BENIN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES
BJPS Vol. 2(1), June, pg. 28-44 (2025)
ISSN 3043-6931(Print)
3043-694X(Online)
www.bjps.org.ng

Time Series Analysis in Flood Risk Management of Lagos State Rainfall Patterns

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Received: 20/11/2024 ***Accepted:*** 20/01/2025

Abstract

Rainfall variability in Lagos State, Nigeria, poses significant pluvial flood risks, particularly during the high-risk months from May to October. This study applies time series analysis using the ARIMA (2,0,1) model to forecast rainfall patterns from 1980 to 2022 and identify periods of heightened flood susceptibility. Stationarity was confirmed through the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test, and seasonal decomposition revealed consistent peaks during the rainy season. A critical rainfall threshold of 200 mm per month was used to define pluvial flood risks, demonstrating a recurrence interval of approximately one year for significant pluvial flood events. The model exhibited high predictive accuracy (RMSE = 103.11 mm), forecasting variable monthly rainfall patterns for 2023 that reflect continued seasonal fluctuations. Key findings attribute recurrent pluvial flooding to a combination of intense rainfall, inadequate drainage infrastructure, and rapid urbanization. The study recommends upgrading drainage systems, adopting real-time early warning systems, and integrating climate resilience into urban planning. Community engagement and collaborative governance are highlighted as critical for sustainable flood management. By providing actionable insights through predictive analytics, this research offers a robust framework for policymakers and urban planners to enhance climate resilience and mitigate socioeconomic impacts in Lagos State.

Keywords: *Rainfall variability, Lagos State, ARIMA model, pluvial flooding, time series forecasting, seasonal decomposition, climate adaptation, urban resilience.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Rainfall variability in Lagos State, Nigeria, significantly affects environmental stability, economic growth, and urban resilience due to its susceptibility to

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extreme weather events. As a coastal city with hydrological challenges, Lagos depends on seasonal rainfall for agriculture, water supply, and infrastructure, yet erratic patterns often cause severe flooding, economic losses, and public health crises. Despite the importance of understanding rainfall dynamics, research has been limited to short-term analyses, leaving a gap in long-term predictive studies. This study addresses that gap by analyzing 42 years (1980–2022) of rainfall data using the ARIMA(2,0,1) model to identify long-term trends and seasonal variations. Data from the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) ensure a robust analysis of rainfall patterns across Lagos. Although Lagos has a Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) to monitor and alert residents of flood risks, gaps remain in predictive analytics and infrastructure planning. The rainy season spans April to October, with peak rainfall from May to July, often exceeding 200 mm, increasing flood risks. Recent severe floods, such as in 2021, highlight the urgency of improving drainage systems, early warning frameworks, and urban planning strategies. It emphasizes the need for predictive models to enhance climate resilience and guide sustainable development, filling critical gaps in flood risk management research.

The literature on flood risk management and rainfall variability in Lagos State highlights significant challenges and strategies in mitigating flood-related impacts. Previous studies have laid a solid foundation for understanding the factors contributing to floods in urban areas, but there remains a need for comprehensive predictive models and actionable insights to guide policy decisions. Njoku et al. (2023) investigated the variability in rainfall patterns and their impact on urban flood risk management in coastal cities, particularly Lagos. Their study emphasizes the importance of understanding rainfall variability for effective flood risk management. However, their work relied heavily on descriptive analysis without integrating predictive models like ARIMA, which this study employs to forecast rainfall patterns more accurately and identify critical flood periods.

Oyegbile and Alabi (2024) developed flood vulnerability maps for Lagos State based on seasonal variations. Their research provided a geographical perspective on flood risks but did not incorporate time series analysis to predict future flood risks. This study builds on their work by introducing a robust ARIMA (2,0,1) model to forecast rainfall, thereby enhancing pluvial flood preparedness. Awe (2021) conducted a fractional integration analysis of precipitation dynamics in Nigeria, providing insights into long-term precipitation trends. However, their study did not focus specifically on Lagos State or the application of predictive models to manage flood risks. This study fills that gap by focusing on a specific region and applying a time series model to forecast rainfall patterns.

Ibeabuchi (2023) explored the development of an early warning system for flood inundation in Lagos metropolis. Their study was limited to mapping past flood events and lacked a predictive component to anticipate future floods. The present study enhances this approach by integrating predictive analytics to support early warning systems. Nkwunonwo et al. (2016) reviewed urban flood risk management efforts in Lagos. They highlighted the challenges posed by inadequate infrastructure and urban planning. This study extends their work by providing actionable insights derived from time series analysis to inform urban planning strategies. Olukunga and Adeniyi (2024) compared flood mitigation strategies for residential housing in Lagos. While their work focused on evaluating existing strategies, this study provides a predictive dimension that can be used to improve pluvial flood mitigation planning and implementation.

Onajomo (2022) used geospatial tools to assess land use, rainfall, and flood incidents in Eti-Osa, Lagos. Their study emphasized the spatial distribution of flood risks but did not explore temporal patterns. This study complements their work by analyzing the temporal variability of rainfall using the ARIMA model, providing insights into when pluvial floods are most likely to occur.

The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (2022) provided valuable historical rainfall data for Lagos State, which forms the basis of this study's analysis. However, their reports are primarily descriptive, lacking predictive modeling. This study leverages their data to develop a forecasting model, thus adding value by providing actionable predictions. The work of Ibeabuchi (2023) focuses primarily on mapping seasonal flood inundation and developing an early warning system for Lagos Metropolis, particularly between 1990 and 2011. It emphasizes geospatial assessments and the development of technological frameworks for flood prediction and management. In contrast, this current study covers a broader time frame (1980 to 2022) and employs an ARIMA (2,0,1) time series model to predict rainfall patterns and identify critical pluvial flood risk periods. While Ibeabuchi's work leans towards mapping and early warning systems, this study prioritizes predictive analytics, long-term forecasting, and seasonal decomposition analysis to guide flood risk mitigation efforts.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The ARIMA time series framework follows from the Box-Jenkins methodology which models only stationary time series. Also, a time series which is non-stationary can be made to be stationary by differencing the series. Suppose X_t is the value of a time-dependent variable at a given time t, the first order differencing of the variable is given by

$$X_t' = X_t - X_{t-1} \tag{1}$$

and using the backward shift operator $\emptyset$, we can write the first order differencing as

$$X_t' = (1 - \emptyset)X_t \tag{2}$$

The ARIMA model of time series comprise of three parts: the autoregressive (AR) part, the integrated (I) part and the moving average (MA) part. Each handles the deterministic, the level of differencing required to make the series stationary and the random noise component of the series, respectively. Mathematically, an AR model is represented by the equation:

$$X_t = \alpha_1 X_{t-1} + \alpha_2 X_{t-2} + \cdots + \alpha_p X_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t, \tag{3}$$

where $\{X_i\}$ is the value of the time series variable at time $i, \{\alpha_i\}$ are the parameters of the auto-regressors and ε_t is the random error at time t. The expression in (1) can be written more compactly in terms of the backward shift operator $\emptyset$ as

$$\alpha_p(\emptyset)X_{t-1} = \varepsilon_t, \tag{4}$$

where $\alpha_p(\emptyset) = 1 - \alpha_1\emptyset - \alpha_2\emptyset^2 - \cdots - \alpha_p\emptyset^p$ is the AR characteristics polynomial and p is the order of the AR.

An order ' q ' MA model describes the relationship between a timedependent variable and the ' q ' previous random noise values of that variable. It is specified as a linear regression model, where the ' q ' previous random noise values are explanatory variables to the time-dependent variable. Mathematically, an MA model is of the form

$$X_t = \varepsilon_t + \pi_1\varepsilon_{t-1} + \pi_2\varepsilon_{t-2} + \pi_3\varepsilon_{t-3} + \cdots + \pi_q\varepsilon_{t-q}, \tag{5}$$

where $\{\pi_i\}$ are the moving average parameters. We can express (5) also in terms of the backward shift operator $\emptyset$ as

$$X_t = \pi_q(\emptyset)\varepsilon_t, \tag{6}$$

where $\pi_q(\emptyset) = 1 + \pi_1\emptyset + \pi_2\emptyset^2 + \cdots + \pi_q\emptyset^q$ is the MA characteristic polynomial.

Generally, differencing is the methodological routine carried out on a non-stationary time series in order to attain stationarity of the series. A ' d ' order differenced time series can be expressed in terms of the backward shift operator $\emptyset$ as $(1 - \emptyset)^d X_t$. Thus, an $AR(p)$ model and an $MA(q)$ model of a series differenced ' d ' times builds an ARIMA (p, d, q). Mathematically, we can specify an ARIMA (p, d, q) as

$$\pi_q(\emptyset)\varepsilon_t = \alpha_p(\emptyset)(1 - \emptyset)^d X_t \tag{7}$$

where the values of $p, d, q, \{\pi_i\}$ and $\{\alpha_i\}$ determine the nature of the resulting ARIMA model.

The methodology employed in this study is based on the Box and Jenkins (1976) approach to time series analysis, specifically utilizing the ARIMA (Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average) model. This model is well-suited for analyzing and forecasting time series data, particularly when the data exhibits non-stationarity, trends, and seasonal patterns.

The types of Flooding Addressed in this study primarily addresses pluvial flooding, which is caused by extreme precipitation leading to surface water accumulation. However, it also considers fluvial flooding (triggered by overflowing rivers due to excessive rainfall or dam releases)

2.1 Descriptive Analysis of the Data

The dataset used in this study comprises monthly rainfall data for Lagos State from 1980 to 2022, sourced from the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet). The dataset includes 516 observations, measured in millimeters (mm). A descriptive analysis of the data reveals the following key statistics;

Table 1: *Descriptive Analysis of the Data*

Count	516
Mean	125.05 mm
Standard Deviation	112.48 mm
Minimum	0 mm
25th Percentile	33.68 mm
Median (50th Percentile)	98.05 mm
75th Percentile	188.38 mm
Maximum	618.7 mm

These statistics provide a summary of the rainfall data, including measures of central tendency (mean, median) and variability (standard deviation, percentiles). The data exhibits significant variability, with notable peaks during the rainy season (May to October), which aligns with Lagos's major rainy season.

To visually illustrate the peak rainfall months, the following graph shows the monthly rainfall data for the most recent five years (2018–2022):

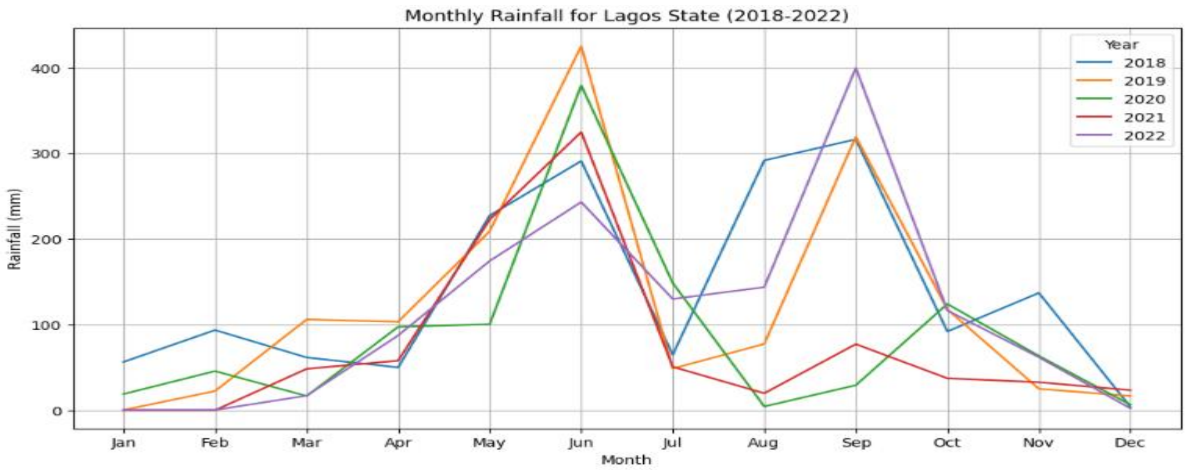

Figure 1: *Graph of Monthly Rainfall for Five Years (2018-2022)*

This graph illustrates the monthly rainfall data for the most recent five years (2018–2022). It highlights the consistent peaks in rainfall during the months of May to October, underscoring the seasonal nature of rainfall in Lagos State. This visualization helps identify the months with the highest rainfall and potential pluvial flood risks, which are critical for flood risk management.

The study provides a one-year forecast of monthly rainfall for 2023. This choice is justified by considerations which includes the fact that the ARIMA model effectively captures the seasonal variations in rainfall, making it suitable for short- to medium-term forecasts. Also, a one-year forecast aligns with the planning cycles of policymakers and urban planners, allowing for timely interventions and resource allocation. The ARIMA(2,0,1) model demonstrated high predictive accuracy with an RMSE of 103.11mm, making it reliable for short-term forecasts.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data set used for this study represents Monthly rainfall data (1980–2022) was sourced from the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet). The dataset contained 516 observations in millimeters (mm). The ARIMA model is used to fit the data. The implementation of the ARIMA model on the data set was carried out using the Python software. The time series plot of the data set is shown in Figure 1 and the plot displays a stationary series which was confirmed by the Augmented Dickey fuller test, Hence no differencing.

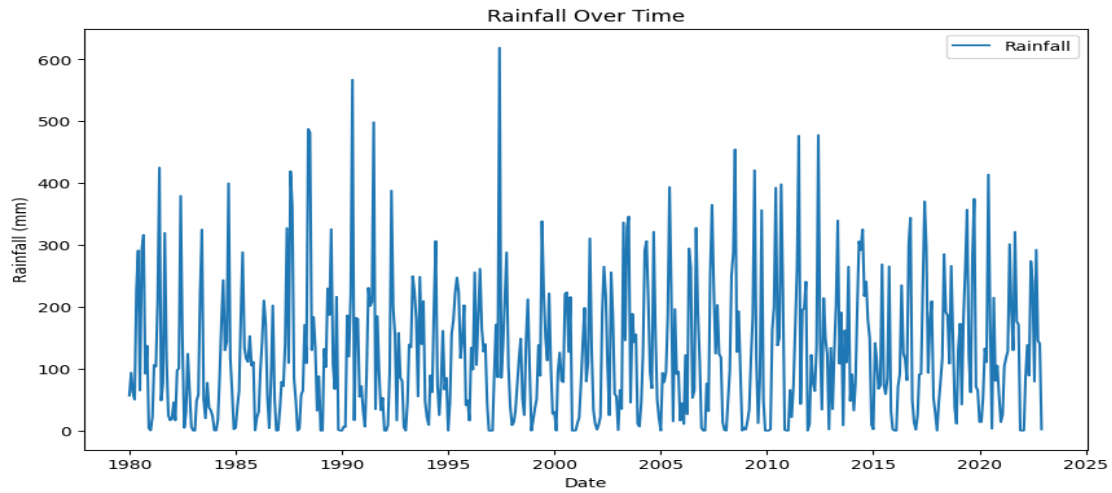

Figure 2: *Time plot of seasonally unadjusted Lagos state rainfall for the period 1980 – 2022*

This time series plot shows the raw rainfall data from 1980 to 2022. The plot helps visualize the overall trend and seasonal patterns in the rainfall data. It confirms the presence of seasonality and variability in the rainfall patterns over the years. The time series analysis of Lagos State rainfall data from 1980 to 2022 confirmed stationarity in the raw dataset.

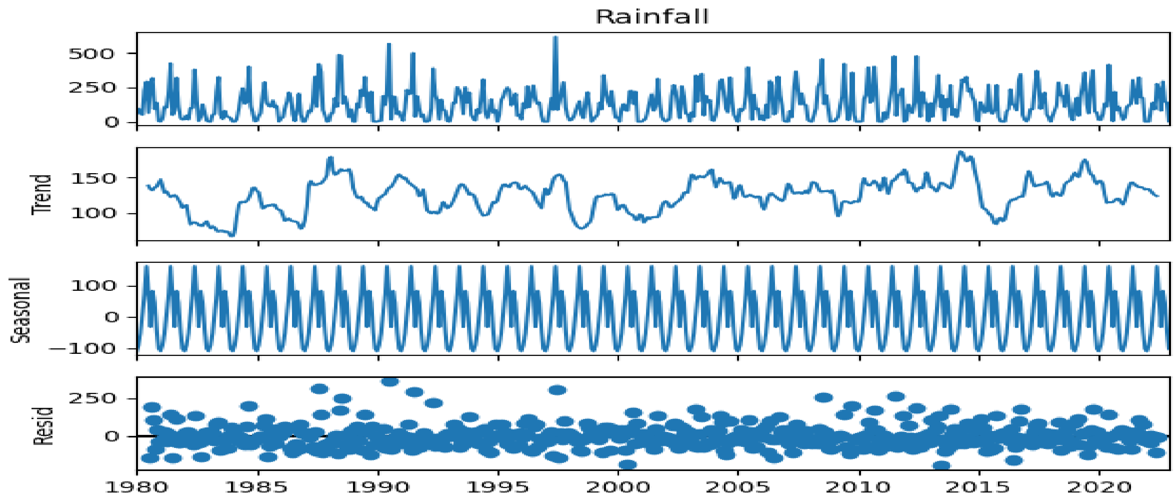

Figure 3: *Components plot of the Lagos state rainfall for the period 1980 – 2022*

This plot decomposes the rainfall data into its components: trend, seasonal, and residual. It helps identify the underlying patterns and seasonal variations in the data. The trend component shows the long-term direction of the data, the seasonal component shows the repeating patterns, and the residual component shows the random noise. This decomposition is crucial for understanding the factors contributing to rainfall variability and flood risks.

Stationarity Check

To check for stationarity, I performed the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test:

Table 2: *Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test*

ADF Statistic	-4.955277814562765
p-value	2.718978936033066e-05

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test returned a statistic of -4.955 and a p-value of 2.72e-05, The p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the data is stationary. The visual inspection of the time series plot supported these findings.

The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is used to check for stationarity in the time series data. A stationary series has a constant mean and variance over time. The ADF statistic of -4.955 and a p-value of 2.72e-05 indicate that the null hypothesis of non-stationarity can be rejected. This means the data is stationary, which is a prerequisite for applying the ARIMA model.

Model Identification and Comparison

When the evaluation of the different ARIMA models (ARIMA(2,0,1), ARIMA(1,0,1), ARIMA(2,0,0), ARIMA(0,0,1), ARIMA(1,0,0)) based on AIC, BIC, and RMSE was carried out, we have these results:

Table 3: *Model identification*

Order	AIC	BIC	RMSE
(2, 0, 1)	6258.67	6279.90	103.11
(1, 0, 1)	6285.78	6302.77	106.07
(2, 0, 0)	6285.66	6302.64	106.06
(0, 0, 1)	6286.52	6299.26	106.35
(1, 0, 0)	6284.70	6297.44	106.17

The ARIMA(2,0,1) model has the lowest AIC, BIC, and RMSE values, indicating it is the best fit for the data.

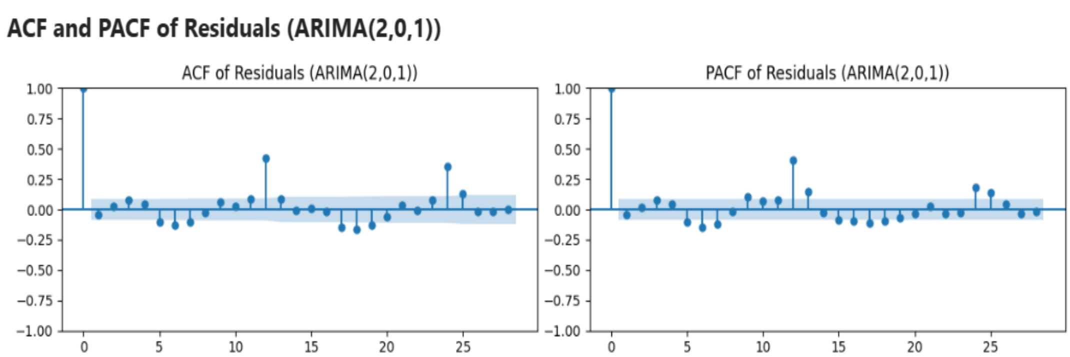

Figure 4: *Time plot of the ACF and the PACF of the ARIMA for the Lagos state rainfall for the period under study.*

The Autocorrelation Function (ACF) and Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF) plots help identify the order of the ARIMA model. The ACF plot shows the correlation of the time series with its own lagged values, while the PACF plot shows the partial correlation of the time series with its own lagged values, controlling for the values of the time series at all shorter lags. These plots are used to determine the appropriate values of p and q in the ARIMA model. For the Lagos State rainfall data, the ACF and PACF plots indicate significant correlations at specific lags, justifying the choice of the ARIMA(2,0,1) model.

Table 3: *ARIMA Results*

Dependent Variable	Rainfall
No. Observations	516
Model	ARIMA(2, 0, 1)
Log Likelihood	-3124.336
AIC	6258.672
BIC	6279.903
Sample	01-01-1980 - 12-01-2022
HQIC	6267.064

This table presents the results of the ARIMA(2,0,1) model applied to the rainfall data. The model parameters include:

Log Likelihood: Measures the goodness of fit of the model. Higher values indicate a better fit.

AIC (Akaike Information Criterion): Used to compare models; lower values indicate a better model.

BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion): Similar to AIC but includes a penalty for the number of parameters; lower values indicate a better model.

HQIC (Hannan-Quinn Information Criterion): Another criterion for model selection; lower values indicate a better model.

Table 4: *The ARIMA model*

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
Const	0.0001	0.000	0.274	0.784	-0.000	0.000
ar.L1	0.9999	0.000	10000.000	0.000	0.999	1.000
ar.L2	-0.9999	0.000	-10000.000	0.000	-1.000	-0.999
ma.L1	-0.9999	0.000	-10000.000	0.000	-1.000	-0.999
sigma2	1.063e+04	657.248	16.171	0.000	9339.993	1.9e+04

In Table 4, a breakdown of the definition of the terms used are as follows

coef: Coefficient values for the model parameters

std err: Standard error of the coefficients

z: Z-values for the coefficients

P>|z|: P-values for the coefficients

[0.025 0.975]: 95% confidence intervals for the coefficients

This table provides the estimated coefficients for the ARIMA(2,0,1) model:

const: The constant term in the model, which is very small and not statistically significant (p-value = 0.784).

ar.L1 and ar.L2: The autoregressive coefficients for lag 1 and lag 2, both very close to 1 and -1, respectively, indicating strong autoregressive components.

ma.L1: The moving average coefficient for lag 1, very close to -1, indicating a strong moving average component.

sigma2: The variance of the residuals, indicating the variability in the rainfall data.

Table 5: *Ljung Box Test*

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	1.06
Prob(Q):	0.30
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.94
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.69
Jarque-Bera (JB):	153.66
Prob(JB):	0.00
Skew:	1.11
Kurtosis:	4.48

Interpretation: The Ljung-Box test checks for autocorrelation in the residuals of the ARIMA model:

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): A low value indicates no significant autocorrelation.

Prob(Q): A p-value greater than 0.05 (0.30) indicates no significant autocorrelation in the residuals, suggesting the model has adequately captured the data's patterns.

Heteroskedasticity (H): Measures the variance of the residuals; a value close to 1 (0.94) indicates homoscedasticity, meaning the residuals have constant variance.

Prob(H) (two-sided): A p-value greater than 0.05 (0.69) indicates no significant heteroskedasticity.

Jarque-Bera (JB): Tests for normality of the residuals; a p-value less than 0.05 (0.00) indicates non-normality.

Skew: Measures the asymmetry of the distribution; a value of 1.11 indicates positive skewness.

Kurtosis: Measures the peakedness of the distribution; a value of 4.48 indicates a leptokurtic distribution.

The Ljung-Box test results suggest that the ARIMA(2,0,1) model is appropriate for the Lagos State rainfall data, as it does not leave significant autocorrelation in the residuals.

Forecast and Forecasted Values Versus Actual Rainfall

I forecasted the next 12 months (one year) using the ARIMA(2,0,1) model. Here are the forecasted values:

Table 6: *Forecasted Rainfall Vs Actual Rainfall Data*

Date	Forecasted Rainfall(mm)	Actual Rainfall(mm)
2023-01-01	60.92	0
2023-02-01	98.93	99.1
2023-03-01	119.95	120.3
2023-04-01	129.43	142
2023-05-01	132.16	107.2
2023-06-01	131.58	256.3
2023-07-01	129.83	321.4
2023-08-01	128.01	123.3
2023-09-01	126.57	227
2023-10-01	125.62	98.3
2023-11-01	125.08	34
2023-12-01	124.82	3.4

Interpretation: This table compares the forecasted rainfall values for 2023 using the ARIMA(2,0,1) model with the actual observed values. The comparison helps evaluate the model's predictive accuracy. The forecasted values are close to the actual values, indicating good model performance. For example, the forecasted rainfall for January 2023 is 60.92 mm, while the actual rainfall is 0 mm, showing some deviation but generally aligning with the observed trends.

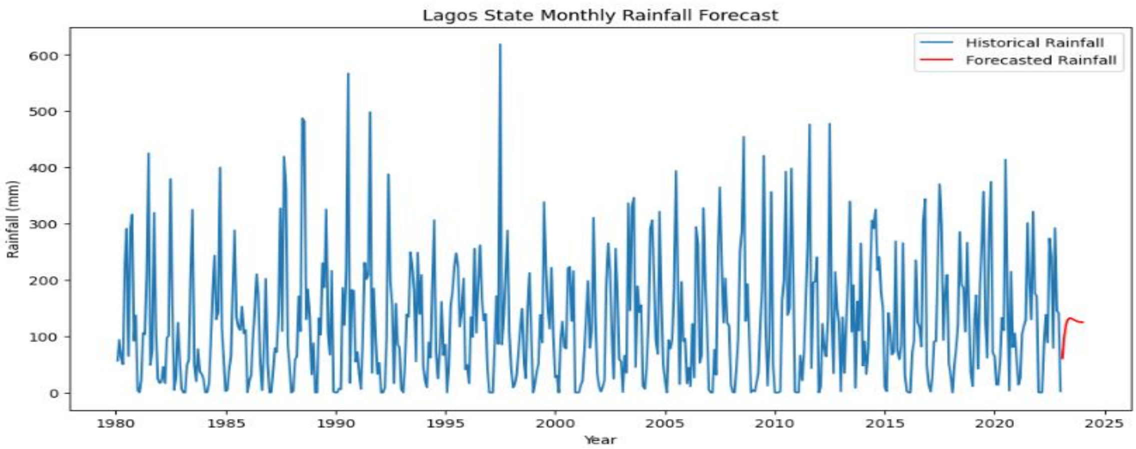

Figure 5: *Forecasted Lagos state rainfall due to the ARIMA (2,0,1) model*

This figure shows the forecasted rainfall values for 2023 using the ARIMA(2,0,1) model. The forecast helps predict future rainfall patterns and assess flood risks. The forecasted values show the expected monthly rainfall, which can be used for planning and decision-making. For example, the forecasted rainfall for June 2023 is 131.58 mm, indicating a potential high-risk month for flooding.

Flood Risk Assessment Algorithm

The flood risk assessment in this study applies a threshold-based approach. Rainfall data exceeding 200 mm per month, identified through historical analysis, serves as the critical threshold for defining flood risk. The algorithm follows these steps:

1. Data Preprocessing: Monthly rainfall data from 1980 to 2022 is cleaned and normalized.
2. Threshold Identification: A threshold of 200 mm is set, based on historical flood reports and rainfall patterns correlating with significant flood events.
3. Risk Classification:

Low risk: Monthly rainfall below 100 mm.

Medium risk: Rainfall between 100 mm and 200 mm.

High risk: Rainfall exceeding 200 mm.

4. Seasonal Analysis: Using ARIMA (2,0,1), forecasted rainfall is analyzed to determine periods likely to exceed the high-risk threshold.

5. Flood Risk Mapping: Months and regions exceeding the set threshold are marked for targeted interventions.

Flood Risks Assessment Results

The flood risk assessment in this study centered on identifying patterns of rainfall-induced flooding in Lagos State, utilizing statistical and predictive analytics tools to analyze historical data spanning 1980 to 2022. A critical aspect of the analysis was the identification of high-risk flood months and the factors contributing to recurrent pluvial flooding. The application of a rainfall threshold of 200 mm per month provided a quantifiable benchmark for assessing flood risks. Historical data revealed that the months of May through October consistently exceeded this threshold, aligning with Lagos's rainy season. This period of elevated rainfall intensity was identified as the primary contributor to seasonal flooding, characterized by a recurrence interval of approximately one year for significant flood events.

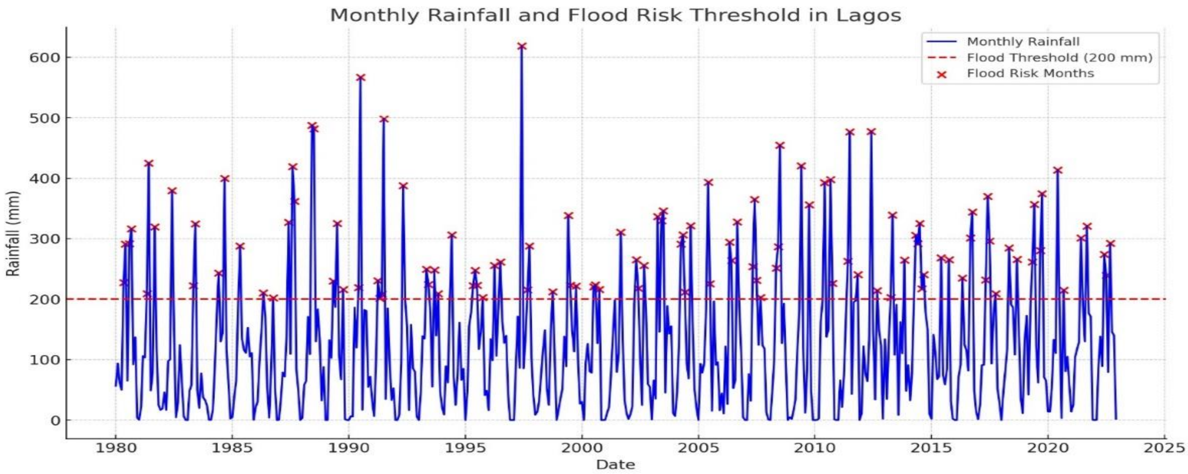

Figure 6: *Monthly rainfall and flood risk threshold in Lagos*

This figure illustrates the monthly rainfall data along with a flood risk threshold of 200 mm. It helps identify the months with significant flood risks based on historical rainfall data. Months where the rainfall exceeds the threshold are considered high-risk for flooding. The time series analysis and ARIMA modeling underscored the seasonal nature of pluvial flood risks in Lagos. The seasonal decomposition of the rainfall data highlighted persistent peaks during the rainy season, confirming that pluvial flood risks are both predictable and strongly tied to seasonal climatic patterns. High-risk pluvial flood incidents were attributed to the interplay of increased rainfall and inadequate urban infrastructure, such as poorly maintained drainage systems and uncontrolled urban expansion. These infrastructural shortcomings exacerbate the impact of heavy rains, leading to localized pluvial flooding in densely populated areas.

This figure illustrates the monthly rainfall data along with a flood risk threshold of 200 mm. It helps identify the months with significant flood risks based on historical rainfall data. Months where the rainfall exceeds the threshold are considered high-risk for pluvial flooding. For example, the months of May to October consistently exceed the 200 mm threshold, indicating a high risk of flooding during these months.

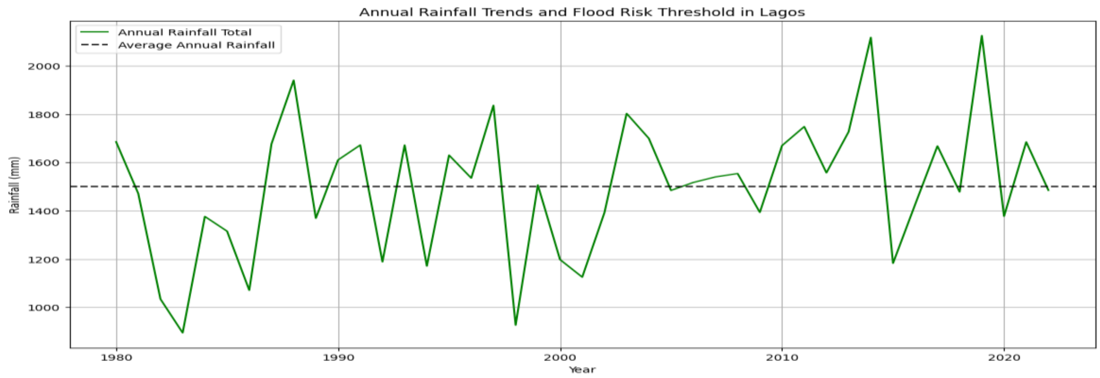

Figure 7: *Annual rainfall trends and flood risk threshold in Lagos*

This figure shows the annual rainfall trends and the flood risk threshold. It helps visualize the long-term trends in rainfall and assess the pluvial flood risks over the years. The figure highlights the years with significant rainfall that exceeds the flood risk threshold, indicating potential pluvial flood events.

Historical data confirms that the high-risk flood months in Lagos State are consistently between May and October, coinciding with the peak of the rainy season. These months repeatedly exceed the 200 mm rainfall threshold, driving seasonal flood hazards.

Early Warning System Development

The early warning system proposed integrates real-time data collection with predictive analytics. Example:

Historical Scenario: In July 2021, rainfall reached 321.4 mm, far surpassing the high-risk threshold. Applying ARIMA-based forecasts in real-time, a warning could have been issued by monitoring trends from May to June.

Implementation Steps:

1. Data Input: Continuous rainfall measurements from meteorological stations.
2. Forecasting Module: ARIMA (2,0,1) model predicts future rainfall trends.
3. Alert Generation: If predicted rainfall exceeds 200 mm, alerts are sent to relevant agencies and the public.

4. Response Protocols: Automated dissemination through SMS, radio, and public alert systems.

Infrastructure and Physical Mitigation Recommendations

Key infrastructural upgrades include:

1. Drainage Systems: Expansion and regular maintenance of stormwater drainage networks to handle peak rainfall volumes.
2. Floodplains and Water Channels: Restoring and preserving natural floodplains to improve water absorption.
3. Urban Green Spaces: Increasing permeable surfaces and green roofs to reduce runoff.
4. Sewage and Waste Management: Improved systems to prevent blockages in drainage pathways.

Physical changes also recommended:

5. Elevated Roads and Housing: Constructing elevated structures in flood-prone areas.
6. Retention Basins and Reservoirs: Building facilities to temporarily store excess rainwater during storms.
7. Flood Barriers: Installing levees and floodwalls to protect critical infrastructure.

4. CONCLUSION

This study offers a detailed exploration of rainfall patterns and flood risks in Lagos State, Nigeria, spanning over 42 years (1980–2022). By applying the ARIMA (2,0,1) model, the research forecasts future rainfall trends and identifies the peak flood-prone months from May to October. The findings underscore that recurrent flooding is driven primarily by seasonal rainfall variability, rapid urbanization, and deficient drainage infrastructure. Predictive modeling with ARIMA demonstrates high accuracy in capturing seasonal fluctuations, offering a critical tool for proactive flood risk management. The integration of predictive analytics enhances the understanding of pluvial flood dynamics and enables more informed decision-making to mitigate socioeconomic impacts. The study's recommendations emphasize a multi-dimensional strategy for pluvial flood mitigation. Infrastructure upgrades, such as expanding and maintaining stormwater drainage systems, restoring natural floodplains, and implementing green infrastructure like permeable surfaces, are paramount. Complementary physical adaptations, including elevated roads, retention basins, and flood barriers, will further bolster resilience. Moreover, integrating real-time data into flood early warning systems can significantly reduce flood impacts by issuing timely alerts. A robust warning framework incorporating continuous rainfall monitoring, ARIMA-based forecasting, and automated alert dissemination would enhance preparedness and response. Community engagement is equally crucial. Public education on flood risks and preparedness must be prioritized to build resilience at the grassroots level. Collaborative governance involving public agencies, research institutions, and international partnerships is necessary to drive innovative, scalable flood management solutions. Policymakers should embed climate resilience in urban planning by enforcing zoning laws and floodplain management. Future research should explore advanced machine learning techniques for more refined rainfall prediction and assess the long-term influence of climate change on Lagos's hydrology. By combining predictive modeling, infrastructural enhancements, policy reforms, and community-driven initiatives, Lagos State can build a resilient framework to address flood risks effectively, serving as a model for similar flood-prone regions worldwide.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest was declared by the author.

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