

RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

CARRIED OUT
BY



**SAFER
WORLD
FOUNDATION**



Type of Event: **Flood**

Assessment Date: **7th - 8th September 2024**

Assessment Location: **Bauchi State (Alkaleri, Giade, Misau, Shira, and Warji LGAs)**

Assessment Team: **Safer World Foundation (SWF), supported by the Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)**

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2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Safer World Foundation (SWF), with support from Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), conducted this rapid needs assessment (RNA) to understand the current situation in Bauchi state as a result of heavy rainfall and flooding. This report provides an assessment of the current situation across the 16 LGAs in Bauchi State, Nigeria, with primary data collected from five LGAs: Alkaleri, Giade, Misau, Shira, and Warji LGAs

The report assessed the impact of heavy rainfall, the resulting destruction, and the displacement of populations in these target LGAs. The assessment relied on household surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus group discussions (FGDs) state as well as observations from field visits carried out by the team.

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Key findings include:

- The flooding has impacted at least 16 out of the 22 LGAs in Bauchi State: Misau, Darazo, Giade, Gamawa, Alkaleri, Zaki, Shira, Warji, Katagum, Kirfi, Dambam, Itas/Gadau, Toro, Bauchi, Jamare, and Ganjuwa. The worst-hit LGAs, based on available data, appear to be Gamawa, Katagum, and Shira, with high numbers of casualties, displaced persons, and damaged houses.
- The field data indicates that 30,436 households have been affected by the floods across the 16 LGAs.
- An estimated 293,371 persons have been displaced across the state with



over 30,436 households (HH) affected. Displaced people are seeking shelter in schools, uncompleted buildings, mosques, primary healthcare centers, and with host communities/relatives.

The affected population urgently requires the following support and interventions:

- Shelter (temporary shelters, repairs for damaged homes)
- Food and clean water
- Medical care (particularly for waterborne diseases)
- Non-food items (NFI) such as blankets, clothing, and hygiene kits
- Protection services, including psychological first aid (PFA) and psychosocial support (PSS).

It is recommended that immediate response should prioritize the provision of emergency shelter, food, water, and medical assistance, particularly in the worst-hit LGAs through multi-purpose cash transfer (MPCT). In the longer term, efforts should focus on rebuilding infrastructure, supporting livelihoods, and implementing disaster risk reduction measures. The unique challenges in each LGA, such as accessibility issues in Alkaleri and Zaki, should be considered in the response planning.



3. BACKGROUND/SITUATION

OVERVIEW

Heavy rainfall in Bauchi State during the current rainy season has caused widespread flooding, resulting in extensive damage and displacement. The flooding has primarily affected communities along riverbanks and low-lying areas, resulting in a significant humanitarian crisis.

Bauchi State is in northeastern Nigeria and is characterized by a semi-arid climate with distinct rainy and dry seasons. The state has experienced flooding in previous years, but the scale and severity of the current disaster appear to be more significant. The affected LGAs are primarily rural, with livelihoods heavily reliant on agriculture.

Field survey combined with available data from the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) indicate that the flooding has displaced over 293,371 persons across the state (including over 30,436 households (HH), with 224,368 houses managed or destroyed (52,035 houses destroyed and 172,330 houses damaged). The displaced shelter in schools, public buildings, and with host communities. Disrupted access to essential services, including healthcare and education, poses additional challenges.

The state has existing infrastructure and resources, including the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), that are actively responding to the crisis, coordinating relief efforts and aiding affected communities. However, these local capacities have been overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster. The affected LGAs are spread across the state, with varying degrees of accessibility. The current climate is at the tail end of the rainy season, with potential for further rainfall that could exacerbate the situation.

4. Methodology

A. Objective:

The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in Bauchi State aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide initial information on the scale and severity of the situation to enable decision-making on the immediate response.
 - Assessing the geographical extent of the flooding and identifying the most affected LGAs.
 - Estimating the size of the affected population and the number of displaced persons.
 - Identifying the immediate humanitarian needs and priorities of different affected groups, including vulnerable populations.
- Highlight information gaps that need to be addressed by Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA) or other cluster-specific assessments.

B. Data Collection and Analysis:

The assessment utilizes information from a household survey conducted across five LGAs of Bauchi state (Misau, Giade, Shira, Alkaleri, and Warji), conducted using a contextualized basic rapid assessment tool (BRAT) to assess 500 households using a convenience sampling approach. It also combined field observations, interviews with affected communities, and secondary data from government agencies/NGOs in Bauchi State. The assessment team included enumerators from LGA focal persons.

Participants were interviewed as key informants (KIs) who could speak on behalf of their communities' needs. KIs included teachers, health workers, religious leaders and community leaders. About 10 KIs per site were interviewed. One form per

location was filled out collectively. Women and girls were interviewed separately when asked questions related to safety/security concerns. Direct observations were conducted as part of the assessment by enumerators at all assessed locations.

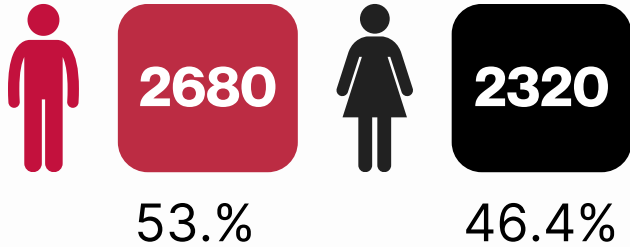
C Limitations:

The assessment's scope is limited by time constraints and accessibility challenges due to high waters and damaged infrastructure. The full extent of the damage in certain LGAs may not be fully captured due to these limitations. The ongoing rainfall and flooding pose challenges in reaching some affected areas, potentially hindering data collection and verification efforts. The reliance on key informant interviews and secondary data may introduce some subjectivity and potential bias in the assessment findings. Additionally, the rapid nature of the assessment may limit the collection of detailed quantitative data, impacting the representativeness of the findings.

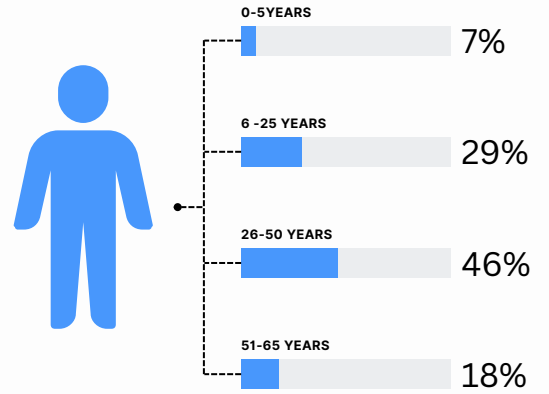


Total Respondents 5,000

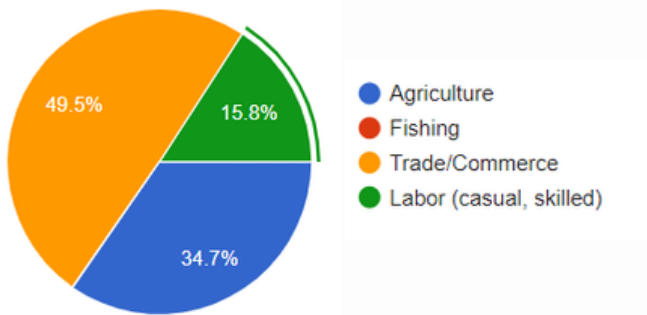
Gender



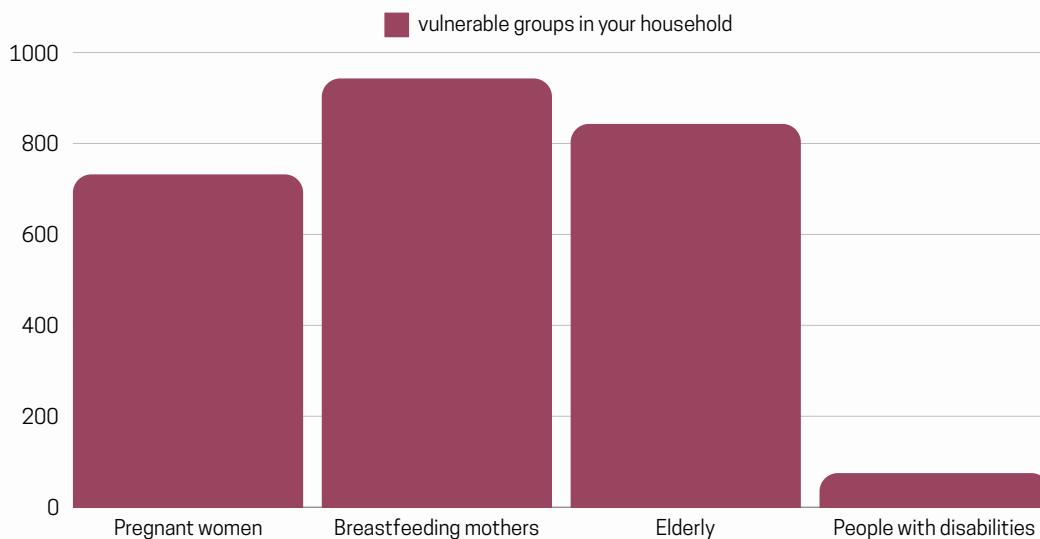
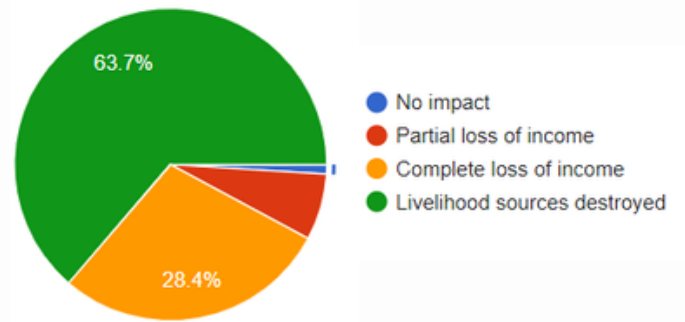
Age Demographic



Respondents' Main Source of Livelihood before the flood



Impact of the flood on Respondents' Main Source of Livelihood



5. Key Findings



30,436

The field data indicates that 30,436 households have been affected by the floods across the five assessed LGAs



293,371

Over 293,371 persons have been affected by the flood across the five assessed LGAs.

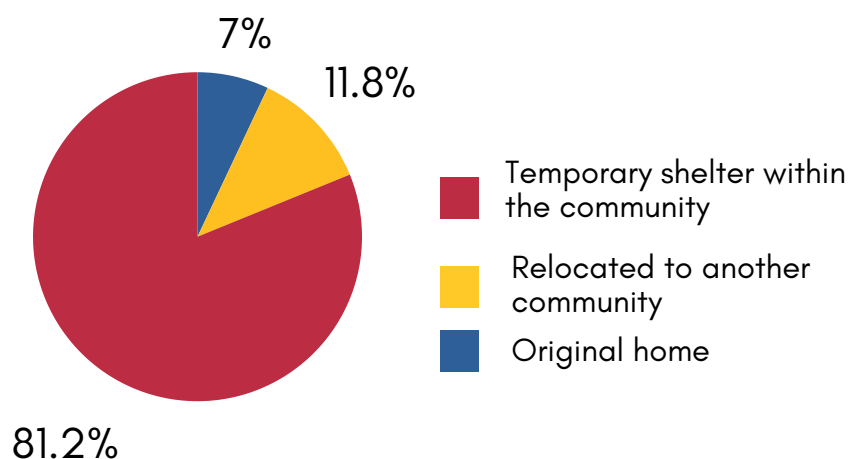


N8,000,000,000.00

It is estimated that the cost of damage across the affected LGAs is NGN 7,810,342,427.04 (approximately 7.8 billion Naira)

Impacts on people and services:

- Estimated dead, injured, and/or missing: The combined data from the field assessment and SEMA report indicates 24 deaths and 163 injuries in the five assessed LGAs. The number of missing persons is not explicitly stated in the reports
- Estimated evacuated or displaced from assessment site: Over **293,371** persons have been displaced across the five assessed LGAs.

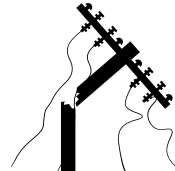


Summary of destroyed or damaged infrastructure & services:

The flooding has caused extensive damage, including:



52,035 houses destroyed and **172,330** houses damaged



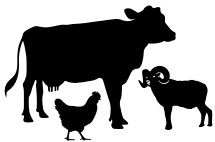
At least **178** electrical poles destroyed



1 road damaged, 6 roads cut up, and 32 culverts washed away, impacting accessibility



Potential impact on healthcare access due to the use of PHCs as shelters



Over **11,183** animals lost



50,343 hectares of farmland damaged



Disruption to education due to the use of schools as shelters

Response to the emergency to date:

- Local authorities, including SEMA, are coordinating relief efforts and providing assistance.
- Some LGAs have received support from philanthropists and individual donors.

Priority needs, according to key informants: Based on the overall findings from the report, the following needs are likely to be prioritized:

01. Shelter:

Provision of temporary shelters and support for repairing damaged homes is crucial

02. Food and water:

With significant farmland damage and displacement, food assistance is urgently needed to ensure food security across all affected LGAs. Also, access to clean water and sanitation facilities is essential to prevent waterborne diseases, especially in areas where PHCs are being used as shelters.

03. Healthcare:

Medical care, particularly for waterborne diseases and injuries, is critical

04. NFIs:

Blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene kits are needed to support basic living conditions for the displaced population

05. Livelihood support:

Assistance to restore livelihoods, particularly in agriculture, will be vital for long-term recovery, considering the extensive damage to farmland

06. Protection:

Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and the elderly, require specific protection measures, especially in crowded shelters or host communities. Major stressors for children (as reported by parent/caregivers) include being separated from their families, friends and nightmares. For adults, the stressors include lack of income or work, especially with their destroyed farmlands and animals, loss of property, and the overall safety of their children and family.

6. RECOMMENDATION

Immediate Response:

- 1** Prioritize the provision of emergency shelter, food, water, and medical assistance to the worst-hit LGAs: Gamawa, Katagum, and Shira.
- 2** Ensure access to clean water and sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks.
- 3** Deploy mobile health teams to provide medical care in affected communities, particularly in Gamawa LGA.
- 4** Distribute NFIs to displaced populations, prioritizing those in public shelters and with host communities.
- 5** Establish protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups.
- 6** Address accessibility challenges in Alkaleri and Zaki LGAs to ensure aid reaches those in need.

LONGER TERM RECOVERY

01.

Support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged homes and infrastructure.

03.

Provide livelihood support, particularly for those dependent on agriculture.

02.

implement disaster risk reduction measures, including early warning systems and flood mitigation infrastructure.

04.

Conduct further assessments to fully understand the extent of the damage and identify longer-term recovery needs.



Conclusion

The flooding in Bauchi State has caused significant humanitarian needs, with widespread displacement, loss of life, and damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. The immediate priority is to provide life-saving assistance to those affected, particularly in the worst-hit LGAs. Longer-term recovery efforts will require substantial investment and coordination to rebuild communities and enhance resilience to future disasters.

