



Fig. 1: Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The annual rainy season in Nigeria generally starts in April, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. Many states have been impacted by hefty rains, 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 10 and 15 September 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Kano State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 68 locations in Kano State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 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 Kano State that were assessed, DTM identified 75,095 individuals in 16,422 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 18,643 displaced individuals.

Twenty per cent (20%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, 21 per cent are partially damaged but need repairs, and 29 per cent are destroyed. In 88 per cent of the locations assessed, crop/vegetable 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 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.

IOM Nigeria thanks the following partners for their continued support and collaboration in making this report available.



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FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KANO STATE

LGAs affected by floods

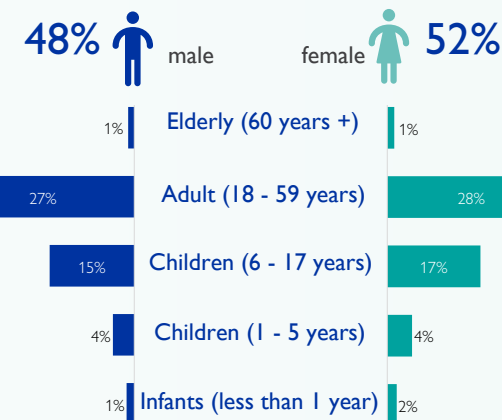
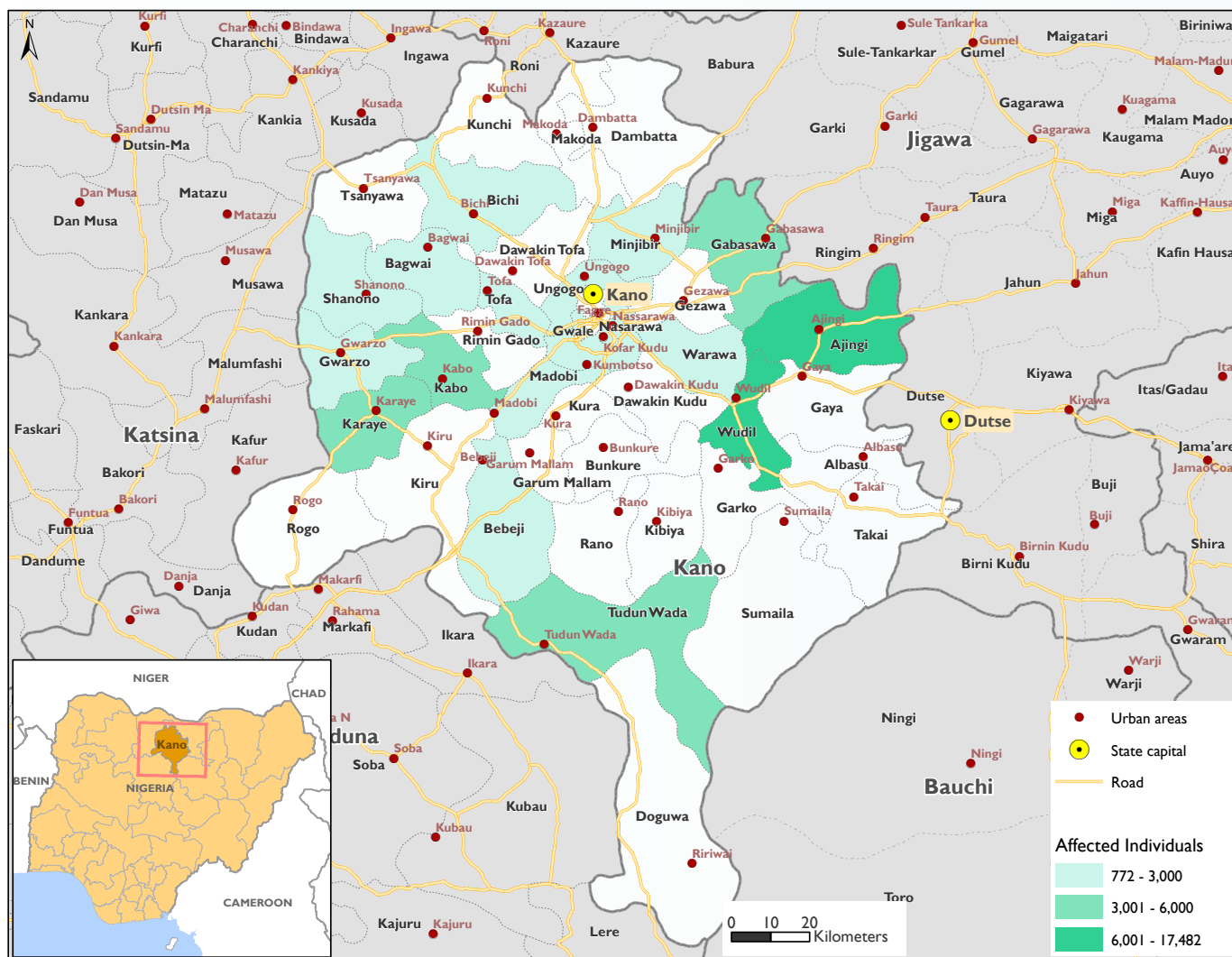


Fig. 2: Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Kano State highlights key groups that will require targeted assistance. Children between less than one and 17 years represent a significant portion of the population (43%), necessitating attention to their educational, nutritional, and protection needs. As the largest group (55%), adults (18-59 years) are expected to play a central role in recovery efforts and may need support to regain their livelihoods. Older people (2%), 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 (52%). This balanced distribution suggests that response efforts should be designed to address the needs of both genders, with an awareness of gender-specific vulnerabilities and roles. Gender-sensitive approaches should be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

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.

Ajiingi LGA had the highest number of affected persons, with 17,482 individuals or 23 per cent of the affected population in the State. Ajiingi was followed by Wudil with 14,194 individuals, or 19 per cent of the affected population. Kabo LGA was reported to host 5,947 individuals, or 8 per cent, affected by the flood; 4,332 individuals or six per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood in Gabasawa LGA, and Tudun wada LGA recorded 4,331 individuals or six per cent, affected by the flood. Meanwhile, Madobi and Gwale recorded the least numbers of affected population with 997 individuals or one per cent and 772 individuals or one per cent respectively.

MOST URGENT NEEDS

Non-food items (NFIs) were reported among the top most urgent needs in 93 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. NFI was followed by food items in 81 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, farmlands, and livelihood destruction due to the flooding. About 78 per cent of the locations assessed need shelter assistance, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation will be essential to support the affected population.

Six per cent of the locations assessed reported the need for psychosocial support. 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. Majority of the population in three per cent of the locations assessed are experiencing health-related challenges, including lack of access to medical services, spread of waterborne diseases, or injuries sustained during the floods, which necessitate healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations. A smaller percentage of the locations assessed has indicated the need for water, sanitation and hygiene services highlighting the urgent need to restore access to clean water and improve sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene.

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



Fig. 3: Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (767 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (2,932 individuals), the elderly (1,617 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (145 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 could exacerbate pre-existing conditions. The unaccompanied child (1 individual) and orphaned minors (45 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

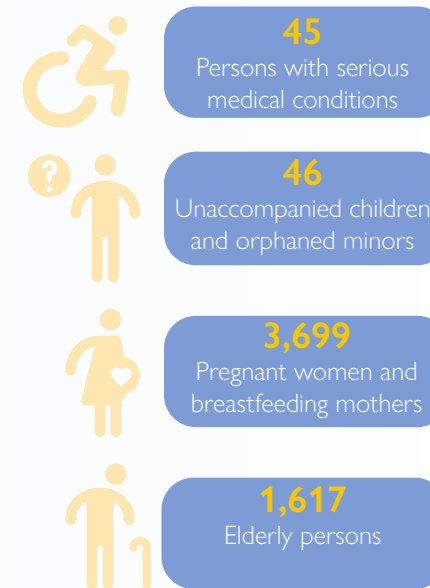


Fig. 4: Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population reveals a heavy dependence on crop/vegetable farming, which accounts for a substantial 88 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Kano State. The other source of income identified was mentioned in 12 per cent of the assessed locations, artisans. These artisans typically generate income from the creation and sales of handmade goods or specialized crafts.

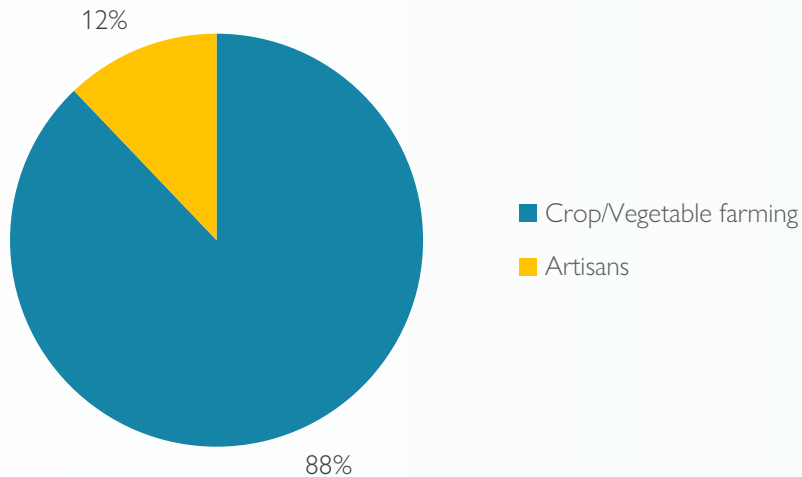


Fig. 5: Main source of livelihood for the majority in the location before the floods

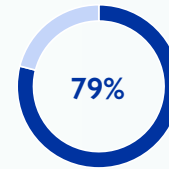


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

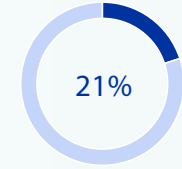
Fig. 6: Farmlands affected



Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)

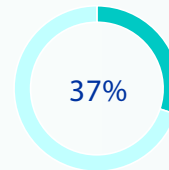


Farmlands not affected

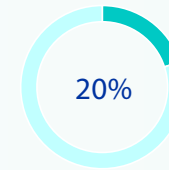


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

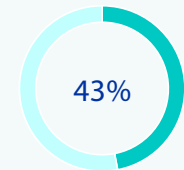
Fig. 7: Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks not affected by the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



No foodstock

Fig. 8: Status of foodstocks after the flood

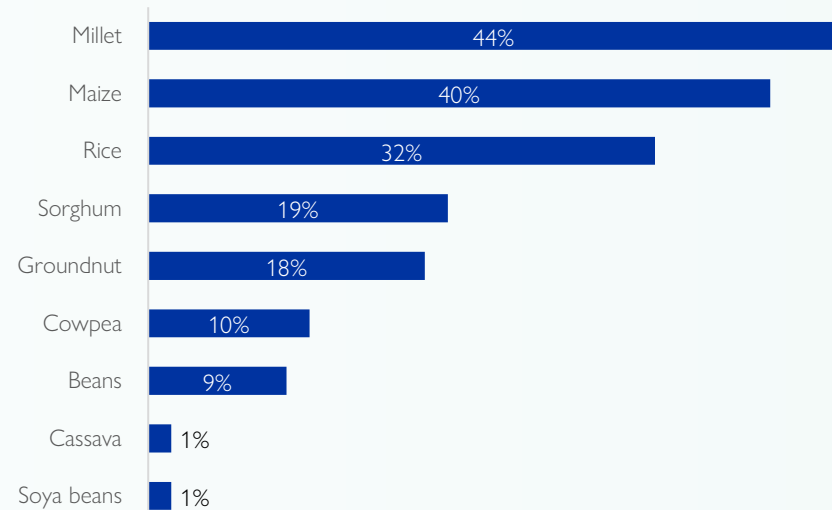


Fig. 9: Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KANO STATE

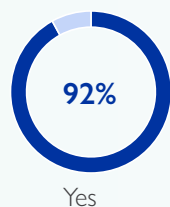


Fig. 10: Access to farmland after the flood

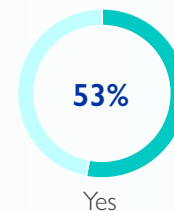
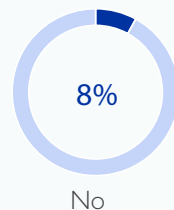


Fig. 13: Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

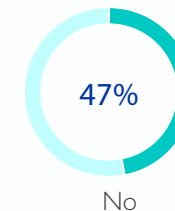


Fig. 14: Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

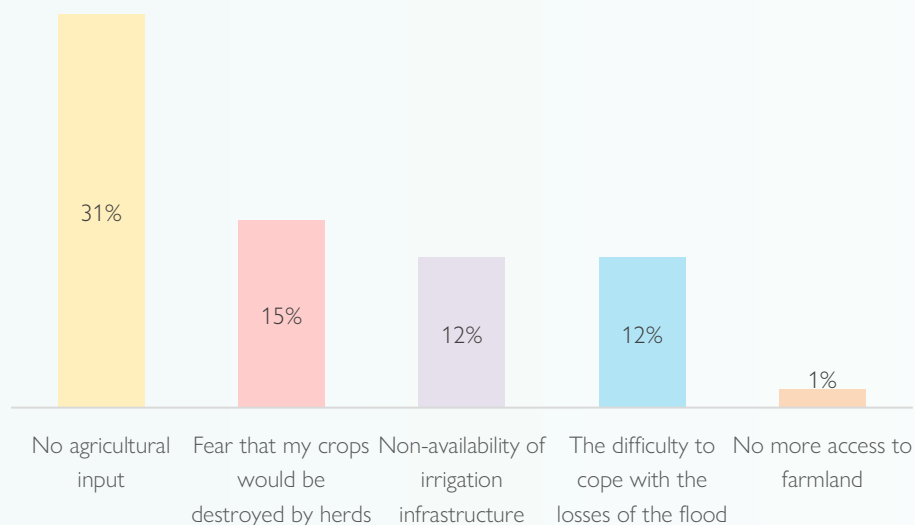


Fig. 11: Factors restricting plans to replant in the future

Education

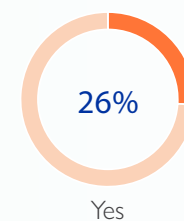


Fig. 15: Access to education facilities after flood

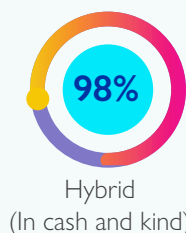
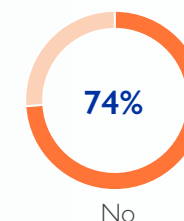


Fig. 12: Preferred modality of assistance

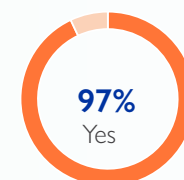
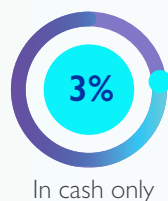
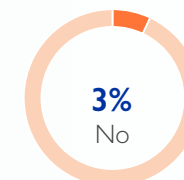
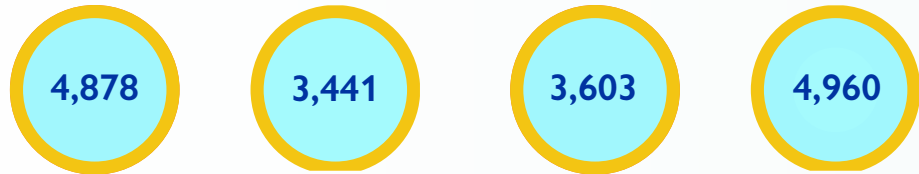


Fig. 16: Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance



FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KANO STATE

Shelter



Habitable, do not need repairs Habitable but need repairs Partially damaged and need repairs Completely damaged

Fig. 17: Shelter conditions



Emergency shelter Block/brick shelter Self-made/make-shift shelter No shelter

Fig. 18: Shelter conditions

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig. 19: Toilet/Latrine facilities affected by the flood



Fig. 20: Status of toilets/latrines after flood

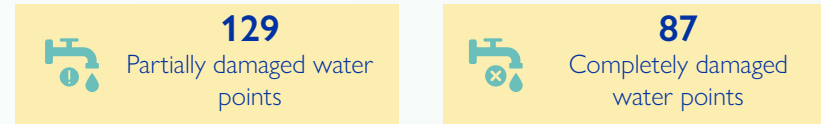


Fig. 21: Status of water points after flood

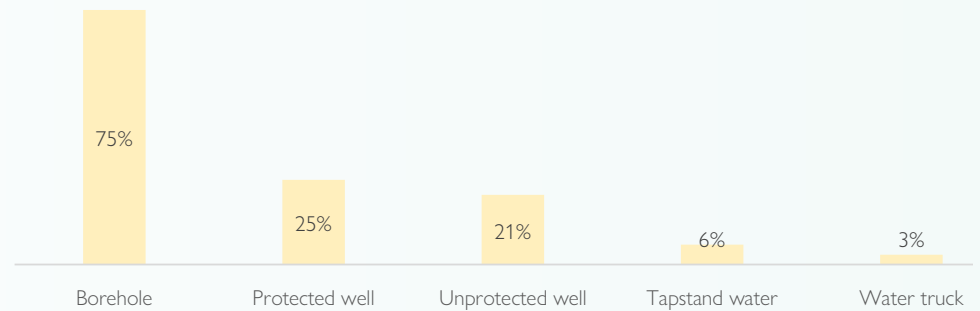


Fig. 22: Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Health



Fig. 23: Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KANO STATE

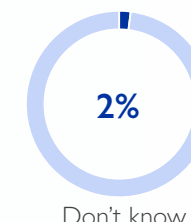
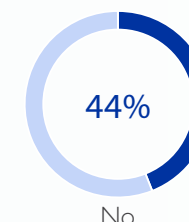
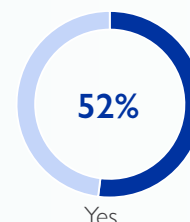
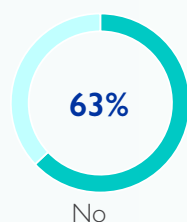
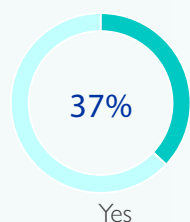


Fig. 24: Cases of acute diarrhoea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

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

Table 1. Locations affected by floods in Kano State

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected individuals	Females (0-1 year)	Males (0-1 year)	Females (1-5 year)	Males (1-5 year)	Females (6-17 year)	Males (6-17 year)	Females (18-59 year)	Males (18-59 year)	Females (60+)	Males (60+ year)
Ajingi	Ajingi	Ajingi Cikin Gari	4,264	17,482	256	233	619	548	2,645	2,060	5,691	5,372	23	35
Wudil	Wudil	Wudil Lga	3,462	14,194	88	77	486	472	2,252	2,235	4,367	4,192	11	14
Kabo	Hauwade	Gatta	1,416	5,947	32	27	124	138	925	800	1,997	1,892	7	5
Gabasawa	Gabasawa	Gabasawa Cikin Gari	245	1,470	25	19	39	34	299	289	370	365	17	13
Gabasawa	Zakirai	Zakirai	220	1,320	22	17	36	30	270	258	339	321	15	12
Gabasawa	Zugachi	Zugachi	257	1,542	25	21	40	37	311	305	396	376	17	14
Tudun Wada	Sabon Gari	Tudun Wada Lga	1,007	4,331	14	19	121	112	888	940	1,128	1,092	9	8
Karaye	Yammedi	Dederi	102	642	11	7	17	13	143	133	162	144	7	5
Karaye	Karaye	Karaye Cikin Gari	315	1,890	32	24	52	43	384	372	479	466	22	16
Karaye	Turawa	Unguwar Mani	85	540	9	6	14	11	123	111	132	123	7	4
Karaye	Yammedi	Yammedi Cikin Gari	66	407	6	5	11	8	91	84	101	94	3	4
Warawa	Warawa	Warawa Lga	716	2,936	39	34	96	112	537	465	848	792	7	6
Ungogo	Yadakunya	Adaraye	15	90	5	6	12	9	13	11	17	13	3	1
Ungogo	Karo	Bagujan	43	270	8	6	21	16	42	38	78	59	1	1
Ungogo	Gayawa	Dankunku	50	300	16	11	25	20	45	33	80	62	4	4
Ungogo	Kadawa	Danrimi	17	135	3	5	4	11	25	20	34	26	3	4
Ungogo	Ungogo	Doka	10	60	2	4	5	5	11	5	15	11	1	1
Ungogo	Gayawa	Gayawa	84	263	18	12	21	20	42	42	58	45	4	1
Ungogo	Panisau	Gera	8	48	4	2	5	3	5	7	12	8	2	-
Ungogo	Karo	Karo	8	48	3	4	5	3	9	7	11	6	-	-
Ungogo	Gayawa	Kranchi	24	144	9	5	12	11	20	21	30	29	4	3
Ungogo	Kadawa	Rafin Mala	41	246	9	9	23	12	45	43	51	49	4	1
Ungogo	Zango	Rimi	15	107	4	3	6	12	17	17	25	18	3	2
Ungogo	Panisau	Sabon Gari	41	246	7	8	20	17	50	36	51	54	2	1
Ungogo	Ungogo	Ungogo	38	228	16	14	29	27	32	25	38	34	6	7
Ungogo	Ungogo	Ungogo Ward	38	228	7	6	18	19	35	32	54	51	3	3
Ungogo	Panisau	Yola	55	330	10	6	35	31	58	51	63	71	4	1
Nasarawa	Dakata	Dakata Bus Stop	38	211	10	8	23	7	28	31	42	43	9	10
Nasarawa	Gama	Gama	81	421	21	11	43	38	69	43	86	78	14	18
Nasarawa	Hotoro North	Gama	46	177	3	5	13	8	29	28	46	33	8	4
Nasarawa	Hotoro North	Haye	71	498	26	24	63	32	80	58	93	89	21	12
Nasarawa	Hotoro North	Hotoro North	24	168	13	8	17	16	33	18	28	22	10	3
Nasarawa	Giginyu	Kawo Lambu	88	438	21	18	31	33	63	63	98	88	9	14

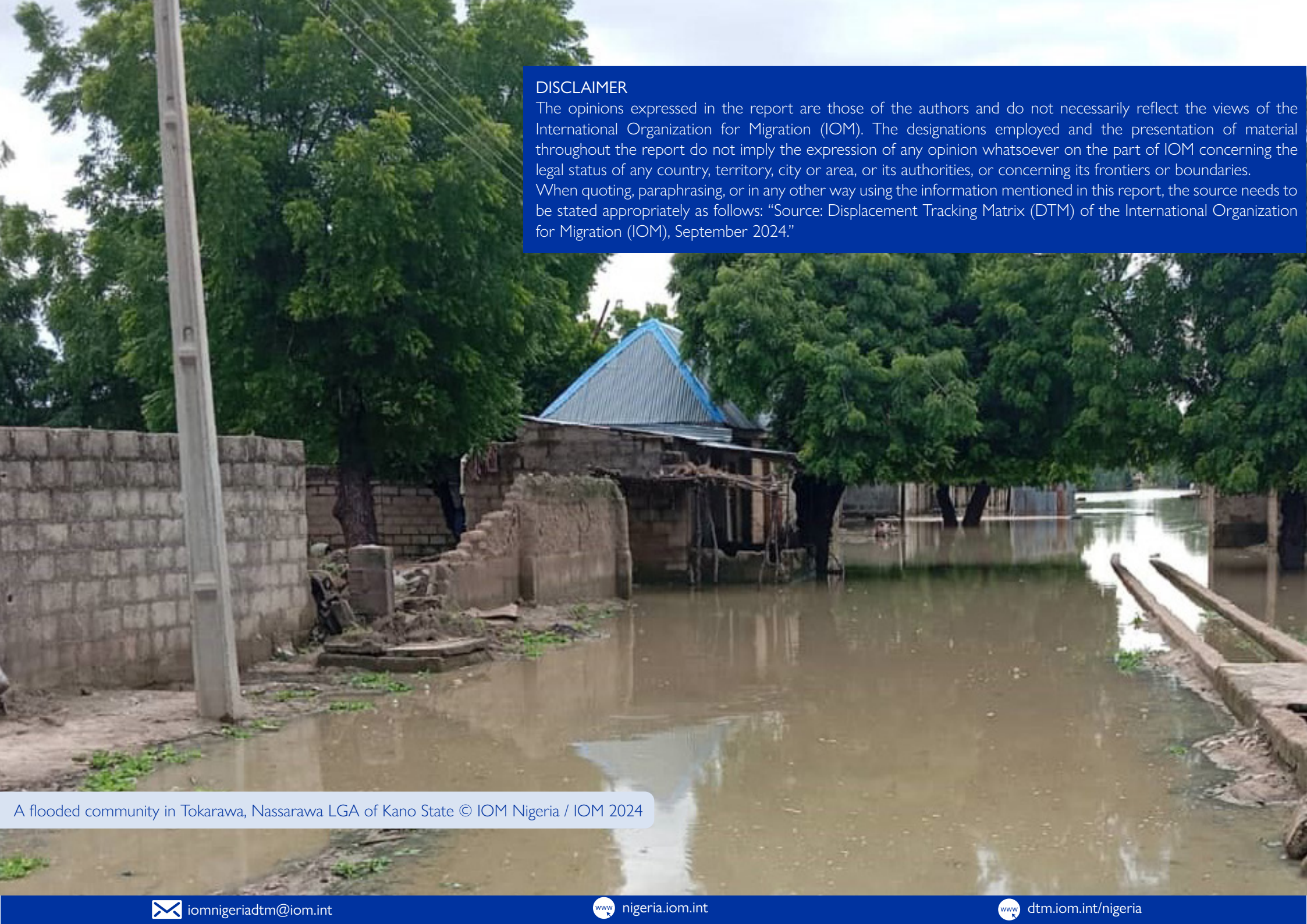
FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KANO STATE

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected individuals	Females (0-1 year)	Males (0-1 year)	Females (1-5 year)	Males (1-5 year)	Females (6-17 year)	Males (6-17 year)	Females (18-59 year)	Males (18-59 year)	Females (60+)	Males (60+ year)
Nasarawa	Kawaji	Sauna	61	433	12	8	37	28	77	63	88	79	18	23
Nasarawa	Kawaji	Tokarawa	42	282	21	8	37	19	56	38	48	43	7	5
Kumbotso	Kumbotso	Kumbotso Cikin Gari	145	870	15	11	25	18	183	165	220	215	10	8
Kumbotso	Mariri	Mariri	102	720	12	9	20	16	153	135	192	168	8	7
Kumbotso	Panshekara	Panshekara	132	792	14	10	22	17	163	153	201	196	9	7
Bebeji	Anadariya	Anadariya	108	534	13	9	23	30	123	148	62	120	4	2
Bebeji	Rantan	Katsalle	81	494	27	21	66	51	37	44	122	98	12	16
Bebeji	Rantan	Rantan	80	410	7	11	21	20	62	46	94	117	15	17
Bebeji	VVak	Sabon Gari	29	120	2	1	5	3	24	17	38	25	3	2
Bebeji	Rantan	Wasila Tiga	123	439	8	7	34	26	86	115	63	84	7	9
Minjibir	Minjibir	Abuja Minjibir	170	1,020	11	9	35	36	169	188	235	255	38	44
Minjibir	Minjibir	Minjibir Yamma	120	720	8	6	22	28	116	136	164	182	31	27
Minjibir	Minjibir	Sakau	35	245	2	3	8	9	40	46	57	61	10	9
Bichi	Badume	Badume	294	532	12	9	55	44	67	59	132	114	29	11
Bichi	Bichi	Bichi Town	135	550	9	7	65	45	82	58	136	103	32	13
Bichi	Saye	Saye	125	520	14	9	51	48	69	57	108	94	39	31
Gwarzo	Gwarzo	Gwarzo	26	156	5	4	11	10	13	20	43	33	9	8
Gwarzo	Lakwaya	Lakwaya	22	148	5	6	9	14	18	14	35	32	8	7
Gwarzo	Mainika	Mainiki , Madadi , Kara , Kutuma	201	1,264	42	32	80	45	145	135	355	373	36	21
Shanono	Alajawa	Alajawa Gari	105	562	20	16	44	41	69	56	137	121	24	34
Shanono	Shanono	Cikin Garin Shanono	115	512	16	11	46	39	68	50	128	119	14	21
Shanono	Kokiya	Kokiya	98	472	10	8	32	36	62	51	126	92	30	25
Tofa	Tofa	Gajida	89	491	18	25	38	29	64	118	88	79	17	15
Tofa	Tofa	Mundubawa	115	577	25	18	53	31	86	70	150	97	21	26
Tofa	Tofa	Tofa	75	448	16	11	33	21	77	54	120	89	16	11
Tarauni	Unguwa Uku	Hausawa	80	480	4	6	15	19	79	89	110	120	20	18
Tarauni	Kauyen Alu	Kauyen Alu	77	462	5	4	18	14	74	88	110	112	20	17
Tarauni	Hotoro (NNPC)	Maradi	68	408	5	3	16	13	67	76	107	89	18	14
Bagwai	Kwajali	Bagwai	89	624	18	10	62	20	82	35	192	150	30	25
Bagwai	Rimin Dako	Rimington Daako	86	684	21	18	52	43	65	59	204	164	26	32
Madobi	Madobi	Cikin Garin Madobi	38	162	6	5	15	12	24	19	32	21	11	17
Madobi	Kubaraci	Kubaraci	203	835	12	14	69	55	133	99	190	184	49	30
Gwale	Dandago	Dandago	43	321	26	12	39	28	43	38	58	46	20	11
Gwale	Goron Dutse	Gordon Dutse	62	232	15	12	18	24	33	29	43	33	14	11
Gwale	Gyaranya	Gyaranya	58	219	17	5	28	16	38	25	44	32	6	8
Total			16,422	75,095	1,247	1,022	3,290	2,856	12,366	11,274	21,252	20,058	921	809

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