5,717
Flood-affected population

13
Functional health facility after flooding

5
Casualties

3
No shelter

76
Houses partially damaged

25
House completely damaged

20
Displaced population

88%
Main source of liveihood

1,720
Number of farmlands affected

42
Toilets/latrines affected

6
Water points partially damaged

4
Water points completely damaged

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, hefty rains have impacted many states, 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 floods in recent years, 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 Plateau State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 8 locations in Plateau State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 8 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 two local government areas (LGAs) of Plateau State that were assessed, DTM identified 5,717 individuals in 1,129 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repairs, 18 per cent were partially damaged but need repairs, and 6 per cent were completely destroyed. In 88 per cent 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. If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — PLATEAU STATE

LGAs affected by floods

Legend:
- ● Urban areas
- ◉ State capital
- — Road

Affected Individuals
- 597
- 598 - 5,120

Scale: 0 10 20 Kilometers
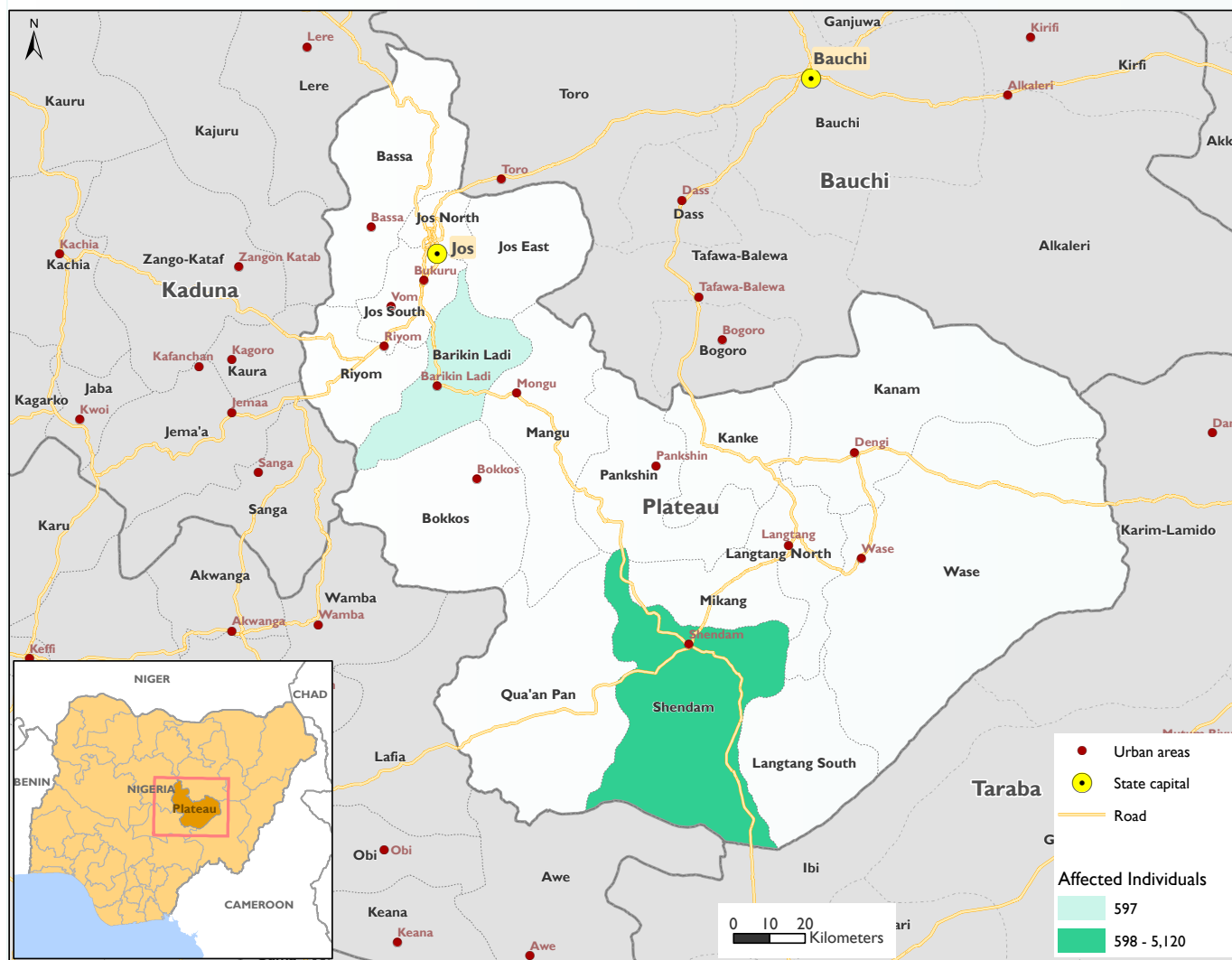
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error-free, nor do they imply a judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

55% 🧍 male   female 🧍 **45%**

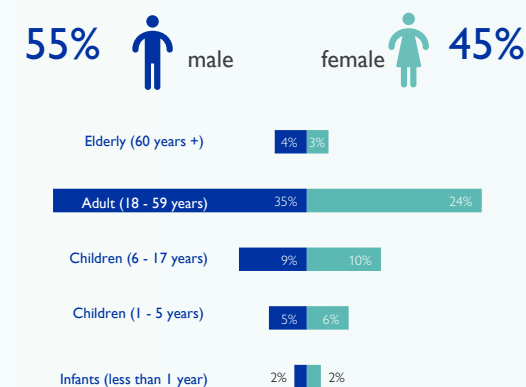|		
Elderly (60 years +)	4%	3%
Adult (18 - 59 years)	35%	24%
Children (6 - 17 years)	9%	10%
Children (1 - 5 years)	5%	6%
Infants (less than 1 year)	2%	2%

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. As the largest group, adults (18-59 years old) 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 55 per cent males and 45 per cent females, underscoring the need for gender-sensitive approaches to be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

Shendam recorded the highest number of individuals affected by flooding, with 5,120 people, making up 90% of the total affected population in Plateau State. Barikin Ladi followed with 597 individuals, representing 10% of the total affected population.

The flooding affected a combined total of 1,129 households and 5,717 individuals across the two listed LGAs in the state.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — PLATEAU STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 100 per cent of locations assessed. This may be due to disrupted food supply chains, loss of crops, and livelihood destruction due to the flooding. Food was followed by shelter in 88 per cent of locations assessed, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation, will be essential to support the affected population. Fifty per cent of the population, required non-food items such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. The need for these goods suggested that the floods had caused significant material losses, leaving many without the basic necessities for daily living.

Twenty-five percent of the locations assessed indicated a need for psychosocial support, while education and water and sanitation were each reported as needed in 13 per cent of locations. Although the demand for health services was notably low, this could reflect the population's focus on more immediate needs, such as food, shelter, and non-food items, following the flooding.

The need for psychosocial support underscores the importance of addressing the mental health and emotional well-being of the affected population, likely due to the trauma caused by the impact of the floods on their lives and properties. Addressing health, psychosocial, and educational needs will be vital as basic needs are met and recovery efforts progress.

In conclusion, it was reported that the most pressing needs were food, shelter, non-food items, psychosocial support, education as well as water and sanitation, all of which require immediate attention. Efforts to address these areas will be critical in stabilising the affected communities and helping them recover from the impacts of the floods.
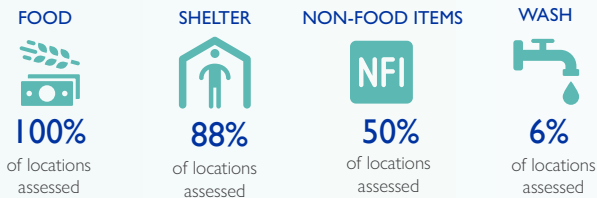
VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population. Pregnant women (46 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (262 individuals), the elderly (397 individuals), and people with chronic illnesses (29 individuals) required 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. Orphaned minors (33 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.
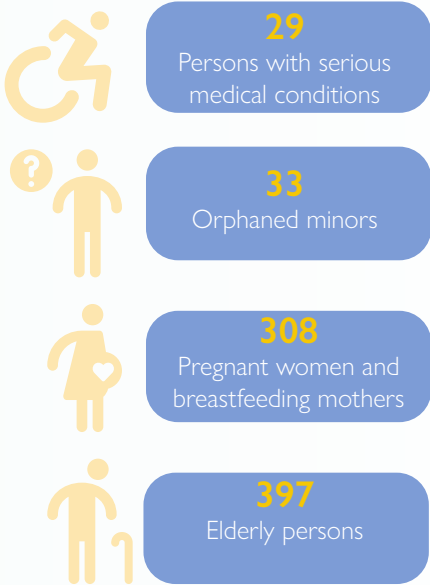
29
Persons with serious medical conditions

33
Orphaned minors

308
Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

397
Elderly persons

Fig 4 Vulnerable persons

FOOD
100%
of locations assessed

SHELTER
88%
of locations assessed

NON-FOOD ITEMS
NFI
50%
of locations assessed

WASH
6%
of locations assessed

Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population, highlighted a significant reliance on crop and vegetable farming, which represented 88 per cent of the locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, was the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Plateau State. Casual labour, recorded in13 per cent of the locations, suggested that a small portion of the population is engaged in this work.
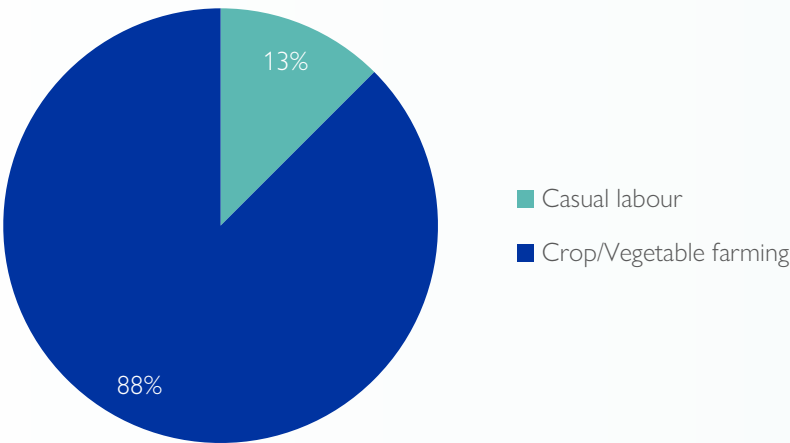
50%
Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood
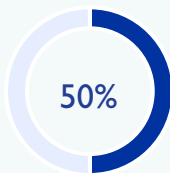
50%
Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood
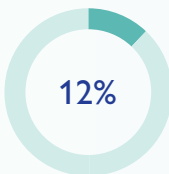
12%
Foodstocks not affected by the flood
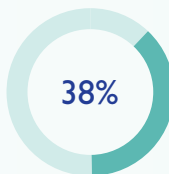
38%
Foodstocks completely affected by the flood
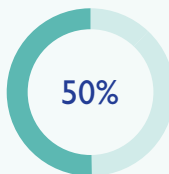
50%
Foodstocks partially affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

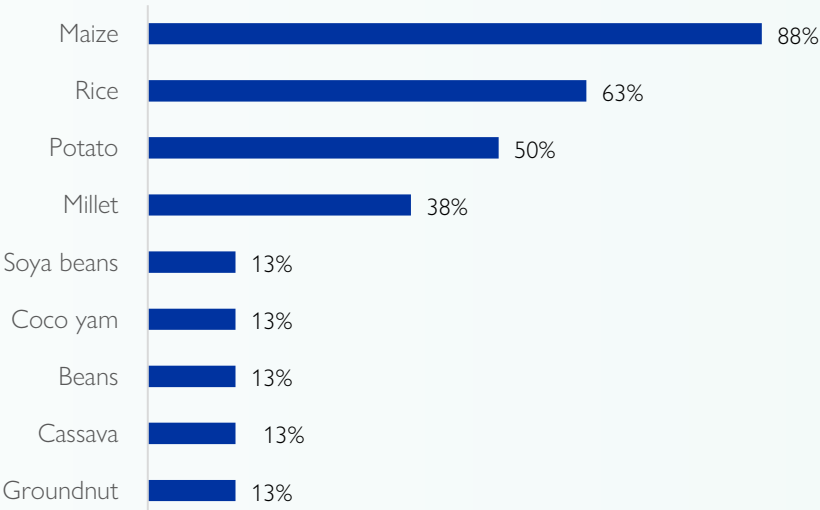- Casual labour
- Crop/Vegetable farming

13%

88%

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

Crop	%
Maize	88%
Rice	63%
Potato	50%
Millet	38%
Soya beans	13%
Coco yam	13%
Beans	13%
Cassava	13%
Groundnut	13%

1,720
Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

10346.5
Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)

Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — PLATEAU STATE

75% Yes

25% No
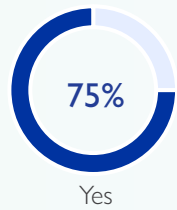
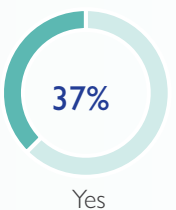Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

37% Yes

63% No
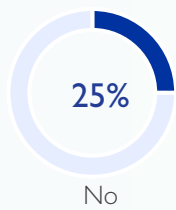
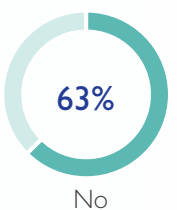Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

50%	50%	38%	38%	25%
No agricultural input	Fear that the herders would destroy the crops	The difficulty to cope with the losses	Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure	No more access to farmland
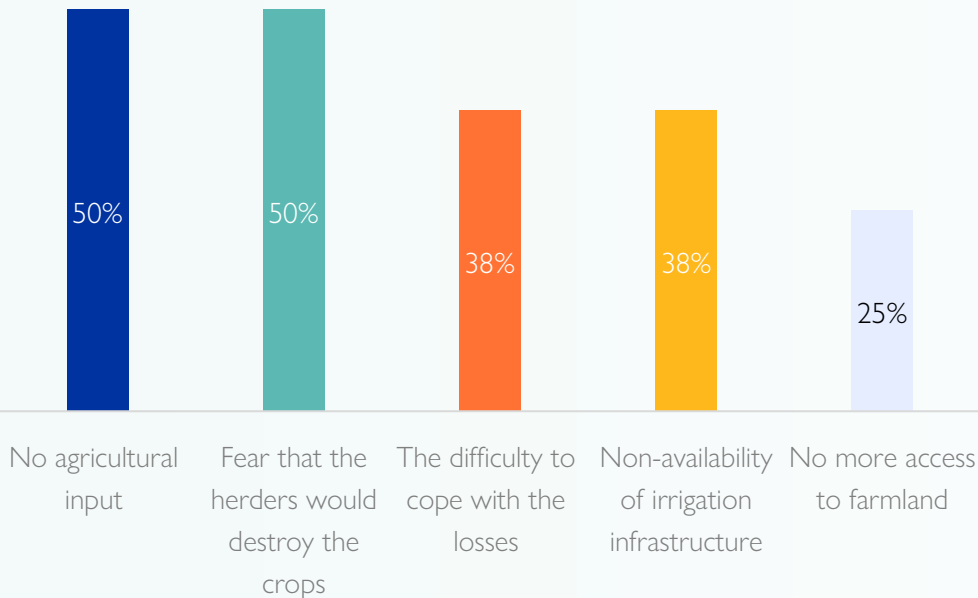
Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

100% Yes

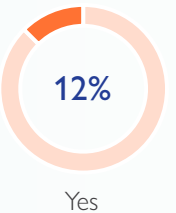Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

12% Yes

88% No

Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

50% Hybrid (In cash and kind)
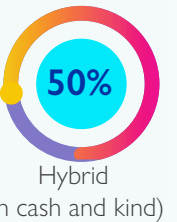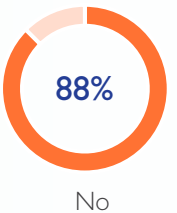
50% In kind only`

Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance

100% Yes

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

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — PLATEAU STATE

Shelter

193 Habitable, do not need repairs

118 Habitable but need repairs

76 Partially damaged and need repairs

25 Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

254 Block/Brick shelter

3 No shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

42 Toilets/latrines affected by flood

34 Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

6 Partially damaged water points

4 Completely damaged water points

Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

Borehole	Unprotected well	Protected well	Hand pump
50%	50%	25%	25%
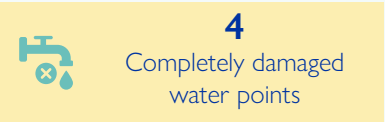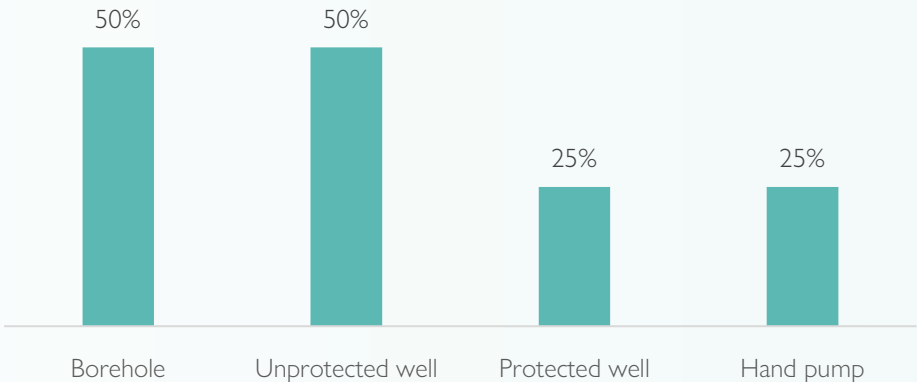
Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

88% Yes

12% No

Fig 19 Access to water
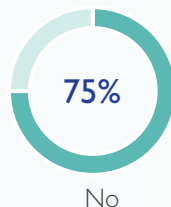
Health

25% Yes

75% No

Fig 23 Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — PLATEAU STATE
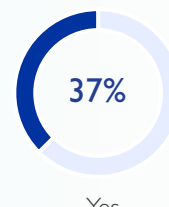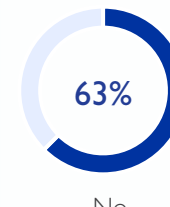
25%
Yes
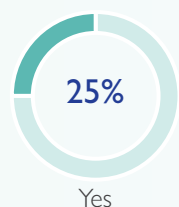
75%
No

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

37%
Yes

63%
No

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

Table 1. Sex and age breakdown of affected population in Plateau State

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected Individuals	Female (<1y)	Male (<1y)	Female (1-5y)	Male (1-5 y)	Female (6-17 y)	Male (6-17 y)	Female (18-59 y)	Male (18-59 y)	Female (60+ y)	Male (60+ y)
Barikin Ladi	Barkin Ladin	Faddak	30	145	10	8	12	17	15	22	23	35	0	3
Barikin Ladi	Barkin Ladin	Ghu	15	50	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	10	4	15
Barikin Ladi	Gindin Akwati	Anguwan Yamma	35	210	20	15	25	15	30	30	30	25	15	5
Barikin Ladi	Keipang	Tabwam	25	192	12	7	19	11	30	18	54	33	5	3
Shendam	Kalong	Ngwa-Dadi	330	1,650	43	40	173	157	259	235	302	275	87	79
Shendam	Kalong	Ubandoma	187	935	24	22	97	90	146	135	170	157	49	45
Shendam	Poeship	Angwan Kuka	207	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	35	300	650	0	50
Shendam	Shimankar	Angwan Workshop	300	1,500	0	0	0	0	100	50	490	800	10	50
Grand Total			1,129	5,717	111	97	328	295	581	530	1,370	1,985	170	250

Click here to view the table

A damaged shelter as a result of the flooding in Shendam LGA of Plateau State © IOM Nigeria / Joy Charles

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