



An International Medical Corps staff member talks with a patient at the overnight health clinic in Bakasi Camp.

On September 10, the city of Maiduguri in Borno state experienced extreme flooding caused by heavier-than-usual rainfall that affected the Alau Dam and its reservoir, located about 19 kilometers (about 12 miles) from the city.

The flooding reportedly covers more than 40% of Maiduguri Municipal Council (MMC), which has an estimated population of more than 870,000 people and includes the Muna and Jere camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs), with a combined population of approximately 230,000. More than 414,000 people have been affected by the flooding throughout the rest of Borno state, with 37 deaths reported and 58 people injured. As of September 24, about 150,000 people are still displaced at 22 sites across the city. Several major bridges in Maiduguri have been damaged: Lagos Street Bridge has partially collapsed, Fori Bridge has fully collapsed and Customs Bridge remains partially flooded, making physical access to affected areas challenging.

According to a rapid assessment conducted by OCHA, immediate needs include food, shelter, clothes and clean water, as multiple water sources have been contaminated. Protection also remains a major concern, especially among unaccompanied and separated children, older persons and people living with disabilities. Intermediate needs include non-food items and interventions to prevent the outbreak of diseases such as cholera and malaria in congested sites, especially overcrowded IDP camps. Cholera outbreaks have already been declared in neighboring Adamawa state, and the need for additional water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services

## FAST FACTS

- On September 10, more than 40% of Maiduguri Municipal Council experienced extreme flooding when the Alau Dam overflowed due to heavier-than-usual rainfall.
- More than 414,000 people have been affected by floods in Borno state, with 37 deaths reported and 58 people injured.
- The floods have destroyed critical infrastructure and heightened the risk of disease outbreaks, especially in camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

## OUR FOOTPRINT

- International Medical Corps has worked in Nigeria since 2014, providing primary and secondary healthcare, capacity building, gender-based violence prevention and treatment, nutrition support, food security programs, mental health and psychosocial support, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

## OUR RESPONSE

- International Medical Corps is working in three IDP camps to address immediate needs through essential health, nutrition, WASH and protection services.
- International Medical Corps is filling a critical gap in access to health services by providing overnight health services in Gubio and Bakasi camps.
- International Medical Corps is providing access to clean water through water trucking, providing 30,000 liters per day in each of the three IDP camps.
- International Medical Corps is providing essential protection services through psychosocial support for women and girls.

are in high demand. The floods have also damaged nutrition stabilization centers treating severely malnourished children in the MMC and Jere local government areas, worsening an already critical situation.

## International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps is working closely with humanitarian partners, including the Borno State Agency for Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the State Emergency Management Agency and others, to ensure that those affected and displaced by the flooding receive comprehensive services.

In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, International Medical Corps provided emergency assistance in three major IDP sites: Bakasi Camp, housing more than 14,000 people; Dalori Camp, housing more than 5,000 people; and Women Teachers College Camp, housing more than 12,000 people. The latter two camps closed on September 19.

In *Dalori Camp*, International Medical Corps provided essential health, protection and WASH services. Our teams set up four emergency mobile clinics to provide health screenings, services and medicine, as well as triage

services, stabilization and referrals, ante- and post-natal care for pregnant women, outpatient consultations, and mental health and psychosocial support services. Through September 19, when the camp was officially closed, we provided gender-based violence/protection services to more than 5,670 people. International Medical Corps also provided clean water and safe water storage: from September 15–19, our team delivered 100,000 liters of clean water through water trucking, reaching 6,667 people. We provided hygiene, menstrual and cholera kits, emergency latrines and bathing spaces, sanitation equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE). Finally we supported the surveillance and reporting of diseases by maintaining the early warning and reporting system, and worked to prevent malaria, cholera and other waterborne diseases by promoting good hygiene practices and mitigation measures.

In *Women Teachers College Camp*, International Medical Corps provided essential nutrition interventions, screening children 6–59 months for acute malnutrition and providing outpatient treatments for children identified with severe acute malnutrition. Our community health volunteers provided key nutrition information for maternal, infant and young-child nutrition in emergencies.

When some camps closed on September 19 due to receding flood waters, we shifted our response to supporting the remaining Bakasi, Gubio and Teachers Village camps. In addition, we are providing support to affected residents in Maiduguri city.

International Medical Corps has been supporting IDPs in *Bakasi Camp* since the onset of the flooding, providing psychosocial support for women and girls, and gender-based violence (GBV) mitigation messaging. We have provided GBV/protection services—including case management, psychosocial support and menstruation hygiene kits—to 3,379 people. Following the closure of several other camps, and subsequent increase in needs at Bakasi Camp, we also began providing overnight health services. In the first two nights of our intervention, September 22–23, we provided 414 people with services ranging from treatment of severe malaria and complications due to childbirth, to routine consultations for communicable diseases, to treatment of non-communicable diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes.



*International Medical Corps is providing overnight health services in Bakasi and Gubio camps, referring critical cases to nearby hospitals.*



*International Medical Corps has provided more than 100,000 liters of clean water to those displaced by the flooding in Maiduguri.*

In *Gubio Camp*, International Medical Corps is providing clean water through water trucking; providing hygiene and dignity kits, sanitation equipment and PPE; and building emergency latrines and bathing spaces. We have provided clean water to more than 2,000 people, and will be constructing eight new latrines and four new showers to improve sanitation and hygiene.

As needs in emergency health services continue to rise, International Medical Corps is responding by staffing overnight health services, filling a key gap in the stabilization of patients and lifesaving referrals to hospitals. Since beginning overnight health services on September 22, we have provided more than 215 people with emergency healthcare, outpatient consultations and treatment.

In *Teachers Village Camp*, International Medical Corps is setting up to provide WASH support, including cleaning materials (to mitigate outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, which can be spread by inadequate sanitation and hygiene) and water-trucking services.