



Fig 1 Key highlights

## OVERVIEW

The annual rainy season in Nigeria occurs from April to October with the highest concentration of rainfall. During July-August 2024, many states nationwide were impacted by hefty rains, resulting in significant flooding that devastated various communities. The floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure, crops, and shelters, severely affecting livelihoods and displacing many households. Climate variability and human-induced factors have exacerbated the flood recently, leading to increased displacement across Nigeria.

Between 4 and 8 September 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Jigawa State Emergency Management Agency (JSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 53 locations in Jigawa State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 56 key informants and field focal points, and in close coordination with other humanitarian partners and local authorities, DTM conducted assessments in these locations to provide insights to the humanitarian community on the affected population's primary needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility intentions.

In the 20 local government areas (LGAs) of Jigawa State that were assessed, DTM identified 257,236 individuals in 42,603 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs who were displaced by the floods and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 94,893 displaced individuals.

Thirty-six per cent (36%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair; forty-six per cent were partially damaged but need repairs, and 18 per cent were destroyed. In 96 per cent (96%) of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the primary sources of income.

## METHODOLOGY

Crises and emergencies require the humanitarian community to act urgently. As a subcomponent of DTM's mobility tracking, flash reports utilise direct observation and a broad network of key informants to monitor sudden displacement resulting from natural disasters or attacks and collect information on the number, profile, and immediate needs of affected populations. In the initial 24 - 48 hours after an incident, DTM Nigeria activates a rapid assessment to document the event, urgent needs of affected individuals, demographic information, and impact. If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours, notifying partners and stakeholders.

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — JIGAWA STATE

## LGAs affected by floods

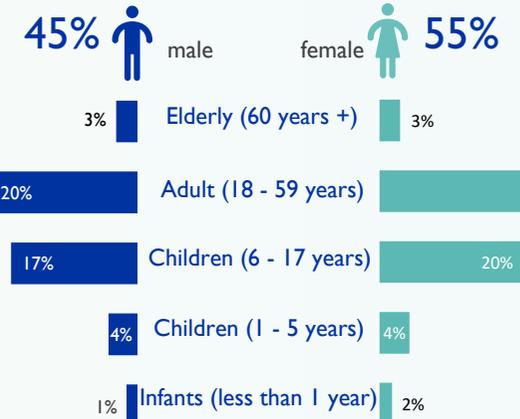
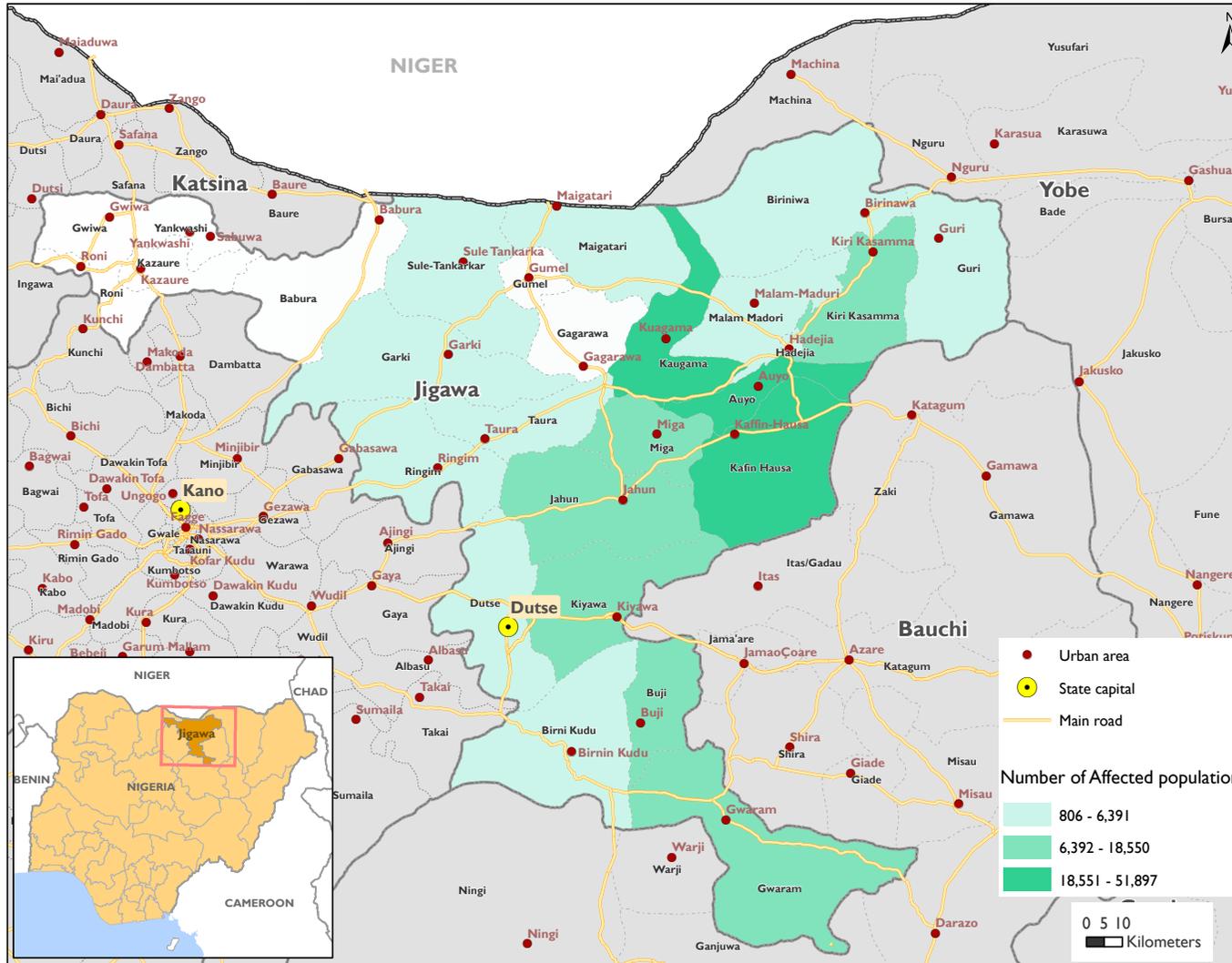


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Jigawa State highlights key groups that will require targeted assistance. Children between 1 and 17 years represent a significant portion of the population, necessitating attention to their educational, nutritional, and protection needs. As the largest group, adults (18-59 years), are expected to play a central role in recovery efforts and may need support to regain their livelihoods. Older people, though a smaller group, remain particularly vulnerable and require special attention to health and mobility needs. The overall population is almost evenly split between males and females, with a slight majority of females (55%). This balanced distribution suggests that response efforts should be designed to address the needs of both genders equally, with an awareness of gender-specific vulnerabilities and roles. Gender-sensitive approaches should be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

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Auyo LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 51,897 individuals or 20 per cent of the affected population in the state. Kaugama followed Auyo with 41,352 individuals or 16 per cent of the affected population. Kafin-Hausa LGA was reported to host 39,963 individuals or 16 per cent, affected by the flood; 18,550 individuals or seven per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood in Buji LGA and Gwaram LGA recorded 15,888 individuals or six per cent affected by the flood. In Jahun LGA, 13,512 individuals or five per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood, while 13,096 individuals or five per cent, were among the flood-affected in Kiyawa LGA.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The assessment highlights that food was identified as one of the top three urgent needs in every location surveyed, indicating a widespread food access crisis. This can likely be attributed to the severe impact of flooding, which has disrupted local food supply chains, destroyed crops, and devastated livelihoods. As many communities rely on agriculture for sustenance and income, the loss of crops diminishes food availability and strips families of their means to earn a living. This disruption has made food security a critical concern across the affected areas.

In addition to food, non-food items (NFIs) were also reported as an urgent need in all locations surveyed. These essential items include blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. The overwhelming need for these goods suggests that the floods caused significant material losses, leaving many without the basic necessities for daily living. Whether due to homes being destroyed, personal belongings being swept away, or families not having the financial capacity to replace what was lost, the widespread demand for NFIs indicates that people are struggling to meet their most fundamental needs.

Shelter assistance was found to be another universal need, with 100% of the population requiring support in this area. The flooding has caused extensive damage to homes, forcing many people into displacement. Without adequate shelter, individuals are exposed to the elements and face heightened risks of disease, insecurity, and further displacement. The immediate need is for temporary shelter solutions to provide protection, but long-term housing rehabilitation will be crucial to restoring stability to the affected population. This indicates that the damage is immediate and will have lasting effects, requiring sustained recovery efforts to rebuild homes and communities.

In summary, the assessment shows a comprehensive humanitarian crisis affecting food security, basic necessities, and shelter, all of which are vital to ensuring the survival and dignity of the population in the wake of the floods.



Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

## VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (2,796 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (7,833 individuals), the elderly (10,754 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (768 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. These individuals face significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services may be limited, and living conditions can exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (270 individuals) and orphaned minors (415 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

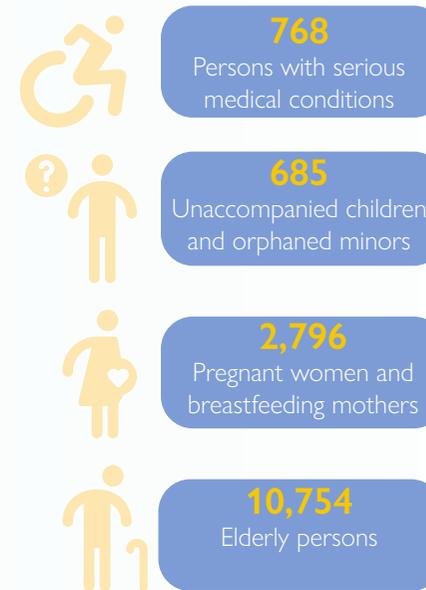


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

## IMPACT AND GAPS

### Livelihood

The analysis of income sources for the affected population shows a significant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, constituting 96 per cent of the locations assessed. Agriculture, especially crop and vegetable cultivation, serves as the primary livelihood for most people in the assessed areas of Jigawa State. Additional income sources include fishing, which was reported in two per cent of the locations, and craftsmanship or artisan work, which is also noted in two per cent, indicating that a small segment of the population is involved in these activities.

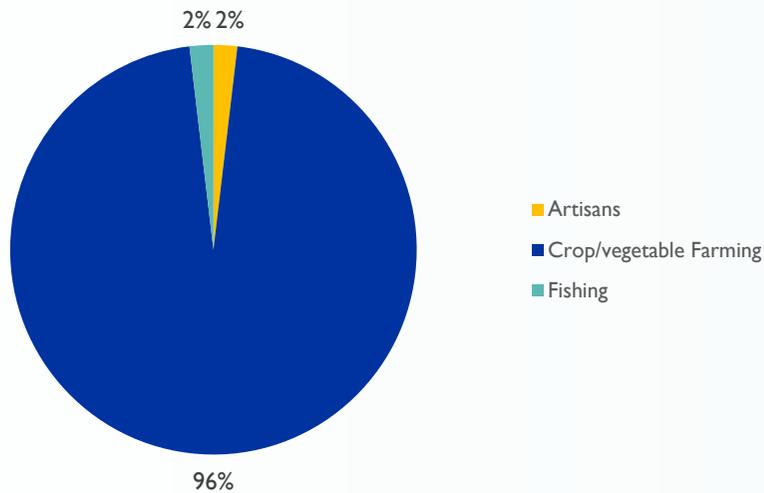


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods



Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected



Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods

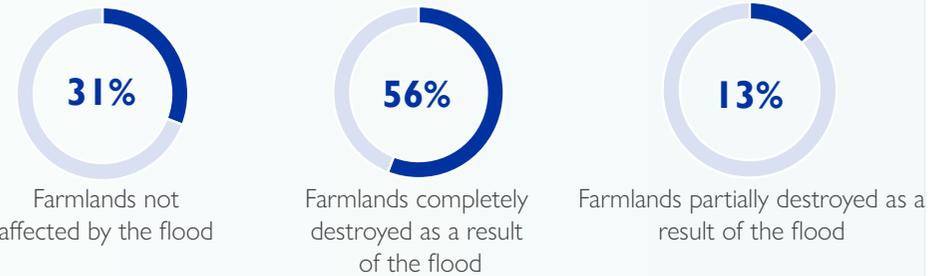


Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood



Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

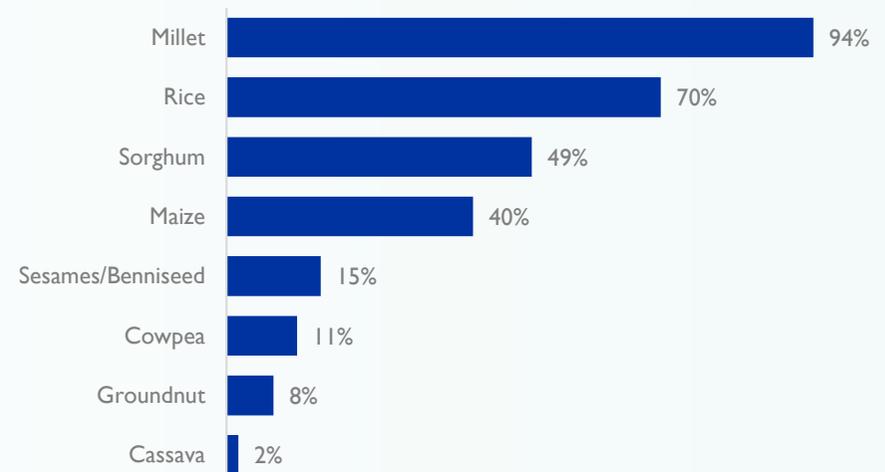


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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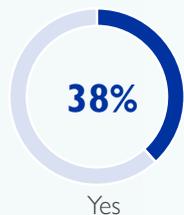


Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood



Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

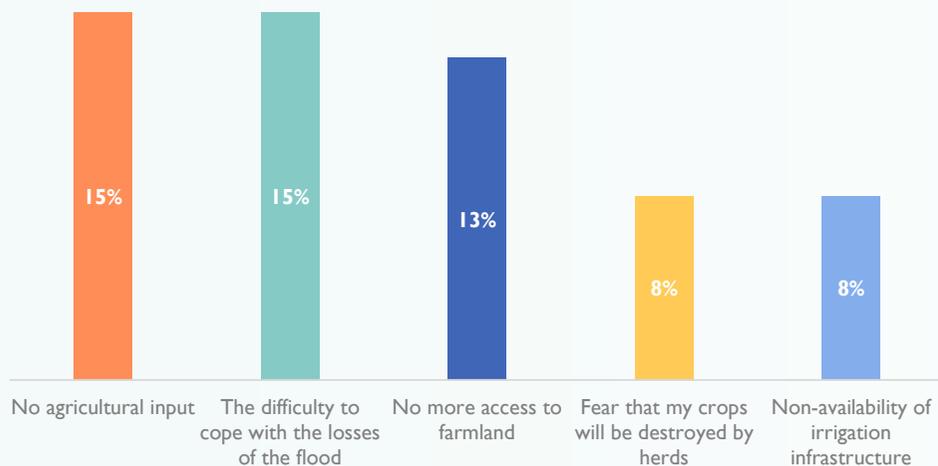


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)



Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community



## Education



Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

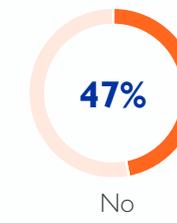


Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance



Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance



# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — JIGAWA STATE

## Shelter



Fig 17 Shelter conditions



Fig 18 Shelter conditions

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig 19 Access to water



Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

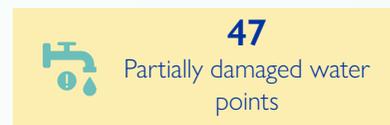


Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

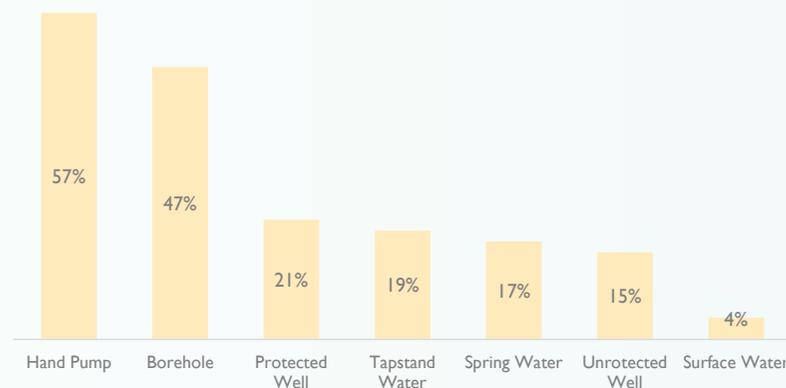


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community

## Health



Fig 23 Access to healthcare since flood

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — JIGAWA STATE



68%

Yes



32%

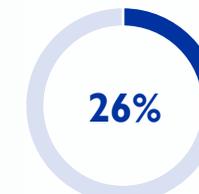
No

Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhoea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood



74%

Yes



26%

No

Fig 25 Access to flood warnings or any other information on flood

Table 1. Number of individuals affected by floods in Jigawa State

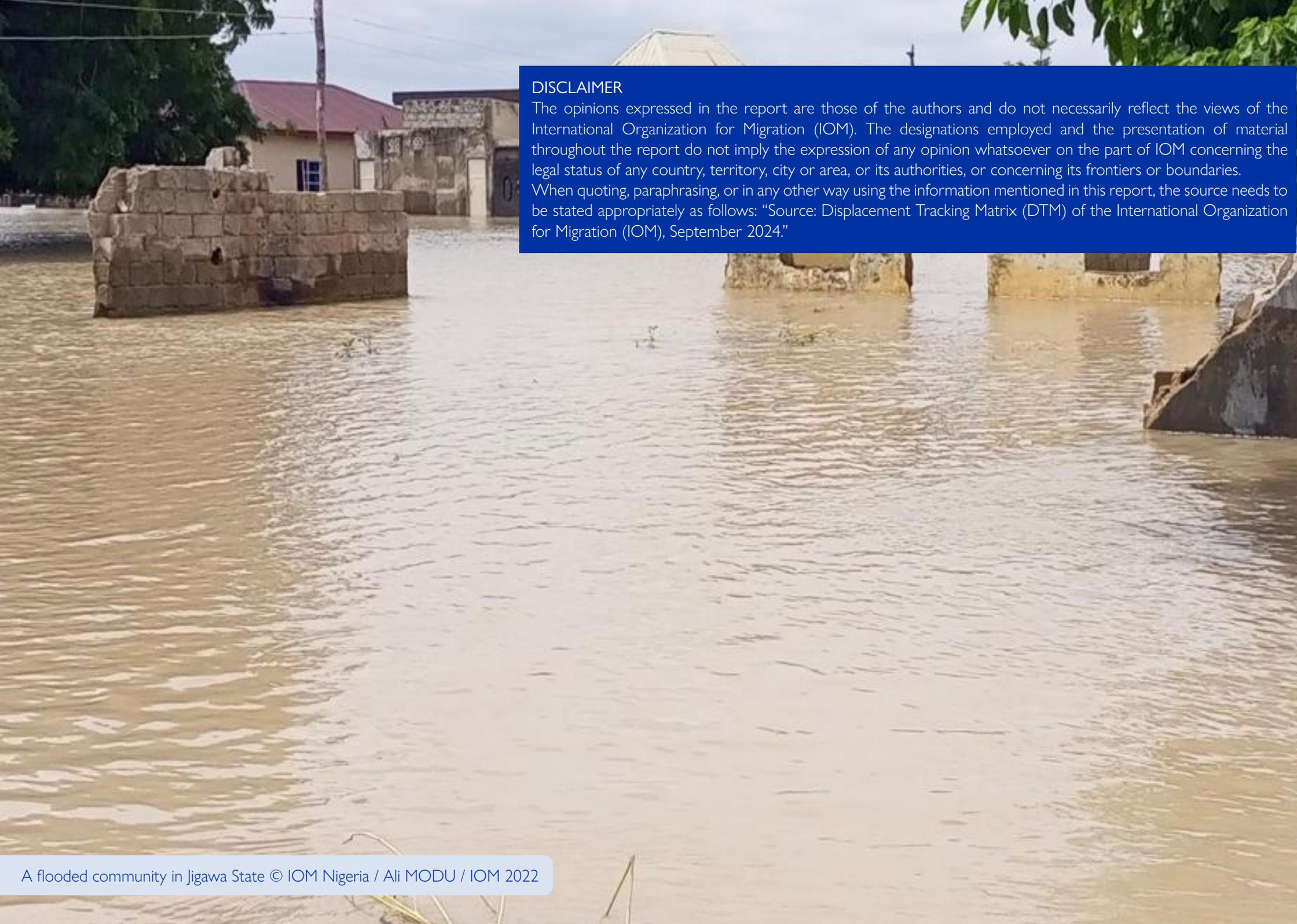
S/N	LGA	Ward	Name of Settlement	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Female 0-1 yr	Female 1-5 yrs	Female 6-17yrs	Female 18-59 yrs	Female 60+years	Male 0-1 yrs	Male 1-5 yrs	Male 6-17 yrs	Male 18-59 yrs	Male 60+years
1	Auyo	Auyo	Auyo	23,882	28,015	7,413	51,897	1,080	2,149	11,702	11,521	1,563	996	2,522	10,613	7,681	2,070
2	Birnin Kudi	Birnin Kudi	Birnin Kudu	80	92	38	172	5	12	12	49	14	4	11	10	42	13
3	Birnin Kudi	Kiyako	Bamaina	226	398	99	624	26	45	70	200	57	6	15	23	142	40
4	Birnin Kudi	Sundimina	Sundimina	213	389	95	602	18	55	70	192	54	8	16	40	123	26
5	Birnin Kudi	Wurno	Wurno	189	174	18	363	18	22	36	68	30	10	38	40	68	33
6	Birnin Kudi	Yaiwan Damai	Yalwan Damai	183	192	55	375	15	32	42	80	23	10	28	52	73	20
7	Birniwa	Birniwa	Birniwa	809	877	281	1,686	70	88	255	405	59	55	136	286	290	42
8	Birniwa	Birniwa	Danbulum Camp	333	387	120	720	35	34	117	170	31	34	33	106	135	25
9	Birniwa	Birniwa	Gidan Usman Nasallah Camp	307	293	120	600	13	47	86	135	12	17	48	104	129	9
10	Birniwa	Diginsa	Kishinde Camp	254	274	111	528	19	39	90	118	8	15	37	83	111	8
11	Birniwa	Diginsa	Kishinde Hc	946	1,174	315	2,120	63	175	378	495	63	49	164	352	330	51
12	Buji	Ahoto	Kofar Fada	1,043	1,365	301	2,408	82	135	208	838	102	208	106	308	369	52
13	Buji	Buji	Buju	961	1,204	308	2,165	45	99	209	601	250	35	65	252	571	38
14	Buji	Churbun	Churbun	912	1,098	251	2,010	55	108	195	654	86	38	208	248	310	108
15	Buji	Fulageri	Fulageri	852	1,395	321	2,247	84	198	295	671	147	35	92	155	495	75
16	Buji	Gantsa	Gantsa	1,855	2,150	445	4,005	85	308	521	928	308	54	306	441	708	346
17	Buji	K/Lelen Kudu	Kofar Fada	2,275	2,158	341	4,433	106	456	258	1,120	218	80	199	495	1,212	289
18	Buji	Madabe	Madabe	578	704	294	1,282	21	30	200	408	45	25	62	85	358	48
19	Dutse	Abaya	Abaya	294	301	85	595	10	25	85	150	31	14	59	70	128	23
20	Dutse	Chamo	Chamo	81	95	25	176	5	15	21	46	8	6	21	11	35	8
21	Dutse	Kachi	Zai	175	352	90	527	20	68	75	168	21	9	15	33	100	18
22	Dutse	Madobi	Baranda	366	498	108	864	38	65	115	220	60	19	41	62	189	55
23	Garki	Garki	Garki Cikin Gari	382	424	158	806	3	37	148	234	2	4	31	126	218	3
24	Guri	Guri	Gov. Junior Secondary School Guri Camp	354	399	250	753	13	22	163	192	9	9	17	137	184	7

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25	Guri	Guri	Guri Cikin Gari	2,251	2,147	733	4,398	73	135	822	1,048	69	59	85	937	1,112	58
26	Guri	Kadira	Kadira Primary School Camp	209	244	76	453	8	14	95	121	6	6	9	85	105	4
27	Gwaram	Sara	Sara District	2,816	2,825	1,724	5,641	11	31	731	2,046	6	8	43	800	1,962	3
28	Gwaram	Zandan Nagogo	Zandam District	4,991	5,256	2,248	10,247	56	274	1,349	3,568	9	51	302	1,410	3,214	14
29	Hadejia	Atafi	Garko/Faringida	536	614	230	1,150	40	77	180	290	27	35	72	180	230	19
30	Hadejia	Atafi	Kandahar	646	698	224	1,344	60	105	219	284	30	59	101	221	224	41
31	Jahun	Gauza Tazara	Tazara Primary School	2,594	3,106	1,389	5,700	16	179	891	2,018	2	12	194	697	1,686	5
32	Jahun	Jahun	Jahun Cikin Gari	3,798	4,014	1,828	7,812	37	85	1,196	2,683	13	32	91	1,327	2,341	7
33	K/Kasamma	Baturiya	Baturiya Cikin Gari	1,292	1,358	441	2,650	43	71	544	671	29	36	62	516	654	24
34	K/Kasamma	Baturiya	Baturiya Primary School Camp	563	666	205	1,229	14	24	272	341	15	23	37	220	274	9
35	K/Kasamma	Fandum	Fandum Cikin Gari	780	798	263	1,578	21	35	332	392	18	26	44	321	375	14
36	K/Kasamma	Fandum	Fandum Primary School Camp	426	486	152	912	15	27	189	247	8	12	18	161	221	14
37	K/Kasamma	Fandum	Jijan Cikin Gari	1,414	1,484	483	2,898	39	82	577	751	35	48	63	581	699	23
38	K/Kasamma	Fandum	Jijan Primary School Camp	538	752	215	1,290	14	37	293	393	15	24	27	222	254	11
39	K/Kasamma	Kirikasamma	Kirikasamma Cikin Gari	599	661	210	1,260	14	37	253	342	15	26	26	251	285	11
40	Kafin-Hausa	Kafin-Hausa	Kafin Hausa	18,151	21,812	5,709	39,963	736	1,727	9,451	8,723	1,175	863	1,870	7,733	6,063	1,622
41	Kaugama	Kaugama	Kaugama	17,732	23,620	6,892	41,352	753	1,857	8,554	10,636	1,820	488	1,451	5,919	8,386	1,488
42	Kiyawa	Abalago	Abalago	3,404	3,912	1,374	7,316	93	246	1,581	1,982	10	89	228	1,299	1,776	12
43	Kiyawa	Kiyawa	Kiyawa Cikin Gari	2,738	3,042	1,194	5,780	16	83	1,012	1,926	5	12	72	1,064	1,583	7
44	M/Madori	Arki	Arki	1,018	1,058	346	2,076	12	50	301	615	80	9	53	322	548	86
45	M/Madori	Malammadori	Cikin Gari	1,642	1,721	555	3,363	36	85	692	778	130	31	115	640	720	136
46	Maigatari	Maigatari Arewa	Gangare	298	307	101	605	7	16	104	158	22	5	26	108	145	14
47	Maigatari	Maigatari Arewa	Kofar Fada	443	425	145	868	10	31	138	216	30	7	29	166	219	22
48	Maigatari	Maigatari Kudu	Nasarawa	367	363	120	730	6	28	120	190	19	8	22	136	176	25
49	Miga	Miga	Miga Cikin Gari	3,097	3,695	1,286	6,792	14	212	1,275	2,182	12	24	198	1,334	1,526	15
50	Miga	Zareku	Zareku District	1,944	2,172	853	4,116	12	93	922	1,142	3	10	89	849	993	3
51	Ringim	Ringim	Ringim	763	910	239	1,673	36	71	385	371	47	31	80	334	248	70
52	S/Tankarkar	Sule-Tankarkar 08	Sule Tankarkar	2,603	3,088	813	5,691	123	241	1,289	1,263	172	105	271	1,158	843	226
53	Taura	Taura	Taura	2,916	3,475	913	6,391	141	265	1,505	1,371	193	115	310	1,243	994	254
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>118,119</b>	<b>139,117</b>	<b>42,603</b>	<b>257,236</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>10,482</b>	<b>50,623</b>	<b>66,411</b>	<b>7,216</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>44,366</b>	<b>51,857</b>	<b>7,644</b>

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