



# **FLOOD PREPAREDNESS GUIDE FOR KANO STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Flooding poses significant risks to lives, property, and infrastructure in Kano State, particularly during the rainy season. This Flood Preparedness Guide provides a comprehensive framework for mitigating flood impacts, enhancing response efforts, and promoting community resilience.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- To improve early warning systems and public awareness.
- To establish flood response protocols.
- To strengthen drainage and flood control infrastructure.
- To ensure coordinated disaster response and recovery efforts.

## **3. FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT IN KANO STATE**

### **3.1 Vulnerable Areas**

- Low-lying areas such as Fagge, Nassarawa, and Dala.
- Riverbanks and floodplains of the Jakara and Chalawa rivers.
- Poorly drained urban settlements.

### **3.2 Causes of Flooding**

- Heavy rainfall and climate change effects.
- Blocked drainage systems due to waste dumping.
- Urban expansion and poor land-use planning.
- Overflowing rivers and dam releases.

## **4. FLOOD PREVENTION AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

### **4.1 Infrastructure Development**

- Regular desilting and maintenance of drainage channels.
- Construction of flood barriers and retention basins.
- Urban planning policies to restrict construction in flood-prone areas.

### **4.2 Community Engagement & Public Awareness**

- Conducting flood awareness campaigns in local languages.
- Educating residents on proper waste disposal to prevent blocked drains.
- Training communities on emergency response procedures.

#### **4.3 Early Warning Systems**

- Strengthening meteorological monitoring in collaboration with NiMet.
- SMS and radio alerts for timely flood warnings.
- Establishing community-based alert networks.

### **5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

#### **5.1 Pre-Flood Preparedness**

- Identify and designate temporary shelters.
- Stockpile emergency relief materials (food, water, medicine).
- Train emergency response teams and volunteers.

#### **5.2 During Flood Response**

- Activate the emergency response unit.
- Evacuate affected populations to safer locations.
- Deploy search and rescue teams.

#### **5.3 Post-Flood Recovery**

- Provide medical care and sanitation services.
- Conduct damage assessments for relief distribution.
- Implement long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction measures.

### **6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **6.1 Kano State Ministry of Environment**

- Lead flood mitigation and policy implementation.
- Coordinate with emergency response agencies.
- Monitor and enforce environmental regulations.

#### **6.2 Other Key Stakeholders**

- **State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA):** Coordinates disaster response and relief efforts.
- **Local Government Authorities:** Implements community-based flood preparedness strategies.

- **NGOs & Civil Society Organizations:** Provide humanitarian aid and awareness campaigns.
- **Residents & Businesses:** Comply with flood prevention measures and participate in community safety initiatives.

## **7. FUNDING AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

- Establishing a flood response fund.
- Seeking support from federal agencies and development partners.
- Engaging the private sector in corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

## **8. MONITORING & EVALUATION**

- Regular assessments of flood risk and response effectiveness.
- Community feedback mechanisms for continuous improvement.
- Annual review of the Flood Preparedness Guide.

## **9. CONCLUSION**

Flood preparedness is a shared responsibility. The Kano State Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with relevant agencies and communities, must work proactively to minimize the devastating impact of floods. Through coordinated efforts, early warning systems, and proper urban planning, we can enhance flood resilience in Kano State.