

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, hefty rains have impacted many states, 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 floods in recent years, 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 Kaduna State Emergency Management Agency (KADSEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 37 locations in Kaduna State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 8 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.

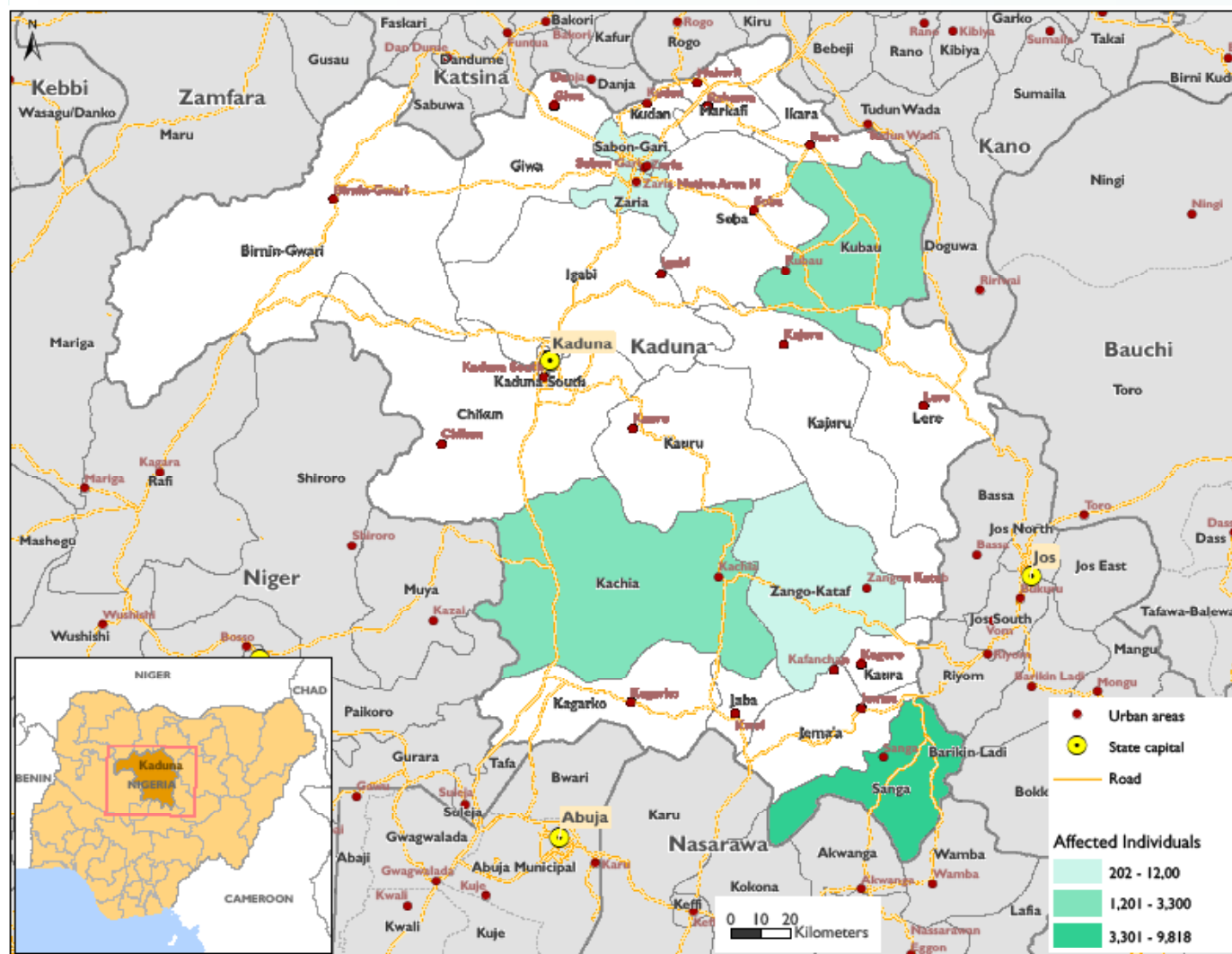
In the six local government areas (LGAs) of Kaduna State that were assessed, DTM identified 16,078 individuals in 2,526 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repairs, 20 per cent were partially damaged and 7 per cent were completely destroyed. In 89 per cent 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. If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KADUNA STATE

LGAs affected by floods



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Sanga recorded the highest number of individuals affected by flooding, with 9,818 people, making up the majority of the affected population. Kachia followed with 3,296 individuals. Other areas with smaller affected populations included Kubau (1,260), Sabon Gari (1,180), Zaria (322), and Zangon Kataf (202). The flooding affected a combined total of 2,526 households and 16,078 individuals across the six listed LGAs in the state.

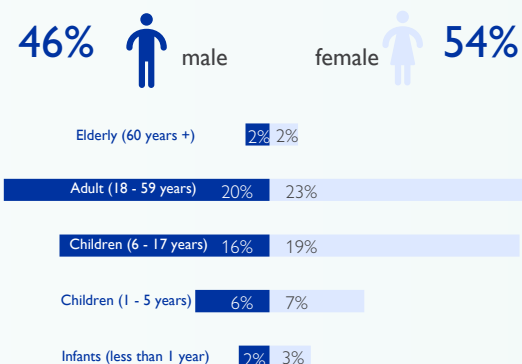


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Kaduna 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 old) 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 males and 54 per cent females, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was identified as one of the top three most urgent needs in 97 per cent of the locations assessed, likely due to disrupted food supply chains, crop losses, and destruction of livelihoods caused by the flooding. Following food, 70 per cent of the locations reported a need for non-food items such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. This indicates that the floods resulted in significant material losses, leaving many without basic necessities for daily living. Additionally, 65 per cent of the locations highlighted a need for shelter, reflecting widespread damage to homes and displacement. Both temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation would be critical to support the affected population.

Twenty-two per cent of the locations assessed identified a need for water and sanitation, while 16 per cent required psychosocial support, and 14 per cent needed health services. Although the demand for security was notably low, this may reflect the population's prioritization of more immediate concerns, such as food, non-food items, and shelter, in the aftermath of the floods.

The need for water and sanitation underscores the importance of addressing the critical infrastructure challenges faced by the affected communities. Ensuring access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities is essential not only to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases but also to promote overall health and hygiene. Addressing psychosocial, and health needs will be vital as basic needs are met and recovery efforts progress.

In conclusion, it was reported that the most pressing needs were food, non-food items, shelter, water and sanitation, psychosocial support as well as health, all of 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.

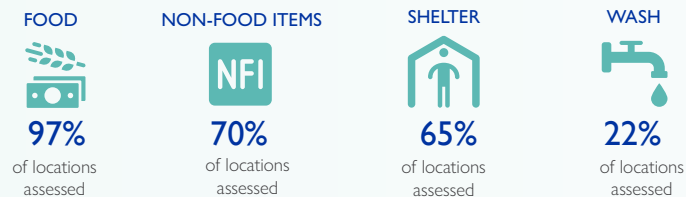


Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (246 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (993 individuals), the elderly (629 individuals), and people with chronic illnesses (151 individuals) required 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.

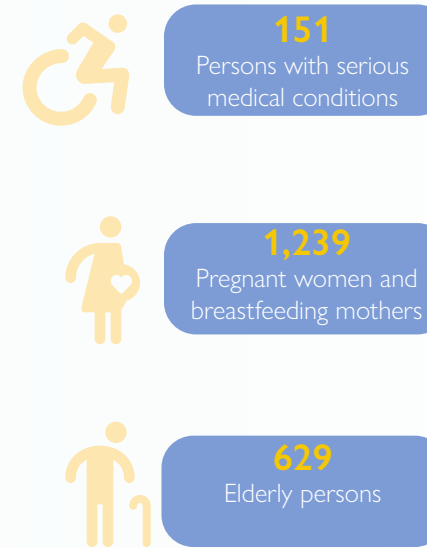


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, highlighted a significant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, which represented 89 per cent of the locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Kaduna State. Other income sources included petty trade, mentioned in 8 per cent of the assessed locations. Casual labour, recorded in three per cent of the locations, suggested that a small portion of the population is engaged in this work.

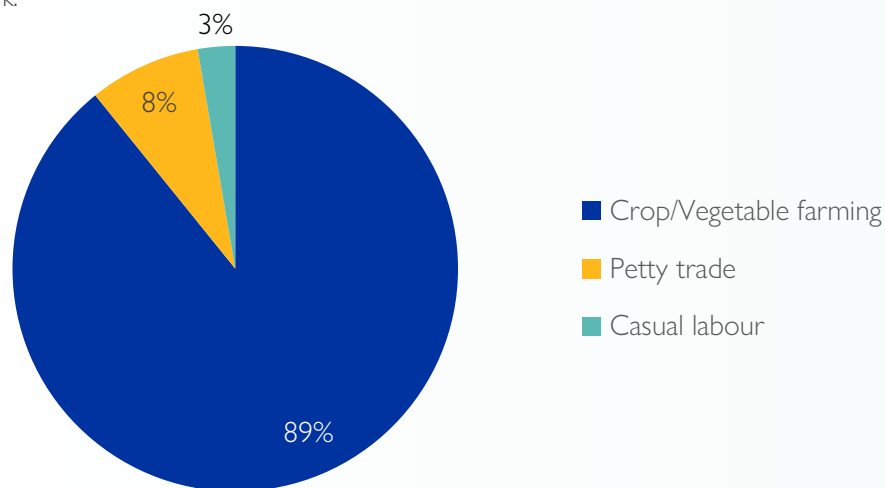


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

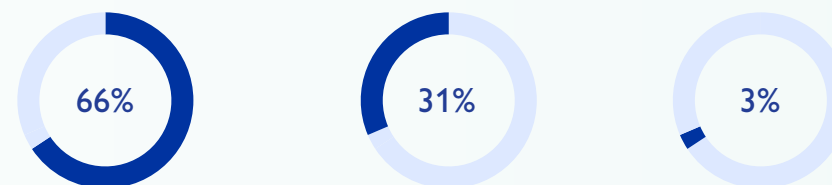


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

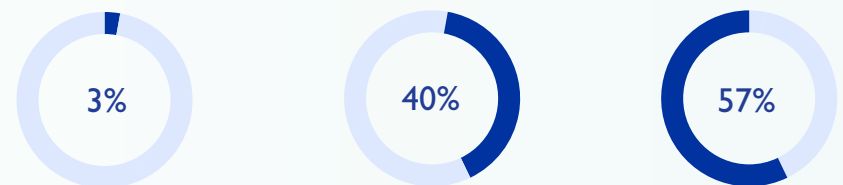


Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)



Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood Farmlands not affected by the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks not affected by the flood Foodstocks completely affected by the flood Foodstocks partially affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

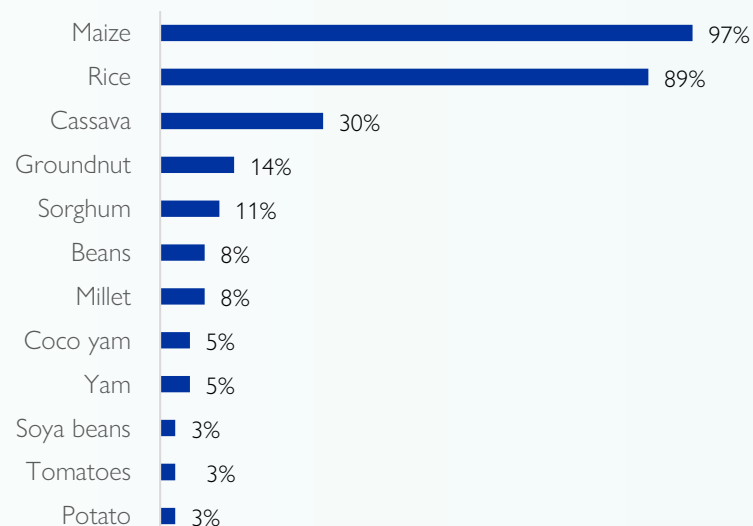


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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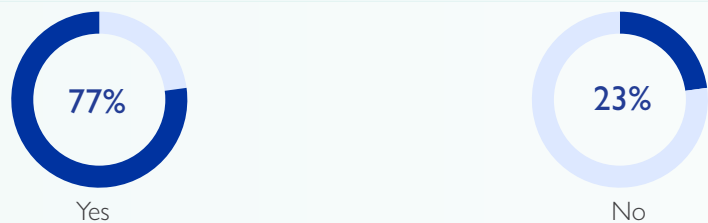


Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

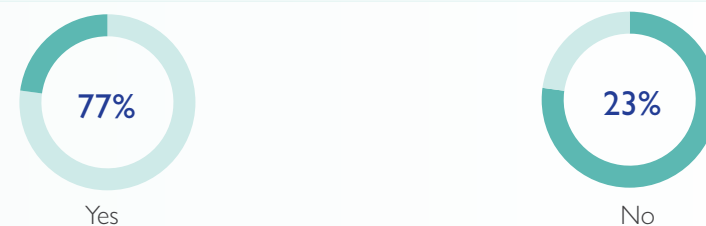


Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

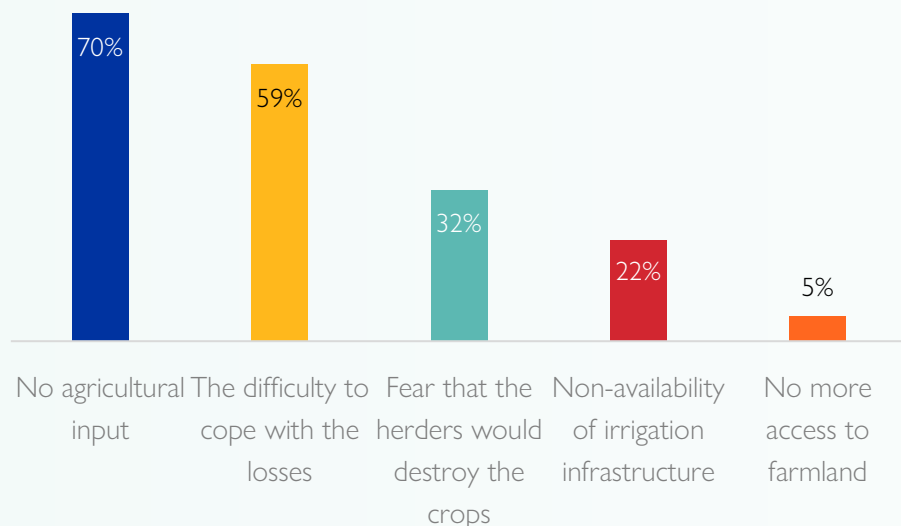


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)



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

Education

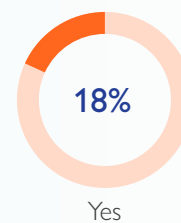


Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood



Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance



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

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KADUNA 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

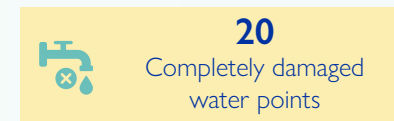


Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

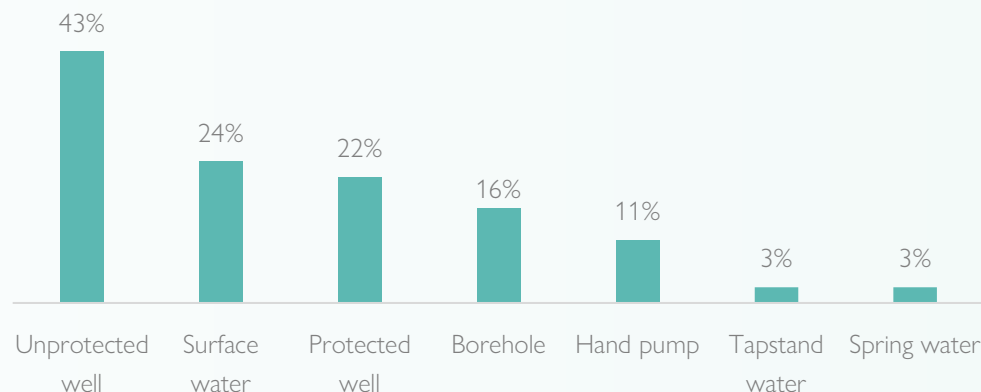


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Health

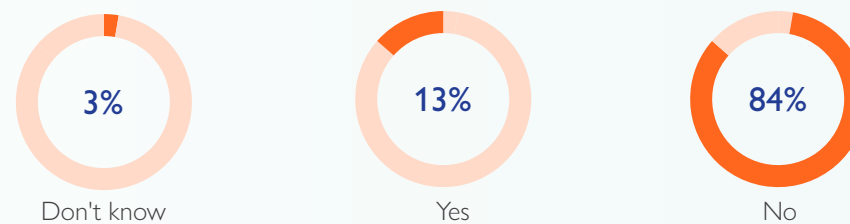
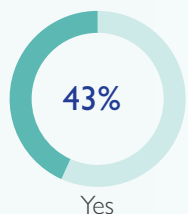


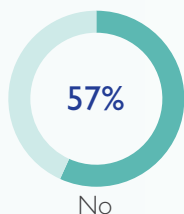
Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KADUNA STATE



43%

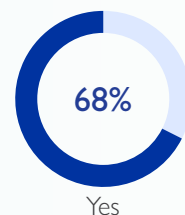
Yes



57%

No

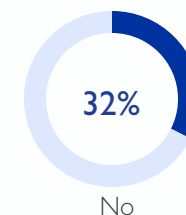
Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrheal diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood



68%

Yes

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



32%

No

LGA	Location	Affected households	Affected individuals	Displaced households	Displaced individuals
Kochi	11	582	3296	5	30
Kubau	2	104	1260	17	217
Sabon Gari	2	184	1180	7	48
Sanga	18	1564	8818	231	1486
Zangon Karam	3	31	208	-	-
Zaria	1	81	322	-	-
Total	37	2,526	16,078	260	1,782

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FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KADUNA STATE

Table 2. Sex and age breakdown of affected population in Kaduna State

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected by waterbodies	Affected Individuals	Female (0-4)	Male (0-4)	Female (5-9)	Male (5-9)	Female (10-14)	Male (10-14)	Female (15-19)	Male (15-19)	Female (20-24)	Male (20-24)
Kaduna	Azura	Ligwan Eji go	66	338	13	8	43	38	53	47	68	49	8	8
Kaduna	Azura	Azura	83	493	38	18	78	48	88	68	97	78	18	8
Kaduna	Garumal	Digwaga	37	148	8	4	38	13	38	18	33	17	7	8
Kaduna	Garumal	Haji Agala	21	118	8	8	38	14	14	11	38	13	3	3
Kaduna	Garumal	Kada	18	88	8	3	7	4	14	11	8	8	3	3
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Mali Kausa	18	181	7	3	18	18	18	13	18	11	1	1
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Garumal	63	381	33	18	53	44	88	63	48	38	8	8
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Saka Gari	18	78	7	4	18	8	14	11	18	3	3	3
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Ligwan Hausawa	13	84	8	3	8	4	8	8	33	8	3	3
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Ligwan Jada	184	818	48	37	117	83	318	148	134	111	13	8
Kaduna	Karbi Union	Ligwan Kaba	181	686	41	38	73	48	88	84	148	18	8	8
Kaduna	Pantungan	Pantungan	88	1,888	18	18	43	33	183	131	333	384	18	13
Kaduna	Zaria	Zaria	14	188	3	8	13	18	48	38	48	37	3	3
Saka Gari	Chigaji	TULU MUBUNA	88	843	43	38	68	61	48	34	131	113	18	18
Saka Gari	Digwaga	Ligwan Mini	84	637	8	8	37	34	78	73	348	6	8	8
Ngala	Azura	ANTON	84	337	8	4	38	31	18	47	78	68	7	8
Ngala	Azura	Kada	88	487	11	8	38	34	183	68	68	88	7	11
Ngala	Azura	Azura	138	833	7	8	38	38	133	134	311	384	14	18
Ngala	Azura	Azura	48	387	18	8	18	18	48	48	73	68	8	18
Ngala	Azura	Kada	83	338	13	13	33	17	84	81	78	74	18	8
Ngala	Azura	Ligwan Hausa	38	338	8	4	18	13	33	33	83	88	4	8
Ngala	Bakura	Kungu	21	148	8	4	18	13	34	38	38	31	7	8
Ngala	Bakura	LEGLIWA GOMMARA	18	138	8	4	11	8	38	17	38	31	8	3
Ngala	Bakura	Ligwan Hausawa	33	183	8	4	31	18	38	33	38	38	8	8
Ngala	Bakura	Ligwan Araba	88	383	13	18	31	38	83	88	88	31	18	13
Ngala	Fulani Gari	KAMALI	84	388	8	7	33	38	63	88	83	78	8	7
Ngala	Fulani Gari	KARIM MASHI TOWNSHIP	181	833	11	13	36	38	187	181	338	31	13	11
Ngala	Fulani Gari	LEGLIWA JIRI	84	134	18	18	48	31	88	77	118	84	18	38
Ngala	Gusau	GHANATI KUMI	148	818	31	18	31	38	183	188	314	388	11	18
Ngala	Gusau	Ligwan Primary	183	838	14	13	38	31	138	181	338	311	14	18
Ngala	Gusau	Ligwan Kalandu	381	1,844	33	34	86	81	381	348	413	418	48	38
Ngala	Hawula	Ligwan Tai	188	831	13	17	38	36	188	188	333	313	8	7
Ngala	Hawula	MASHI TACOMORWA	38	188	4	3	18	11	38	38	37	33	3	8
Zangon Kudu	Gari	Kungu Azura	8	33	3	1	4	3	8	3	8	3	3	3
Zangon Kudu	Karama	Kalam Falya	3	38	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	8	3	3
Zangon Kudu	Karama	Zangon Falya	33	143	17	8	18	11	13	8	37	36	18	4
Zaria	Cyrene	Zangon Mala	81	333	8	8	8	11	43	48	188	81	4	7
Grand Total			3,338	18,878	888	138	1,187	888	3,848	3,863	3,713	3,248	348	388

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A shelter in ruins after the flooding in Sanga LGA of Kaduna State © IOM Nigeria / Vishisma Terlumun SYLVESTER