16,559
Flood-affected population

54
Functional health facility after flooding

147
Casualties

22
No shelter

2,631
Houses partially damaged

457
House completely damaged

1,385
Displaced population

71
Main source of livelihood

19,147
Number of farmlands affected

437
Toilets/latrines affected

56
Water points partially damaged

29
Water points completely damaged

Fig 1 Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The annual rainy season in Nigeria occurs from April to October, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. Many states have been impacted by hefty rains from July to August, resulting in significant flooding that has devastated various communities. The floods have 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 Niger State Emergency Management Agency (NSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 71 locations in Niger State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 26 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.
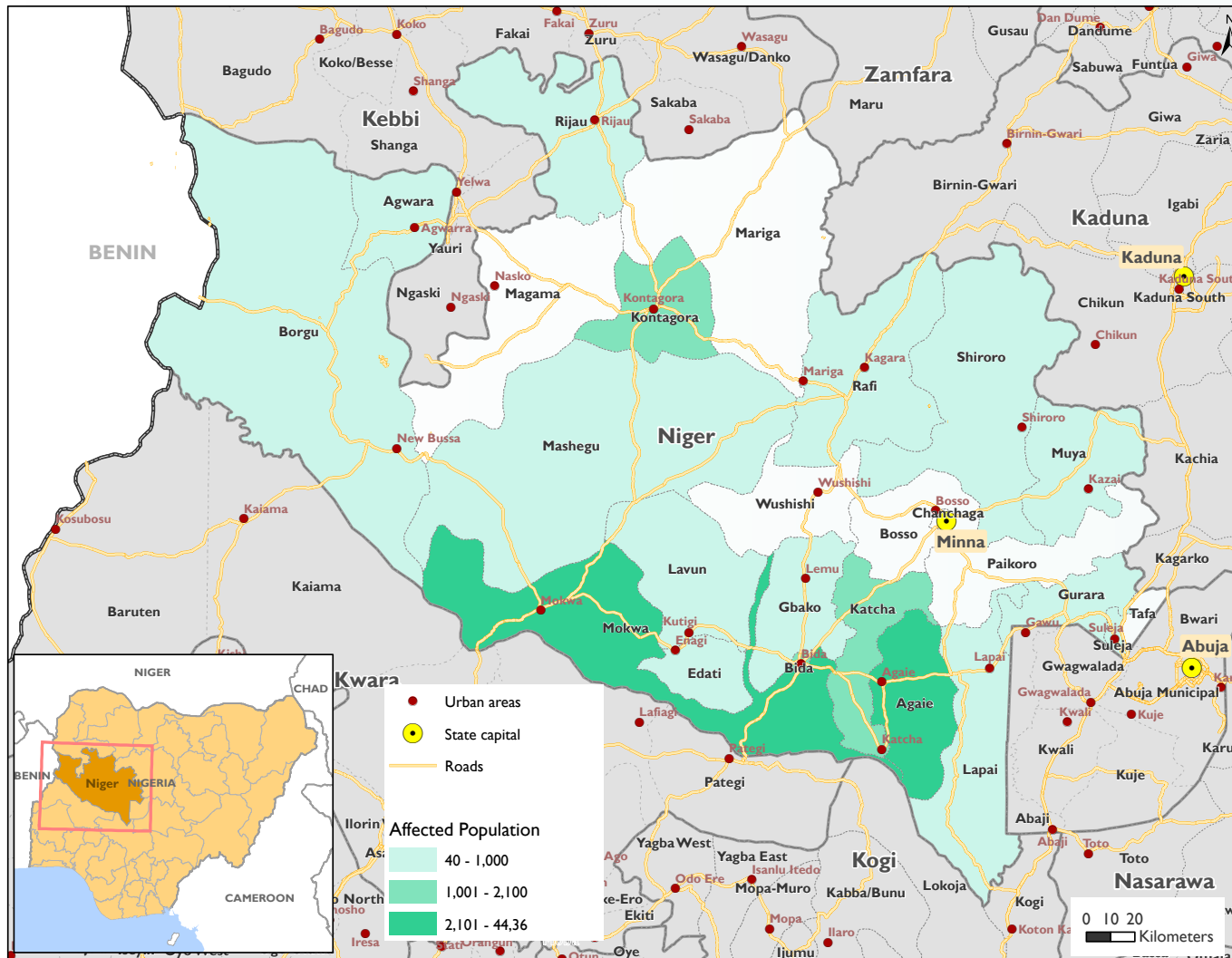
In the eighteen (18) local government areas (LGAs) of Niger State that were assessed, DTM identified 16,559 individuals in 2,337 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 1,385 individuals and 272 displaced. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, sixteen per cent of the houses are partially damaged but need repairs and seven per cent are destroyed. In 86 per cent (86%) 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. DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

For further information, please contact DTM Nigeria
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www nigeria.iom.int

LGAs affected by floods

The map shows LGAs affected by floods across Niger State and surrounding areas (Kebbi, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kwara, Kogi, Nasarawa, Benin), with urban areas, state capital (Minna), roads, and affected population categories.

Legend:
- Urban areas
- State capital
- Roads

Affected Population
- 40 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 2,100
- 2,101 - 44,36

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

43% male   female **57%**

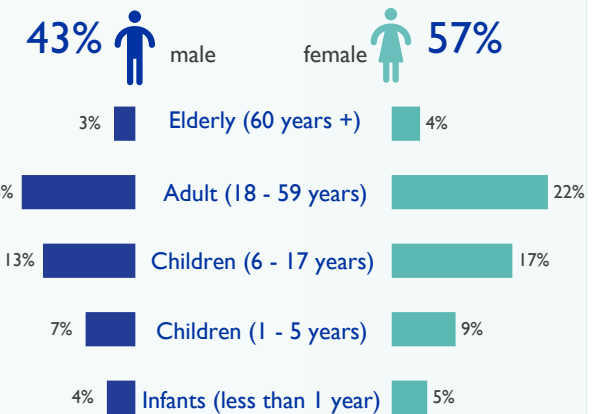|	Male	Category	Female	
3%		Elderly (60 years +)		4%
16%		Adult (18 - 59 years)		22%
13%		Children (6 - 17 years)		17%
7%		Children (1 - 5 years)		9%
4%		Infants (less than 1 year)		5%

Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Niger 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. 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 (57%). 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.

Agaie LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 4,436 individuals or 27 per cent of the affected population in the state. Mokwa followed with 2,133 individuals or 13 per cent. Bida recorded 2,000 individuals, representing 12 per cent, while Katcha had 1,332 individuals or eight per cent. Kontagora had 1,030 individuals affected, accounting for six per cent, and Borgu followed with 700 individuals or four per cent. Muya also had 690 individuals or four per cent, while Lavun had 568 or three per cent. Rafi recorded 544 individuals, Gbako 525, Lapai 490, all making up three per cent each. Mashegu had 450 or three per cent, Shiroro 437 or three per cent, and Edati 360 or two per cent. Suleja had 332 individuals or two per cent; Gurara 300 or two per cent; Agwara 192 or one per cent; and Rijau had the lowest with 40 individuals, accounting for less than one per cent.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — NIGER STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 86 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, and livelihood destruction due to the flooding. Food was followed by non-food items (NFIs) in 59 per cent of locations assessed: A significant proportion of the population requires non-food items, such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. This suggests that many people have lost personal possessions or have insufficient resources to meet their basic needs. Nearly 32 per cent of the population is experiencing health-related challenges, including a lack of access to medical services, the spread of waterborne diseases, or injuries sustained during the floods. There is a need for healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations.

One-third of the locations assessed need shelter assistance, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions, and long-term rehabilitation will be essential to support the affected population. The equal percentage of demand for water and sanitation services highlights the urgent need to restore access to clean water and improve sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene. A smaller percentage of the locations assessed has indicated the need for education (5%) and psychosocial (5%) support. This could involve rebuilding schools, providing educational materials, or offering alternative learning solutions for displaced children.

The relatively low demand for psychosocial support might suggest that mental health needs are underreported or not yet prioritised by affected communities. However, this remains an essential area of focus, as the psychological impact of displacement and loss is significant. The low need for security services suggests that, for now, the affected populations feel relatively safe regarding physical security. However, ongoing monitoring will be necessary to ensure that security remains stable as humanitarian efforts progress.

In conclusion, the most pressing needs were food, non-food items, water/sanitation, shelter, and health, which required immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the floods' impact.

FOOD	NON-FOOD ITEMS	WASH	SHELTER	HEALTH
96%	68%	30%	30%	39%
of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed

Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse groups of vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (771 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (1,191 individuals), the elderly (1,227 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (53 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 exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (9 individuals) and orphaned minors (271 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.
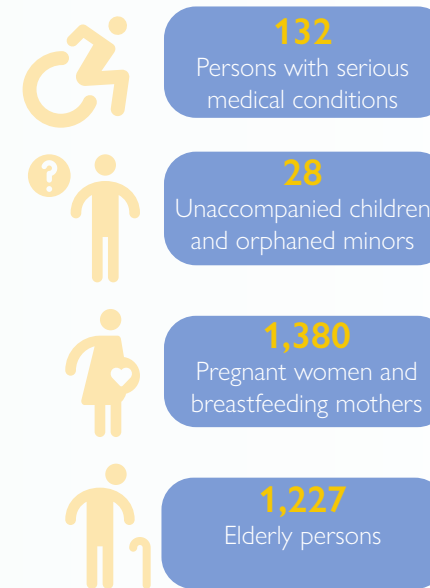
132 Persons with serious medical conditions

28 Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

1,380 Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

1,227 Elderly persons

Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, reveals a heavy dependence on crop/vegetable farming, accounting for 86 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Niger State. Other income sources include petty trading, which is mentioned in 7 per cent of the assessed locations. Fishing, artisans, livestock, casual labourer and small business activities were minor activities mentioned in one per cent of each of the assessed locations,

44% Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood
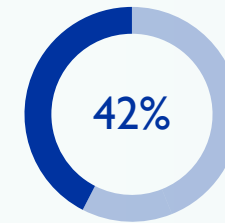
42% Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood
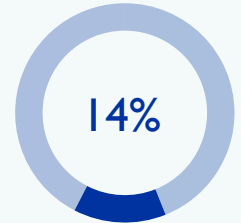
14% Farmlands not affected

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood

70% Yes, partially destroyed
15% Yes, fully destroyed
14% No, not affected
1% No food stock of this type
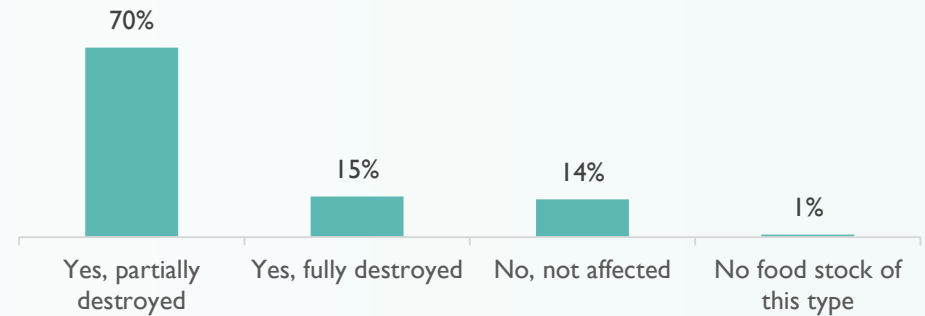
Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

Legend for pie chart:
- Fishing — 1%
- Artisans — 1%
- Livestock — 1%
- casual laborer — 1%
- Small business activity — 1%
- Petty trade — 7%
- Crop/vegetable Farming — 86%

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

19,147 Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

6,711 Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)
- Maize 33%
- Rice 24%
- Sorgum 12%
- Millet 12%
- Groundnut 7%
- Soya beans 3%
- Yam 3%
- Guinea corn 2%
- Beans 2%
- Cassava 2%
- Sugarcane 1%
- Potato 1%

77% Yes

23% No
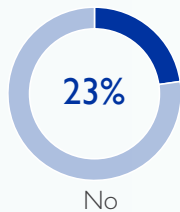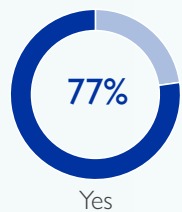
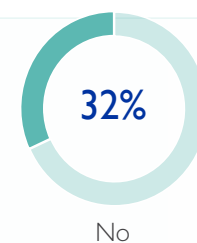Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

68% Yes

32% No
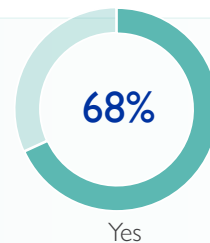
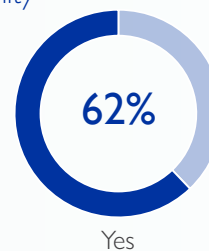Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

48% — The difficulty to cope with the loses of the floods.

31% — No agricultural input

16% — non-availability of irrigation infrastructure

3% — No more access to farmland

2% — Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herders

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

62% Yes

38% No
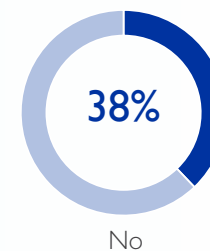
Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

49% Yes

47% No

4% Don't know
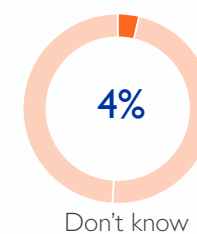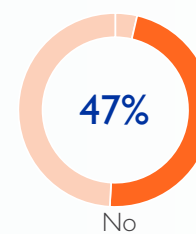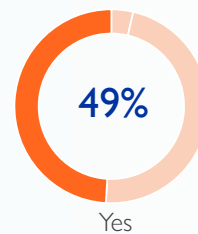
Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

91% Hybrid (In cash and kind)

3% In cash only

6% In kind only`
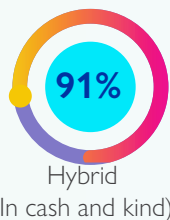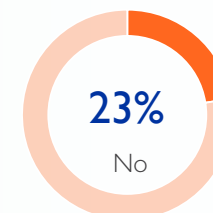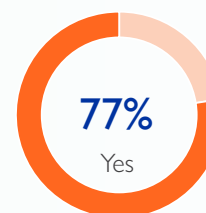
Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance

77% Yes

23% No

Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance
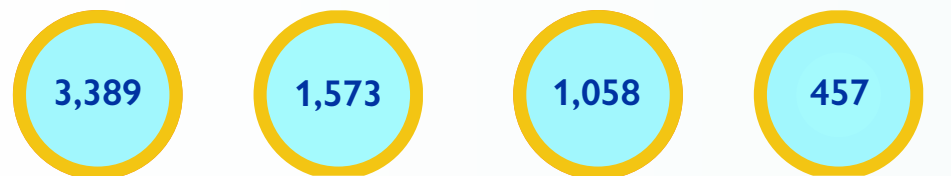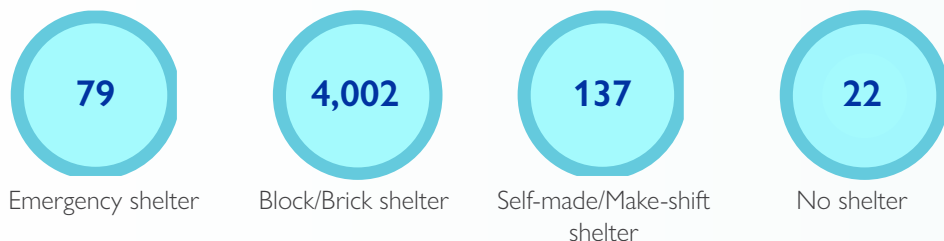
FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — NIGER STATE

Shelter

3,389
Habitable, do not need repairs

1,573
Habitable but need repairs

1,058
Partially damaged and need repairs

457
Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

79
Emergency shelter

4,002
Block/Brick shelter

137
Self-made/Make-shift shelter

22
No shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

224
Toilets/latrines affected by flood

213
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

56
Partially damaged water points

29
Completely damaged water points
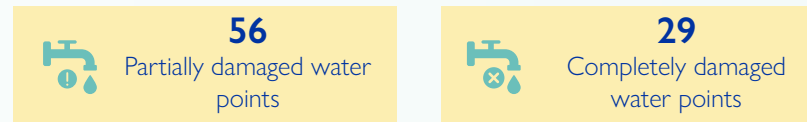
Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

Water source	Percentage
Borehole	28%
Surface Water	21%
Unprotected Well	14%
Protected Well	11%
Water satchets	11%
Hand Pump	7%
Water truck	6%
Spring Water	3%
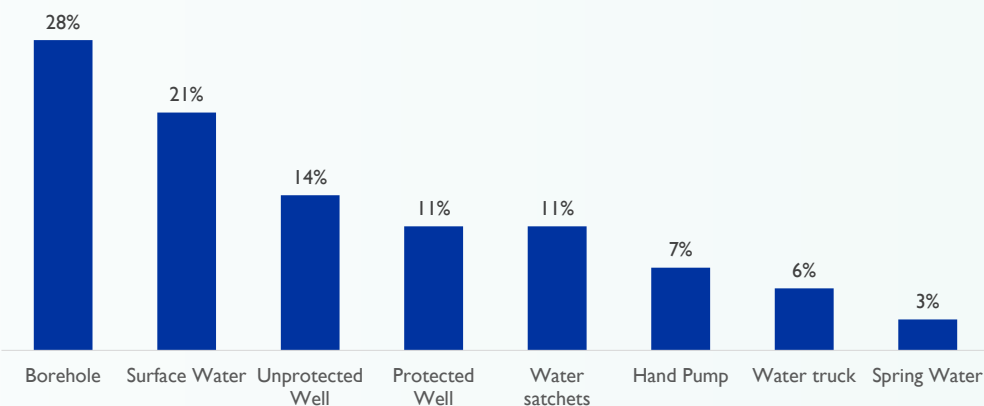
Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

68%
Yes

29%
No

3%
Don't know

Fig 19 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) water in the community

Health

30%
Yes

69%
No

1%
Don't know
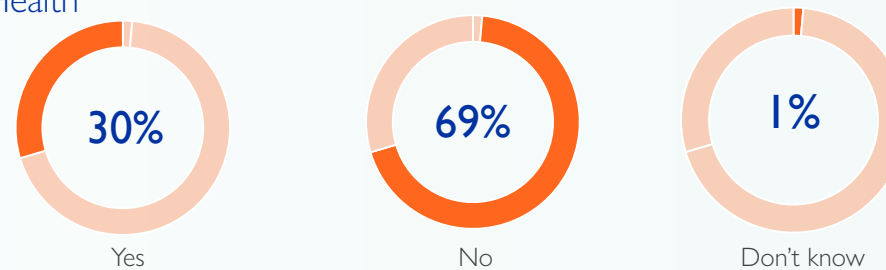
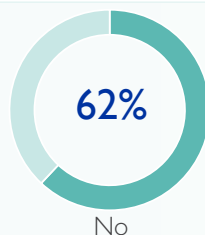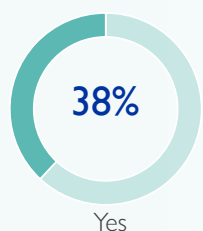Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

38% Yes   **62%** No

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

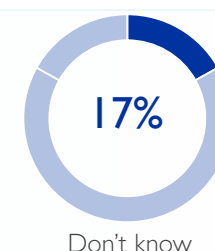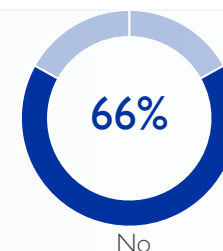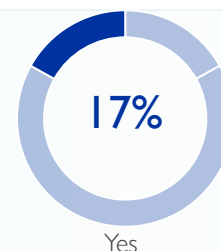**17%** Yes   **66%** No   **17%** Don't know

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

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

LGA	No. of locations	Affected households	Affected individuals	Female (0-1 year)	Female (1-5 years)	Female (6-17 years)	Female (18-59 years)	Female (60 years +)	Male (0-1 year)	Male (1-5 years)	Male (6 -17 years)	Male (18 - 59 years)	Male (60 years +)	Total female	Total male
Agaie	21	666	4,436	317	455	810	640	327	235	344	578	504	226	2,549	1,887
Agwara	3	32	192	6	19	22	38	7	8	16	25	47	4	92	100
Bida	3	111	2,000	50	193	560	410	37	24	192	270	239	25	1,250	750
Borgu	3	93	700	52	67	129	115	36	36	49	106	88	22	399	301
Edati	2	49	360	20	24	68	73	10	13	32	55	59	6	195	165
Gbako	1	105	525	18	21	39	188	22	12	22	28	163	12	288	237
Gurara	1	50	300	5	15	25	125	5	10	5	35	70	5	175	125
Katcha	4	222	1,332	38	68	192	371	36	35	67	174	321	30	705	627
Kontagora	6	206	1,030	17	100	141	265	62	13	78	130	177	47	585	445
Lapai	4	98	490	23	24	71	85	24	21	30	97	97	18	227	263
Lavun	3	113	568	48	46	86	108	45	36	55	57	58	29	333	235
Mashegu	2	45	450	20	45	72	146	7	8	23	47	76	6	290	160
Mokwa	4	259	2,133	117	184	240	589	75	87	161	237	421	22	1,205	928
Muya	3	107	690	28	52	98	272	14	17	37	71	92	9	464	226
Rafi	5	67	544	16	53	81	158	15	11	38	62	98	12	323	221
Rijau	1	8	40	2	6	6	8	2	1	4	4	6	1	24	16
Shiroro	2	66	437	13	38	129	48	12	15	30	92	49	11	240	197
Suleja	3	40	332	7	54	45	82	4	13	27	39	59	2	192	140
Total	**71**	**2,337**	**16,559**	**797**	**1,464**	**2,814**	**3,721**	**740**	**595**	**1,210**	**2,107**	**2,624**	**487**	**9,536**	**7,023**

Click the link for details on the location

A flooded community in Mokwa LGA of Niger State © IOM Nigeria / MATHEW Joshua / IOM 2024