

Fig. 1. Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The rainy season in Nigeria typically occurs annually, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and October. 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 1 and 6 December 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Benue State Emergency Management Agency (BENSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 19 locations in Benue State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced person (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of several key informants and field focal points, and in close coordination with other humanitarian partners and local authorities, the assessments was jointly conducted in these locations to provide insights to the government and humanitarian partners on the affected population's primary needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility intentions.

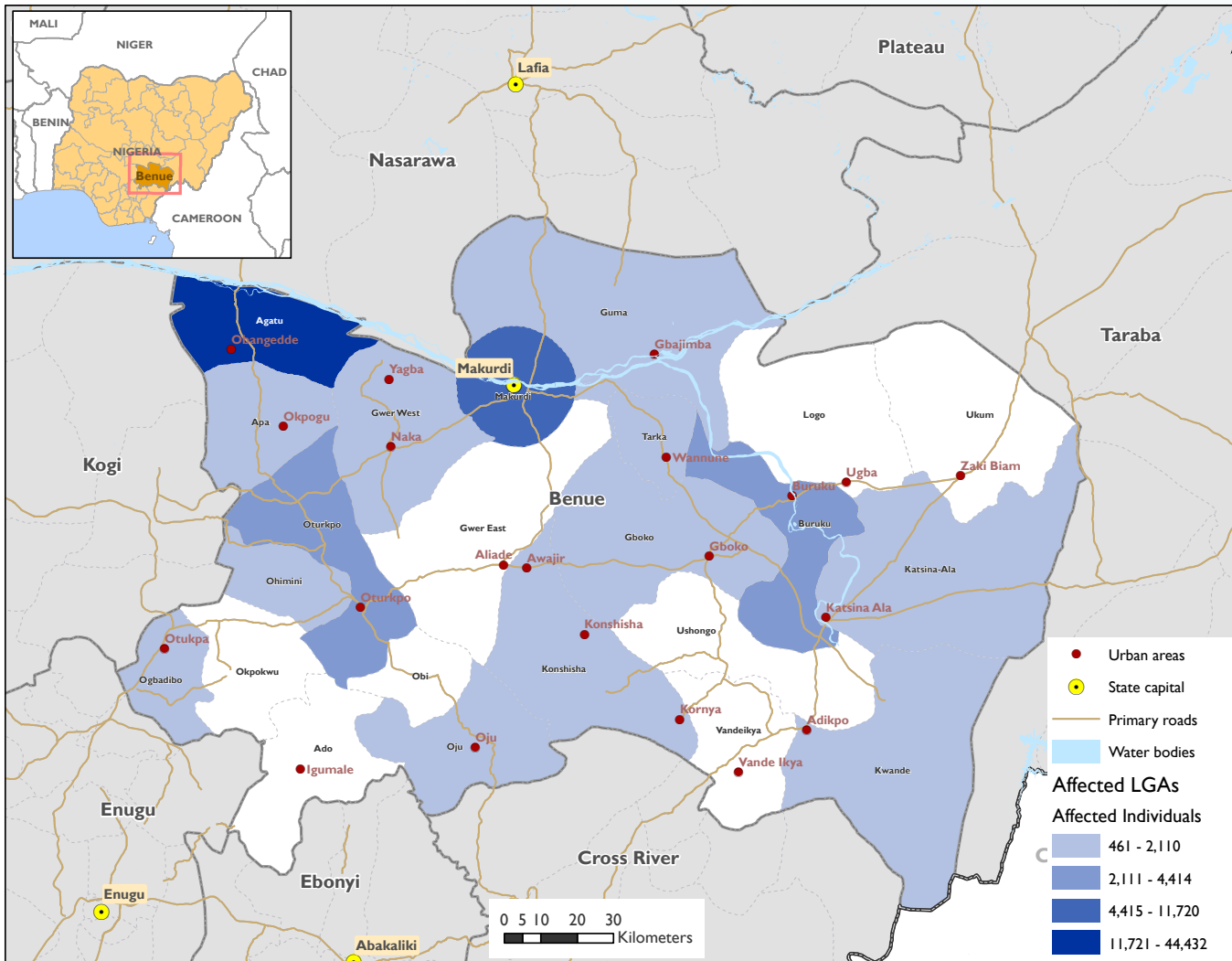
In the fifteen (15) local government areas (LGAs) of Benue State that were assessed, the joint assessment team identified 76,348 individuals in 13,312 households that were affected by the floods. These individuals included returnees and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their affected communities. The affected population included 31,120 residents and 45,228 returnees. Five per cent (5%) of the affected houses were habitable but need repair, nine per cent of the houses were partially damaged but need repairs and two per cent of the houses were completely destroyed. In 98 per cent (98%) of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the main 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.

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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.

Agatu LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 44,432 individuals. Agatu was followed by Makurdi LGA with 11,720 individuals. Buruku LGA recorded 4,414 individuals while Otukpo LGA was reported to host 2,820 individuals. 2,110 individuals were estimated to be affected by the flood in Apa LGA and Kwande LGA recorded 1,859 individuals affected by the flood. Gwer west, Guma and Katsina-ala LGAs each accounted 1,650, 1,405 and 1,192 individuals. Tarka LGA also contributed 1,050 individuals. Meanwhile Oju, Konshisha, Ohimini, and Gboko LGA although less affected in comparison, still reported 850, 664, 622, 461 individuals impacted by the flood respectively.

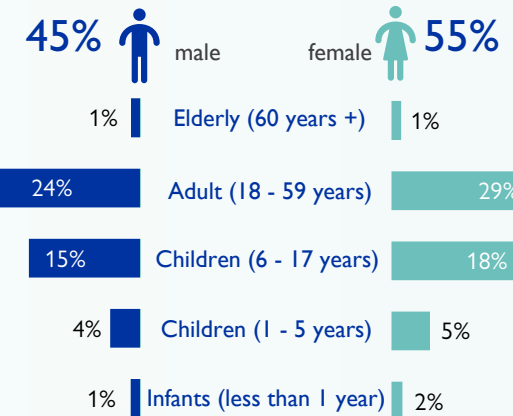


Fig. 2. Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Plateau 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), as the largest group, are expected to play a central role in recovery efforts and may need support to regain their livelihoods. The elderly, 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. Gender-sensitive approaches should be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent need in 98 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, and livelihood destruction resulting from the flood. Food was followed by non-food items (NFIs) in 86 per cent of the location 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.

Sixty per cent of locations assessed need cash/vouchers, which could improve their livelihood by providing financial relief, enabling them to meet basic needs, and build resilience against unexpected events.

The demand for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in 24 per cent of the location assessed highlights the need for restoring access to clean water and improving sanitation. Inadequate WASH services pose serious risks of disease outbreaks, further compromising the well-being of affected populations. Prioritizing WASH services is crucial for ensuring a comprehensive and effective response to the crisis.

In 22 per cent of the locations, there is a need for support to tackle health-related challenges, which may include lack of access to medical services, the spread of waterborne diseases, or injuries sustained during the floods. The need for healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations. Furthermore, eight per cent of the assessed locations emphasized disruptions to education services, indicating the crisis' impact on schooling.

In conclusion, the most pressing needs are related to food, NFIs, cash/vouchers assistance, WASH, and health which require immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilizing the affected communities and helping them recover from the impacts of the floods.

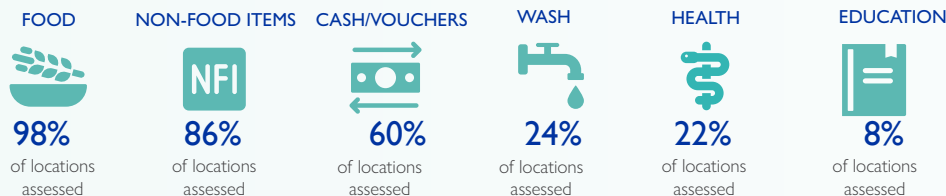


Fig. 3. Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (1,011 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (2,673 individuals), the elderly (2,055 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (411 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. Additionally, unaccompanied children (707 individuals) urgently need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

These individuals face significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services may be limited, and living conditions can exacerbate pre-existing conditions.

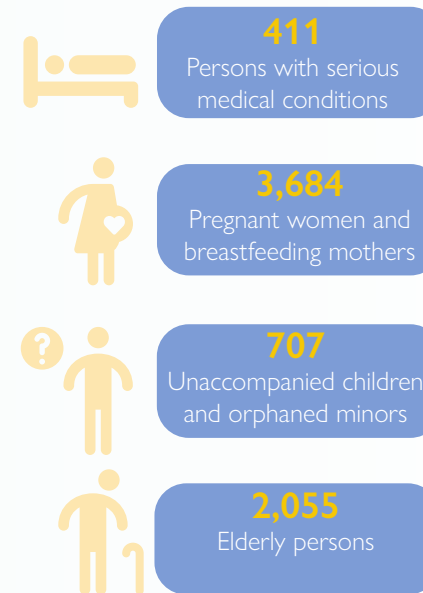


Fig. 4. Vulnerable persons

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 98 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Benue State. Other income sources include petty trade, reported in two per cent of assessed locations, indicates limited involvement of the population in small-scale commerce or livestock/goods sales.

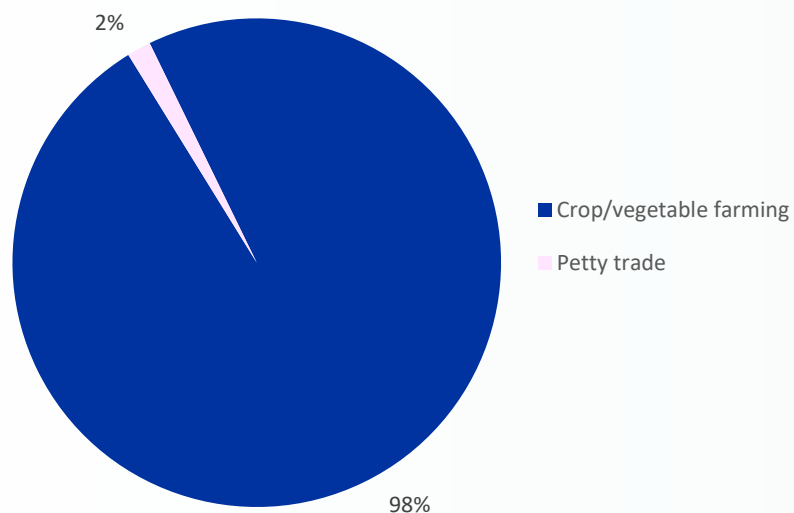


Fig. 5. Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

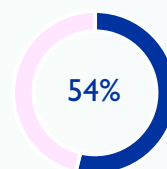


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

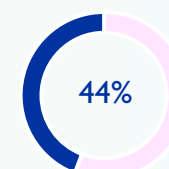
Fig. 6. Farmlands affected



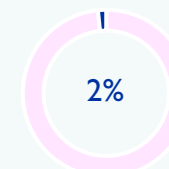
Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods



Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

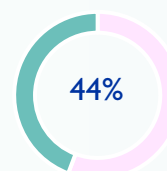


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

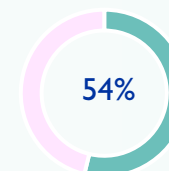


Farmlands not affected as a result of the flood

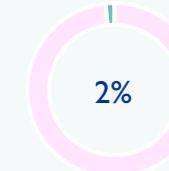
Fig. 7. Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig. 8. Status of foodstocks after the flood

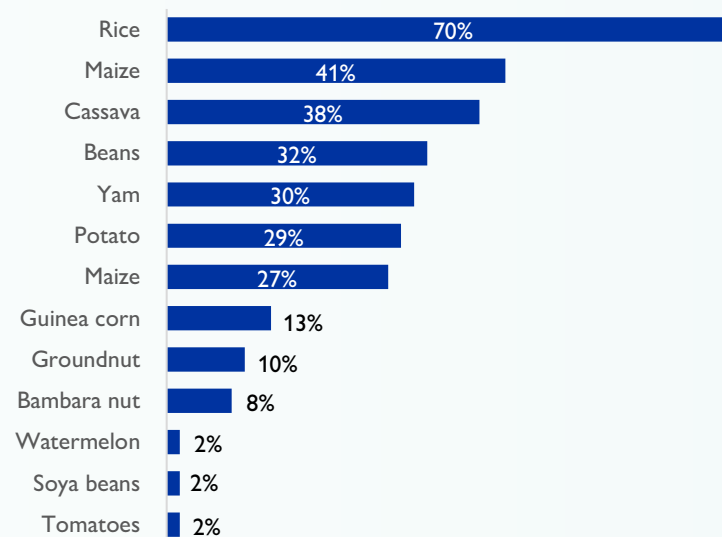


Fig. 9. Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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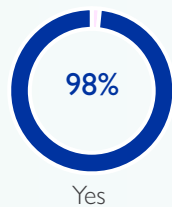


Fig. 10. Access to farmland after the flood

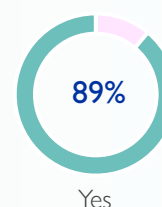
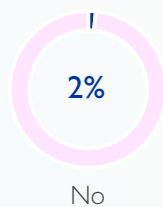
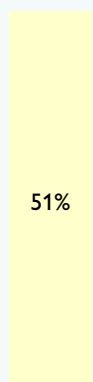
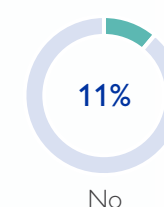
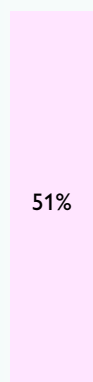


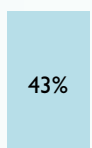
Fig. 13. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community



No agricultural input (seeds, fertilizers, ..)



Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure



No more access to farmland

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

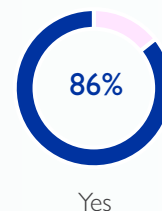
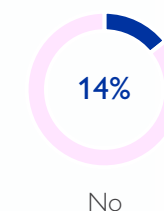


Fig. 14. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community



Education

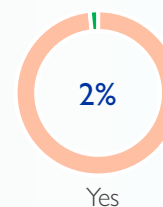


Fig. 15. Access to education facilities after flood



Fig. 12. Preferred modality of assistance

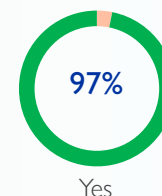
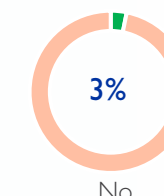


Fig. 16. Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance



Shelter

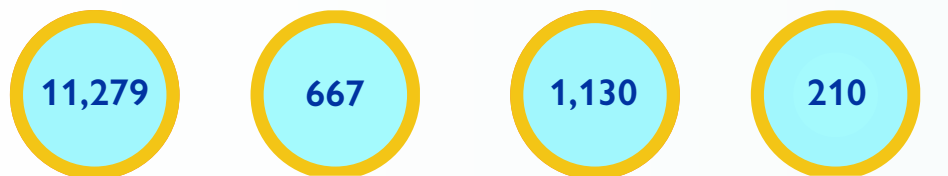


Fig. 17. Shelter conditions

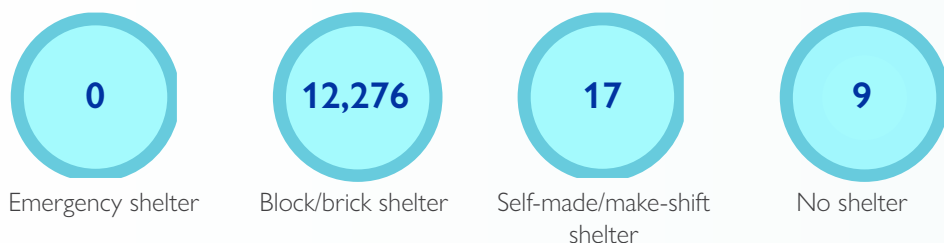


Fig. 18. Shelter types

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig. 19. Access to water



Fig. 20. Status of toilets/latrines after flood

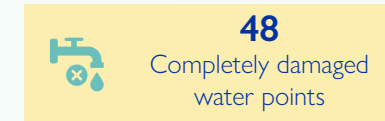


Fig. 21. Status of water points after flood

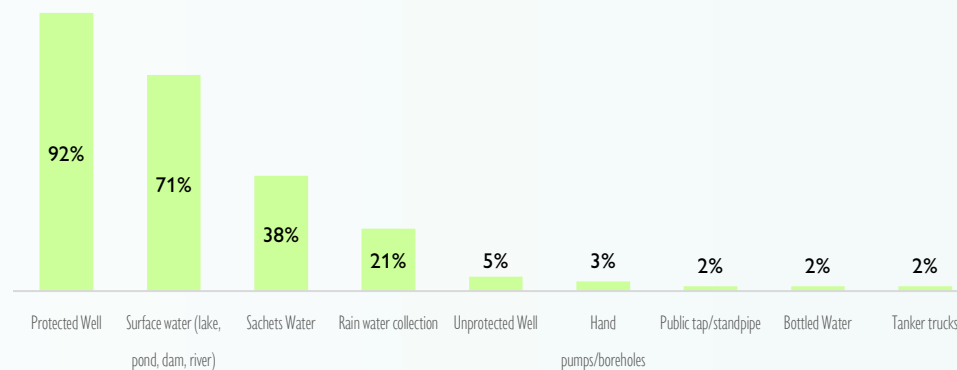


Fig. 22. Water sources available in the community after the flood (multiple response)

Health

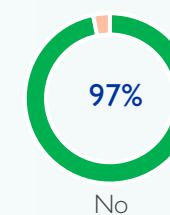
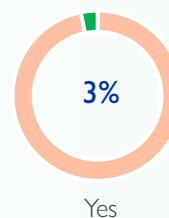


Fig. 23. Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

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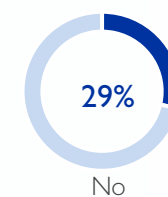
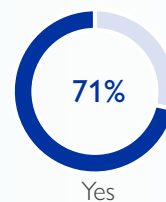
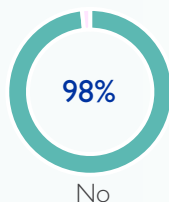
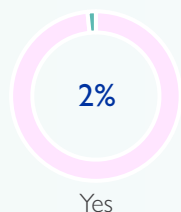


Fig. 24. Cases of acute diarrrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

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

Table 1. Number of individuals affected by floods in Benue State

LGA	Ward	Locations	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Males (<1 y)	Females (0-1 y)	Males (1-5 y)	Females (1-5 y)	Males (6-17 y)	Females (6-17 y)	Males (18-59 y)	Females (18-59 y)	Males (60+ y)	Females (60+y)
Agatu	Egba	Egba	620	3720	24	37	171	261	485	515	958	1181	36	52
Agatu	Obagaji	Obagaji	648	3902	28	44	185	281	505	530	996	1227	41	65
Agatu	Okokolo	Okokolo	198	990	26	33	53	65	147	180	202	246	17	21
Agatu	Usha	Usha	5970	35820	115	182	934	1364	5520	6501	9256	11336	294	318
Apa	Akpete/Ojantelle	Ijaha	16	125	3	4	7	9	18	23	26	30	2	3
Apa	Igah-Okpaya	Igah-Okpaya	10	64	2	3	3	5	9	11	13	15	1	2
Apa	Igoro	Igoro	144	727	19	24	40	48	108	132	148	180	12	16
Apa	Ikobi	Ugbobi	15	96	3	4	5	7	14	17	19	22	2	3
Apa	Ofoke	Ofoke	62	363	9	12	19	24	54	68	74	86	7	10
Apa	Oiji	Oiji	55	299	8	10	16	20	44	54	61	74	5	7
Apa	Ugbokpo	Ochumekwu	75	436	12	14	24	29	65	79	87	107	8	11
Buruku	Binev	Binev	18	105	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	22	2	4
Buruku	Etulo	Adi Etulo	521	2969	11	14	160	195	440	538	698	852	27	34
Buruku	Mbaapen	Mbaapen	253	1340	36	44	72	88	198	243	273	333	24	29
Gboko	Mbatser	Rice Mill	58	319	8	10	17	21	47	58	65	80	6	7
Gboko	Mbatser	Fidei Poly	55	303	7	8	16	20	44	55	64	76	5	8
Guma	Abinsi	Dogon Lamba	53	292	8	10	16	19	44	53	59	71	5	7
Guma	Abinsi	Nongov Community	33	206	6	8	11	14	31	37	41	49	4	5
Guma	Abinsi	Kabawan Rahawa	27	151	4	5	8	10	22	27	31	36	3	5
Guma	Nzorov	Angwan Kabawa	96	518	13	17	27	34	76	94	108	129	9	11
Guma	Uvir	Iye	43	238	6	7	12	15	35	43	50	61	4	5
Gwer West	Gaambe - Ushin	Girgi Dajo	30	175	4	5	9	11	25	32	37	45	3	4
Gwer West	Gbaange/Tongov	Agberagba	92	367	9	12	19	24	54	66	77	92	6	8
Gwer West	Ityoughatee/Injaha	Ityoughter	95	368	9	11	18	21	57	64	81	92	7	8
Gwer West	Sengev	Tse Gbom	181	740	19	24	39	48	109	134	153	185	13	16
Katsina-Ala	Iwar (Tongov I)	Amafu	32	174	4	5	9	11	25	31	37	45	3	4
Katsina-Ala	Katsina-Ala Town	Hanger	143	867	23	28	46	57	128	157	178	216	15	19
Katsina-Ala	Mbatula/Mberv	Mbaate	21	151	4	5	8	10	22	27	31	38	2	4
Konshisha	Mbaikyase	Tyotsar	22	121	3	4	6	8	18	22	25	30	2	3
Konshisha	Mbaikyase	Mbaagbile	35	192	5	7	11	13	29	35	38	46	3	5

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Table 2. Number of individuals affected by floods in Benue State continued

LGA	Ward	Locations	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Males (<1 y)	Females (0-1 y)	Males (1-5 y)	Females (1-5 y)	Males (6-17 y)	Females (6-17 y)	Males (18-59 y)	Females (18-59 y)	Males (60+ y)	Females (60+y)
Konshisha	Tse-Agberagba	Mbananem	37	203	6	8	11	14	30	37	41	47	4	5
Konshisha	Tse-Agberagba	Alemenyi	27	148	4	5	8	10	22	28	30	34	3	4
Kwande	Adikpo	Rice Mill Adikpo	22	129	3	4	6	8	19	23	28	34	2	2
Kwande	Agba/Kyan	Mbagba/Mbakyan	52	303	8	10	16	20	44	55	63	76	5	6
Kwande	Liev li	Avenger Ikyogen	78	446	12	14	24	29	66	81	90	113	8	9
Kwande	Mbaikyor	Ichol	86	451	12	14	24	29	66	82	92	114	8	10
Kwande	Mbaketsa	Ajo	39	212	5	7	11	14	31	38	45	54	3	4
Kwande	Tondov I	Zev	21	150	4	4	8	9	22	27	31	40	2	3
Kwande	Usar	Usar	27	168	4	5	9	11	24	30	34	44	4	3
Makurdi	Agan	Agan	35	194	5	7	10	13	29	35	40	48	3	4
Makurdi	Ankpa/Wadata	Rice Mill Wadata	319	1754	47	57	94	115	260	318	357	437	31	38
Makurdi	Bar	Behind Civil Defense Commission	807	4035	108	133	217	266	598	732	820	1001	72	88
Makurdi	Fildi	Behind Mva Rice	251	1381	37	45	75	91	205	250	281	343	24	30
Makurdi	Fildi	Gaadi	110	605	16	20	33	40	90	110	123	149	10	14
Makurdi	Modern Market	Iniongun	183	975	26	32	52	64	144	177	199	243	17	21
Makurdi	Modern Market	Agboughul Mega Layout	113	632	17	20	34	41	93	114	129	160	11	13
Makurdi	North Bank li	Angwan Kabawa	54	325	9	11	18	21	48	59	65	80	6	8
Makurdi	Wailomayo	Angwan Jukun	303	1819	49	60	98	120	270	330	369	451	32	40
Ogbadibo	Ai-Oodo li	Ai-Oodo li	71	349	9	11	18	23	51	63	73	88	6	7
Ogbadibo	Ai-Oono li	Ai Oono I	98	413	11	13	22	27	61	75	84	104	7	9
Ogbadibo	Ehaje I	Ehaje 1	46	231	6	7	12	15	33	42	48	59	4	5
Ogbadibo	Olachagbaha	Olachagbaha	19	106	2	3	5	7	15	19	24	28	1	2
Ohimini	Agadagba	Agadagba	37	206	5	6	11	13	30	37	43	54	3	4
Ohimini	Awume Icho	Awume Icho	62	255	6	8	13	16	37	46	54	66	4	5
Oju	Ibilla	Ichakobe	151	850	22	27	46	55	127	153	175	212	15	18
Otukpo	Otukpo Town East	Oloche	127	764	16	29	32	59	88	164	121	226	10	19
Otukpo	Otukpo Town West	Pipeline	153	921	22	33	44	66	121	182	167	250	14	22
Otukpo	Otukpo Town West	David Stone	112	673	18	22	36	44	99	122	138	168	12	14
Otukpo	Otukpo Town West	Enyijifu	77	462	12	15	24	30	68	83	96	116	8	10
Tarka	Mbachaver Ikyondo	Sunshine New Gra Area	25	150	3	5	6	11	18	30	28	44	2	3
Tarka	Mbaikyaa	Gwarche	84	504	12	18	24	36	66	100	90	138	8	12
Tarka	Mbaikyo/Mbayia	Tyoatsen	50	302	6	11	13	22	36	62	53	88	4	7
Tarka	Mbakwakem	Mbaagbuku	15	94	2	3	6	4	15	11	19	23	6	5
Total			13,312	76,348	956	1,264	3,030	4,086	11,312	13,557	17,954	22,134	917	1,138



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