

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 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 households. Climate variability and human-induced factors have exacerbated recently, leading to increased displacement across Nigeria.

Between 4 and 9 September 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Nasarawa State Emergency Management Agency (NASEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 30 locations in Nasarawa State that were impacted by floods. Through a network of 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 seven (7) local government areas (LGAs) of Nasarawa State that were assessed, DTM identified 36,777 individuals in 7,654 households affected by the floods. The floods displaced many residents, while some remained in their affected communities. The affected population included 24,948 individuals and 6,143 returnees. Twenty-three per cent (23%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, 21 per cent of the houses are partially damaged and 24 per cent of the houses are totally destroyed. In 77 per cent (77%) 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 within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — NASARAWA STATE

## LGAs affected by floods

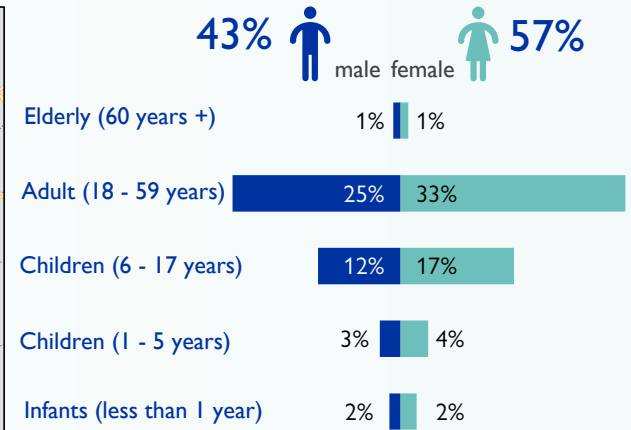
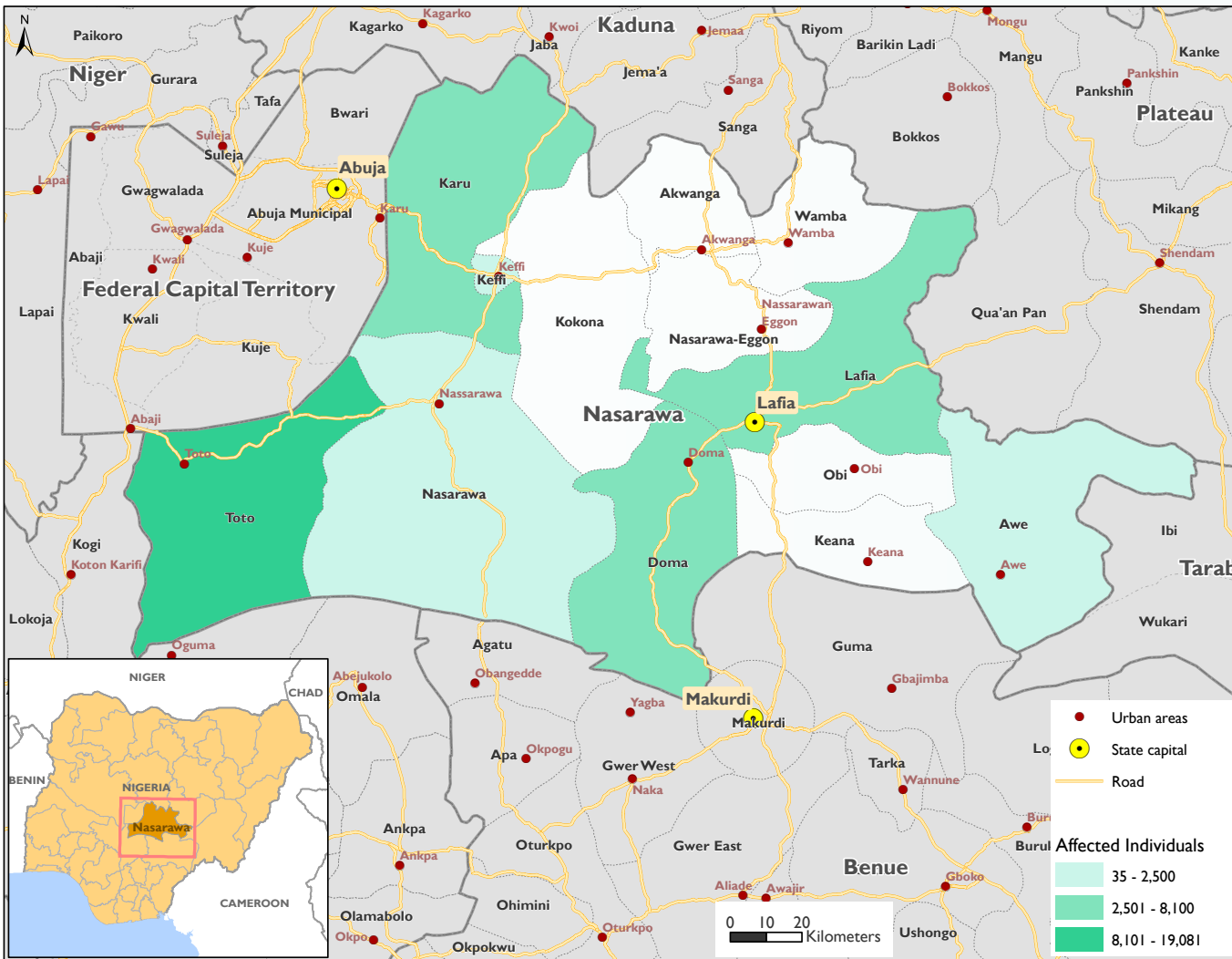


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Nasarawa 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 (57%) compared to males (43%), which must be taken into account in all aspects of the response.

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Toto LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 19,081 individuals or 52 per cent of the affected population in the State. Toto was followed by Doma which had 8,100 individuals or 22 per cent of the affected population. Karu LGA was reported to host 5,394 individuals or 15 per cent, affected by the flood; 2,594 individuals or seven per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood in Lafia LGA, and Nasarawa LGA recorded 1,189 individuals or three per cent, affected by the flood. In Awe LGA, 384 individuals or one per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 83 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, and livelihood destruction to flooding. Food was followed by non-food items (NFIs) in 63 per cent of locations 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.

Forty-seven per cent of the locations assessed need shelter assistance, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions, as well as long-term housing rehabilitation, will be essential to support the affected population.

Thirty per cent indicated a need for water and sanitation services which highlights the urgent need to restore access to clean water and improve sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene, and twenty-three per cent expressed a need for healthcare services and medical supplies.

The relatively low demand for psychosocial support might suggest that mental health needs are not prioritized by affected communities. However, this remains an essential area of focus, as the psychological impact of displacement and loss can be long-lasting and deeply traumatic. Meanwhile, the demand for security services in 27 per cent of the locations assessed indicates that safety concerns continue to be a significant issue, even if they are not expressed as the highest priority in all areas. Both mental health and security services play critical roles in fostering long-term resilience and stability in these affected populations.

In conclusion, the most pressing needs were related to food, non-food items, shelter, and water/sanitation, which required immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the floods' impacts.

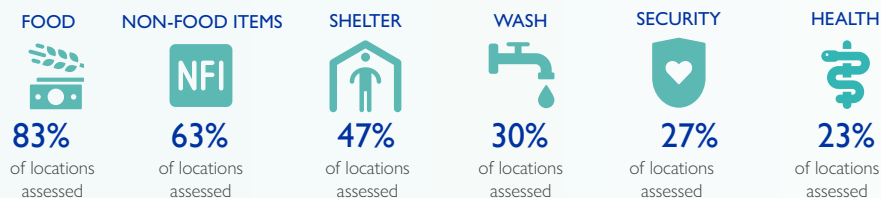


Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

## VULNERABILITY

Diverse groups of vulnerable people were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (258 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (1,026 individuals), the elderly (604 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (44 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 could exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (9 individuals) and orphaned minors (50 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

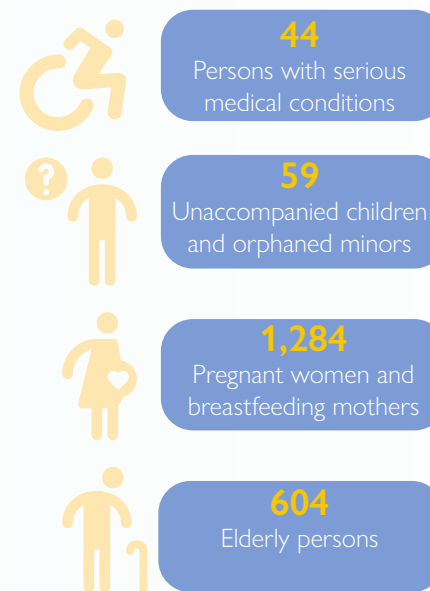


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

## IMPACT AND GAPS

### Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, reveals a heavy dependence on crop/vegetable farming, accounting for a substantial 77 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Nasarawa State. Other income sources included fishing, petty trade, which is mentioned in 7 per cent of the assessed locations. Artisans, begging and casual labor are minor contributors, each constituting about three per cent of income sources.

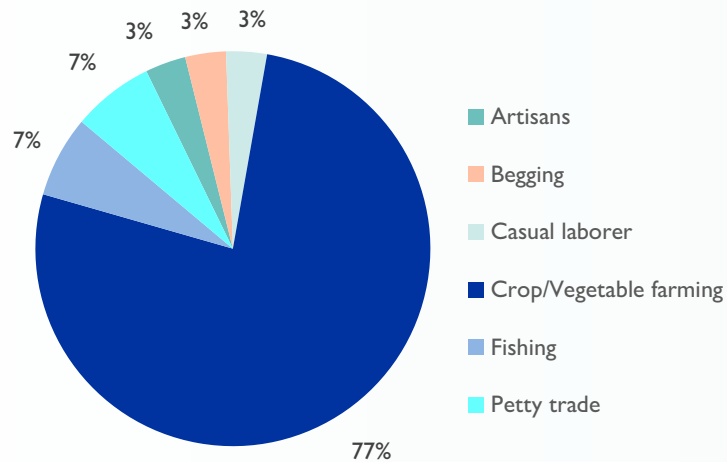


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

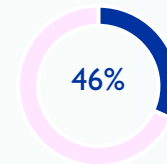


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)

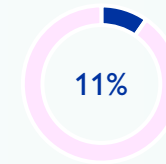
Fig 6 Farmlands affected



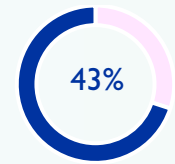
Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)



Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

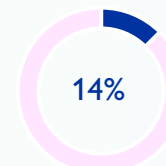


Farmlands not affected as a result of the flood

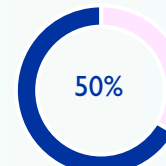


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

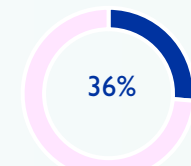
Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks not affected by the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

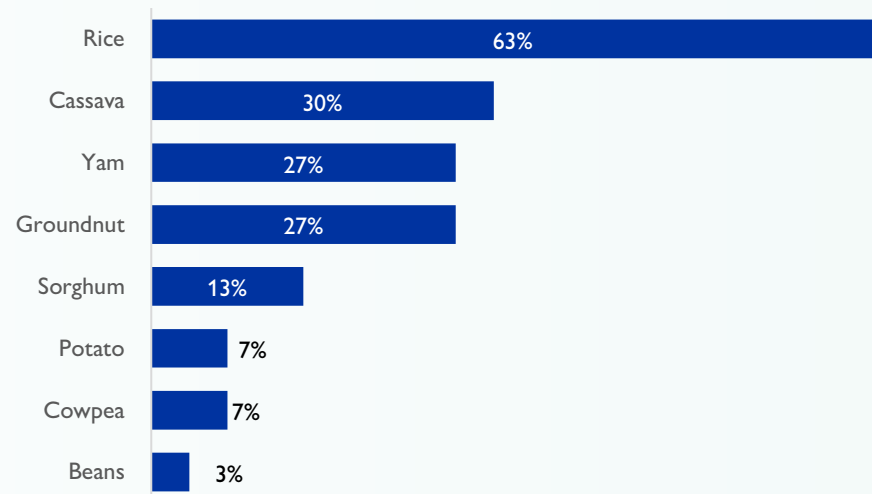


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple response)

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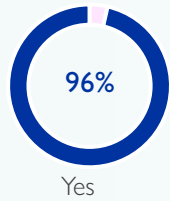


Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

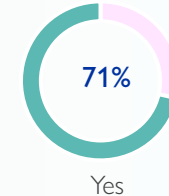
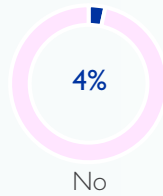


Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

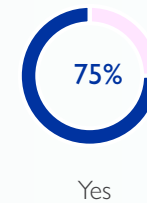
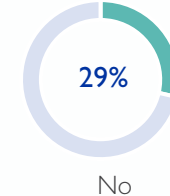
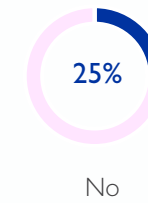


Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community



## Education

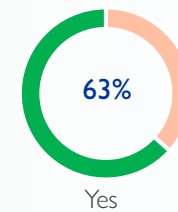


Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

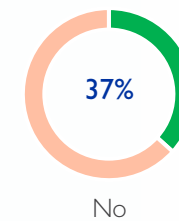


Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

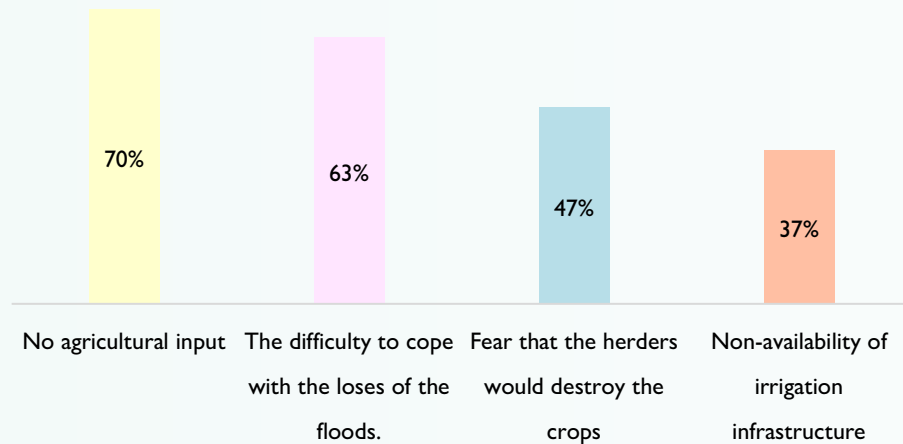


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple response)

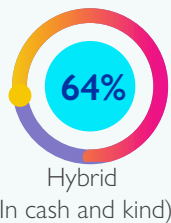


Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance



# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — NASARAWA 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

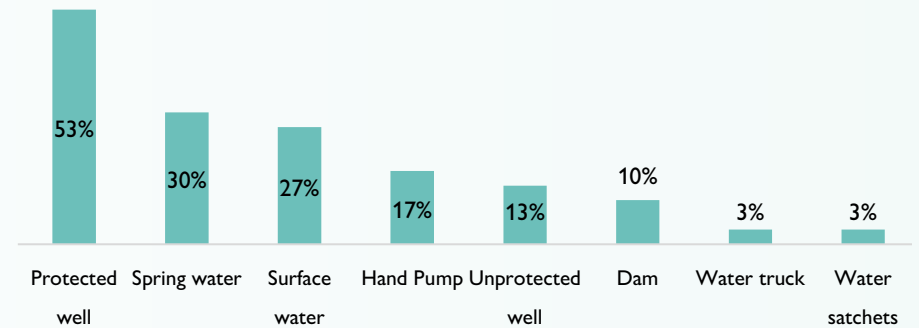
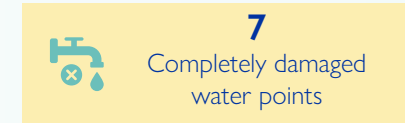


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple response)

## Health



Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

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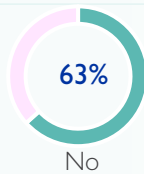
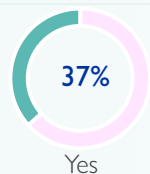


Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

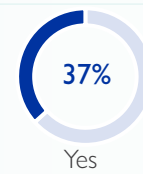


Fig 25 Access to flood warnings or any other information on flood

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

LGA	Locations	Affected households	Affected individuals	Females (<1 y)	Males (<1 y)	Females (1-5 y)	Males (1-5 y)	Females (6-17 y)	Males (6-17 y)	Females (18-59 y)	Males (18-59 y)	Females (60+y)	Males (60+ y)
Awe	Ungwan jukun	39	234	4	3	37	9	39	30	48	30	4	30
Awe	Ungwan galadima	25	150	5	5	10	12	16	17	30	40	9	6
Doma	Olegokpa	500	1,500	25	20	37	29	247	159	480	479	11	13
Doma	Achepe	1,000	3,000	50	40	74	58	494	318	960	958	22	26
Doma	Olegokme	28	350	7	8	10	11	66	52	97	81	10	8
Doma	Obendo	250	750	13	11	18	15	126	121	233	197	9	7
Doma	Ijiwo site	500	2,500	30	31	52	49	464	454	701	699	10	10
Karu	Aso Mararaba	1,026	5,394	234	109	278	166	423	354	2,061	1,522	109	138
Keffi	Ecwa	10	35	4	4	3	4	2	3	8	7	0	0
Lafia	Angwan nupawa	15	75	0	1	4	2	16	10	23	18	1	0
Lafia	Layin shempi	20	102	0	0	9	6	13	9	37	28	0	0
Lafia	Tudun kauri	43	215	2	3	7	9	33	26	79	52	3	1
Lafia	Angwan Haske	29	167	7	6	16	15	29	27	33	32	1	1
Lafia	Bakin rijiya	10	51	1	0	3	4	8	7	16	12	0	0
Lafia	Gandu	256	628	24	15	83	76	119	105	97	93	9	7
Lafia	Sauran Assakio Ashigogo	32	270	14	7	20	14	35	24	78	65	7	6
Lafia	Ugwan Tunga	42	346	17	12	37	36	69	62	54	50	6	3
Lafia	Filin Kura	142	740	18	19	64	49	121	109	176	162	13	9
Nasarawa	Ara	7	39	0	0	3	2	8	4	11	11	0	0
Nasarawa	Iggah	65	325	8	9	27	17	44	45	88	70	8	9
Nasarawa	Laminga	120	600	49	48	70	68	79	65	83	75	48	15
Nasarawa	Oshogu	45	225	2	2	24	17	39	45	48	28	11	9
Toto	Alh Bala Bamu street	629	3,243	103	56	138	106	265	145	1,504	891	12	23
Toto	Gbagidigbo	409	2,469	98	66	122	105	207	184	963	664	49	11
Toto	Angwan gomo	217	1,349	78	46	123	65	181	124	461	223	32	16
Toto	Old market	831	4,155	33	19	119	87	1,320	734	1,006	814	15	8
Toto	Ungwan Tofa	154	832	42	33	67	49	123	89	248	161	11	9
Toto	Iggi	521	3,134	7	4	14	9	730	595	1,028	729	11	7
Toto	Ayengezi	513	3,009	4	3	16	11	675	446	1,136	712	4	2
Toto	Alhaji fancy Road	176	890	6	2	19	10	170	91	402	169	13	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,654</b>	<b>36,777</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>6,161</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>12,189</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>382</b>





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