

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 Katsina State Emergency Management Agency (KATSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 16 locations in Katsina 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 sixteen (16) local government areas (LGAs) of Katsina State that were assessed, the joint assessment team identified 119,309 individuals in 18,143 households that were affected by the floods. These individuals included both IDPs and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their affected communities. The affected population included 35,857 individuals and 16,431 returnees. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of the affected houses were habitable but need repair, 23 per cent of the houses were partially damaged but need repairs and 27 per cent of the houses were completely destroyed. In 92 per cent (92%) 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.

# JOINT POST-FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — KATSINA STATE

## LGAs affected by floods

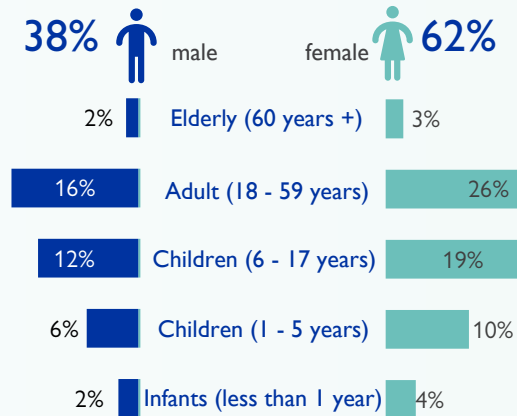
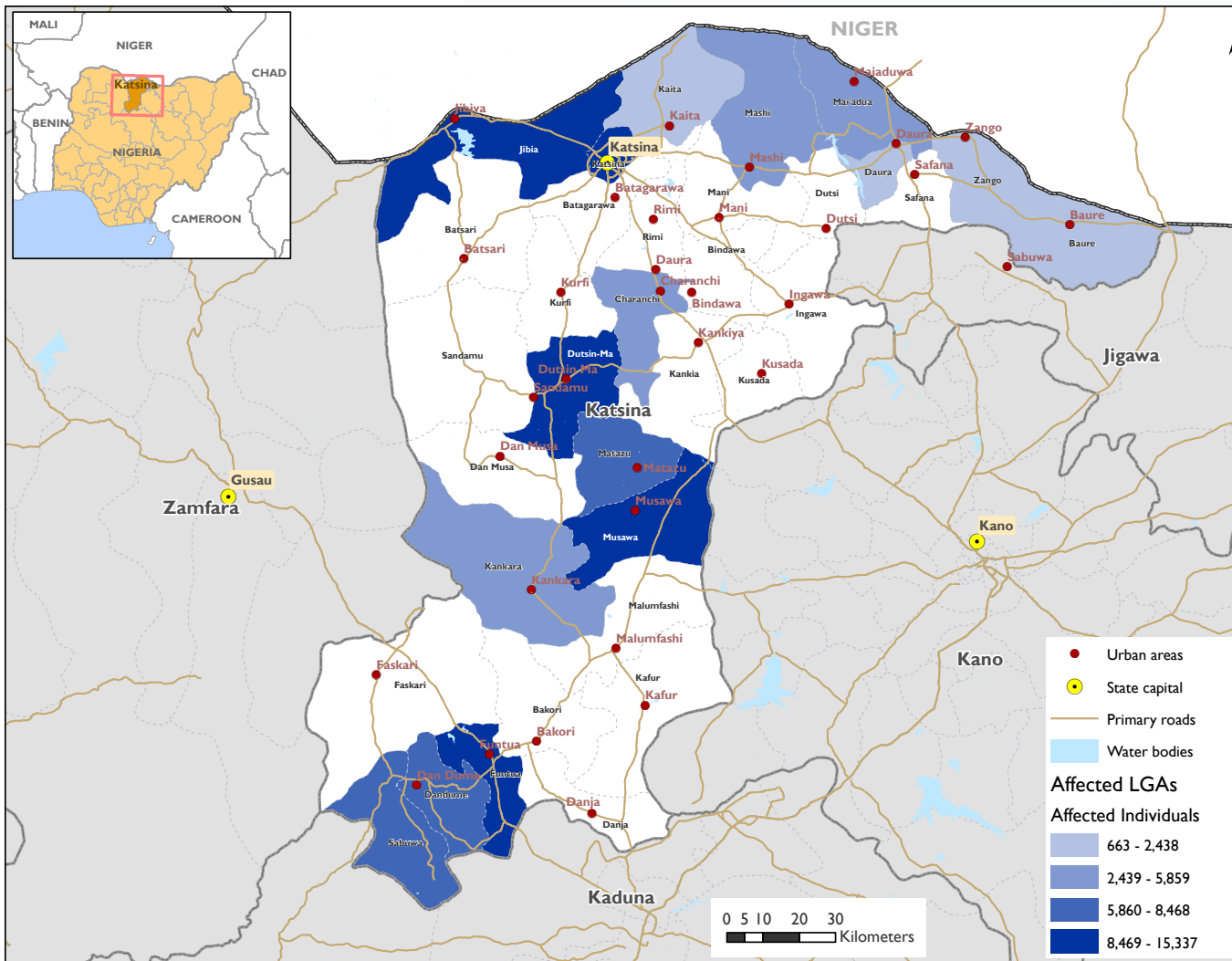


Fig. 2. Demographic breakdown

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 (62%) compared to males (38%), which must be taken into account in all aspects of the response. Gender-sensitive approaches should be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

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.

Funtua LGA had the highest number of affected persons with 15,337 individuals. Funtua LGA was followed by Katsina with 15,316 individuals. Dutsin-Ma LGA recorded 14,411 individuals while Jibia LGA was reported to host 13,042 individuals. 11,781 individuals were estimated to be affected by the flood in Musawa LGA and Matazu LGA recorded 8,468 individuals affected by the flood. Dandume, Sabuwa and Kankara LGAs accounted for 7,285, 6,405 and 5,859 individuals while Mai'adua and Chanranchi LGAs recorded 5,301, and 4,850 individuals affected by the flood. 3,928 individuals were recorded to be affected in Mashi LGA. Other LGAs affected by the flood include Baure, Daura, Zango and Kaita.

## PRIORITY NEEDS

Shelter assistance was identified as a critical need across 56 per cent of the locations assessed, reflecting extensive damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation are essential to support affected communities and enable recovery.

Food security was also a major concern, reported as the second most urgent need in 49 per cent of the locations assessed. This is likely attributed to disruptions in food supply chains, crop losses, and the destruction of livelihoods. Food was followed by non-food items (NFIs) in 34 per cent of the locations assessed: A significant portion of the population urgently requires essential items like blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. This indicates widespread loss of personal belongings and limited access to basic necessities.

The need for Psychosocial support was reported by 14 per cent of the assessed locations, underscoring significant mental health challenges in the aftermath of the disaster. Addressing these needs is vital for community recovery and resilience. Additionally, education services was highlighted in five per cent of the locations assessed, reflecting disruptions to schooling caused by the crisis.

Health services, identified as a need in 13 per cent of the locations, require targeted interventions to address the immediate and long-term health impacts of the disaster.

In conclusion, the most urgent needs identified include shelter, food, NFIs, psychosocial support, health, and education. Coordinated efforts in these areas will be critical to stabilizing affected populations and supporting their recovery.

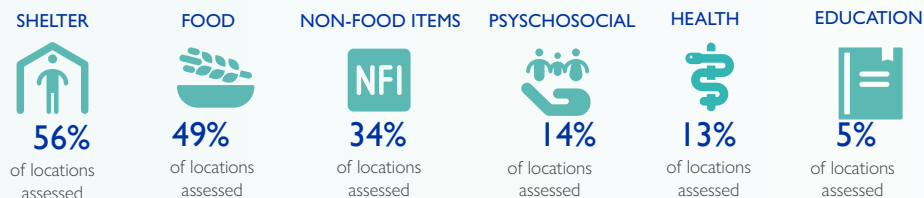


Fig. 3. Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

## VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (6,159 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (10,058 individuals), the elderly (4,693 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (1,811 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. Additionally, unaccompanied children (1,302 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.

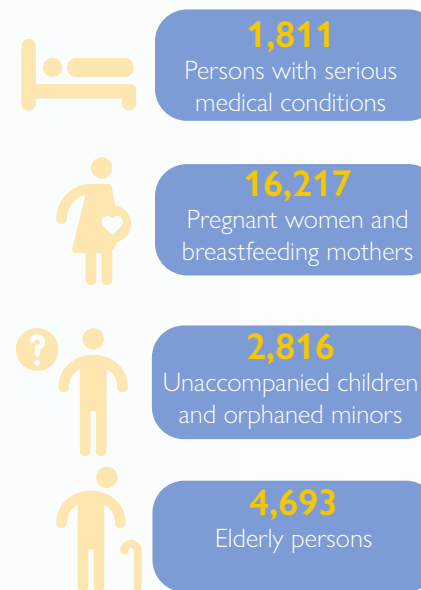


Fig. 4. Vulnerable persons

## 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 92 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Katsina State. Other income sources include petty trade, mentioned in five per cent of the assessed locations, while casual labourer, firewood collection, and artisans recorded in one per cent of the locations, suggesting a small portion of the population engages in small-scale commerce or sale of livestock and goods.

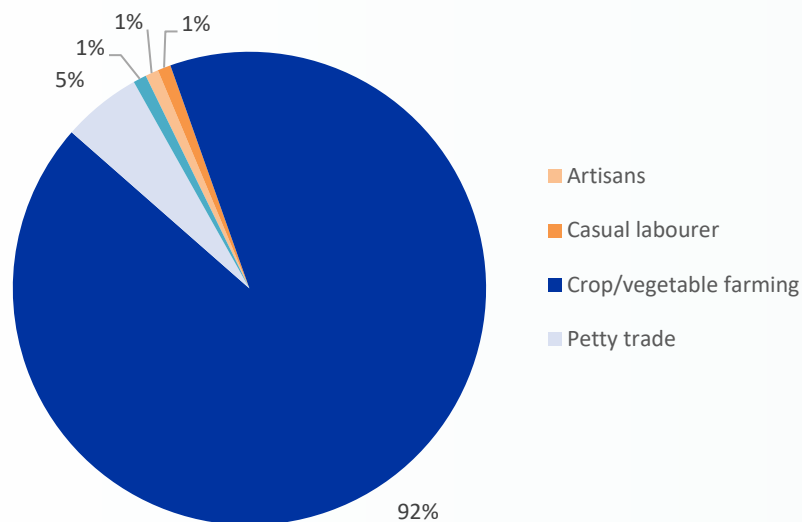


Fig. 5. Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

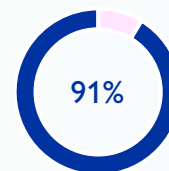


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

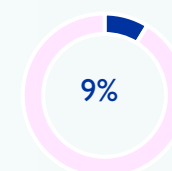
Fig. 6. Farmlands affected



Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods

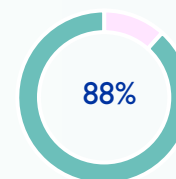


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

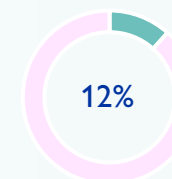


Farmlands not affected as a result of the flood

Fig. 7. Status of farmlands after the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig. 8. Status of foodstocks after the flood

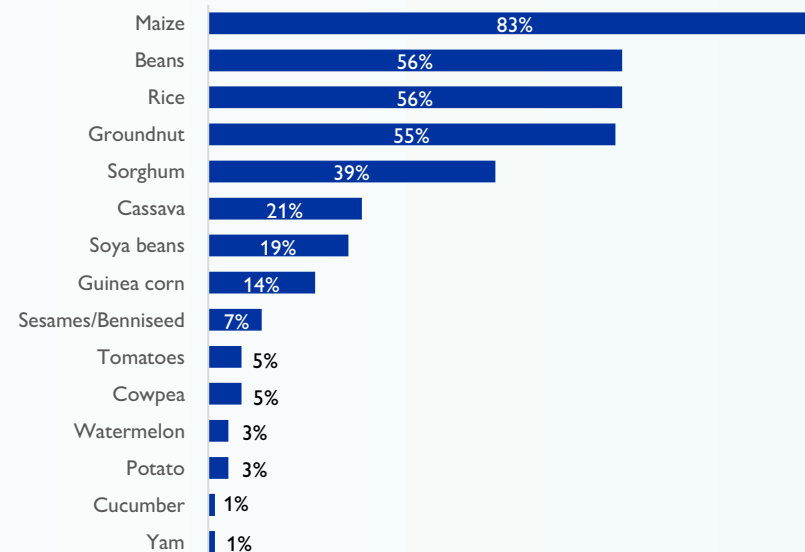


Fig. 9. Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

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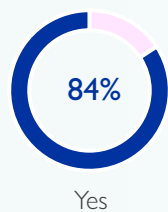


Fig. 10. Access to farmland after the flood

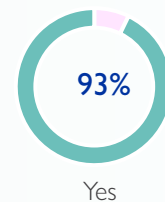
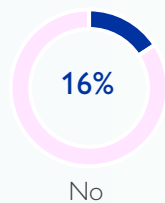


Fig. 13. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

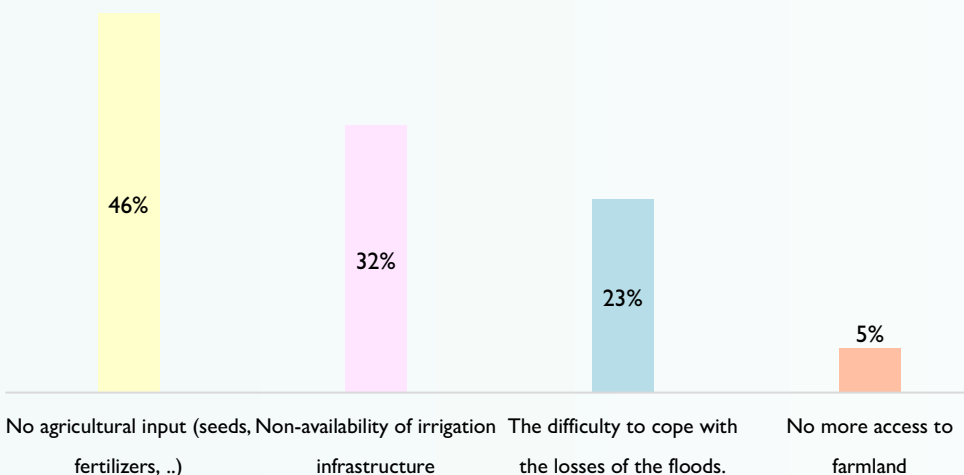
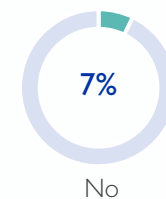


Fig. 11. Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

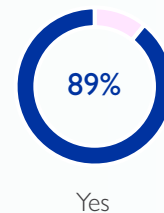
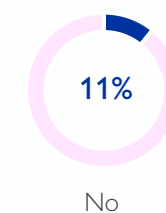


Fig. 14. Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community



## Education

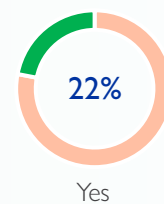


Fig. 15. Access to education facilities after flood

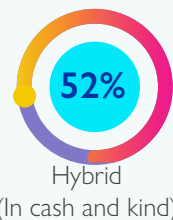
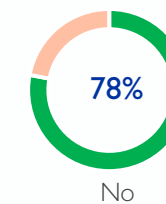


Fig. 12. Preferred modality of assistance

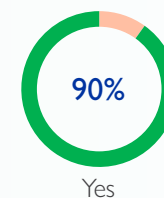
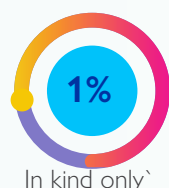
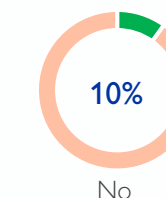
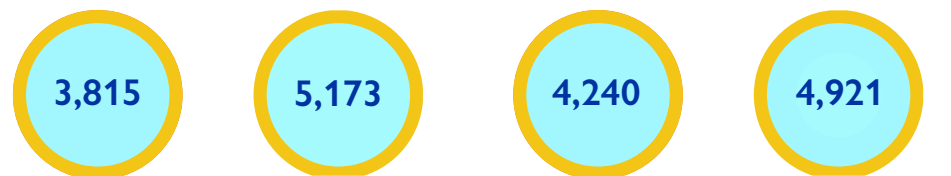


Fig. 16. Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance



## Shelter



Habitable, do not need repairs    Habitable but need repairs    Partially damaged and need repairs    Completely damaged

Fig. 17. Shelter conditions



Emergency shelter    Block/brick shelter    Self-made/make-shift shelter    No shelter

Fig. 18. Shelter types

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Yes

No

Fig. 19. Access to water



Fig. 20. Status of toilets/latrines after flood



Fig. 21. Status of water points after flood

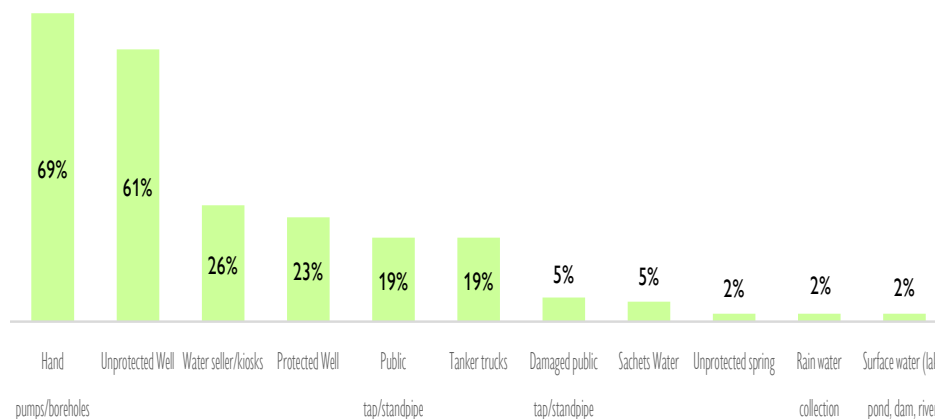


Fig. 22. Water sources available in the community after the flood (multiple response)

## Health

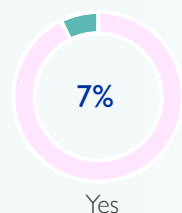


Yes

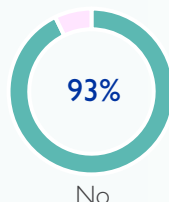
No

Fig. 23. Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

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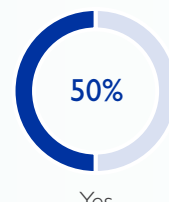


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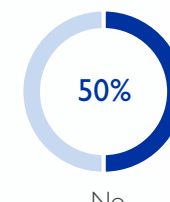


No

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



Yes



No

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

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

LGA	Ward	Locations	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Males (<1y)	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)
Baure	Hui	Dantangarma	132	833	16	26	49	76	121	187	131	202	10	15
Baure	Hui	Hui	19	148	3	4	9	13	22	33	23	36	2	3
Baure	Muduri	Bauhi	40	244	5	7	16	21	35	55	38	60	3	4
Baure	Yanmaulu	Ungwar Faru	70	458	9	14	27	42	67	103	72	111	5	8
Baure	Yanmaulu	Yan Maulud	150	755	15	23	45	70	111	172	121	185	4	9
Charanchi	Charanchi	Ungwar Gabas Takanawa	66	429	8	13	25	39	62	97	68	104	5	8
Charanchi	Charanchi	Walawa	58	377	7	12	22	35	55	85	58	92	4	7
Charanchi	Ganuwa	Kofar Gabas	120	980	20	30	58	89	142	220	154	238	11	18
Charanchi	Ganuwa	Kofar Arewa	67	432	9	13	26	39	63	96	68	105	5	8
Charanchi	Radda	Kofar Gabas	102	663	13	20	39	60	96	149	104	162	8	12
Charanchi	Radda	Ungwar Doga	88	572	11	18	34	52	83	129	90	138	7	10
Charanchi	Safana	Ungwar Gusun	67	422	9	13	25	38	60	95	66	103	5	8
Charanchi	Safana	Ungwan Gabas	150	975	19	30	59	89	142	219	153	237	9	18
Dandume	Dandume A	Abasawa	200	1600	49	95	110	209	131	253	231	442	27	53
Dandume	Dandume A	Ungwar Sayyadi	250	1500	46	89	103	197	124	236	216	414	26	49
Dandume	Dandume B	Ungwar Rimi	175	875	27	52	60	116	72	136	127	241	15	29
Dandume	Mahuta A	Gangaren Layin Malam Babba	195	1560	48	92	107	205	128	246	226	430	27	51
Dandume	Mahuta C	Dogon Kawo	250	1750	54	104	120	230	144	275	252	483	30	58
Daura	Mazojj B	Dan Heji	60	530	20	38	33	62	44	83	76	147	9	18
Daura	Sabon Gari	Kalgo Gari	50	450	17	33	28	54	37	70	65	124	8	14
Daura	Sarkin Yara A	Dole	85	851	32	62	53	100	70	134	122	235	15	28
Daura	Tudun Wada	Dimin Yamma	55	440	16	32	27	52	36	70	63	122	8	14
Dutsin-Ma	Dabawa	Dabawa Gari	80	560	17	32	38	74	46	88	81	154	10	20
Dutsin-Ma	Dabawa	Dabawa	120	960	30	56	66	126	79	151	138	266	18	30
Dutsin-Ma	Dutsin-Ma A	Matsiga	280	1731	34	53	102	158	252	388	272	420	20	32
Dutsin-Ma	Dutsin-Ma A	Ungwar Dabino	101	654	13	20	39	59	95	147	103	158	8	12
Dutsin-Ma	Dutsin-Ma B	Bayan Area	271	1420	28	43	84	129	206	319	223	345	17	26

Click to view table 1.

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