70,819
Flood-affected population

35
Functional health facility after flooding

613
Casualties

2,074
No shelter

6,478
Houses partially damaged

3,849
House completely damaged

17,623
Displaced population

51
Main source of livelihood

3,168
Number of farmlands affected

13,921
Toilets/latrines affected

90
Water points partially damaged

80
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 Zamfara State Emergency Management Agency (ZSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) identified 51 locations in Zamfara State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 25 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 eleven (11) local government areas (LGAs) of Zamfara State that were assessed, DTM identified 70,819 individuals in 13,965 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 17,623 displaced individuals and 1,238 returnees. forty-nine per cent (49%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, twenty-eight per cent of the houses are partially damaged and sixteen per cent are completely destroyed. In 31 per cent (31%) 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 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, notifying partners and stakeholders within 72 hours if displacement occurs.

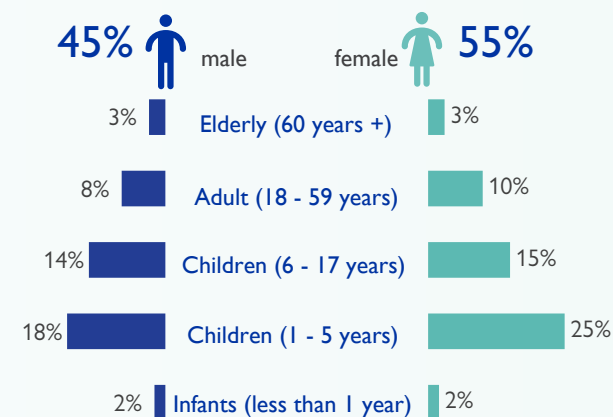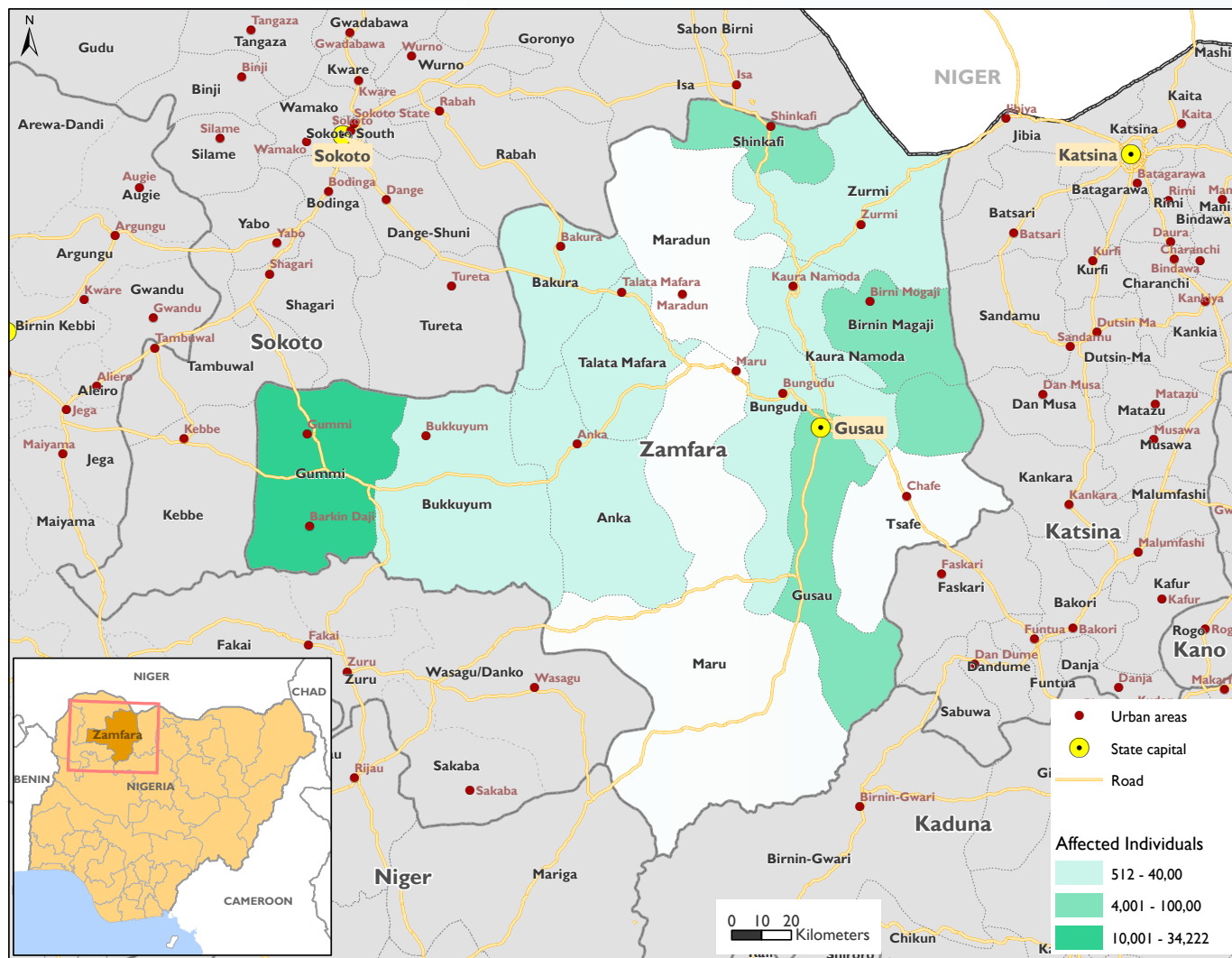# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ZAMFARA STATE

LGAs affected by floods

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.

45% male   female **55%**

	Male		Female
Elderly (60 years +)	3%		3%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	8%		10%
Children (6 - 17 years)	14%		15%
Children (1 - 5 years)	18%		25%
Infants (less than 1 year)	2%		2%

Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Zamfara 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 consists of a higher percentage of females (55%) compared to males (45%), which must be taken into account in all aspects of the response..

Gummi LGA had the highest number of affected persons, with 34,222 individuals or 48 per cent of the affected population in the state. Gusau followed with 9,355 individuals or 13 per cent. Birnin Magaji recorded 7,447 individuals, representing 11 per cent, while Shinkafi had 5,362 individuals or eight per cent. Bakura had 3,882 individuals affected, accounting for five per cent, and Kaura Namoda followed with 3,073 individuals or four per cent. Anka also had 2,460 individuals or three per cent, while Zurmi had 2,060 or three per cent. Talata Mafara recorded 1,645 individuals, Bukkuyum 801, and Bungudu 512, all making up one per cent each.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ZAMFARA STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 100 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 shelter in 96 per cent of locations assessed: this reflected damages to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions, and long-term rehabilitation will be essential to support the affected population. Nearly 18 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 non-food items (NFIs), 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.

The relatively low demand for education and psychosocial support might suggest that education for children and mental health needs are underreported or not yet prioritised by affected communities. However, this remains an essential area of focus, as the education for children and the psychological impact of displacement and loss are 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 impact of the floods.
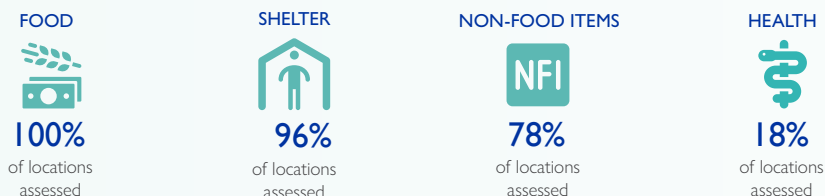
VULNERABILITY

Diverse groups of vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (2,274 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (4,476 individuals), the elderly (678 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (319 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 (95 individuals) and orphaned minors (687 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.
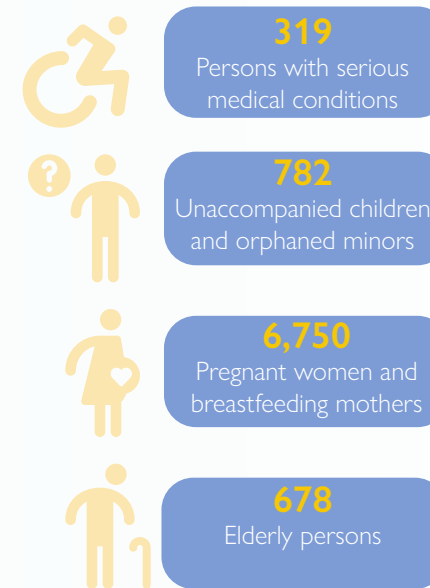
319 Persons with serious medical conditions

782 Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

6,750 Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

678 Elderly persons

Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

FOOD	SHELTER	NON-FOOD ITEMS	HEALTH
100%	96%	78%	18%
of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed

Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, reveals a dependence on petty trades, accounting for 41 per cent of locations assessed, followed by agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, accounting for 31 per cent. Other income sources include casual labourers, who are mentioned in 14 per cent of the assessed locations. Small business activities accounted for eight per cent, while collecting firewood, livestock farming and artisan were minor activities mentioned in two per cent of each of the assessed locations.

Pie chart:
- 2% Collectiing firewood
- 2% Livestock
- 2% Artisans
- 8% Small business activity
- 14% casual laborer
- 31% Crop/Vegetable farming
- 41% Petty trade
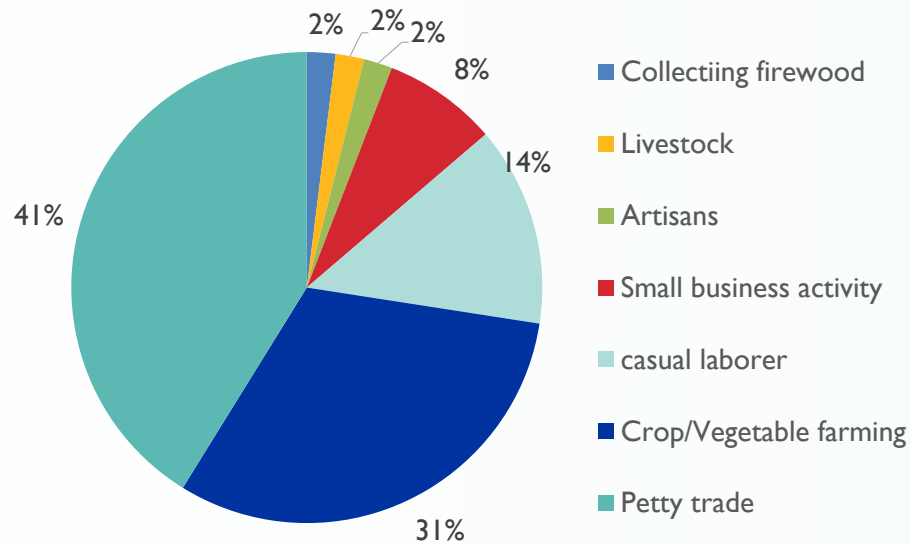
Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

3,168
Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

11,241
Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods
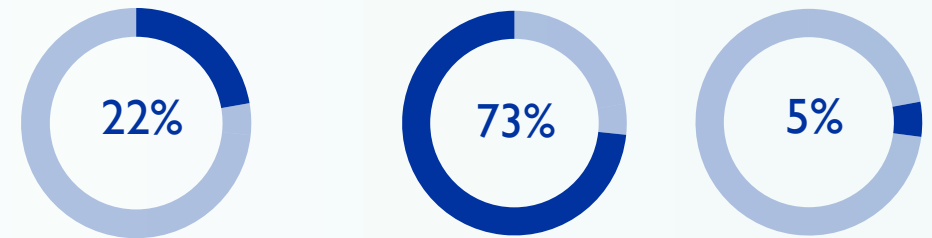
22%
Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

73%
Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

5%
Farmlands not affected

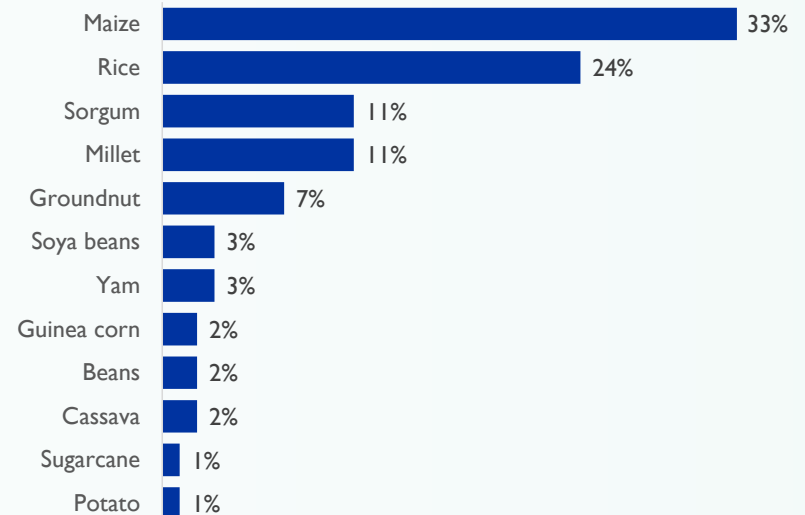Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood

Fig 8 bar chart:
- Yes, partially destroyed: 69%
- Yes, fully destroyed: 22%
- No, not affected: 7%
- No food stock of this type: 2%
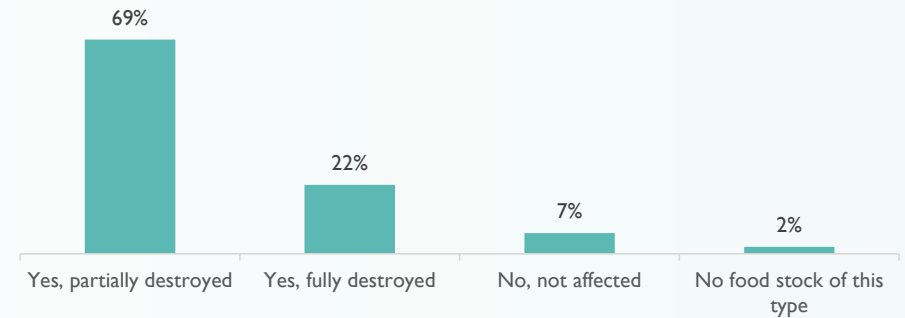
Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

Fig 9 bar chart:
- Maize: 33%
- Rice: 24%
- Sorgum: 11%
- Millet: 11%
- Groundnut: 7%
- Soya beans: 3%
- Yam: 3%
- Guinea corn: 2%
- Beans: 2%
- Cassava: 2%
- Sugarcane: 1%
- Potato: 1%

Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (Multiple responses)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ZAMFARA STATE

57% Yes

43% No
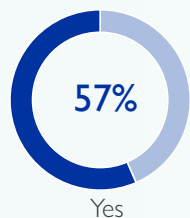
Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood
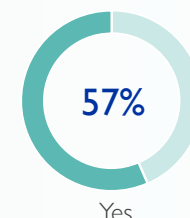
57% Yes

43% No
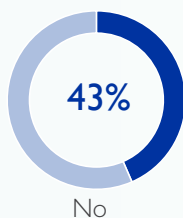
Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

33% No agricultural input

32% The difficulty to cope with the loses of the floods.

24% Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure

8% Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herders

3% No more access to farmland
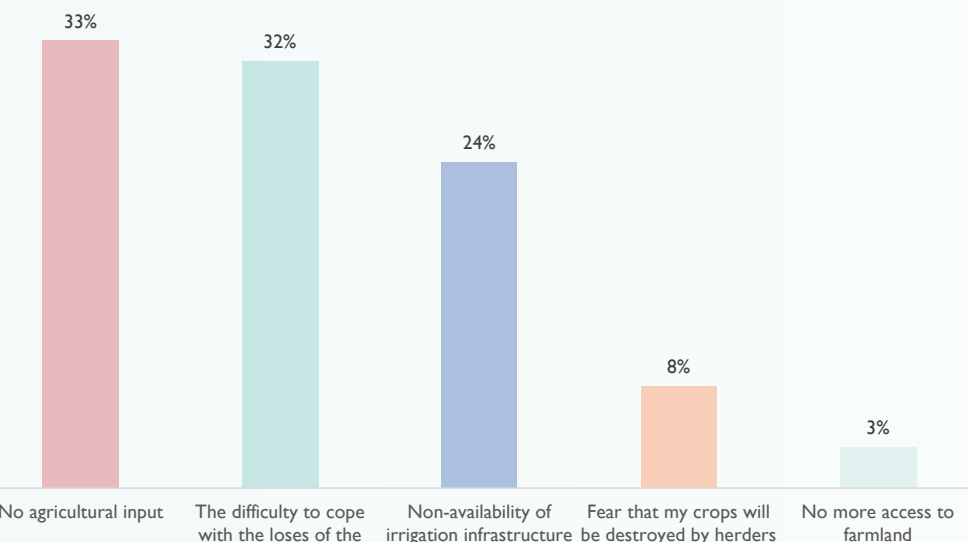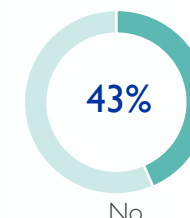
Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future

74% Yes

26% No
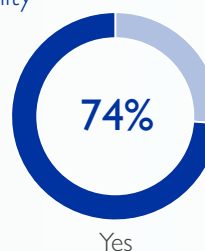
Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

37% Yes

63% No
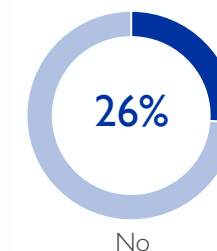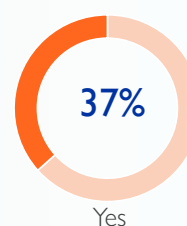
Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

67% Hybrid (In cash and kind)

33% In cash only
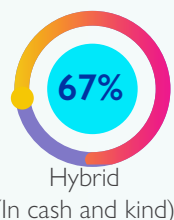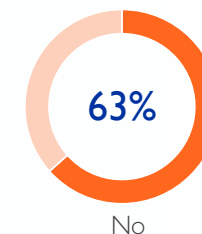
Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance
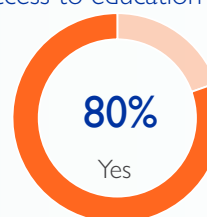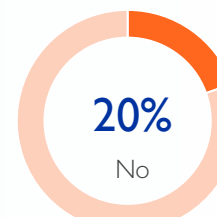
80% Yes

20% No

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

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ZAMFARA STATE

Shelter

1,691
Habitable, do not need repairs

11,344
Habitable but need repairs

6,478
Partially damaged and need repairs

3,849
Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

5,648
Emergency shelter

8,910
Block/Brick shelter

5,187
Self-made/Make-shift shelter

2,074
No shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

5,786
Toilets/latrines affected by flood

8,133
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

90
Partially damaged water points

80
Completely damaged water points

Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

Water source	%
Borehole	35%
Hand Pump	23%
Unprotected Well	14%
Protected Well	10%
Dam	9%
Surface Water	4%
Water truck	2%
Water satchets	2%
Tapstand Water	1%
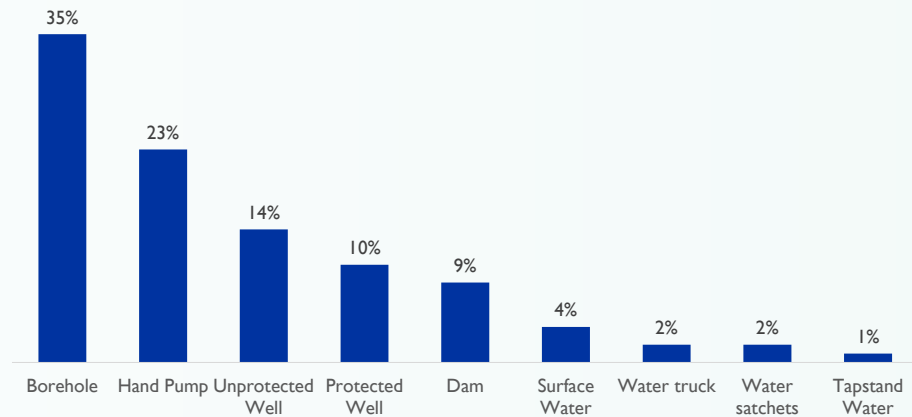
Fig 22 Water sources available in the community

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

92%
Yes

8%
No

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

Health

22%
Yes

78%
No

Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood
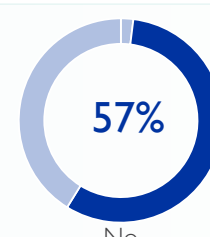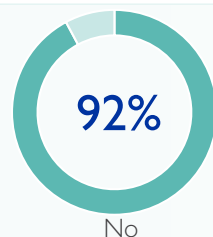
FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ZAMFARA STATE

8% Yes

92% No
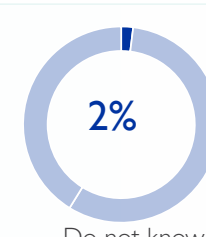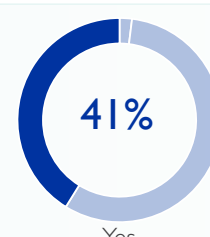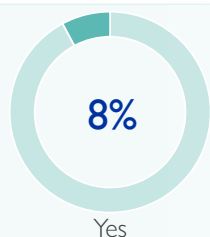
Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

41% Yes

57% No

2% Do not 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	Number of locations	Affected household	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
Anka	4	425	2,460	70	190	521	656	48	58	155	389	353	20	1,485	975
Bakura	4	767	3,882	101	335	373	1,073	87	95	324	364	1,052	78	1,969	1,913
Birnin Magaji	8	1,490	7,447	203	713	1,365	1,678	128	168	584	1,132	1,374	102	4,087	3,360
Bukkuyum	1	151	801	45	69	175	87	45	43	62	153	78	44	421	380
Bungudu	1	102	512	31	144	83	56	22	18	41	44	55	18	336	176
Gummi	9	6,746	34,222	881	3,558	5,386	8,408	590	830	3,286	5,221	5,621	441	18,823	15,399
Gusau	5	1,831	9,355	693	700	621	2,981	275	564	589	570	2,191	171	5,270	4,085
Kaura Namoda	4	600	3,073	84	292	574	693	52	69	231	469	567	42	1,695	1,378
Shinkafi	7	1,114	5,362	150	500	1,004	1,208	94	118	410	819	990	69	2,956	2,406
Talata Mafara	5	326	1,645	46	154	172	498	34	38	125	140	407	31	904	741
Zurmi	3	413	2,060	100	201	342	470	34	74	162	276	375	26	1,147	913
Total	**51**	**13,965**	**70,819**	**2,404**	**6,856**	**10,616**	**17,808**	**1,409**	**2,075**	**5,969**	**9,577**	**13,063**	**1,042**	**39,093**	**31,726**

Click the link for details on the location

A flooded community in Bungudu LGA of Zamfara State © IOM Nigeria / Auwalu ALIYU / IOM 2024