

Completed by: Christian Council of Nigeria

Date completed: 23rd September 2025

Forum: ACT Nigeria Forum

Type of emergency: Flash Floods

Date of emergency: September-October 2025

1. The nature of the emergency

On 20th September 2025, extended heavy rain, flash floods, and windstorms triggered flooding in North Nigeria, accounting for 163 deaths and 115 missing persons. According to the National Emergency Management Agency ([NEMA](#)), at least 121,224 persons were displaced by floods that swept through the country. In addition, 339,658 persons have experienced some form of loss, while 681 are sustaining various degrees of injuries ([ReliefWeb](#)). The heavy rain has also destroyed a major road, leaving communities isolated and farmlands inundated, destroying crops and pasture ([Modis](#)), with more than 9,000 acres of farmland destroyed.

The floods have affected 25 out of 36 states in Nigeria, and the most impacted states include Lagos, where 57,951 people were affected, 3,680 displaced and 3,244 houses damaged; Adamawa, with 57,890 affected, 23,077 displaced, 438 injured, 59 killed, and more than 9,000 farmlands destroyed and the rains predicted to continue; and Akwa-Ibom, where 46,233 persons were affected, 40,140 displaced, with over 17,000 homes and farmlands damaged.

In **Borno State**, 8,164 people were affected by the floods; 2,436 were displaced, three were injured, and one person lost their life as a result of the flooding. In Yobe State, 4,256 were affected, 486 were displaced, and two lost their lives due to the floods. Other affected states, Lagos, Taraba, Imo, and Akwa Ibom have many affected, displaced persons whose houses are damaged.

In **Lagos State**, 57,951 people are affected, 3,680 are displaced, and 3,244 houses are damaged. In **Taraba State**, five persons have lost their lives, 26,722 persons are affected, while 3,080 are displaced and 88 are injured. In **Imo State**, 29,242 persons are affected, 15,607 are displaced, 81 were injured, and hundreds of homes and farms were destroyed. In **Akwa-Ibom state**, 46,233 persons were affected, 40,140 displaced, with over 17,000 hectares of homes and farmlands damaged.

A two-day torrential rainfall also wreaked havoc across Zaria and parts of Kaduna metropolis, displacing at least 970 residents, including hundreds of children, and destroying about 300 homes ([PUNCH](#)). The downpour, which began on September 19, lasted until the early hours of September 21 and left a trail of destruction in multiple communities in Zaria, as well as the densely populated Kigo Road Extension in Kaduna North Local Government Area ([PUNCH](#)). Flooding remains a recurring challenge in Nigeria, with devastating consequences for lives, infrastructure, and food security ([PUNCH](#)).

2. The impact and scale of the emergency

Based on ACT Nigeria's forum's initial assessment, this would be a medium-scale emergency affecting 25 out of 36 States within Nigeria. The flood-affected persons are displaced in camps, and State governments are requesting the affected to relocate to safer places to protect their lives and property. The government is providing suitable temporary areas where the flood-affected persons may settle in case they experience more unexpected heavy floods.

For example, the Kaduna State Government has announced the temporary closure of the Bashama flood camp in Tudun Wada, Kaduna South Local Government Area, following what officials described as a significant improvement in the flood situation that displaced dozens of families in recent weeks.

According to the Kaduna State Emergency Management Agency, the camp accommodated 420 households comprising 2,390 residents, including pregnant women, persons with disabilities, and children, who were forced out of their homes when floodwaters submerged parts of the community. Most residents in flood high-risk areas have relocated from their homes to safe places.

3. Local and national capacity

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) had, prior to the incident, issued multiple early warnings regarding likely flooding in flood-prone regions. In collaboration with the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIHSA) and the Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency, which are Nigerian government agencies that collaborate to provide forecasts and early warnings for weather and climate-related disasters, especially flooding, the government agencies are disseminating seasonal climate predictions and real-time flood alerts via radio, television, social media, and town criers.

Local governments are organizing community sensitization programs to educate residents on flood preparedness, safe evacuation routes, and environmental practices like clearing blocked drainage and refraining from building in waterways through engaging traditional rulers, religious leaders, and community-based organizations to broaden the reach of these campaigns. Despite these efforts, the scale of the disaster revealed the limits of national-level warnings without sufficient ground-level implementation.

In the aftermath of the floods, NEMA has experienced a shortage of resources and inaccessibility of flooded communities, which is making it difficult for rescue teams and relief materials to reach the most affected persons. Security risks and community resistance have slowed operations and are challenges that have further complicated humanitarian access and aid delivery.

4. Key needs and gap

NEMA identified food, shelter, health services, water and sanitation, and livelihood support as the most urgent needs of the affected.

Inadequate shelter- the living conditions for flood survivors in Zaria and Kaduna North LGAs in Kaduna State remain inadequate. Other concerns include limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and inadequate healthcare services further compound the challenges faced by the displaced individuals. This dire situation emphasizes the urgent need for comprehensive humanitarian interventions aimed at addressing the immediate needs of the flood survivors and laying the groundwork for sustainable solutions.

The affected Households require immediate support, including:

1. Food and non-food items (NFIs)
2. Shelter and temporary housing
3. Clean water and sanitation facilities
4. Healthcare, medical supplies, and psychosocial support
5. Livelihood support and economic empowerment

The Shelter and temporary housing are being addressed by the local government authority while the health care and medical supplies are also being addressed by the Primary Health Care of the affected Local Government authority.

The gap that this call will be addressing is food and non-food items, that is, provision of cash for food and provision of Hygiene and women's dignity kits. The psychosocial component will also be addressed.

Please indicate whether you are considering:

	Indicate your intention with an X below	
Rapid Response Fund (<i>intended for small and medium-scale emergencies</i>)	X	
Appeal (<i>intended for large-scale emergencies</i>)		
<p><i>If you indicate an intention to launch an appeal, the secretariat will activate an Emergency Steering Committee meeting within two working days on receipt of this alert.</i></p>		
5. Forum Capacity and members' intention to respond		
ACT Member	Geographical focus	Sectors of expertise and experience
Christian Council of Nigeria	Kaduna State (Zaria and Kaduna North)	Emergency Responses (health, protection, psychosocial support)
6. Potential responses		
<p>The support requested by CCN will support 10,195 most affected persons by the flood in Zaria and Kaduna North within Kaduna State. The funds will be used to provide cash assistance, psychosocial support, and support for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene needs.</p>		