26	207
Madagali	26	196
Shelleng	10	116
Yola South	20	82
Michika	14	81

* This is a multi-select question

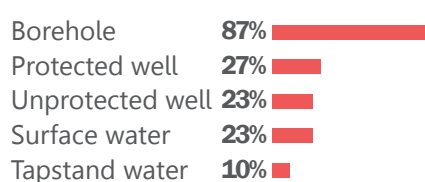


WASH



Proportion of assessed settlements where people in the settlement **did not have access to water**.

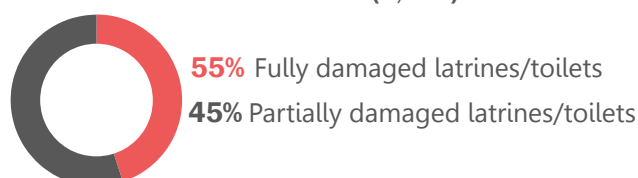
Most commonly reported water sources (by proportion of settlements assessed):*



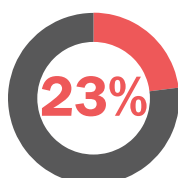
In **34%** of all assessed settlements, KIs reported water points had been adversely affected by flooding.

In **69%** of all assessed settlements, some latrines/toilets were reportedly damaged by incidents of flooding.

In those settlements where latrines/toilets were reportedly damaged (**69%**), the extent of damage by proportion of the total number of reportedly flood damaged latrines/toilets across all assessed settlements (1,243):



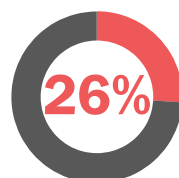
Access to Health



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **there was no functional health facility within 30 minutes walking distance**.

Top 5 most commonly reported difficulties in accessing healthcare services or treatment by % of assessed settlements where access to healthcare had been affected by incidents of flooding (**26%**):*

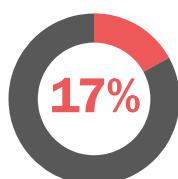
Not enough trained staff at health facility	43%
Specific medicine, treatment or service needed not available	42%
Could not afford cost of consultation or treatment	30%
Did not receive correct medication	26%
Long waiting times	14%



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **access to healthcare had been affected by incidents of flooding**.



Access to Education



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported **no education facilities within 30 minutes walking distance**.

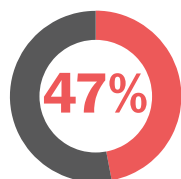
In those settlements where access to educational facilities had been affected by flooding (**34%**), the most commonly reported reasons why were (by % of assessed settlements):*

Routes to schools are flooded	63%
Teachers have been displaced by floods/have stopped working	33%
Schools are being used to house IDPs	13%
Security concerns for children while at or traveling to school	3%

*This is a multi-select question

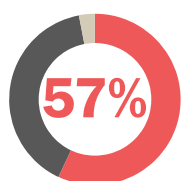


Displacement



Proportion of assessed settlements where households affected by incidents of flooding were reportedly **displaced**.

In **91%** of assessed settlements where households have reportedly been displaced as a result of incidents of flooding, these households were reportedly displaced to other settlements within the same LGA



Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of IDPs living in the settlement:

Yes **57%**
No **40%**
Maybe **3%**

Top 5 most commonly reported current shelter types of IDPs after incidents of flooding by % of assessed settlements:*

Rented houses in host community	59%
Shelters owned by relatives	42%
Rented shelter	16%
Public buildings	12%
School	9%

Protection

In **13%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported at least one person had faced a protection incident as a result of flooding in the settlement.**

**Proportions of protection incidents might be under reported due to the sensitivity of the issue

In those settlements where protection incidents were reported, the top 5 most commonly reported protection incidents after flooding by % of assessed settlements were:*

Looting and theft	47%
SGBV	26%
Family separation	23%
Domestic violence	21%
Abduction	20%

*This is a multi-select question

Access to Information on Floods

In **61%** of assessed settlements people had reportedly not receiving any information on flooding or flood warnings.

In those assessed settlements where KIs reported people had received information on flooding/flood warnings (37%), the most commonly reported sources of information received were (by % of assessed settlements):*

Radio	86%
Community leaders	29%
Family members	24%
Television	22%
Religious leaders	19%
Government agencies	14%
NGO/INGOs	6%

In those assessed settlements where people reportedly received information on flooding/flood warnings (37%), the most commonly reported language in which the information was received was (by % of assessed settlements):*

82%	Hausa
58%	English
27%	Fulfulde

Most commonly reported preferred language to receive information on flooding/flood warnings (by % of assessed settlements):*

92%	Hausa
26%	Fulfulde
23%	English

*This is a multi-select question

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THIS RNA WAS CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:



WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



ENDNOTES

1. UNITAR-UNOSAT, [Satellite detected water extents between 13 and 17 October 2022 over Nigeria](#), October 2022.
2. UN-OCHA, Floods Response Meeting Report (not published publicly), Adamawa, Nigeria, September 2022.
3. Ibid
4. Ibid
5. UN OCHA, [Humanitarian Needs Overview \(HNO\) Nigeria 2022](#), February 2022.
6. IOM-DTM, [Nigeria Flash Floods Report, Adamawa State](#), August 2022; Floodlist, [Nigeria- 10 dead after severe flash floods in Adamawa State](#), August 2022

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

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