



An International Medical Corps staff member leads an MHPSS session.

The extreme flooding in Maiduguri, Borno state, caused by the Alau Dam failure on September 10 has affected about 503,600 people, with 37 deaths reported and 58 people injured. More than 40% of Maiduguri Municipal Council (MMC) flooded, with severe damage to thousands of houses; roads; bridges; health facilities; water, and sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities; schools; markets; and electricity services.

International Medical Corps was among organizations providing immediate response, working with government departments—including the State Emergency Management Agency, the National Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation—as well as UN agencies and several NGOs, to address the priority needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

From September 18, the Borno State Government merged several camps to “better manage the situation and to ensure the return of public facilities to their intended purpose.” Three official camps—Bakasi, Gubio and Teachers Village—remained open to house IDPs who are unable to return to their homes. As of October 8, the EOC confirmed that 24 sites were closed, while about 9,888 IDP households (50,357 individuals) are still housed across three official camps: 9,312 IDPs in Bakasi, 20,588 IDPs in Gubio, and 8,977 in Teachers Village. Most people who have returned to their communities are still sharing shelter and resources with host families, as many of them are not yet able to return to houses that are damaged or still wet and not safe.

On October 4, the Borno State Government declared a cholera outbreak following an increased number of acute watery diarrhea, 128 positive rapid diagnostic tests and 17 cultures tested positive for vibrio cholerae.

Following the declaration, the government has appealed for the mobilization of partners’ responses to control the outbreak. As of October 10, the most affected local government areas (LGAs) are Konduga (482 cases), MMC (142 cases), Jere (124 cases), Mafa (five cases) and Monguno (three cases). Within the LGAs, IDPs camps are reported to be the epicenters of the outbreak, with 477 cases in Gubio camp, 97 cases in Bakasi Camp, 23 cases in Doro camp and four cases in Teachers Village camp.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps is continuing to work closely with humanitarian partners, including the Borno State Agency for Coordination of Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Response, the EOC, the State Emergency Management Agency and others, to ensure that those affected and displaced by the flooding receive comprehensive 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 503,591 people have been affected by floods in Borno state, with 37 deaths reported and 58 people injured.
- On October 4, 2024, the Borno State Government officially declared a cholera outbreak in several local government areas, including Maiduguri Municipal Council.

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 continues to work in coordination the Borno State Government and Sectors to address immediate needs through essential health, nutrition, WASH and protection services in Bakasi, Gubio and Teachers Village IDP camps
- Since the beginning of the response on September 16, International Medical Corps has provided services to over 40,000 individuals.

International Medical Corps started our **health response** on September 16 when we deployed a medical mobile clinic (MMC) in Dalori camp. On September 21, we shifted our health response to Bakasi and Gubio camps, deploying two MMCs. International Medical Corps is providing overnight health services and supporting referrals to address the critical gaps identified by the health sector and the EOC. As of October 10, we had provided health services to 5,190 IDPs in the three camps, including: 59 emergencies stabilized and referred; 4,172 outpatient consultations and treatment for communicable diseases (mostly malaria, diarrheal disease, acute respiratory infection, etc.) and non-communicable diseases (HBP, diabetic patient defaulting their treatment, ulcer, etc.); antenatal care for 13 pregnant women; eight assisted deliveries; and eight consultations for mental health and psychosocial support services. We also distributed essential medicines. After the declaration of the cholera outbreak, we adapted our health response to strengthen infection prevention and control, efforts to find cases, community education, and WASH activities in Bakasi and Gubio camps, to complement efforts by other health partners.

International Medical Corps implemented our **WASH response** to the floods and cholera outbreak at Dalori camp, until the camp's closure on September 19, and at Gubio camp beginning on September 21. We are supporting access to clean water for the IDPs through water trucking, delivering 30,000 liters daily, with a total of 600,000 liters supplied between September 16 and October 10.

We are also conducting hygiene promotion through a house-to-house approach, focusing messages on several topics, including personal hygiene, safe water chain, food hygiene, environmental hygiene, safe excretory disposal and the need to stop open defecation. We have reached 5,717 people through this service, including 3,032 women, 1,527 girls, 468 men and 690 boys.

In collaboration with the Borno State Environmental Protection Agency, we are conducting environmental cleaning in the camp, focusing on debris removal. We also constructed two blocks of latrine and bathing spaces in Gubio camp, with each block made up of four latrines and two showers. We are addressing protection issues by ensuring that all latrines and showers have locks, ramps and lights. In addition, we are providing latrine cleaning materials and engaging volunteers to ensure that the facilities remain clean.

International Medical Corps is implemented our **gender-based violence (GBV) response** by providing individualized case management and psychosocial support services to vulnerable women and girls, including GBV survivors, at Dalori Camp until its closure, and currently at Bakasi camp, reaching 20 women and girls with case management services. We also have provided quality case management services, including referrals to other appropriate services in the camp, in three cases of early/forced marriage and psychological/emotional abuse. Through psychosocial support activities conducted in our temporary women's and girls' safe spaces, we have reached 1,696 women and 1,500 girls.

The psychosocial support activities carried out included recreational activities for women and girls, and information sharing on various topics, including rape and its consequences, sexual assault, physical assault, importance of reporting rape before 72 hours and personal hygiene.

As part of our GBV prevention and risk-mitigation efforts, the International Medical Corps team and community volunteers have conducted sensitization and awareness-raising sessions in IDP camps that have so far reached 2,519 women, 1,880 girls, 2,020 men and 1,578 boys with prevention messages. International Medical Corps has also distributed 500 hygiene kits to adolescent girls and women.



International Medical Corps is providing clean water to displaced people living in IDP camps.



Staff members work with the Director of the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Hajjiya Falmata Omar (right), to distribute hygiene kits.