42,284
Flood-affected population

11
Functional health facility after flooding

393
Casualties
Injured **362** | Lives lost **31**

6
No shelter

1,098
Houses partially damaged

1,234
House completely damaged

20,724
Displaced population

2
Main sources of liveihood

2,685
Number of farmlands affected

998
Toilets/latrines affected

20
Water points partially damaged

12
Water points completely damaged

Fig. 1. Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The rainy season in Nigeria typically occurs annually, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. Many states have been impacted by hefty rains from July to October, 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 households. Climate variability and human-induced factors have exacerbated recently, leading to increased displacement across Nigeria.

Between 28 October and 03 November 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Edo State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 16 locations in Edo 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, the joint assessment team conducted assessments in these locations to provide insights to the government and humanitarian partners on the affected population's primary needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility intentions.
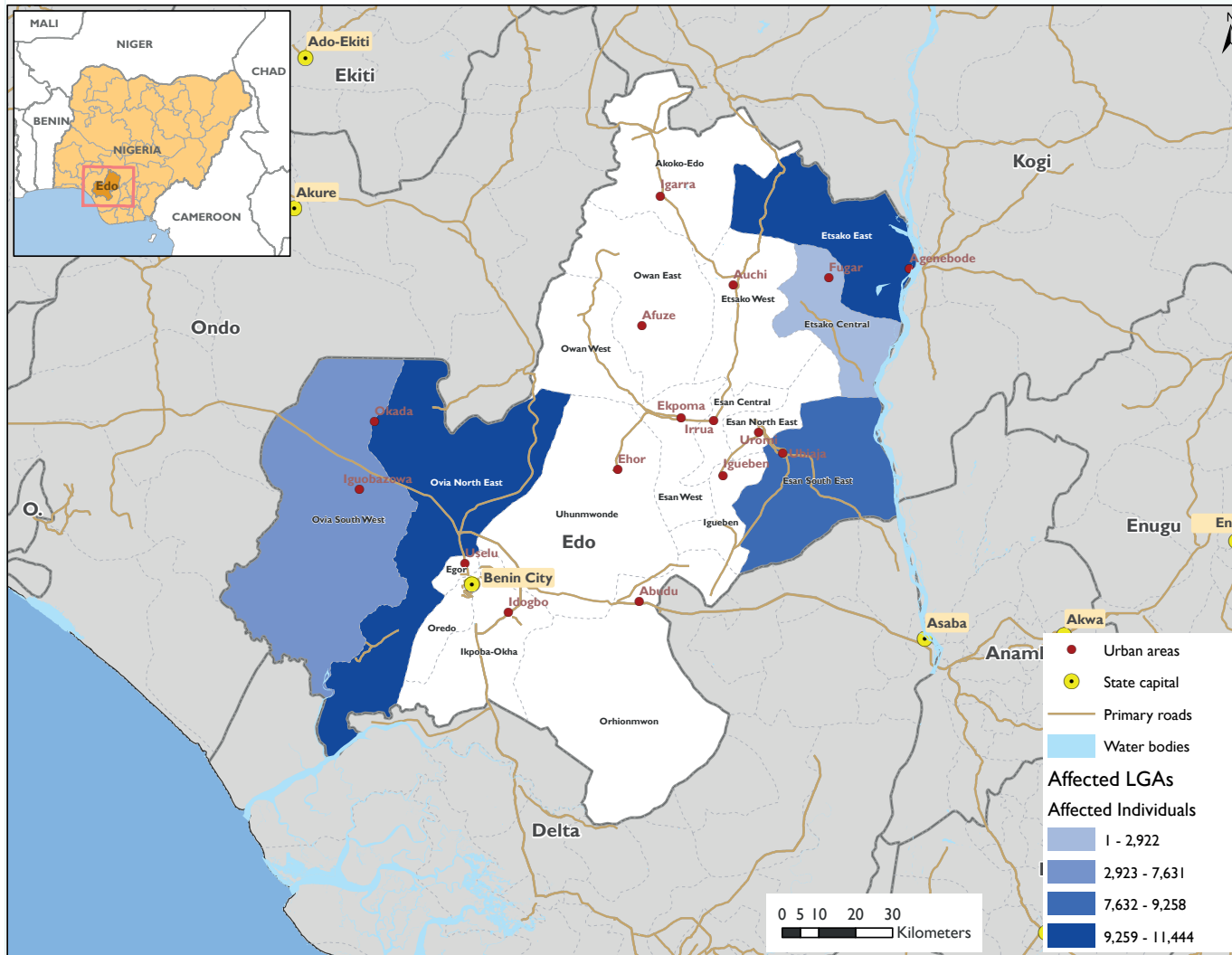
In the five local government areas (LGAs) of Edo State that were assessed, the joint assessment team identified 42,284 individuals in 7,656 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. Twenty-four per cent (24%) of the affected houses were completely destroyed, 22 per cent were partially damaged and 17 per cent were habitable but need repairs. In 81 per cent of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the primary sources of income.

METHODOLOGY

The Joint Post-Flood Assessment employs direct observation, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to gather data on the impact, living conditions and needs of flood-affected populations. Using a participatory approach, the assessment integrates field visits and remote interviews in inaccessible areas, leveraging collaboration with government and humanitarian partners for accurate data collection. Data is triangulated across multiple sources to ensure reliability, while ethical principles and cultural sensitivities guide the process. Findings provide actionable insights for government and humanitarian partners to address urgent needs and inform emergency response strategies.

For further information, please contact DTM Nigeria
iomnigeriadtm@iom.int
www dtm.iom.int/nigeria
www nigeria.iom.int

JOINT POST-FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — EDO 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.

44% male   female **56%**

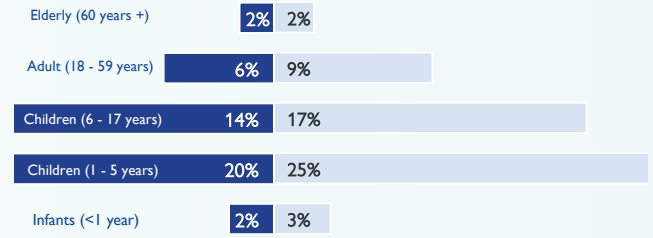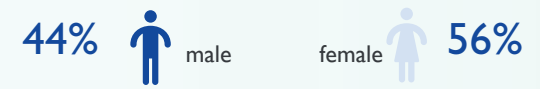| Demographic	Male	Female
Elderly (60 years +)	2%	2%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	6%	9%
Children (6 - 17 years)	14%	17%
Children (1 - 5 years)	20%	25%
Infants (<1 year)	2%	3%

Fig. 2. Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Edo 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 56 per cent females, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

Etsako east recorded the highest number of individuals affected by flooding, with 11,444 people, followed closely by Ovia north east with 11,029 individuals, making up the majority of the affected population. Other areas with smaller affected populations included Esan south east (9,258), Ovia south west (7,631) and Etsako central (2,922). The flooding affected a combined total of 7,656 households and 42,284 individuals across the five listed LGAs in the state.

JOINT POST-FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — EDO STATE

PRIORITY NEEDS

Food was identified as one of the top three most urgent needs in all the locations assessed, likely due to disrupted food supply chains, crop losses, and destruction of livelihoods caused by the flooding. Following food, 75 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. Additionally, 56 per cent of the locations reported a need for cash or vouchers, emphasizing the flexibility and agency this assistance provides. Cash-based interventions enable affected households to prioritize their most urgent needs, whether for food, household items, or healthcare.

Fifty per cent of the locations assessed identified a need for health services. The demand for health services underscores the critical need to strengthen healthcare systems in the affected areas. Prioritizing access to medical care, including treatment for flood-related injuries, management of chronic illnesses, and prevention of disease outbreaks, is essential to supporting the well-being of the population.

Thirteen per cent required 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.

In conclusion, it was reported that the most pressing needs were food, shelter, cash/vouchers, health as well as NFI, 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.
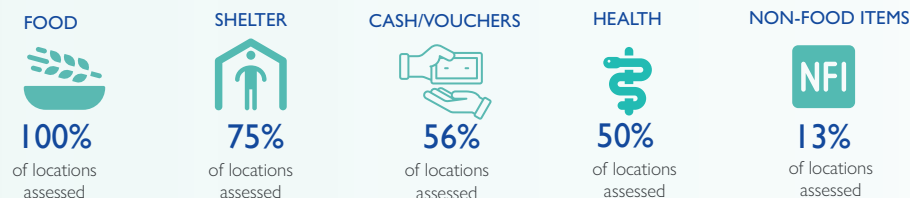
VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities are identified among the displaced population. The elderly (2,353 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (1,777 individuals), pregnant women (313 individuals), and people with chronic illnesses (102 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. Additionally, 55 persons with disabilities face increased barriers to accessing services and safety, while unaccompanied children (7 individuals) and orphaned minors (3 individuals) urgently need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

These vulnerable groups face significant health risks in displacement settings, where limited access to healthcare services and poor living conditions exacerbate pre-existing conditions.
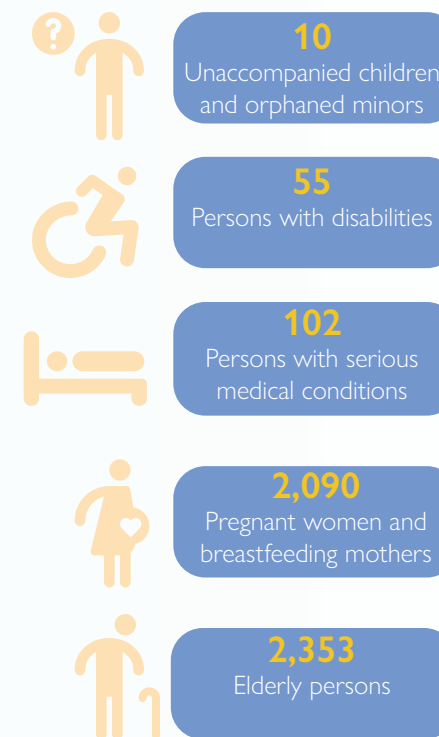
FOOD
100%
of locations assessed

SHELTER
75%
of locations assessed

CASH/VOUCHERS
56%
of locations assessed

HEALTH
50%
of locations assessed

NON-FOOD ITEMS
13%
of locations assessed

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

10
Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

55
Persons with disabilities

102
Persons with serious medical conditions

2,090
Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

2,353
Elderly persons

Fig. 4. Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the aff ected population, highlighted a signifi cant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, which represented 81 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 Edo State. Fishing, mentioned in 19 per cent of the assessed locations, suggested that a small portion of the population is engaged in this work.

47%

Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

47%

Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

6%

Farmlands not affected by the flood

Fig. 7. Status of farmlands after the flood

53%

Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

40%

Foodstocks partially affected by the flood

7%

Foodstocks not affected by the flood
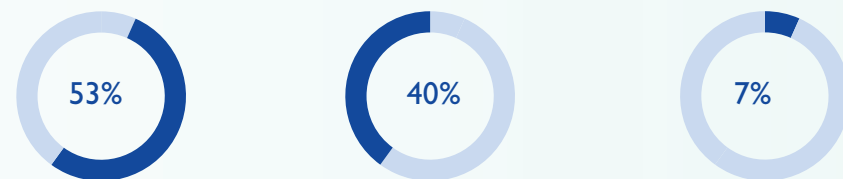
Fig. 8. Status of foodstocks after the flood

■ Crop/vegetable farming

■ Fishing

19%

81%

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

2,685

Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig. 6. Farmlands affected

199.3

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

Yam	94%
Cassava	69%
Coco yam	63%
Maize	50%
Cucumber	6%
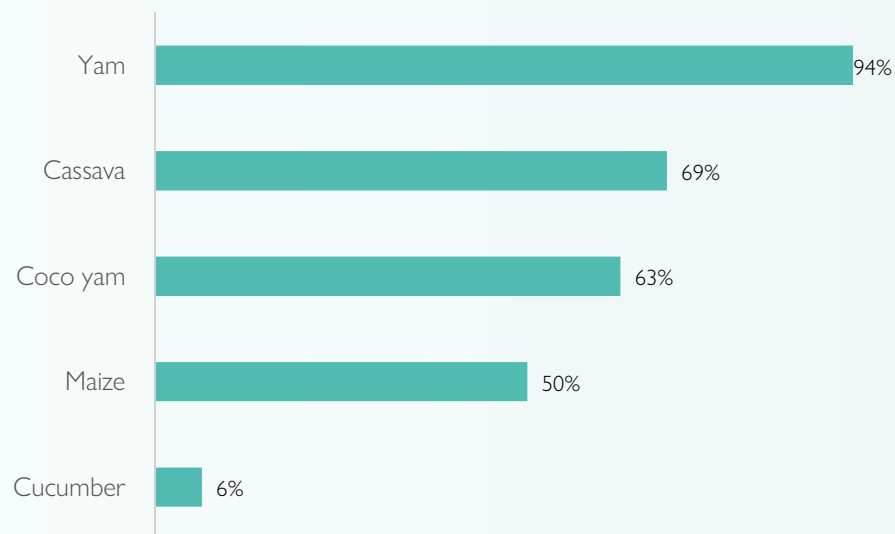
Fig. 9. Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

56% Yes

44% No
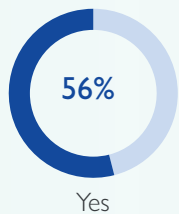
Fig. 10. Access to farmland after the flood

75% Yes

25% No

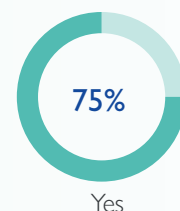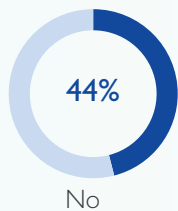Fig. 13. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

56%

38%

38%

6%

No more access to farmland | The difficulty to cope with the losses of the floods | No agricultural input | Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure
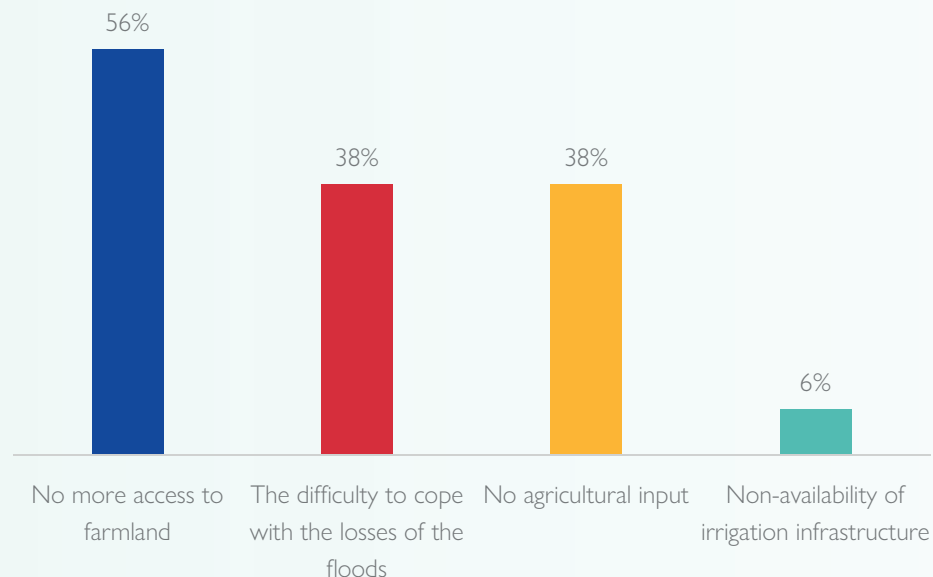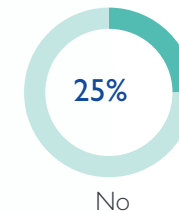
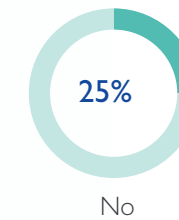Fig. 11. Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

75% Yes

25% No
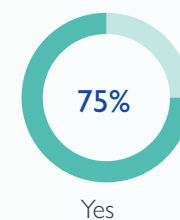
Fig. 14. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

25% Yes

75% No
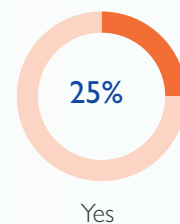
Fig. 15. Access to education facilities after flood
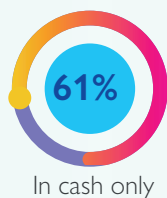
61% In cash only

39% Hybrid (In cash and kind)
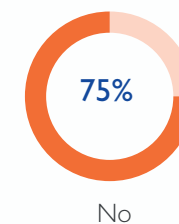
Fig. 12. Preferred modality of assistance

75% Yes

25% No
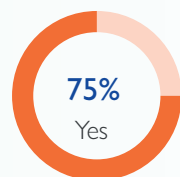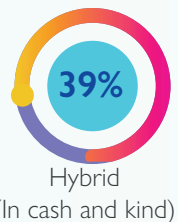
Fig. 16. Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

JOINT POST-FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — EDO STATE

Shelter

1,922
Habitable, do not need repairs

1,234
Completely damaged

1,098
Partially damaged and need repairs

849
Habitable but need repairs

Fig. 17. Shelter conditions

2,828
Block/Brick shelter

1,169
Self-made/make-shift shelter

239
Emergency shelter

6
No shelter

Fig. 18. Shelter conditions

515
Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

483
Toilets/latrines partially affected by flood

Fig. 20. Status of toilets/latrines after flood

20
Partially damaged water points

12
Completely damaged water points

Fig. 21. Status of water points after flood

Water source	Percentage
Unprotected well	31%
Unprotected spring	31%
Protected well	25%
Piped connection to house	19%
Rain water collection	13%
Surface water	6%
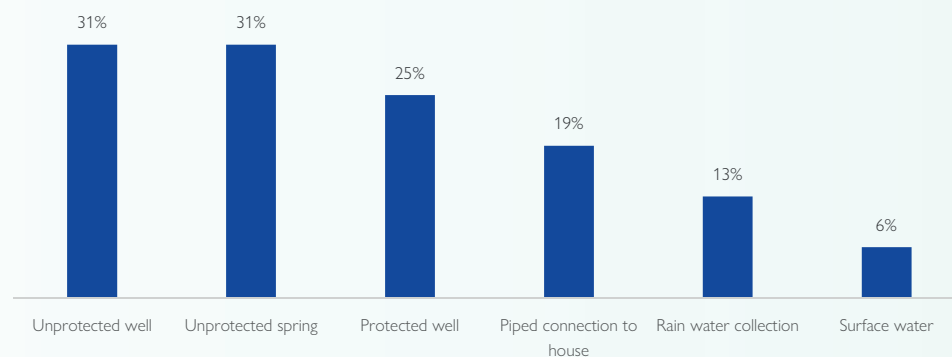
Fig. 22. Water sources available in the community before flood (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

69%
Yes

31%
No

Fig. 19. Access to water

Health

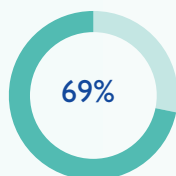**25%**
Yes

75%
No

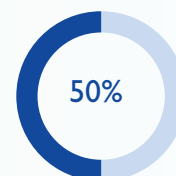Fig. 23. Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

JOINT POST-FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — EDO STATE
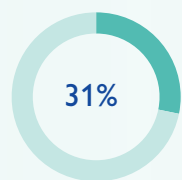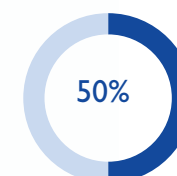
31% Yes **69%** No

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

50% Yes **50%** No

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

Table 1. Locations affected by flood in Edo State

LGA	Ward	Name of settlement	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Males (0-1 year)	Males (1-5 year)	Males (6-17 year)	Males (18-59 year)	Males (60+ year)	Females (0-1 year)	Females (1-5 year)	Females (6-17 year)	Females (18-59 year)	Females (60+ year)	Displaced Households	Displaced Individuals
Esan South East	Illushi I	Ubiaja Town Ship Stadium Camp	392	736	256	1,128	9	83	103	185	12	17	154	198	345	22	256	1,128
Esan South East	Illushi Ii	Niger Bank Primary School	3,845	4,285	1,626	8,130	215	473	1,588	1,452	117	221	561	1,861	1,483	159	761	3,987
Etsako Central	Ekperi I	Udaba	648	672	269	1,320	39	105	351	117	36	26	178	291	133	44	149	750
Etsako Central	Ekperi Ii	Osomegbe	382	469	208	851	51	102	49	153	27	33	97	133	172	34	111	457
Etsako Central	Ekperi Iii	Oghomere	395	356	151	751	51	87	157	88	12	38	104	99	93	22	77	403
Etsako East	Agenebode	Ijow	1,333	2,450	901	3,783	45	138	348	742	60	68	656	522	1,112	92	833	3,504
Etsako East	Wanno I	Egwori	35	52	15	87	1	8	9	17	0	1	11	14	25	1	–	–
Etsako East	Wanno Ii	Ogwoyo-Ozanu	1,450	1,771	633	3,221	44	298	296	754	58	53	364	362	921	71	54	273
Etsako East	Weppa	Agiere	1,741	2,612	687	4,353	69	366	401	853	52	105	548	600	1,280	79	594	3,768
Ovia North East	Okada West	Iguomu1	2,220	2,713	705	4,933	69	155	598	1,110	288	82	190	731	1,357	353	294	2,058
Ovia North East	Uhen	Ogbesse 2	482	724	219	1,206	14	92	135	227	14	22	137	203	340	22	219	1,206
Ovia North East	Uhen	Ogbesse1	2,306	2,584	1,004	4,890	52	309	793	994	158	91	402	833	1,089	169	487	2,178
Ovia South West	Nikorogha	Adeola Village	596	726	182	1,322	36	72	190	274	24	43	87	233	334	29	32	224
Ovia South West	Nikorogha	Umalegidi	500	751	150	1,251	25	40	150	250	35	38	60	225	375	53	61	222
Ovia South West	Ora	Iguoriakhi Water Side	1,120	1,680	400	2,800	34	56	392	560	78	50	84	588	840	118	14	98
Ovia South West	Siluko	Okwa/Siluko	949	1,309	250	2,258	38	66	332	465	48	52	92	458	641	66	52	468
Grand Total			18,394	23,890	7,656	42,284	792	2,450	5,892	8,241	1,019	940	3,725	7,351	10,540	1,334	3,994	20,724

A shelter in ruins after the flooding in Esan South East LGA of Edo State © IOM Nigeria / Kingsley IYERE

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