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## **Daily Times and the Guardian Framing of the 2023 Nigerian Flood**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

*Flood in Nigeria has become a recurring disaster that has left thousands of infrastructures and buildings destroyed, led to the displacements of several victims, and also led to the death of thousands of people. For instance, (Khalid and Maishman, 2022) noted that two hundred thousand homes were destroyed in the 2022 Nigeria flood, more than 600 people died, and 1.3 million people were displaced as a result of the 2022 Nigeria flood that was caused by the release of a Cameroon dam's water. United Nations (2022) also noted that Nigeria has experienced floods that affected nearly all the 36 states of the country, damaged infrastructures and farmlands of thousands, and brought about negative economic consequences for Individuals and Nigerians as a whole.*

*The mass media has been widely known to set agenda for the public, and they do this by covering events that are later seen as important by society members. Senocak (2017) also argued that the mass media frame all the events they report to the audience, in order to shape their thoughts, behaviour, and attitude towards it. In addition, Bullock and Shulman (2021) noted that the mass media determine how people react to society issues or events by making use of news frames. Therefore, media reportage and framing of events like Nigeria flood disasters would have impact on how the public think about the disaster and react to it.*

*This study is thus aimed at finding out how the mass media framed the 2023 Nigeria flood, in order to deduce how the public are responding or reacting to it, and the researcher chose The Guardian and Daily Times; two independent Nigerian news outlet to represent Nigerian media.*

### **Research objectives**

The study's research objectives are to:

1. Find out the most dominant frame used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigeria flood disaster.
2. Ascertain the most dominant topic choice of Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster.
3. Find out the most dominant information source used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Media coverage of disasters, and its role in helping the public to mitigate, respond to, and recover from disasters**

Fang et al (2019) argued that disasters are events that lead to huge amount of casualties, global economic losses, and difficult challenges to global sustainable development. Rodriguez et al. (2007) also stated that the media is important because its coverage of any

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issue usually have significant influence on how the masses view, hold opinion about, interpret, or respond to the issue. Furthermore, Zhang et al (2019) noted that information can be the difference between life and death during disasters. Thus, media coverage of disasters usually help to shape how the public perceives and responds to the disasters, help to influence the public's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour towards the disaster, and assist them to recover from the disaster. Yeo et al (2020) noted that through the coverage of disasters like flood, the mass media help disasters victims to be aware of the disaster affecting them, and know the impacts of disasters on the society.

Cliffs Notes (2023) also added that media reportage of issues like disasters allow the public to create their own meaning from the information received. Thus, the ultimate goal of the mass media during or after the occurrence of disasters is to help support communities to mitigate, respond and recover from the disasters Jamal et al (2018). In support, Taylor et al (2021) noted that the media support society members to mitigate disasters through its coverage, by making use of disaster communication to warn the public about the possible occurrence of any disaster.

Media coverage of disasters also helps the public to respond to disasters by framing its messages on disasters towards increasing the resilience of the disaster victims, in order to decrease their distress, promote their wellbeing, assist them to cope with the disaster impacts, and also help them to make sense of its occurrence (Houston et al, 2014; Luna and Pennock, 2018). Furthermore, media coverage of disasters also help society members to recover from disasters by providing information that would help them to navigate the recovery process, and access disaster relief services (Fraustino and Liu, 2018).

Notable examples of disasters the media has covered over the years include the 2023 Turkey-Syria earthquake that led to the death of several people, and the displacement of many more, the 2019-2020 Australia's 2019–2020 bushfire Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Sandy, and flood disasters across the globe. In all, media coverage of disasters assist society members to mitigate, respond to and recover from disasters by giving disasters' warning, reporting the occurrence of disasters, putting requests for humanitarian help in its news contents, reporting the conditions of the disaster's victims, highlighting the impact of the disaster on lives and properties, providing disaster behavioural and mental support to communities' members, discussing the social political and causes of the disasters so as to prevent reoccurrence, and dishing out programmes to help community members reconnect and rebuild their communities after the disaster ( Austin et al, 2012; Weit et al, 2012; Yeo et al, 2020).

### **Framing theory**

Houston et al (2012) noted that the framing theory is based on the idea that the ways societal events are featured in media reports usually influence the public understanding of the reported events. The theory also explains the power of media frames in communicative texts, and described framing as the process of selecting a perceived aspect of reality over other aspects, in order to make them more salient and shape the perception of people about the communicated reality.

Bullock and Shulman (2021) also described framing theory as the one that explains the ways by which people construct meanings through the use of frames. The framing theory also explains how societal issues are presented in strategic ways in order to draw attention to some certain aspects. The theory is an extension of the agenda setting theory, and it involves the

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act of shifting the public's attitude and shaping their interpretation of issues, through the use of media frames that make an angle of an issue more salient than others (Senocak, 2017).

Thus, framing theory is significant to this study because it would help reveal how the media made use of frames in the coverage of Nigerian 2023 flood.

### **Empirical review**

Gambo (2018) examined the framing of the 2012 flooding disaster by major Nigerian newspapers by making use of framing analysis to analyse news items about the flood, in selected newspapers. The researcher made use of content analysis and found out that the newspapers all covered the 2012 flood. The researcher also found out that a shift has occurred in newspapers coverage of disasters because the media outlets dominantly used the relief efforts frame, and recommended that future researchers should find out why the shift in the coverage of flood has occurred. The research study is similar to this study in many ways; however, the difference lies with the fact that it focused on newspapers framing of the 2012 flood disaster rather than the 2023 flood.

Escobar and Demeritt (2014) examined flooding and the framing of risk in British broadsheets from 1985-2010, by analyzing 2707 news stories. The researchers made use of framing analysis and found out that the informal gentlemen agreement between government and private insurers have broken down, that other aspects of flood hazards managements have become topics of active political debate on the looming threats caused by climate change, and that the historic reliance on private insurance had remained unchanged. They concluded by reflecting on the importance of neoliberalisation and governmentality theories to flood disaster.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher adopted the use of quantitative content analysis for this study, and made use of 6 months period as the study's periodic scope (13 December 2022 to 13 June 2023). The researcher typed in "flood" keywords on both newspapers' websites and found 32 and 66 news reports on Daily Times and The Guardian respectively. Censor was adopted for the sampling technique, and all news items on each newspaper website was analysed because of this choice.

#### **Coding procedure**

The frame category adopted for this study was first used by Gambo (2018) in the research titled "newspapers framing of the 2012 flooding disaster in Nigeria". The topic choice and information source categories were however developed by the researcher.

#### **A. Frame Categories**

- Attribution of responsibility frame: This frame covered news items that were used to attribute responsibilities of ending the flood to some people or things, or blame to a certain thing, person, or groups in relations to the flood.
- Human interest frame: This frame covered news items that were used to depict the human angle of the flood story, and trigger feelings like compassion, pity, empathy, or outrage.
- Disaster detail frame: This frame covered news items that were used to depict facts and assessments of the flood.

- Aid frame: This frame covered news items that were used to reveal the relief efforts and aid that were targeted towards the flood victims.
- Economic consequence frame: This frame covered news items that were used to present the economic impact of the disaster.
- Deaths and survivor frame: This frame covered news items that focused on the numbers of deaths, and the survivors of the flood.
- Diagnostic frame: This frame covered news items that were used to discuss the cause of the flood.
- Politicization frame: This frame covered news items that were used to discuss the political aspect of the flood disaster.

### **B. Topic Choice Category**

- Mitigation of flood disaster: This covered news reports that focused on the prevention or mitigation of flood disaster in Nigeria.
- Response to flood disaster: This covered reports that focused on the response to the flood disaster.
- Recovery from flood disaster: This covered reports that focused on the activities to help victims and society members recover from flood disasters.

### **C. Source Category**

- Government: This covered reports that are sourced from any government official.
- Non-governmental organizations: This covered reports that are sourced from organizations that do not belong to the government.
- Flood victims: This covered reports that are sourced from flood victims.
- Observers: This covered reports that were sourced from flood observers or individuals monitoring flood.
- Flood control agencies: This covered reports that are sourced from flood monitoring or control agencies.
- Others: This covered news reports that are sourced from other groups or individuals that has not been highlighted above.

## **DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

Table 1: showing the frame categories used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigeria flood disaster.

Frames	The Guardian (%)		Daily Times (%)		Both (%)	
Attribution of responsibility	6	(9)	2	(6)	8	(8.2)
Human interest	2	(3)	1	(3)	3	(3.1)
Disaster detail	6	(9)	1	(3)	7	(7.1)
Aid efforts	37	(56)	12	(38)	49	(50)
Economic consequence	1	(2)	7	(22)	8	(8.2)
Death and survivor frame	2	(3)	3	(9)	5	(5.1)

Diagnostic	10 (15)	1 (3)	11 (11.2)
Politicization	2 (3)	5 (16)	7 (7.1)
Total	66 (100)	32 (100)	98 (100)

This table showed that the most dominant frame used by the media outlets in the coverage of Nigerian recent floods is the aid efforts frame, and it accounts for 38% and 56% on Daily Times and The Guardian respectively. The diagnostic frame was the second most dominantly used frame on The Guardian, and it stood at 15%, while economic consequence frame was the second most dominantly used frame on Daily Times. The attribution of responsibility frame accounts for 9% and 6% on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively, the human interest frame accounts for 3% each on both media outlet, disaster detail frame accounts for 9% and 3% on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively, and politicization frame accounted for 3% and 16% on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively.

Table 2: showing the topic choice categories of Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster.

Topic choice	The Guardian (%)	Daily Times (%)	Both (%)
Mitigation of flood	32 (48.5)	13 (41)	45 (46)
Response to flood	8 (12.1)	8 (25)	16 (16)
Recovery from flood	26 (39.4)	11 (34)	37 (38)
Total	66 (100%)	32 (100%)	98 (100%)

This table showed that the most dominant topic choice used by The Guardian and Daily Times in the coverage of Nigerian flood is ‘mitigation of flood’ and it accounts for 48.5% and 41% respectively. ‘Recovery from flood’ followed suit with 39.4% and 34% respectively, and ‘response to flood’ accounted for the least reports, with 12.1% and 255 on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively.

Table 3: showing the information source categories used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster

Information source	The Guardian (%)	Daily Times (%)	Both (%)
Government	21 (31.8)	11 (34.4)	32 (33)
Non-governmental organizations	5 (7.6)	0 (0)	5 (5)
Flood victims	2 (3)	7 (21.9)	9 (9)
Observers	3 (4.5)	2 (6.2)	5 (5)
Flood control agencies	18 (27.3)	10 (31.3)	28 (29)
Others	17 (25.8)	2 (6.2)	19 (19)
Total	66 (100)	32 (100)	98 (100)

This table showed that the most dominant information source used by The Guardian and Daily Times in the coverage of 2023 Nigerian flood is government frame, and it accounted for 31.8% and 34.4% respectively. Non-governmental organisation source category accounted for 7.6% on The Guardian, and 0% on Daily Times, while flood victims accounted for 3% on The Guardian and 21.9% on Daily Times. Flood control agencies accounted for 27.3% and 31.3% on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively, and the others category accounted for 25.8% and 6.2% on The Guardian and Daily Times respectively.

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## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### **What is the most dominant frame used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigeria flood disaster?**

The researcher found out that both media outlets dominantly used the aid efforts frame in reporting Nigerian flood, and this accounted for 50% of all the analysed news reports. The implication of this finding is that it suggests that Nigerian media gave more attention to relief efforts made, while covering Nigeria 2023 flood disaster and this might have been purposefully done by the media to draw the attention of people to the needs of flood victims. In addition, the finding implies that the media see relief efforts as more important than other aspects of flood coverage, probably because it entails helping flood victims to recover from flood disasters. The findings also showed that many of the news reports under this frame category showed how relief materials like foodstuffs and grants were donated to flood victims,

Diagnostic frame was the second most dominantly used frame is the coverage of Nigerian flood by both news outlets, and this category accounts for 11.2% of the total analysed news. The researcher found out that the news reports under this frame were used to explain the causes of floods in several parts of Nigeria, and this depicts that the media also gave prominence to the numerous causes of Nigeria flood in their reports. The attribution of responsibility frame and economic consequences frame each accounted for 8.2% of the analysed reports, and these findings imply that responsibilities were attributed to certain groups or individuals with regards to the 2023 Nigerian flood disaster, and that the economic implications of the floods also gained prominence in the media coverage of floods.

For instance, several news under the economic consequence frame were used to explain the damages caused by the floods, and the cost on individuals and the society as a whole. In addition, news under the attribution of responsibility frame were used to blame individuals who dispose waste inside the drainages for causing the flood, and to attribute the responsibility of mitigating flood to the government.

Disaster detail frame and politicization frame followed with 7.1% each, and these findings imply that a small number of reports were used to depict pure facts of the flood and the political aspect of the flood. Death and survivor frame, and human interest frame accounted for 5.1% and 3.1% respectively, and these findings suggest that the least attention was paid to the human angle of the disaster, or the rate of deaths and survivals in the disaster.

### **What is the most dominant topic choice of Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster?**

The findings of the research showed that most dominantly used topic in the coverage of Nigeria flood is ‘mitigation of flood’, and it accounts for 46% of the analysed news reports. This implies that majority of the media’s reports on Nigerian flood were targeted at preventing flood, and this was shown in the way media gave prominence to the warnings given by the government and flood agencies like NEMA, to Nigerians on upcoming flood and what to do to prevent it. However, the researcher noticed that the government did not carry out any other activities to help Nigerians mitigate flood, aside the warnings given.

‘Recovery from flood’ was the second most dominantly used topic in the coverage of Nigerian flood, and this category accounts for 38% of the analysed reports. This finding

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suggest that the media give high prominence to reports on the recovery of flood victims, and this depict that the media support the recovery of victims after every flood disasters. ‘Response to disaster’ was the least used topic choice, and it accounts for only 16% of the analysed news report. This finding implies that the mass media do not give attention to responses to flood in their reports, but rather how to recover from it when it occurs.

### **What is the most dominant information source used by Daily Times and The Guardian in the coverage of Nigerian flood disaster?**

The findings showed that Nigerian government served as the most dominantly used information source in the coverage of 2023 Nigeria flood disasters, and this source category accounts for 33% of the analysed reports. This thus suggest that the government is an active stakeholder during periods of flood disasters, and this was depicted in the way they continually gave flood warnings to Nigeria, and encouraged them to move out of flood-prone areas. Flood control agencies were the 2<sup>nd</sup> most dominantly used information source, and this source category accounted for 29% of the analysed reports. Agencies like National emergency management agency (NEMA), actively gave information on flood prone areas to the public, and revealed the relief efforts and response activities to several flood disasters across the country.

The findings also showed that disaster victims source category only accounted for 9%, observers only accounted for 9% and the others category accounted for 19%. Examples of sources under the others category include community heads, politicians etc, and they all gave information to the media with regards to the flood. These findings also imply that government and flood control agencies are the major sources of information during periods of flood disasters in Nigeria.

In all, the researcher found out that Senocak (2017) as well as Bullock and Shulman (2021) assertion that all media texts contain frames that are used to shape public opinions about society events, is true. This is because the researcher discovered that all the analysed news reports were framed in certain ways, and reported under a given topic choice. Therefore, this research supports the earlier findings that framing theory is valid.

### **CONCLUSION**

The researcher concludes this researcher by noting that The Guardian and Daily Times gave more prominence to the mitigation of Nigerian floods and the reliefs efforts made towards flood disaster victims. The researcher also conclude that the Nigerian government serves as the major source of information during periods of flood disaster

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The researcher recommends that the media should make more use of diagnostic frame in their coverage of flood disasters in order to make people aware of the causes of the disaster, and know how best to mitigate or prevent it. In addition, the researcher recommends that more prominence should be given to disaster facts while covering Nigeria flood and this is because the information would keep people updated about the disaster, and enhance the proper documentation of past disasters.

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**APPENDIX: Code book**

DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES	V.1 Title of news item
	V.2 Date of publication
FRAME CATEGORY	V.3 Attribution of responsibility frame
	V.4 Human interest frame
	V.5 Disaster detail frame
	V.6 Aid efforts frame
	V.7 Economic consequence frame
	V.8 Deaths and survivor frame
	V.9 Diagnostic frame
	V.10 Politicization frame
TOPIC CHOICE CATEGORY	V.11 Mitigation of flood disaster
	V.12 Response to flood disaster
	V.13 Recovery from flood disaster
SOURCE CATEGORY	V.14 Government
	V.15 Non-Government organizations
	V.16 Flood victims
	V.17 Observers
	V.18 Flood control agencies
	V.19 Others

## Code sheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
4	3	FLOODING: RESIDENTS SEEK EARLY EVACUATION PLANS	10-Jun-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	4	FORESTALLING EROSION AND FLOOD DISASTERS	19-May-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	5	FLOOD: NEMA SENSITISES NIGER COMMUNITIES	18-May-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	6	NIMET PREDICTION: BAUCHI FARMER CAUTIONED AGAINST PLANTING ON FLOOD-PRONE AREAS	14-May-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	7	NEMA ISSUES FLOOD ALERT, SAYS EKITI ON DANGER LIST	10-May-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	8	RESIDENTS PANIC OVER CHOLERA OUTBREAK AS FLOODS REVAGE LAFIA SUBURBS	10-May-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	9	FLOOD TAKES OVER ROADS IN LAGOS, THREATENS PROPERTY	27-Apr-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	10	FLOODING: RELOCATE NOW, OGUN WARNS 23 COMMUNITIES	25-Apr-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	11	OJOTA TRAFFIC: LASTMA DISLODGES FLOOD WATER INTO DRAINS	25-Apr-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	12	RAINY SEASON: ABUJA RESIDENTS WORRIED OVER LOOMING FLOOD	24-Apr-23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
14	13	TIGA DAM: SEVEN MONTHS AFTER FLOOD DISASTER, NO RESPIRE FOR MOTORISTS	15-Apr-23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	STUDENT KILLED, OTHERS MISSING AS FLOOD RAVAGES OGUN COMMUNITY	13-Apr-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
16	15	5 MONTHS AFTER FLOODS, BAYELSA BATTLES TO FIX DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE	5-Apr-23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	16	BEFORE ANOTHER FLOOD	29-Mar-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	17	FLOOD: FG TRAINS LIVESTOCK FARMERS IN 13 STATES	27-Mar-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	18	FLOOD: NEMA DG URGES STATES TO SET UP LOCAL EMERGENCY CTTEE	26-Mar-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
20	19	FLOOD DISPLACES 60,000, DESTROYS PROPERTY WORTH \$10,000- NCCC	22-Mar-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
21	20	FCT, LAGOS, RIVERS, 30 OTHER STATES RISK HIGH FLOODS, FG WARNS	18-Feb-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	21	300 KANO FLOOD VICTIMS GET RELIEF MATERIALS	12-Feb-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	22	AS NIMET PREDICTS FLOODING, BETTER FARMING SEASON IN 2023	30-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	23	NIGERIA LOST #3 TR DURING 2022 FLOOD-FG	28-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	24	EXPECT MORE FLOODS, DRY SPELL IN 2023-NIMET	24-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
26	25	662 KILLED, 2.4 M DISPLACED BY FLOOD IN 2022- NEMA DG	23-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27	26	2M DISPLACED BY 2022 FLOOD DISASTER-NEMA	22-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	27	AVERTING 2022 FLOODING DISASTER IN 2023 THROUGH PROACTIVE MEASURES	18-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
29	28	FLOOD	14-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
30	29	24,714 JIGAWA RESIDENTS AFFECTED BY FLOOD IN 2022	11-Jan-23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	30	YOBE LG EMPOWERS 300 FLOOD VICTIMS	28-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	31	EDO FLOOD VICTIMS GET RELIEF ITEMS	28-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	32	NEMA, SEMA DISTRIBUTE RELIEF MATERIALS TO 1, 289 FLOOD VICTIMS	15-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
34		DAILY TRUST CODING RESULT		2	1	1	12	7	3	1	5	13	8	11	11	0	7	2	10	2	

Book1 - Microsoft Excel

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
72	37 PROPERTY INSURANCE RECORDS LOW PATRONAGE AMID #4.2 TR FLOOD LOSSES	27-Feb-23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
73	38 DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF ITEMS TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN JIGAWA	23-Feb-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
74	39 FLOODING: 32 STATES, FCT, 178 COUNCILS AT RISK, FG WARNS	18-Feb-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	40 NEMA DELIVERS RELIEF MATERIALS TO 2022 FLOOD DISASTER ICTIMS IN PLATEAU	8-Feb-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
76	41 DIRI HAILS BAYELSA FLOOD VICTIMS, DEDICATES AWARDS TO THEM	30-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	42 GET READY TO MITIGATE AGAINST 2023 FLOOD-NEMA	29-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
78	43 FLOODING: MINISTER RELEASES GRADE REPORT	25-Jan-23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	44 EXPECT EARLIER THAN NORMAL ONSET OF RAINFALL, FLOODS IN 2023, NIMET WARNS	25-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
80	45 OVER 2 MILLION NIGERIANS DISPLACED BY FLOOD IN 2022, SAYS NEMA	24-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
81	46 EDO SPENDS \$150M ON FLOOD CONTROL, EROSION MANAGEMENT, SAYS OBASEKI	23-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	47 FLOOD DISASTER- DELTA FARMERS GET RELIEF ITEMS	15-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
83	48 FLOOD DISASTER- COCA-COLA COLLABORATES WITH WHITEFIELD FOUNDATION, GIFT ESSENTIALS TO DELTA	13-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
84	49 NUPRC SUPPORTS 2022 FLOOD VICTIMS IN C'RIVERS	12-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
85	50 DIRI MAKES BUDGETARY PROVISION TO TACKLE FLOOD IN BAYELSA	8-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	51 BELLO RECEIVES PRESIDENTIAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT	8-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	52 FLOOD; LAGOS RECEIVES PRESIDENTIAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE, CALLS FOR DREDGING OF MAJOR RIVERS	6-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	53 DIRI AWARDS SCHOLARSHIP TO SEVEN CHILDREN FOR HELPING TO FIGHT FLOOD	2-Jan-23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	54 DUKIYA INVESTMENTS GIVES SUCCOUR TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN KOGI	1-Jan-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
90	55 FLOODING: WHY NIGERIA NEEDS NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL INTERVENTION COMMISSION	28-Dec-22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	56 TAMING FLOOD DEBACLE THROUGH ROBUST ENGAGEMENT	25-Dec-22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
92	57 NIGERIA'S FLOOD DEBACLE: THE FUTURE STARTS NOW	22-Dec-22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
93	58 NCRI DEVELOPS FLOOD RESISTANT RICE VARIETIES	22-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
94	59 FIRM RESTATES FOOD SECURITY AS PRIORITY, DONATES TO FLOOD VICTIMS	22-Dec-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
95	60 GE FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES GRANT TO PROVIDE DLOOD RELIEF IN NIGERIA	21-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
96	61 NEMA, BAYELSA LAUD BETWAY FOR SUPPORTING FLOOD VICTIMS	21-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
97	62 FIRM DONATES MONEY TO SUPPORT KOHI FLOOD VICTIMS	21-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
98	63 FLOOD: NDDC HANDS OVER 1,350 BAGS OF RICE, 675 BAGS OF BEANS, OTHERS TO EDO GOV	20-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
99	64 BAYELSA FLOOD: IJAW GROUP TASK DIRI ON MITIGATION MASTER PLAN	17-Dec-22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
100	65 FLOODING: RED CROSS BEGINS RELIEF MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION TO 1,350 VICTIMS IN KOGI	16-Dec-22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
101	66 BERGER COMMISERATES WITH FLOOD VICTIMS ACROSS ITS OPERATIONAL AREAS	13-Dec-23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
102	THE GUARDIAN NEWSPAPER CODING RESULT		6	2	6	37	1	2	10	2	32	8	26	21	5	2	3	18	17	