KEY HIGHLIGHTS

472,218 Flood-Affected Population	**50,275** IDP Population
599 Persons Living with Disabilities	**39,510** Houses Affected
29,278 Houses Destroyed	**19,300** Houses Not Affected

The rainy season in Nigeria typically occurs annually with the greatest concentration of precipitation between the months of June and September. Many states in Nigeria have been affected by unprecedented heavy rainfalls and floods have devastated various communities. Infrastructure, crops, and shelters have been damaged which led to decimated livelihoods and the displacement of numerous households. Over the past months, climate variability and the release of excess water from the Lagdo dam in northern Cameroon, have worsened the flood situation and has resulted in a renewed situation of widespread displacement across Nigeria.[1]

Between 28 October and 1 November 2022, DTM, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Kogi State Emergency Management Agency (KGSEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NCRS) identified 31 locations in nine LGAs in Kogi State that were affected by the floods and/or received IDPs that are currently displaced as a result of the floods. Through a network of 34 key informants and field focal points, and in close coordination with other humanitarian partners and local authorities on the ground, DTM conducted assessments in these locations to inform the humanitarian community of the main needs, vulnerabilities and mobility intentions of the affected population.

FINDINGS

In the nine (9) Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kogi state that were assessed, DTM identified 472,218 individuals in 74,436 households that were affected by the floods. These affected individuals included both IDPs that were living in camp-like settings, those displaced by the flood into the host communities and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities.
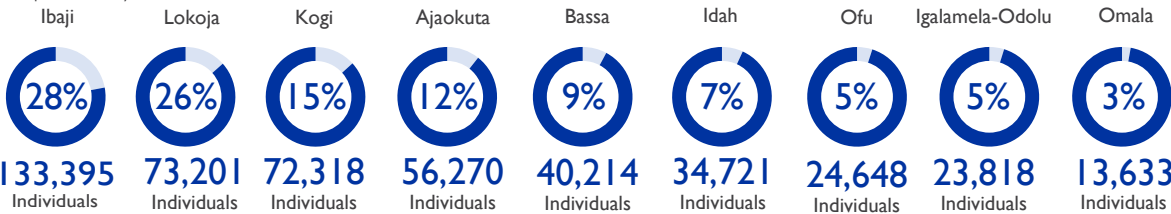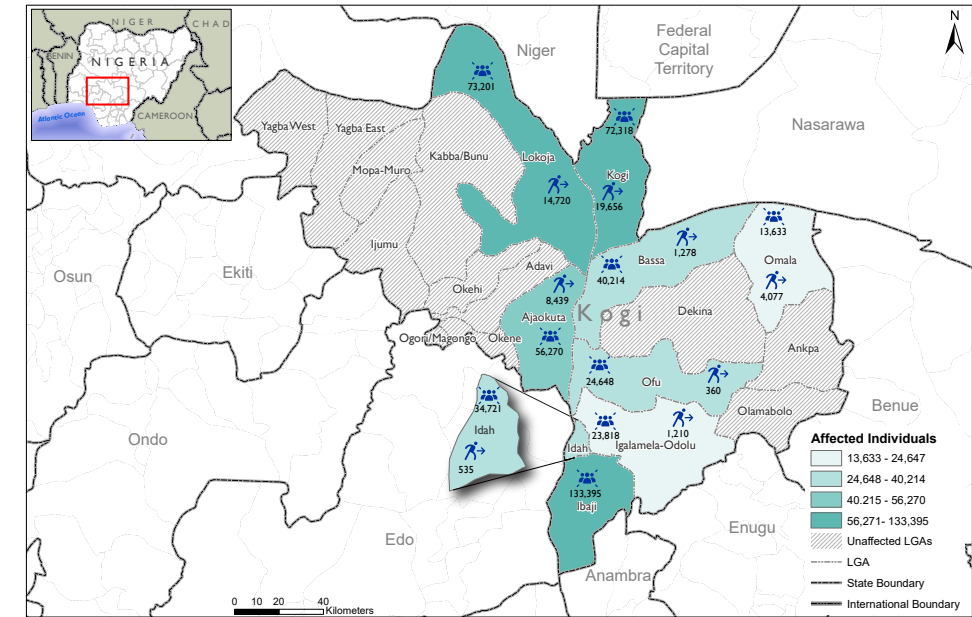
Ibaji	Lokoja	Kogi	Ajaokuta	Bassa	Idah	Ofu	Igalamela-Odolu	Omala
28%	26%	15%	12%	9%	7%	5%	5%	3%
133,395 Individuals	73,201 Individuals	72,318 Individuals	56,270 Individuals	40,214 Individuals	34,721 Individuals	24,648 Individuals	23,818 Individuals	13,633 Individuals

Fig 1.1 Affected population per LGA

[1] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Nigeria Flood Map Overview as of 24 October 2022 (October 2022)

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.

Ibaji LGA recorded the highest number of affected persons with 133,395 individuals or 28 per cent of the affected population in the State. Kogi was followed by Lokoja LGA with 73,201 individuals or 16 per cent of the affected population. Meanwhile, Omala LGA had the least number of affected individuals. All affected persons in Eroko/Abom of Bassa LGA (1,023 individuals) were displaced from Bassa LGA and are currently hosted in Ajaokuta LGA.

Eighty-four per cent (51%) of the houses of the affected population were either partially damaged (18%) or completely damaged (33%).

🔔 Click on the link below to download other map on the flood situation in Kogi state.
MAP OF IDP POPULATION IN KOGI STATE

Fig 1.2 TIME SINCE DISPLACEMENT

4-6 weeks
65%

More than 2 months
35%

NEEDS

Shelter is the most urgent need of the affected population as reported in 28 locations assessed. Shelter was followed by Food, mentioned in 10 per cent of the locations assessed (or 3 locations). Among the other needs, Non-food items(NFIs), health related services, WASH, MHPSS were the ones mentioned in descending order in fig 1.3B below.
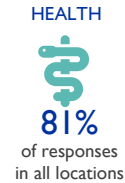
SHELTER	FOOD	NON-FOOD ITEM	HEALTH	WASH	MHPSS
90% of locations assessed	10% of locations assessed	NFI 81% of responses in all locations	81% of responses in all locations	10% of responses in all locations	3% of responses in all locations

Fig 1.3A Most Urgent Needs   Fig 1.3B Other Needs (multiple responses)

Fig 1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

54% female   46% male

	female	male
Elderly (60 years +)	<1%	<1%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	30%	26%
Children (6 - 17 years)	16%	13%
Children (1 - 5 years)	7%	6%
Infants (less than 1 year)	<1%	<1%
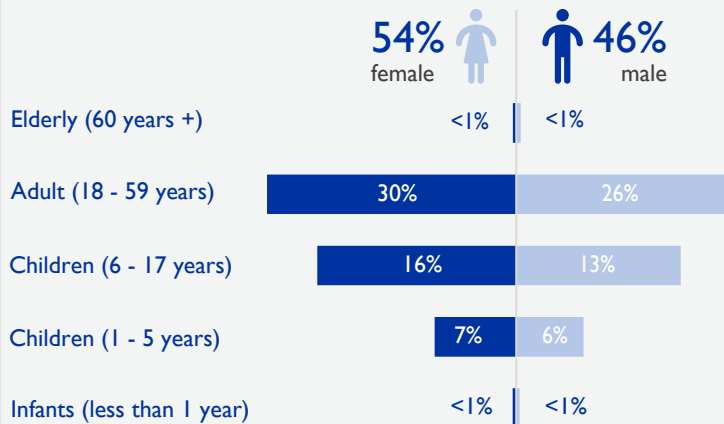
To see more comprehensive data on the locations affected, click here

To see more comprehensive data on most urgent needs for each of the locations affected, click here

EDUCATION

16%
84%
■ yes ■ no
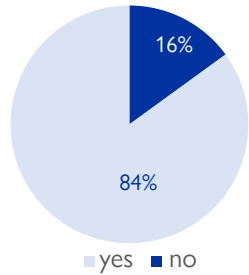
Fig 1.5A Availability of education facilities within 30 minutes walking distance of location

23%
77%
■ yes ■ no
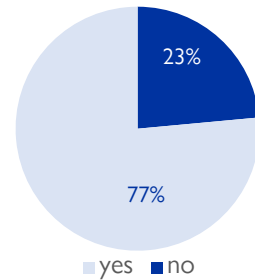
Fig 1.5B Educational activities affected by flood

HEALTH

35%
65%
■ yes ■ no
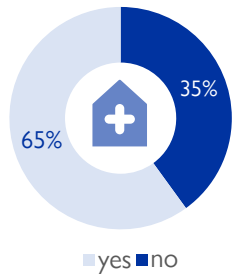
Fig 1.6A Health facilities available

6%
58%
35%
■ don't know ■ yes ■ no
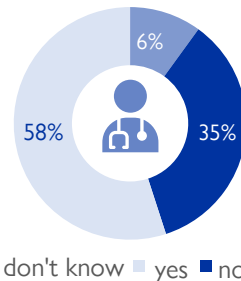
Fig 1.6B Access to healthcare services by persons affected by flooding

Health facilities submerged	16%
Long waiting time for the service	16%
No functional health facility nearby	16%
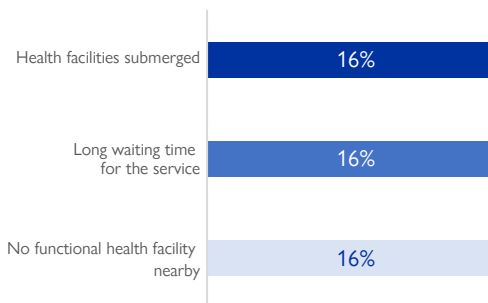
Fig 1.6C The top three difficulties encountered when attempting to access health services or treatment

35%
65%
■ yes ■ no
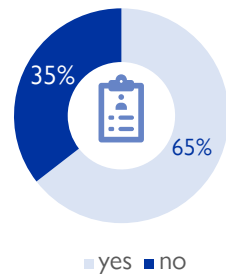
Fig 1.6D Availability of 24 hours emergency health services to flood affected victims

To see more comprehensive data on education, click here
To see more comprehensive data on the health conditions of affected population, click here

WASH

61,845
Partially or fully damaged toilets/latrines

1,015
Partially or fully damaged water points

6%
94%
■ yes ■ no
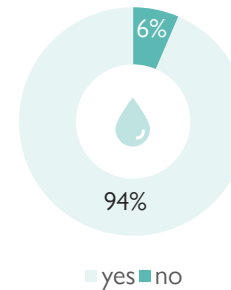
Fig 1.7A Access to water

6%
42%
52%
■ don't know ■ yes ■ no
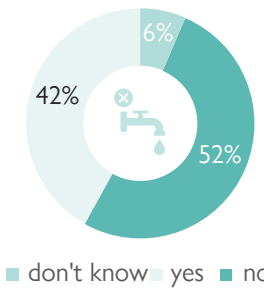
Fig 1.7B Water points have been affected by flooding

Surface water	Unprotected well	Borehole	Water satchets
77%	55%	29%	13%
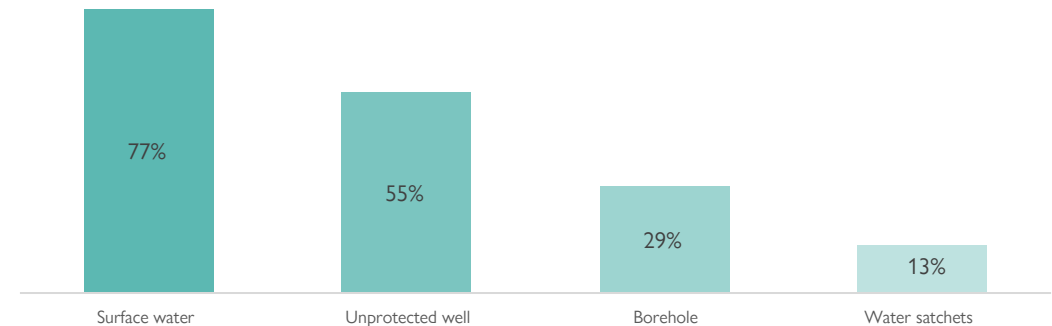
Fig 1.7C Water sources available (multiple responses)

To see more comprehensive data on water, sanitation and hygiene conditions of affected population, click here
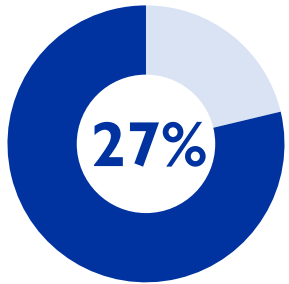
SHELTER

27%

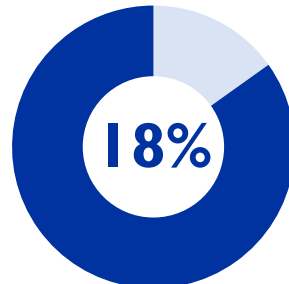Fig 1.8A Shelters habitable but need repair

18%

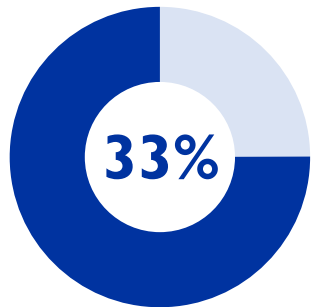Fig 1.8B Shelters partially damaged but need repairs
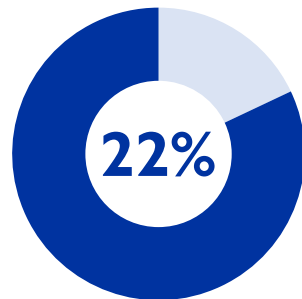
33%

Fig 1.8C Shelters completely destroyed

22%

Fig 1.8D Shelters habitable, don't need repairs

- Block/brick shelters 71%
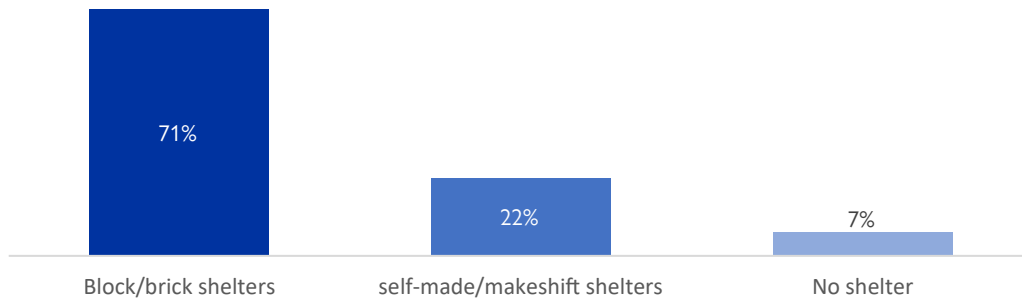- self-made/makeshift shelters 22%
- No shelter 7%

Fig 1.8E Shelter Types

To see more comprehensive data on the shelter conditions of affected population, click here

LIVELIHOOD

None
Most preferred modality of intervention: **Cash**

100%
Most preferred modality of intervention: **Hybrid.[2]**

16%
84%

yes no

Fig 1.9A Operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

26%
74%
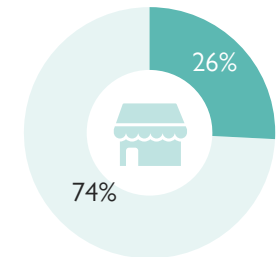
Fig 1.9B Operational (accessible and functional) market in the community

- Crop/vegetable farming 90%
- Fishing 87%
- Petty trade 29%
- Livestock 26%
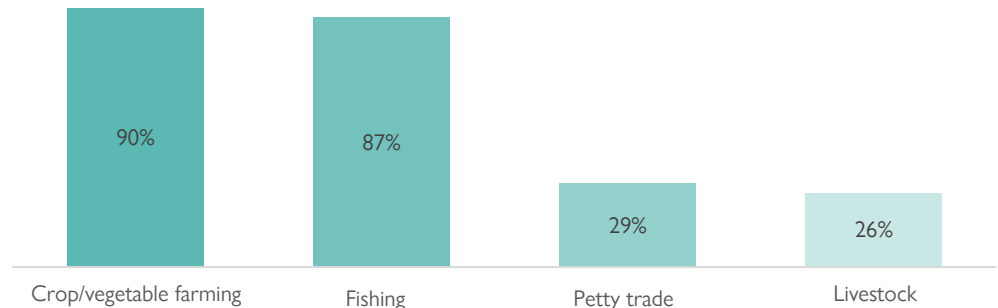
Fig 1.9C Main source of livelihood before the floods (multiple responses)

[2] Hybrid : In cash and kind

To see more comprehensive data on the livelihood conditions of affected population, click here

Table 1. Number of persons displaced and persons affected by floods in Kogi State*

LGA	Location	Displaced Persons	Affected Persons
Ajaokuta	Ami-Ero	210	594
	Ganaja Village	7,489	54,542
	Kabawa	123	123
	Molumoh	571	889
	Up-Garage	46	122
Total		8,439	56,270
Bassa	Eroko	-	38,936
	Eroko/Abom	1,023	1,023
	Oguro	255	255
Total		1,278	40,214
Ibaji	Onyedega	-	133,395
Idah	Icala Edike	210	334
	Ichekene	156	728
	St. Kizito Seminary	169	169
	Ugwoda Ichabi	-	33,490
Total		535	34,721
Igalamela-Odolu	Ala Akabe	513	513
	Ala Okpaga	697	697
	Alla Ojobage	-	906
	Alla Ojobaje	-	21,702
Total		1,210	23,818
Kogi	Adankolo New Layout	1,300	2,500
	Akpaku	1,676	1,676
	Edeha	383	383
	Ikumo	14,268	62,934
	Odama	832	1,448
	Ugwo	1,197	3,377
Total		19,656	72,318
Lokoja	Adankolo	12,120	70,601
	Galili	2,600	2,600
Total		14,720	73,201
Ofu	Kabawa Itobe	360	1,512
	Ofoke	-	23,136
Total		360	24,648
Omala	Abejukolo	969	9,871
	Otutubata	3,108	3,762
Total		4,077	13,633
Grand Total		50,275	472,218

*   National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Data on flood-affected persons in Kogi State