

## **Flood Disaster Response and Recovery in Nigeria: A Case Study of 2018 Jibia Flood Disaster, Katsina State**

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**Abstract:** *Flood disasters are among the most devastating disasters in many regions of the world in both developed and developing countries. The response and recovery to flood disasters are not prompt and effective in many developing countries of the world. This paper examines flood disaster response and recovery in Nigeria using the case study of July 2018 Jibia Flood disaster in Katsina State. Data for the study were generated through field visits conducted in 2018, 2019 and 2020 which was complemented by the use of focus group discussions on the issues of response to the disaster and recovery from the disaster. Findings show that several measures were adopted to search, rescue, and provide temporary shelter and relief materials to the large number of displaced persons. However, two years after the disaster the displaced persons have not been able to recover from the disaster as limited measures were adopted towards reconstruction, rehabilitation and relocation. Some recommendations toward improving the response and recovery were the state and local government should learn from this disaster to promptly and adequately respond to flood disasters while also ensuring timely recovery so that the affected victims were able to forget their trauma and continue with their normal lives.*

**Keywords:** *Disaster response, disaster recovery, floods, storm water, displaced persons.*

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### **I. Introduction**

Flood is a body of water that inundates normally dry land resulting in water remaining on the surface for some time [1]. [2] Observes that floods occur when peak discharges exceed channel capacity which may be brought about naturally by heavy rainfall. Flood is thus the occurrence of excessive volume of water on areas that are usually not under water which does not percolate or flow away easily. It usually occurs mostly when there is heavy downpour in an area and all the rain water does not sink into the soil but flows or remain on the surface as floods [3]

Most floods are harmful as they may lead to loss of lives, destroy homes and other properties and even carry off the top soil, leaving the land barren [1]. This harmful nature of floods is the link between floods and disaster and why floods lead to disaster. Flood disaster is a sudden, calamitous flood event that seriously disrupts the normal functioning of a community or society and causes human, material and or environmental issues that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources [4]. Flood is the oldest and most devastating catastrophe throughout the history of human – environmental relationship [5]. Flood has devastating effects on the lives of people and their properties. It also affects socio-economic activities by washing away roads, railways, farmlands and creates health hazards by way of pollution [3].

Flood disaster response encompasses a range of measures aimed at protecting life and property and coping with the social disruptions that disasters produce [6]. Flood disaster response are the measures that are taken during or immediately after flood disaster to save lives, care for the victims, protect properties and effect emergency repairs to infrastructure. These include search and rescue of victims, survey and assessment of flood disaster impacts and needs, evacuation of victims and mass care for large number of people affected by the flood disaster. Flood disaster recovery is the process by which a flood disaster stricken area adopts measures and or take action in order to return to its pre-disaster state [6].

Flood is one of the most devastating hazards that is likely to increase in many regions of the world due to climate change, global warming and poor environmental governance particularly in developing countries [7]. In Nigeria, flood is becoming an increasing severe and more frequent disaster particularly during the rainy season. One of the recent flood disasters was the 2012 floods that killed 363 people and displaced two million people across 30 States. On 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2012, former President Goodluck Jonathan visited some of the displaced persons created by Nigeria's worst floods in five decades, called the floods national disaster [8].

In September 2018, heavy rains were experienced which caused severe flooding in 129 local government areas (LGAs) of 12 States which affected 2,31,592 people based on the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) situation report [9]. An estimated 722,741 people were internally displaced and 351,236 people had immediate humanitarian needs in flood, shelter, water, sanitation and health [9]. According to [10] NEMA had declared a 'national disaster' after many people died in the severe floods across the country in 2018. The affected States cried out as the floods reached disaster level and complained of lack of capacity to handle the flood situation and requested for prompt assistance from the federal government. The aim of this chapter is to examine the flood disaster response and recovery in Nigeria using the July 2018 Jibia flood disaster in Katsina State. The objectives are to:

- (i) Examine the 2018 flood disaster in Jibia town, Katsina State.
- (ii) Highlight the measures taken to respond to the disaster.
- (iii) Highlight the measures taken to recover from the disaster.
- (iv) Recommend measures towards effective response and recovery from the flood disaster.

## **II. Materials And Methods**

Materials used in the study include a topographical map of Jibia town showing build up areas and the drainage network which is used to describe the occurrence of the flood disaster. The map was drawn at the Cartography Unit of the Department of Geography, Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina and sourced from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) spot image, 2018. Other materials used in the study are photographs that serve as photographic evidence of the occurrence of the floods, response measures to the floods, recovery efforts against the flood disaster and the flood control project

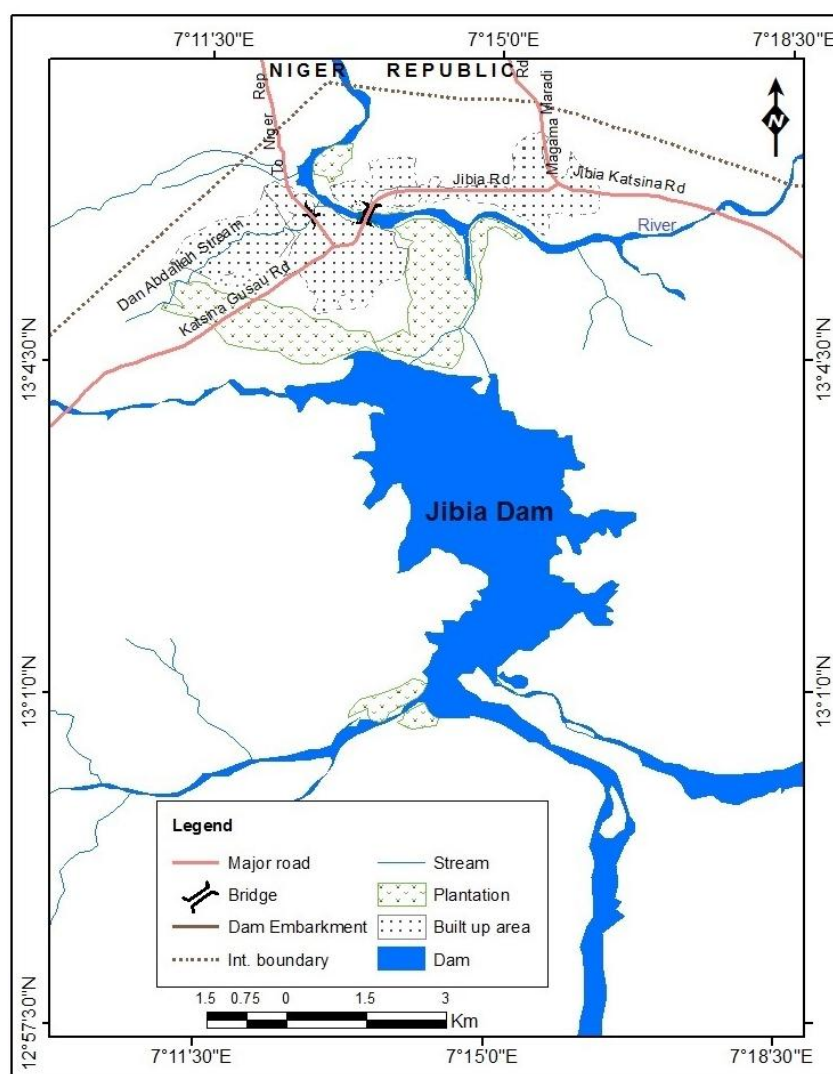
The methods of data collection include direct observational technique through four field visits to the flood disaster sites and two visits to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) camp at Muhammadu Rabi'u Model Primary School Jibia. Two field visits were held on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2018 and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2018 to collect data on the response of the floods and the other two field visits were held on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and 18<sup>th</sup> July 2020 to collect data on the flood disaster recovery efforts, one and two years respectively after the occurrence of the flood disaster. During the first field visits (21<sup>st</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2018) three focus groups consisting of five persons each were formed which discussed questions relating to the response to the flood disaster which include measures adopted to respond to the flood disaster. During the second visits (16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2020) again three focus groups consisting of five persons each were formed which discussed questions relating to the recovery from the flood disaster which include measures adopted to recover from the flood disaster by people in the affected residential areas and the government. In total twelve focus groups were formed to discuss the questions relating to the flood disaster response recovery. The twelve groups consisting of five people each means that sixty persons discussed the issues to provide data for the research.

The data collected through the direct field observations and focus group discussions were complemented with secondary sources of data collected through desk research from textbooks, journal articles, conference papers, daily newspapers, environmental assessment reports and internet sourced materials. The data collected through the field visits, focus group discussions and the secondary sources were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

## **III. Results And Discussion**

### **3.1 The 2018 Jibia Flood Disaster**

Jibia is the name of a town in Katsina State, northern Nigeria that lies between latitude 13°4' to 13°6' North of the equator and longitude 7°11' to 7°16' of Greenwich Mean Time (See Fig. 1). It is a border town that lies barely 2kms away from the border with Niger Republic to the northern direction. The town is situated few kilometers away along the main road from Katsina city to Maradi that crosses the international border with Niger Republic [11]. Jibia is located 48kms north west of Katsina, the capital of Katsina State along the road to Maradi town of Niger Republic.



**Map of Jibia Town as the Study Area.**  
 Source:- National Aeronautic and Space Administration Spot Image 2018

**Figure 1:** Map of the study area Jibia town, northern Nigeria along Niger republic border.

Jibia town is vulnerable to flooding as the town is located at a lower elevation ranging between 395 and 415 meters while farmlands and other areas that are located 3kms south of the town are vertically 40 meters above the town [12].The drainage within and around the town consist of Jibia dam in the central part,Gada river to the north running parallel to Jibia-Katsina road and series of streams such as the Dan Abdallah stream that flows through built-up areas which causes flood during heavy downpours. In addition to the dam, river and streams, there are many fadama areas where the water level is close to the surface.

According to the focus groups, the 2018 flood that occurred had previously occurred in the same location near residential areas in the year 1998 with four persons dead and 2003 with eight persons dead which means it is a periodic flood that occur after every 15 years.

### 3.2 The causes of the 2018 Jibia flood disaster

**3.2.1 Heavy downpour** – There was heavy downpours of rain on the night of 15<sup>th</sup> July 2018 with the rains continuing up to early morning on the 16<sup>th</sup> July.. Even though the mean annual rainfall for Jibia town, is between 625 – 762mm per year [13], there was excessively heavy rains on that particular day. The heavy downpour of rains quickly flowed into gutters, drainages, storm water drainages, streams, rivers and the Jibia dam. Within the over four hours the above listed water containing structures/features were full of capacity and the rain water started overflowing to find its way out to drain the excess water.

**3.2.2Diversion of stream channel** – Two streams that flow through built-up area were flowing with lots of rain water. One of the streams is Dan Abdallah stream (See Fig. 1) that originate from Niger Republic and another is

Dan Marke stream that originates from same villages south-west of Jibia such as Faru, Gaddare and HahinBuku. The flow of storm water in Dan Marke stream became obstructed with buildings as the stream channel was diverted during the jJibia dam construction in 1990 [14]. The diversion led to the gradual buildup of storm water which was worsened at the point where the Dan Marke stream met with the Dan Abdallah stream where a pool constructed to contain excess storm water became silted and could not contain the storm water.

**3.2.3 Inadequate storm water drainages** – There are inadequate drainages to drain storm water in the residential areas affected by the flood disaster. The result was that the Dan Marke stream's flood water busted out by demolishing some houses to re-create its natural channel thereby flowing through TudunTukarePrimary School field. The flood waters were added by the Dan Abdallah stream that could also not flow through the drainage lines constructed for it which are too small. The waters of the two streams then flows through a storm drainage that drains into the GadaRiver channel which has been narrowed over the years due to encroachment for building construction of houses, schools and shops.

**3.2.4 Blocking of storm water flow into the Gada River** – The flood water continued to move through the inadequate drainage and spilling into houses, shops and schools. On reaching the Gada River flowing north of the Jibia town, the flood water could not drain its water into the river as the Gada River itself was full with water due to the heavy downpours of rain and spill over water from the Jibia dam. The flood water then moved back into the residential areas along the storm drainage with the flood water level measuring as high as 10 feet (3.33m) in some places [15]. By the time the Gada River unblocked the flow of the flood waters, the water moved with high-speed carrying along people, houses, properties, shops and even motor cars into the Gada River and then up to Madarumfa village in Niger republic. The final assessment of casualties due to the flood disaster has shown that 68 people died, those displaced and made homeless were 2,604 persons and over 500 houses were damaged and over 300 domestic animals were also killed in ten residential areas that were affected [16 and 17]. The figure below shows one of the houses damaged by the floods.



Figure 2: One of the many houses damaged by the flood disaster at Dan Tudu.

### **3.3 Response to the Flood Disaster**

According to the focus groups a number of measures was taken by the victims, the people, Jibia LGA and Katsina State Government to respond to the flood disaster during the time it was occurring and after. The measures are highlighted below:

(i) Several measures were taken by good Samaritans to rescue the lives of some victims during the flood disaster. The measures include using ropes to rescue floating victims, using diggers to create escape routes, using stretchers to bring victims out, and assisting people to jump walls to escape the flood waters among other measures.

(ii) Following the destruction of houses by the flood waters, the District Head of Jibia and the Local Government Director of Administration and Finance (DAF) directed that the victims should go to Muhammad Rabi'u Model Primary School that will serve as the IDP camp to provide temporary shelter.

(iii) The search and rescue for missing persons started in the morning of 16<sup>th</sup> July 2018. Relatives and concerned residents searched along the course of the Gada River up to the point it entered into Niger Republic. In Niger Republic particularly at Madarunfa and surrounding villages the search continued till some corpses were recovered and Jibia people were notified.

(iv) The Commissioner of Police Katsina State was the first to visit the scene of the flood disaster trekking the length of the storm drainage to assess the damage caused by the floods. The Commissioner also deployed policemen to the IDP camp in view of the reports that some people from neighboring villagers have infiltrated the camp posing as victims and reported cases of theft of relief materials meant for the IDPs. This action shows the vital role of the police in responding to disaster events [18].

(v) The media visit to the site of the flood gave the disaster the desired publicity it required as the worst disaster that affected Katsina State. This is important in order to gather the required assistance in the form of relief materials to the victims from the citizens of the State and others outside the State. Some of the media include Daily Trust, This Day, the Punch and Aminiya Newspapers. The Author himself was invited by Vision FM radio station Katsina to discuss the flood disaster on the morning of 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2018.

(vi) The State Governor visited the site of the disaster to assess firsthand damage and severity of the flood disaster. The State Governor was reported to have shed tears after he saw the scale of the disaster [19]. The Governor pledged the assistance of the State government in supplying relief materials, food items and money to cater for the victims. The Emir of Katsina also visited the affected areas and pledged to assist the victims of the flood disaster.

(vii) The Vice President also visited Jibia together with the Director General of National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and was taken to see some of the affected areas on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2018. He pledged the assistance of the federal government through the NEMA and also pledged to assist the victims to rebuild parts of the affected residential areas of the town. The resettlement of some of the affected areas was important as UNICEF assessment team advised that some collapsed buildings along the storm drainage/stream should not be reconstructed to prevent re-occurrence of the disaster [19].

(viii) Politicians also visited the site of the flood disaster and IDP camp. Some of the politicians that visited are serving Senators and members of the Federal House of Representatives. Also aspiring politicians who wanted to contest various positions during the 2019 general elections visited the site of the disaster. Some of them donated relief materials and money in cash for the welfare of the victims of the flood disaster. The donations can be seen on appendix 1.

(ix) The members of Islamic Movement of Nigeria (IMN) Jibia LGA chapter went to the site of the floods and engaged in the removal of sand, silt and sediments from the storm drainage and also affecting some repairs on one of the damaged bridges. These activities are important to allow for the free flow of rain water in the drainage and free flow of traffic on the bridge which even links Jibia town with some villages in Niger Republic.



Fig. 3: Some members of IMN carrying out clearance of drainage to permit free flow of rain water

(x)The State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) in conjunction with Jibia local government flood relief committee were in charge of caring for the victims in terms of registering the IDPs, provision of temporary shelter, sanitation and provision of medication, collection of relief materials donated to the victims and distribution of relief materials to the victims. The SEMA registered various categories of IDPs which are shown on the table below:

Table 1: Categories of IDPs registered by SEMA Muhammad Rabi’u Model Primary School, Jibia

S/N	Category	Number of victims
1	Adult males	65
2	Adult females	559
3	Children males	1,804
4	Children females	908
Total		2,604

Source: SEMA (2018)

(xi)Nigerian Air Force (NAF) held a three days medical outreach at the IDP camp in the Model Primary School Jibia. The medical intervention program is part of the corporate social responsibility in order to mitigate the plight of flood victims. The medical outreach include de-worming of children, medical checkup, distribution of treated mosquito nets, provision of drugs and eye glasses to patients while medical cases were operated there at the camp or referred to a hospital..

(xii)The Red Cross and Red Crescent Society on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 2018 visited the flood disaster site to assess victims that needed urgent assistance. They asked questions on the causes, impacts of the disaster and the relief materials required by the victims. They were able to select 50 houses from six residential areas that were totally destroyed for assistance using their phone numbers, bank accounts and identification cards.

(xiii)The Red Cross has responded to the incidence of outbreak of diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever and malaria by providing and distributing medicines and sanitation materials. Toilets were built and fumigated to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

(xiv)The Local Government Flood Disaster Relief materials distribution committee were able to short list the victims of the flood disaster who were categorized into four groups based on the severity or the impacts of the disaster on them. These categories designated C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub>were given some sums of money ranging from N5,000 – N7,000, bag of rice, maize, millet, yards of cloth, women wrappers, cooking oil, mattress, mats, spaghetti, tomato paste sachets and others.

(xv)Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local volunteer groups sent their members to the IDP camp to assist the flood disaster victims and government agencies in charge of caring for the victims. The NGOs and volunteer groups include Hisbah group, Jama’atul Nasir Islam (JNI), Jama’atulZalatulBidiaWa’iqamatulSunnah (JIBWIS), First Aid Group, Young Muslim Congress of Nigeria, and local vigilante group. They engaged in food distribution, loading of foodstuffs, provision of security at the IDP camp etc which can be seen on table 2 below:

Table 2: Security Agents and NGOs Assisting IDPs at the Camp located at Muhammad Rabi Primary School Jibia

S/No.	Name of security force or NGO	Number per day	Duties/functions at the IDP camp
1	Nigerian Police Force	08	Provision of security at the entrance and within the camp.
2	Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps	08	Security within the premises of the camp
3	Red cross and red crescent society	20	Distribution of food items to the IDPs
4	Jama’atulZalatulBid’aWalkamatusSunnah (JIBWIS)	10	Distribution of food staffs to the IDPs
5	Sharia Brigade (Hisbah) Jibia LGA	10	Uploading food items brought to the camp
6	Jama’atulNasirul Islam (JNI) Jibia.	10	Uploading food stuffs brought to the camp
7	Young Muslim Congress of Nigeria Jibia Branch	10	Distribution of food plates upstairs for the IDPs
8	Local security group (Vigilante)	10	Ensuring security at the camp to prevent theft

Source: Field work (2018)

### 3.4 Recovery from the flood disaster one year after.

The focus groups that discussed the issue of recovery from the disaster one year after its occurrence have indicated that limited measures were adopted especially by the local, state and federal government. The measures are outlined below:

(i)Jibia local government council has constructed a bridge at TasharGodi to link up residential areas and allow passage of storm water. A drainage line was also constructed behind Yunusa Dan Tauri house to allow the flow of storm water by the local government council.

(ii)Katsina State government has done some work towards assisting the affected residential areas to recover from the flood disaster. This work includes repair and erection of electricity poles that were downed by the floods. Also an electricity transformer was provided to restore and boost power supply in one of the affected residential areas.

(iii)The Federal government has not done any work towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the storm water to allow flow of rain water to prevent re-occurrence of the flood disaster. Also, nothing was done toward resettlement and relocation of houses and other structures damaged by the flood disaster one year after.

(iv)According to the residents of the affected residential areas, the Vice President promised that the reconstruction, rehabilitation of the flood victims within the next three months (July 2019 – October, 2019). After waiting for more than three months, some of the affected victims that were not very close to the storm drainage reconstructed their houses and moved in with their families.

(v)Other flood victims who could not reconstruct their houses used elephant grass woven mat or zinc roofing sheets to cover the premises of their houses and continued living in the houses. During the rainy season, these victims always live in fear when they see clouds form and when it is raining, they walk out of their houses till after the rains finishes, in fear of the unknown so that history will not repeat itself [17].

(vi)One of the rich men in Jibia town by name AlhajiSurajoHamisu repaired one of the four bridges that were destroyed by the floods to assist towards the movement of people. At Kwari residential area, close to the bridge, the residents have filled sacks with sand and use then to block the flow of rain water out of the storm drainage.

(vii)Jibia local government council has sent a team of engineers to survey and assess the flood affected areas to examine how the council can intervene before the commencement of the World Bank Project to be executed by Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP).

(viii)The local government authority failed to inform the people particularly farmers on the need to adopt measures to prevent re-occurrence of the flood disaster. The result was that two farmers at UnguwarKwari residential area have planted rice on top of the silted channel of Dan Abdallah stream. This action has further blocked the stream channel making it susceptible to floods.

(ix)One of the focus groups had observed that based on the scale of the disaster, being the worst in the history of Katsina State, the donations received and the attention generated by the disaster, they thought that the reconstruction of storm drainage of the affected victims relocation and repairs of damaged infrastructures could have taken place in less than one year period.

(x)There was no work to create storm water drainage to allow the flow of rain water at TudunTukare Primary School field. The result was that whenever rainy season clouds are formed, the pupils of the primary school are directed to go home due to fear of flooding. Even the Head teacher and the teachers of the school do not keep stationeries in their offices overnight.

### **3.5 Recovery from the flood disaster two years after**

The focus groups that discussed the issue of recovery from the flood disaster, two years after its occurrence, have indicated that some concrete measures have been adopted by the State and Federal government. The measures are outlined below:

(i)The World Bank and Federal Government of Nigeria have disbursed the sum of N13 billion Nigerian Naira for compensation to those whose houses will be affected and the cost of reconstruction of the storm water drainages, bridges, walkways and other supporting structures. The project to be executed by NEWMAP was launched at the flood site at Jibia by Governor Aminu Bello Masari on July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

(ii)The Project billboard were erected along the Jibia-Faru road opposite the Police outpost junction leading to the flood disaster site. The sign post tagged the project as “Katsina NEWMAP: Jibia Flood Incidence (Emergency Site)” in local Hausa language residents are urged to show cooperation and give support in order to carry out the important work that is meant to curb flooding, erosion and improving the environment and livelihoods. This billboard can be seen on the figure below:



Figure 4: Jibia Flood Disaster Control Project Bill Board in Jibia Town

(iii)The National Project Coordinator of the NEWMAP stated that among the twenty three (23) States being covered by NEWMAP where flooding and erosion are the greatest challenge in terms of cost and scope, no project is as big as the Jibia flood and erosion control project [20].

(iv)Payment of compensation to the affected victims of the flood disaster started on July 14<sup>th</sup> 2020 at the Local Government Secretariat. The amount of money paid depends on the level of encroachment into the house, or shop and the type of trees found in front of the house. The amount ranges from N200,000 – N300,000 which was disbursed to those affected by the construction project.

(v)On the night of 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2020, exactly two years after the flood disaster, there was heavy downpour that led to flooding along the same area. However, this time the impacts were not severe as people were alerted by knocking at their houses and telling them to evacuate. This was possible as some people who have not slept alerted the others. Also, the houses that collapsed during the 2018 floods were not rebuilt and occupied which reduced the damage.

(vi)The floods resulted in damages as flood waters covered TudunTukare Primary School with mud deposited on the floor and offices of the teachers. Some walls collapsed and the Mai Kwari Bridge and another bridge got damaged again. Also, at Mai Kwari residential area, one person died when a wall collapsed on him and four houses collapsed which were washed away by flood waters at a waterway built by Impresit Construction Company during the Jibia dam construction in 1990. The occupants of the four houses estimated at 30 persons, were alerted to evacuate from the houses around 2.00am before their houses collapsed. The spot where the houses were washed away by the floods can be seen on the figure below





Figure 5: The spot where four houses collapsed and were washed away by the flood waters on July 15<sup>th</sup> 2020.

#### **IV. Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made in order to improve flood disaster response and recovery.

(i) The Federal Government through the NEMA should ensure that whatever amount of relief materials are promised to flood victims are delivered and appropriately distributed based on the impacts of the disaster to the victims.

(ii) Katsina State government and Jibia local government council should enlighten the people on the dangers of erecting structures such as houses, schools and shops along water ways, storm water drainages and streams to avert future flood disaster in the town.

(iii) Jibia local government should warn plot of land sellers to desist from the practice of selling plots that are along areas liable to floods and along water ways. In line with this move, traditional rulers should also be warned to henceforth give permission for the sale of such plots of land near streams and water ways in the town.

(iv) SEMA should respond appropriately to flood disasters by bringing labourers and tools to remove debris that are found inside streams to permit the flow of storm water. They should also carry out emergency repairs on water and electricity installations and bridges to allow movement of people and vehicles.

(v) The Federal government should ensure that promises made to victims of flood disasters for reconstruction and rehabilitation are fulfilled on time. This will ensure that the flood disasters do not occur again and result to loss of lives and to damage to properties.

(vi) Jibia local government council should launch an enlightenment campaign aimed at informing farmers the appropriate location of plots of land to be used for farming activities. The council officials should periodically endeavor to go round the town to monitor and ensure that stream channels are not silted and converted to farmlands to avoid floods.

#### **V. Conclusion**

The 2018 Jibia flood disaster is the most severe disaster that has occurred in Katsina State since its creation in 1987. The flood disaster attracted national and international attention that led to a response to the disaster that can be described as adequate particularly in view of the large number of donations of relief materials to the flood victims. Another angle of the response that can be described as inadequate based on the data collected and analyzed is affecting emergency repairs to infrastructures that were damaged by the floods. In terms of recovery from the disaster, one year after little work has been done to relocate the victims and

reconstruct the storm water drainages. At exactly two years the floods have occurred again with history repeating itself and a life was lost and four houses washed away. This reoccurrence of the disaster is due to the fact that both the Federal and State governments have not taken measures on time to make the affected people recover from the disaster. The rehabilitation and reconstruction work started in August 2020, twenty-five months after the occurrence of the flood disaster.

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### Appendix I :Relief Materials Collected by the Flood Relief Distribution Committee

S/N	Name of Donor	Relief Materials Donated
1.	Federal Government of Nigeria, Abuja	Two (02) trucks load of relief materials out of the thirteen (13) trucks pledged
2.	Katsina State Government	Two (02) trucks load of relief materials and N2,500,000 cash.
3.	Governor of Maradi State Niger Republic	400 bags of 25kg rice
4.	Executive Secretary Tertiary Education Trust Fund (Tetfund) Abuja	100 bags of rice, 100 cartons of spaghetti and 23 bags of millet
5.	Emir of Katsina	N1,000,000.00 cash
6.	United Bank for Africa (UBA) Katsina Branch	200 bags of rice, 100 bags of maize, 100 bags of guinea corn, 300 cartons of Indomie, 150 bags of semovita, 50kgs of cooking oil, 50 bags of omo
7.	Former Senator Katsina Central Senatorial Zone (Alh Ibrahim Idah – Dan MajenKatsina)	50 bags of rice, 50 cartons of spaghetti, 50 cartons of macaroni, 100 bundles of wrappers, 100 blankets, 100 mats, 100 buckets, 100 butas and cups plus N1m cash.
8.	Former senator Katsina central senatorial zone (Alh. Umar Ibrahim Kurfi)	50 bags of rice, 50 bags of maize, 50 bags of guinea corn, 100 kegs of cooking oil, blankets and 05 sacks of salts.
9.	Former senator Katsina South Senatorial Zone (Alh. Lado Dan Marke)	N1,000,000.00 cash
10	Former Senator Kano Senatorial Zone (Alh. Rabi`u Musa Kwankwaso)	N1,000,000.00 cash and 50 bags of 25kg rice
11	Member House of Representative Jibia/Kaita Federal Constituency (Alh. SalisuSalisco)	N100,000.00 to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society
12	Former Chairman Jibia Local Government Area Council (Alh. Sada Soli)	N1,000,000.00 cash donation
13	Jibia Indigenes Resident at Kano	180 wrappers and shadda clothing materials

14	Jibia Businessman (Alh. Salisu JB)	One trailer load of cement
15	Member State House of Assembly Jibia (Hon. Mustapha Yusuf)	N250,000.00 cash
16	Katsina State Foremost businessman and philanthropist (Alh. DahiruBara'uMangal)	N1,000,000 cash
17	Chairman, LadanWapa Investment Ltd., Katsina (Alh. LadanWapa)	N500,000.00 cash
18	Katsina State Businessman and philanthropist (Alh Muhammad Usman Sarki)	30 bags of rice, 100 cartons tomato paste, 20 kegs of cooking oil and others.
19	Abokan Amana Foundation Katsina, Katsina State	60 bags of rice, 100 cartons of spaghetti, 100 cartons of indomie, 100 gallons of cooking oil, 05 bags of salt and 100blankets.
20	Buba Foundation (An Association belonging to wife of Governor of Katsina State)	20 bags of maize, 10 cartons of washing soap, 10 cartons of bathing soap, 500 bundles of women wrappers and children clothes
21	Abu HurairaJuma'at Mosque Daura Road, Katsina	500 sets of sewed men dress, 07 cartons of bathing soap, 03 cartons of washing soap, 01 bag of millet and N50,000 cash
22	Association of women poultry farmers, Jibia branch	Clothing materials for women and children plus detergents such as soap and Omo
23	Muslim-Christians Unity Association	Clothing materials for males and females plus N5,000 cash
24	Catholic Bishop of Sokoto Diocese (Bishop Matthew Kukah), Sokoto	10 bags of rice, 02 sacks of cassava (garri) plus detergents, body creams etc.
25	Two BSc Sociology Students of Al-Qalam University, Katsina	09 pieces of second hand clothes, 02 ladies hand bags and 05 open shoes for ladies
26	Lecturer Department of Basic .And .Sciences Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic Katsina (The Author of the paper)	06 sets of second hand clothes and 05 caps for men.

Source :Field work (2018).

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