

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. 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 Kogi State Emergency Management Agency (KOSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 4 locations in Kogi State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 6 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 two (2) local government areas (LGAs) of Kogi State that were assessed, DTM identified 798 individuals in 97 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 773 displaced individuals.

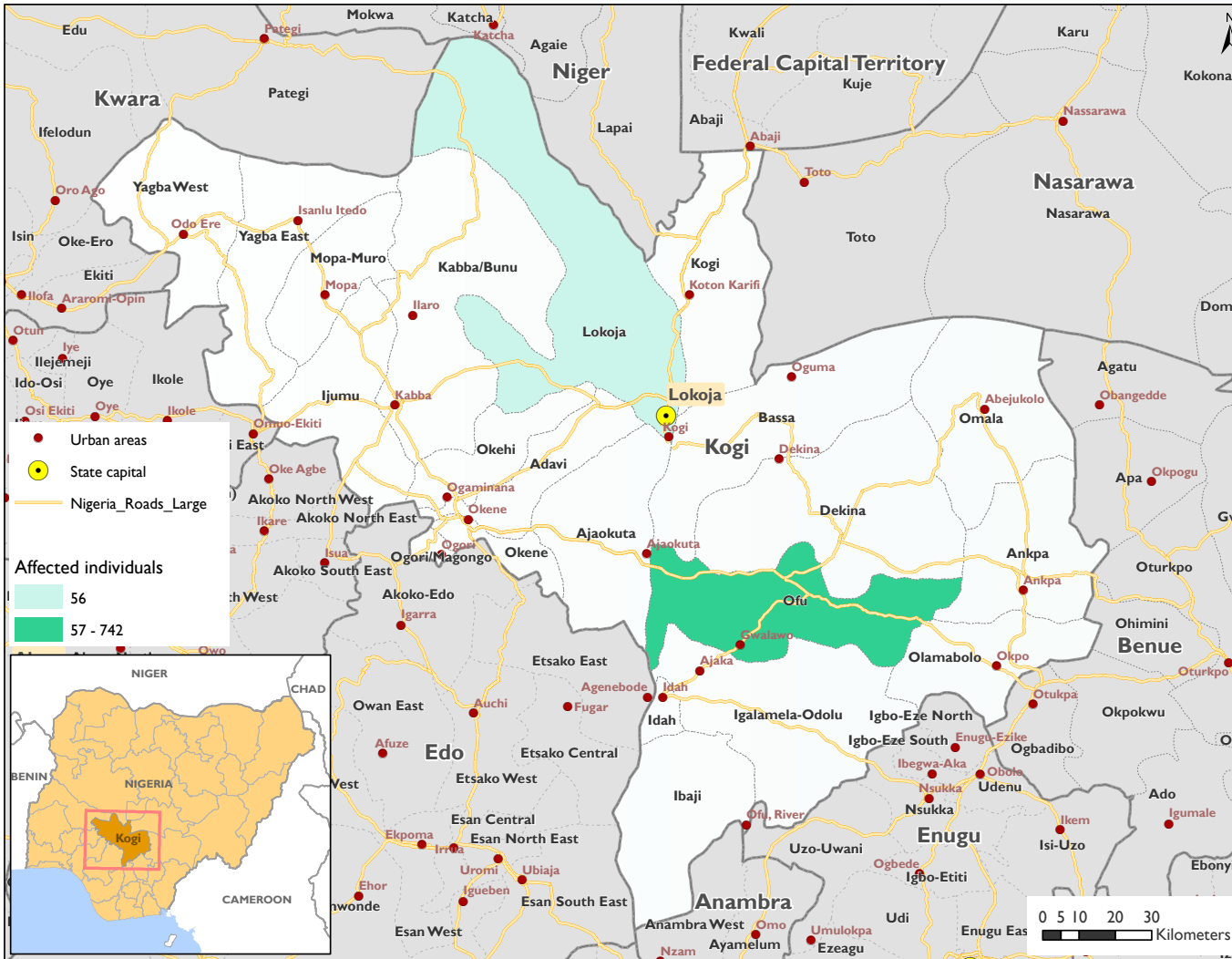
Forty-one per cent (41%) of the affected houses were habitable but need repair; twenty-six per cent were partially damaged, and 33 per cent were totally destroyed. In 75 per cent (75%) of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the primary sources of income.

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 displacements resulting from 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 — KOGI STATE

LGAs affected by floods



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Ofu LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 742 individuals or 93 per cent of the affected population in the state. Lokoja the state capital followed Ofu with 56 individuals or seven per cent of the affected population.

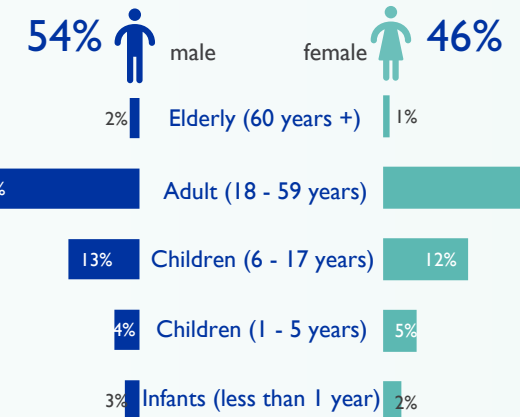


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the floods in Kogi State highlighted 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 consists of 46 per cent females and 54 per cent males, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

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 group of vulnerable people were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (22 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (46 individuals), the elderly (19 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (9 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. These individuals faced significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services may be limited, and living conditions could exacerbate pre-existing conditions.

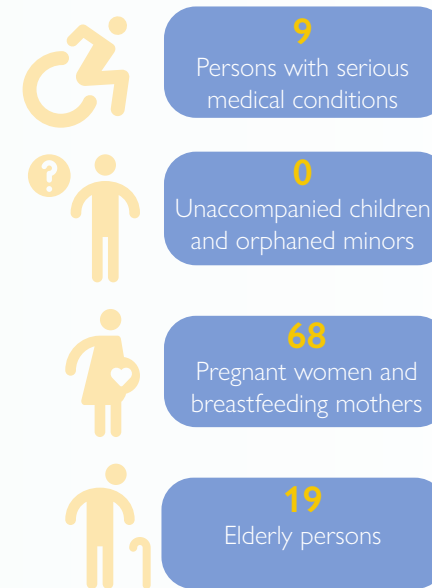


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The analysis of income sources for the affected population reveals a heavy dependence on crop and vegetable farming, which accounts for a substantial 75 percent of the locations examined. This indicates that agriculture, particularly the cultivation of crops and vegetables, plays a critical role as the main source of livelihood for the majority of people living in these areas. The findings suggest that farming is not only just an important economic activity but also a fundamental means of survival and sustenance for many households in the assessed areas of Kogi State.

In addition to farming, other sources of income were identified, albeit to a lesser extent. Petty trade, for instance, was reported in 25 percent of the locations.

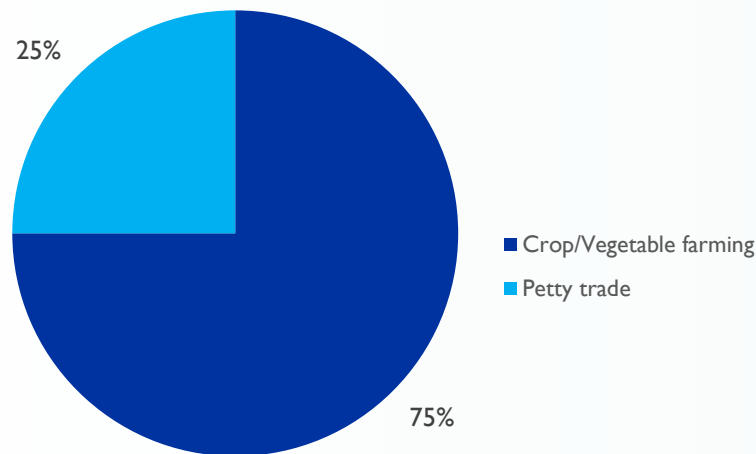


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

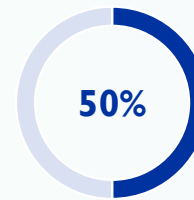


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

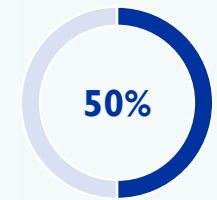
Fig 6 Farmlands affected



Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods

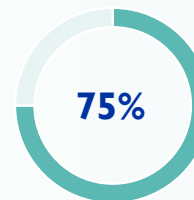


Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

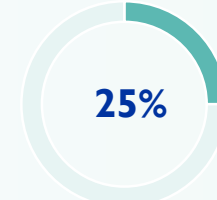


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

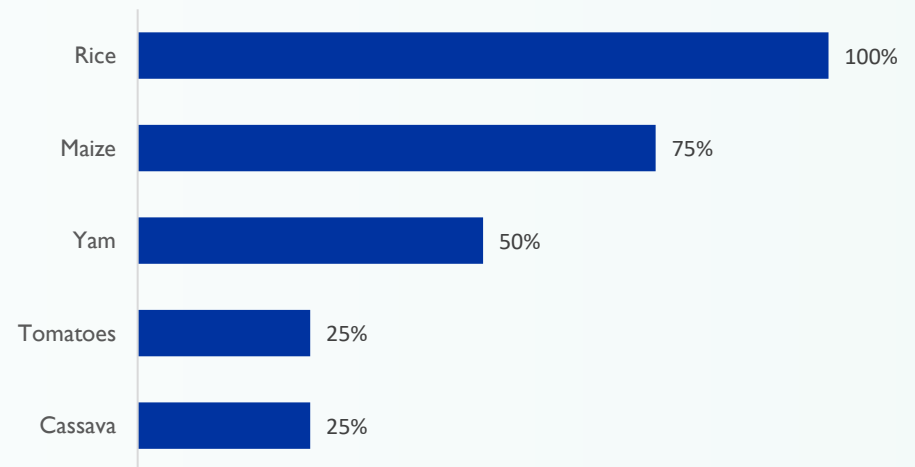


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)



Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood



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

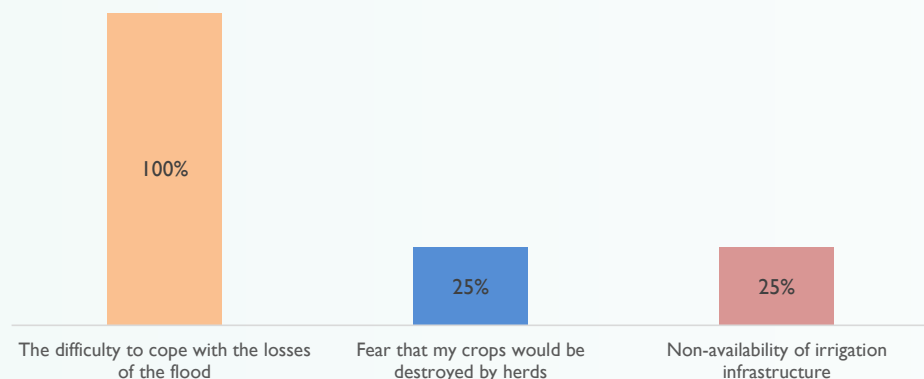


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)



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

Education

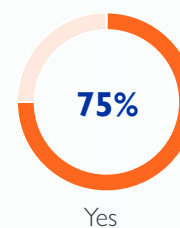


Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

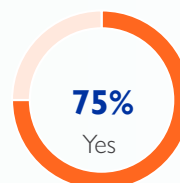
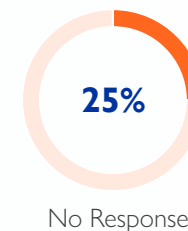


Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

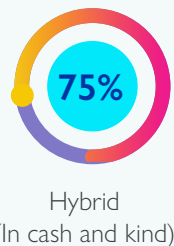
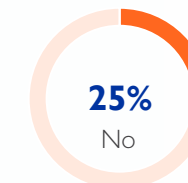
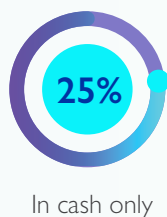


Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance



FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KOGI STATE

Shelter

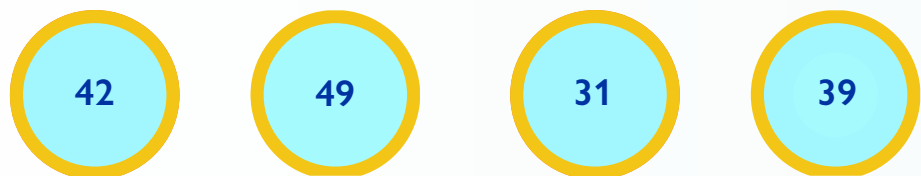


Fig 17 Shelter conditions

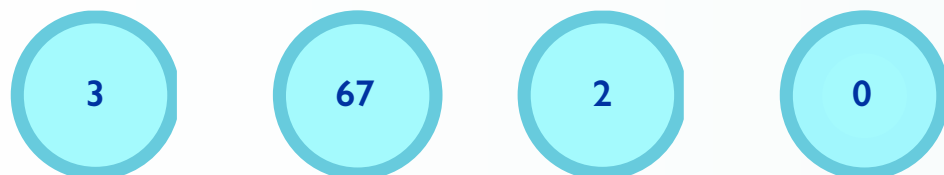


Fig 18 Shelter conditions

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig 19 Access to water

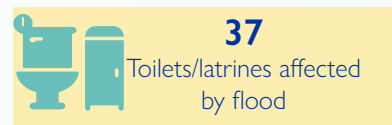


Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

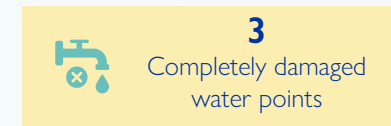


Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

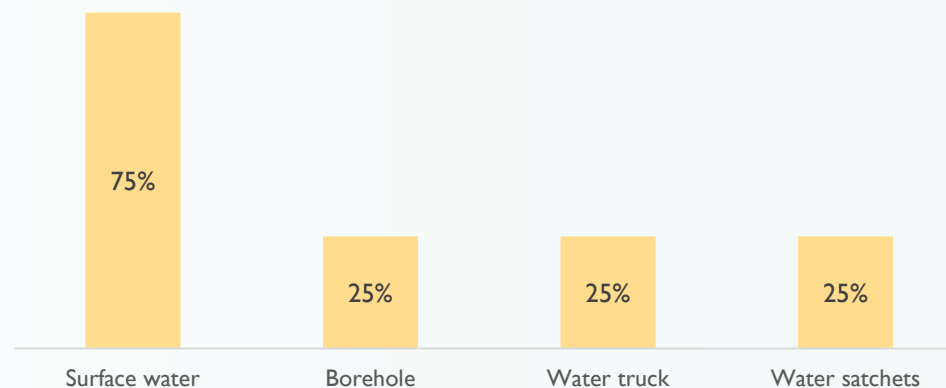


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Health

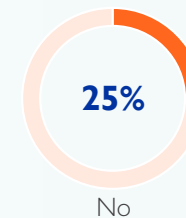
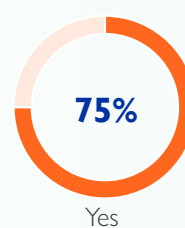


Fig 23 Access to healthcare affected by the flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KOGI STATE



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



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

Table 1. Number of individuals affected by floods in Kogi 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	Lokoja	Lokoja E	Ajara Quarteets	29	27	10	56	2	4	8	13	0	1	3	11	14	0
2	Ofu	Itobe/Okolenyi	Gonomazu	138	121	30	259	8	10	40	60	3	12	7	30	82	7
3	Ofu	Itobe/Okolenyi	Kabawa	247	211	53	458	10	21	44	132	4	8	24	56	152	7
4	Ofu	Itobe/Okolenyi	Lebrafu	15	10	4	25	0	2	2	6	0	0	2	5	8	0
Grand Total				429	369	97	798	20	37	94	211	7	21	36	102	256	14



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