

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, many states nationwide were impacted by hefty rains, 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 flood recently, 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 Sokoto State Emergency Management Agency (SSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 53 locations in Sokoto State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 56 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 10 local government areas (LGAs) of Sokoto State that were assessed, DTM identified 56,308 individuals in 10,808 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs who were displaced by the floods and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 14,994 displaced individuals.

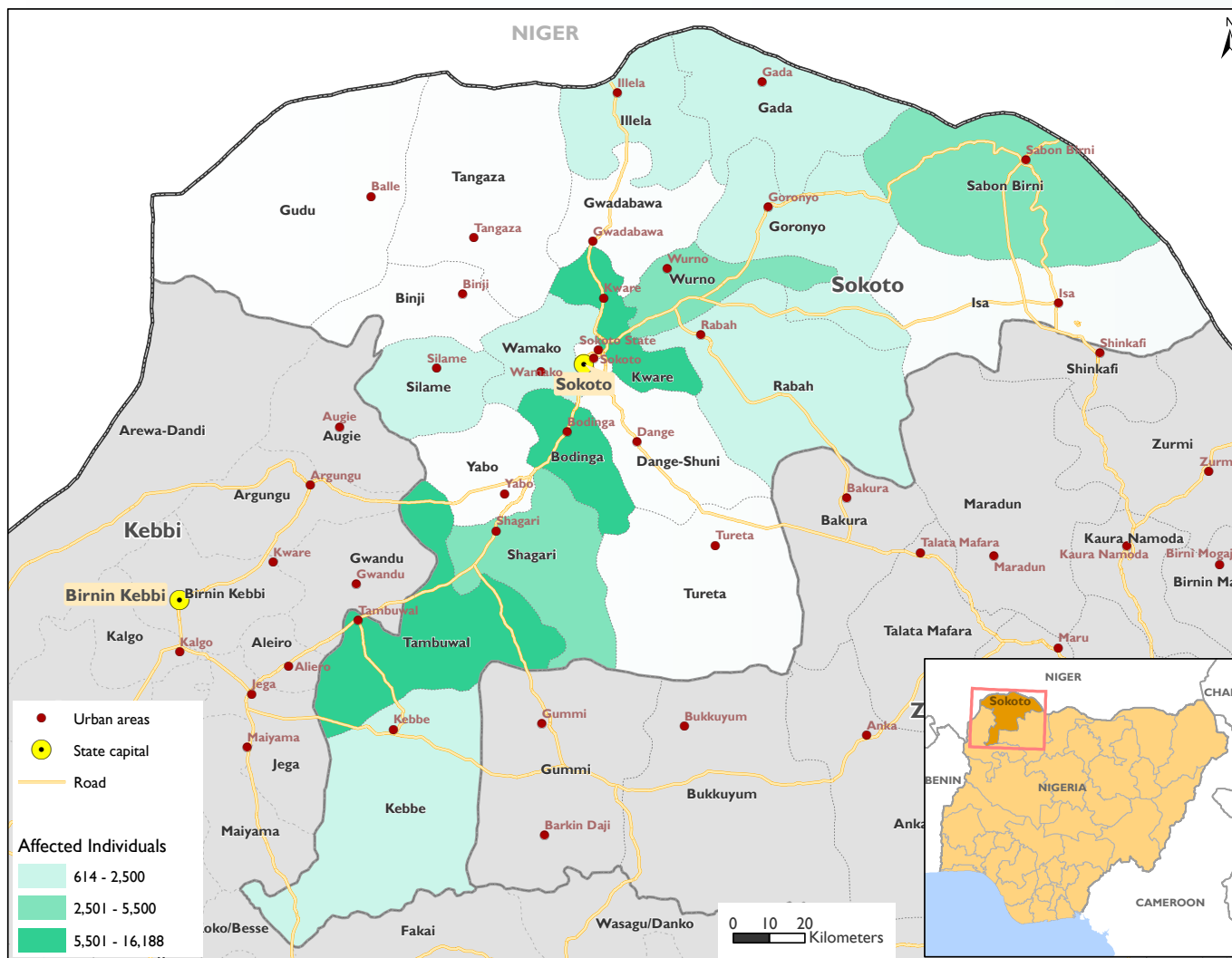
Forty-three per cent (43%) of the affected houses were habitable but need repair, thirty-one per cent were partially damaged, and 26 per cent were totally destroyed. In 60 per cent (60%) of the locations assessed, crop farming was among the primary sources of income.

## 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 displacements resulting from natural 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, notifying partners and stakeholders.

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — SOKOTO 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.

Tambuwal LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 16,188 individuals or 29 per cent of the affected population in the state. Bodinga followed Tambuwal with 12,557 individuals or 22 per cent of the affected population. Kware LGA was reported to host 5,516 individuals or 10 per cent, affected by the flood; 5,457 individuals or 10 per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood in Shagari LGA and Sabon Birni LGA recorded 3,704 individuals or seven per cent affected by the flood. In Wurno LGA, 3,433 individuals or six per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood, while 2,463 individuals or four per cent, were among the flood-affected in Rabah LGA.

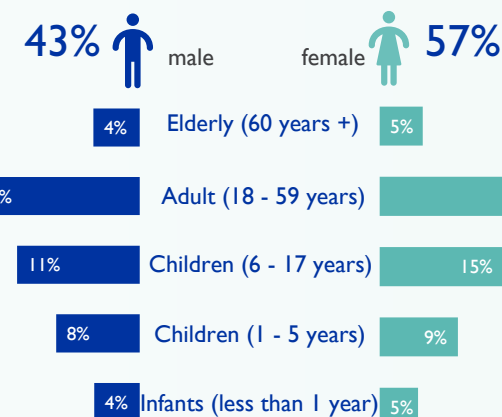


Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the floods in Sokoto State highlighted 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), 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 43 per cent males and 57 per cent females, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The assessment highlighted that shelter was identified as one of the top three urgent needs in 98 per cent of the locations surveyed, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter, as well as long-term housing rehabilitation, will be essential to support the affected population. Shelter was followed by food. This may be due to the disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops and livelihood destruction as a result of the flooding. As many communities rely on agriculture for sustenance and income, the loss of crops diminishes food availability and strips families of their means to earn a living. This disruption has made food security a critical concern across the affected areas.

In addition to food, non-food items (NFIs) were also reported as an urgent need in 96 per cent of the locations surveyed. These essential items include blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. The overwhelming need for these goods suggested that the floods caused significant material losses, leaving many without the basic necessities for daily living. Whether due to homes being destroyed, personal belongings being swept away, or families not having the financial capacity to replace what was lost, the widespread demand for NFIs indicates that people are struggling to meet their most fundamental needs.

Water and sanitation was found to be another universal need, with six per cent of the population requiring support in this area. This highlights the urgent need to restore access to clean water and improve sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene. Meanwhile a smaller percentage of the population (4%) was experiencing health-related challenges, which may have included a lack of access to medical services, the spread of waterborne diseases, or injuries sustained during the flood. Therefore the need for healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations. The relatively low demand for psychosocial support might suggest that mental health needs are underreported or not yet prioritized by affected communities.

In summary, the assessment shows a comprehensive humanitarian crisis affecting food security, basic necessities, and shelter, all of which are vital to ensuring the survival and dignity of the population in the wake of the floods.



Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

## VULNERABILITY

Diverse group of vulnerable people were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (1,403 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (5,559 individuals), the elderly (4,430 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (167 individuals) require 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. Unaccompanied children (217 individuals) and orphaned minors (172 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

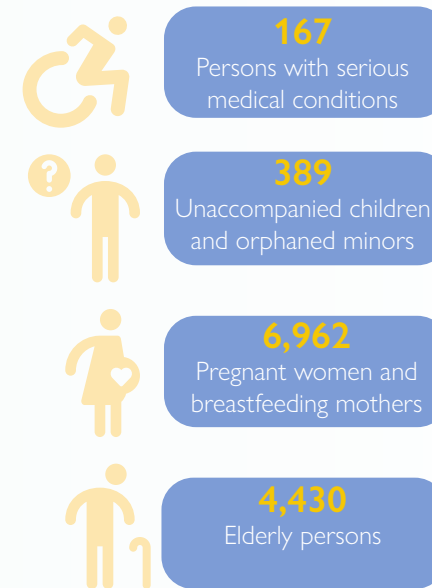


Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

## IMPACT AND GAPS

### Livelihood

The analysis of income sources for the affected population shows a significant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, constituting 60 per cent of the locations assessed. Agriculture, especially crop and vegetable cultivation, serves as the primary livelihood for most people in the assessed areas of Sokoto State. Additional income sources included petty trade, which was reported in 13 per cent of the locations, collection of firewood, which was noted in nine per cent of the locations. Other sources of income included humanitarian assistance, remittances from family members and friends, small business activity, casual labor, and fishing.

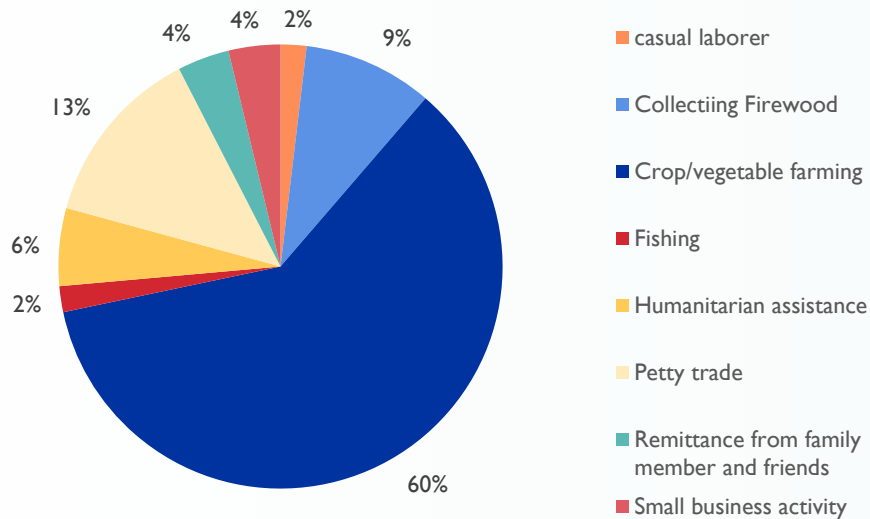


Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods



Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected



Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods

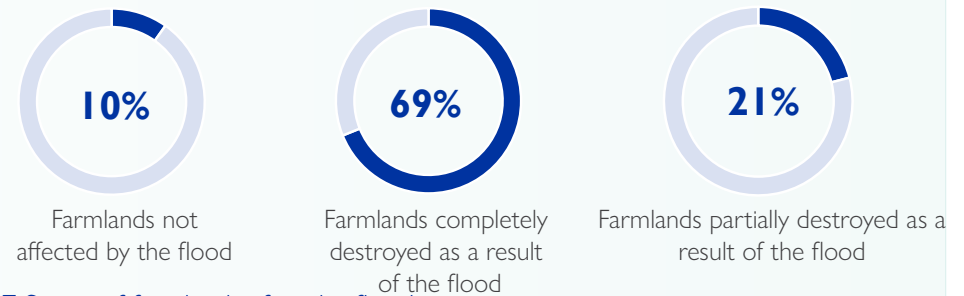


Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood

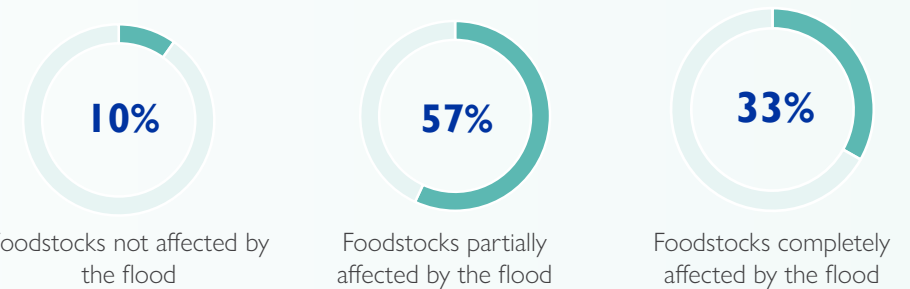


Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

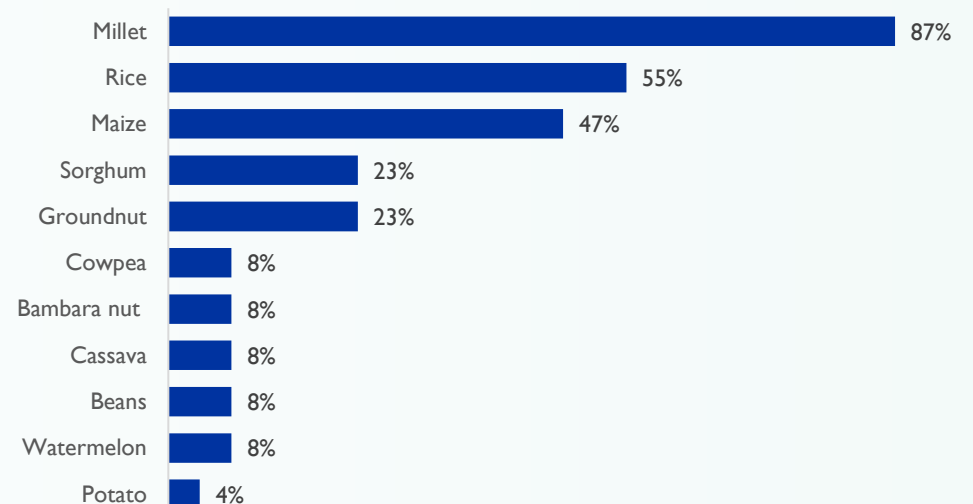


Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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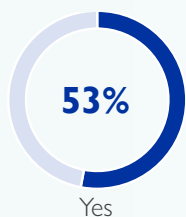


Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

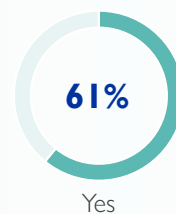
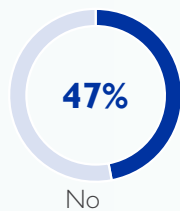


Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

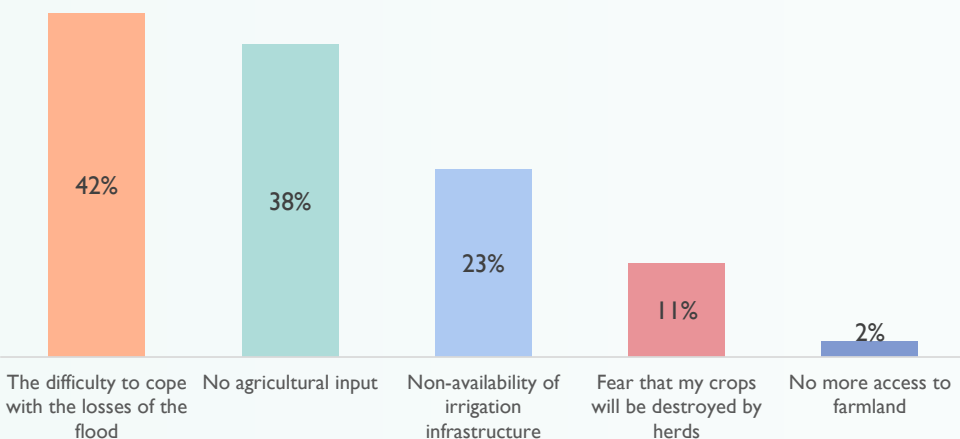
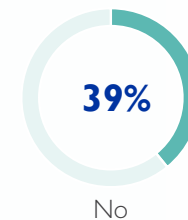


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

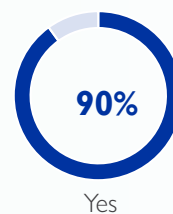
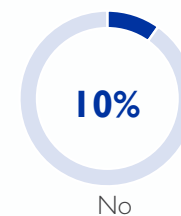


Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community



## Education

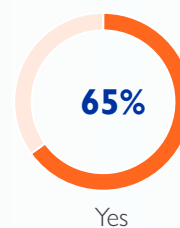


Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

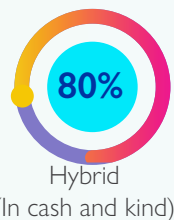
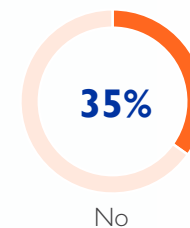


Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance

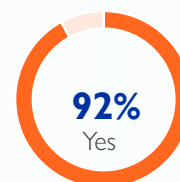
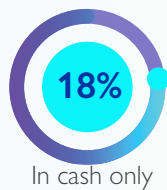


Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance



# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — SOKOTO STATE

## Shelter

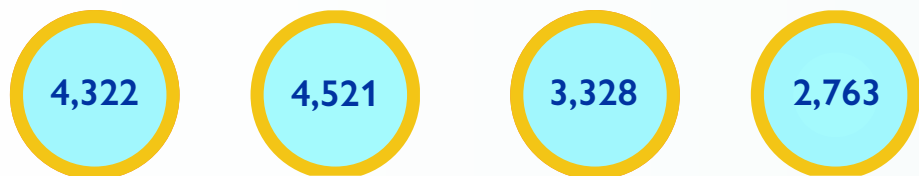


Fig 17 Shelter conditions



Fig 18 Shelter conditions

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig 19 Access to water

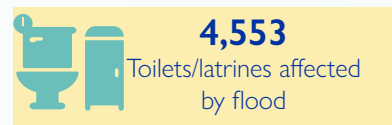


Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

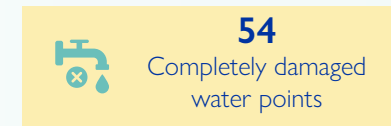


Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

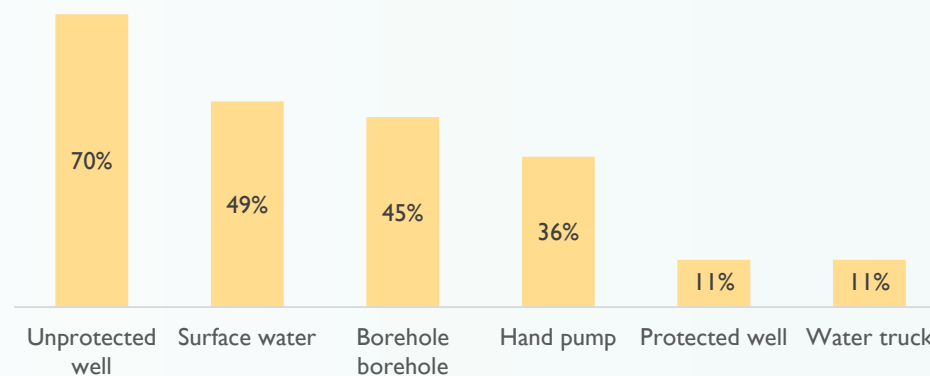


Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

## Health

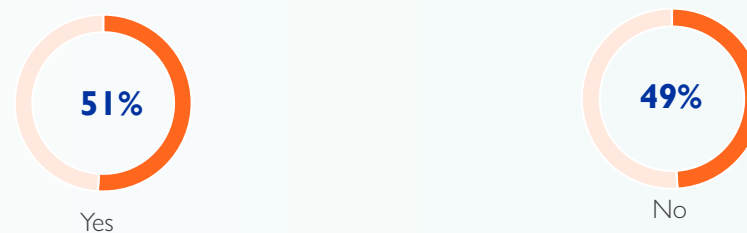
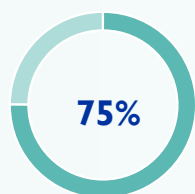


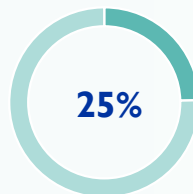
Fig 23 Access to healthcare affected by the flood

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — SOKOTO STATE



75%

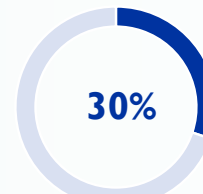
Yes



25%

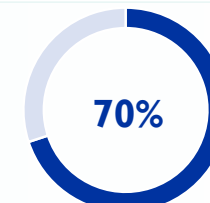
No

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



30%

Yes



70%

No

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

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

S/N	LGA	Ward	Name of Settlement	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Female 0-1 yr	Female 1-5 yrs	Female 6-17yrs	Female 18-59 yrs	Female 60+years	Male 0-1 yrs	Male 1-5 yrs	Male 6-17 yrs	Male 18-59 yrs	Male 60+years
1	Bodinga	Badau/Darhela	Badau	1,403	1,584	735	2,987	175	267	293	563	286	139	285	234	472	273
2	Bodinga	Badau/Darhela	Darhela	909	983	473	1,892	94	126	227	274	262	93	124	219	257	216
3	Bodinga	Bangi/Dabaga	Dabaga	1,473	1,643	787	3,116	203	258	451	497	234	184	256	355	451	227
4	Bodinga	Danchadi	Butuku	728	896	278	1,624	102	142	234	256	162	84	103	187	229	125
5	Bodinga	Danchadi	Danchadi	1,002	1,201	456	2,203	237	239	244	268	213	156	189	272	227	158
6	Bodinga	Dingyadi/Badawa	Dingyadi	311	424	153	735	41	63	117	122	81	35	42	85	96	53
7	Gada	Gada	Dan Dutse	71	111	36	182	5	20	33	49	4	4	16	23	26	2
8	Gada	Gada	Dantudu	194	291	96	485	13	53	86	129	10	11	44	64	70	5
9	Gada	Gada	Lungusu	71	106	30	177	5	19	32	47	3	4	16	23	26	2
10	Gada	Gada	Mussuki	157	242	73	399	11	44	72	107	8	9	36	52	57	3
11	Gada	Gada	Yar' Adarawa	136	208	65	344	9	38	61	92	8	8	31	45	49	3
12	Goronyo	Goronyo	Sabon Gari	20	28	6	48	3	6	9	3	7	2	4	7	2	5
13	Goronyo	Kagara	Zangon Jema Camp	130	220	85	350	26	34	33	48	79	13	21	21	36	39
14	Goronyo	Kwakwazo	Kwakwazo	193	425	158	618	58	63	129	108	67	22	36	35	38	62
15	Illela	Illela	Amarawa	103	132	37	235	27	35	21	43	6	19	24	29	23	8
16	Illela	Illela	Amarawa Area	177	228	53	405	31	47	43	94	13	19	23	36	78	21
17	Illela	Illela	Nasarawa Illela	43	78	16	121	5	11	22	33	7	4	8	9	17	5
18	Illela	Kalmalo	Kalmalo	225	298	76	523	54	77	52	89	26	33	43	45	68	36
19	Kebbe	Kebbe West	Sabon Gari	116	178	63	294	22	30	28	38	60	12	19	21	30	34
20	Kebbe	Margai - B	Kaura	124	196	85	320	25	36	35	38	62	19	26	25	28	26
21	Kware	Basansan	Jangebe	123	188	62	311	9	34	56	83	6	7	28	41	45	2
22	Kware	G. Rugga	Bargaini	15	16	10	31	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	5	10	0
23	Kware	G. Rugga	Buddau	96	150	48	246	7	27	44	66	6	5	22	32	35	2
24	Kware	G. Rugga	Rafi B	303	462	153	765	21	84	137	204	16	17	69	100	110	7

# FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — SOKOTO STATE

S/N	LGA	Ward	Name of Settlement	Male	Female	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Female 0-1 yr	Female 1-5 yrs	Female 6-17yrs	Female 18-59 yrs	Female 60+years	Male 0-1 yrs	Male 1-5 yrs	Male 6-17 yrs	Male 18-59 yrs	Male 60+years
25	Kware	G. Rugga	Rugga Liman	1,648	2,515	832	4,163	114	458	746	1,110	87	94	375	545	597	37
26	Rabah	Kurya	Garin Kurya	122	178	78	300	11	9	32	107	19	8	14	27	62	11
27	Rabah	Rabah	Shiyyar Majikira	470	609	219	1,079	21	19	271	279	19	11	42	217	186	14
28	Rabah	Rabah	Tabannawa	110	157	58	267	3	6	34	107	7	11	7	27	62	3
29	Rabah	Rara	Kanwuri	152	202	88	354	11	19	49	114	9	8	17	32	87	8
30	Rabah	Riji/Maikujera	Maikujera	217	246	96	463	14	32	42	141	17	11	21	81	93	11
31	S/Birni	Lajinge	Shiyyar Masallaci	521	590	193	1,111	37	81	231	217	24	24	67	242	167	21
32	S/Birni	Makuwana	Shiyyar Gabas	376	516	178	892	19	24	161	291	21	21	28	134	176	17
33	S/Birni	S/Birni WWest	Sabon Fegi	245	318	118	563	27	37	139	101	14	16	21	114	83	11
34	S/Birni	Unguar Lalle	Tuttudawa	494	644	268	1,138	19	62	176	376	11	21	37	184	231	21
35	Shagari	Kajiji	Kesoje	499	762	250	1,261	35	139	225	336	27	28	113	166	181	11
36	Shagari	Kambama	Kambama	466	709	250	1,175	32	129	211	313	24	27	106	154	169	10
37	Shagari	Lambara	Lambara	224	340	120	564	15	62	101	150	12	13	51	74	81	5
38	Shagari	Sanyinnawal	Sanyinnawal	770	1,172	387	1,942	53	213	348	517	41	44	175	254	279	18
39	Shagari	Shagari	Fadama Choppal/Kangi	204	311	102	515	14	57	93	137	10	12	46	67	74	5
40	Silame	Katami North	Ganasawa	243	372	123	615	17	68	110	164	13	14	55	81	88	5
41	Silame	Katami North	Yar Arawa	171	261	84	432	12	47	77	115	10	10	39	56	62	4
42	Silame	Katami South	Tudun Wada	303	462	153	765	21	84	137	204	16	17	69	100	110	7
43	Tambuwal	Bagida/Lukkingo	Barga Viliage	660	734	182	1,394	149	163	175	198	49	65	84	78	296	137
44	Tambuwal	Bakaya/Sabon Birni	Kaya Village	415	605	158	1,020	56	69	86	345	49	62	66	73	163	51
45	Tambuwal	Bakaya/Sabon Birni	Modacci	396	476	135	872	73	92	109	175	27	54	59	61	149	73
46	Tambuwal	Bakaya/Sabon Birni	Romon Liman	676	743	207	1,419	97	109	128	358	51	102	85	115	213	161
47	Tambuwal	Bashire/Maikada	Gimbana Viliage	388	444	121	832	56	74	82	187	45	51	63	71	146	57
48	Tambuwal	Romon Sarki	Kan Wuri	768	915	214	1,683	143	175	208	321	68	115	132	173	293	55
49	Tambuwal	Sanyinna	Sainyman Daji	4,103	4,865	1,347	8,968	245	808	1,315	1,948	549	508	847	935	1,495	318
50	Wamakko	G/Bubu/G/Yaro	Dundaiye Kulbe	90	52	20	142	5	8	22	15	2	8	10	32	35	5
51	Wamakko	Kalambaina/Girabshi	Sabon Gari	212	323	107	535	15	59	96	142	11	12	48	70	77	5
52	Wurno	Magarya	Gida Dari	1,320	1,840	632	3,160	84	375	410	940	31	100	198	241	761	20
53	Wurno	Magarya	Sabon Garin Doka	107	166	54	273	8	30	49	73	6	6	25	35	39	2
	Grand Total			24,493	31,815	10,808	56,308	2,589	5,264	8,327	12,740	2,895	2,372	4,365	6,404	8,935	2,417



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