



Building Collapse in Nigeria: An Engineering-Based Analysis of Patterns, Triggers, and Casualties between 2015-2025

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Abstract

The collapse of buildings is a major urban safety problem in Nigeria that is driven by the interaction of engineering deficiencies, construction practices, and ineffective regulatory systems. This study presents a spatially informed and engineering-based assessment of building collapse incidents in Nigeria between 2015 and 2025 using secondary data sources. A total of 111 validated collapse events were computed from peer-reviewed literature, media reports, and verified online sources through an adapted PRISMA-based screening process. The descriptive statistics approach was used to analyze trends and spatial distribution by state, building height, condition before collapse, and cause of collapse. Engineering judgment, guided by established structural failure theory, was applied to interpret the dominant failure mechanisms. Findings showed that collapse instances were concentrated in the fast-urbanising states, with Lagos State in particular contributing to over fifty percent of the reported cases. Cases involving low- to mid-rise buildings and structures under construction were the most reported. Structural defects, poor construction techniques, and inferior materials emerged as the top identifiable triggers, while a high proportion of incidents lacked clearly defined causes. Causality analysis revealed 321 deaths and 344 injuries, with an 86% probability of casualty per collapse event. The findings demonstrate that building collapse in Nigeria is a predictable socio-technical problem which requires integrated engineering, regulatory, and institutional interventions to reduce future risks.

Keywords: Building collapse, Collapse triggers, Structural failure theory, Regulatory framework.

1.0 Introduction

Building collapse is a serious and growing urban risk in many developing countries, driven by a combination of institutional, legal, and technical problems. It is not solely an engineering problem; research (Boateng, 2020; Boateng & Wright, 2019) indicates that informal building practices and inadequate institutional risk management mechanisms are also contributing causes.

Nigeria has extensive professional associations, engineering skills, and legal frameworks that ensure the structural safety of buildings. However, studies have shown that the National Building Code is ineffective and there is a disconnect between technical ability and actual construction practices (Orikpete & Ewim, 2023; Osuizugbo, 2018). Additionally, a study by Ajayi et al. (2024) discovered that rapid urbanisation and population growth have raised the need for residential and commercial structures. This has often resulted in cost-driven compromises in construction practices, expedited construction deadlines, and informal project delivery. These pressures increase the likelihood of building failure by eroding adherence to approved designs, material specifications, and construction-stage control methods.

According to Akinyemi et al. (2016), there have been numerous construction-related disasters in Nigeria that have caused a significant loss of life and property. These failures have been attributed to inadequate design and construction practices, substandard materials, and a lack of strict enforcement of legislation. Furthermore, building collapse in Nigeria has become a socio-technical challenge which is characterized by engineering problems, human error and institutional failures.

The most prevalent failure modes, according to systematic reviews, are foundation distress, overstressed structural elements, and poor concrete quality. These patterns reoccur across a variety of building types and locations (Okagbue et al., 2018; Ajayi et al., 2024).

According to Akinyemi et al. (2016), the repetition of these trends emphasizes how inadequate construction governance, risk awareness, and enforcement are. This demonstrates that rather than being a

singular occurrence, building collapse incidents in Nigeria are a foreseeable result of significant institutional and structural failings.

According to Levy and Salvadori (2002), a building collapses when the balance between loads, load paths and structural resistance is disrupted. They found out that the major reasons for collapse were material deficiencies, mistakes in design or construction, and foundation settlement, which results from insufficient soil support. They also agreed that differential settlement can cause localized failures, redistribute stresses, and distort structural alignment. These failures can spread throughout interconnected structural systems and result in partial or complete collapse. However, this study integrates these theories when appropriate to provide an engineering-based evaluation of the reported building collapse cases.

Despite previous research that has provided insight into the causes of building collapse in Nigeria, integrating spatial analysis, technical failure interpretation, and institutional context into a unified analytical framework remains challenging. Specifically, there is limited use of geographically informed datasets to investigate the relationship between construction-stage attributes, environmental variables, and collapse locations. To address these gaps, this study uses secondary data sources to develop an organized, geographically informed, engineering-based evaluation of building collapse accidents in Nigeria. The study aims to (i) examine the frequency and spatial distribution of collapse incidents, (ii) interpret dominant failure mechanisms within an engineering framework, and (iii) propose evidence-based mitigation strategies to improve building safety.

2.0 Materials and Methods

2.1 Research Design

This study adopts a retrospective, mixed-methods research approach based on additional analysis of data to examine building collapse incidences in Nigeria. A combination of descriptive and analytical approaches was employed to systematically compile, classify, and analyze reported cases of building collapse between 2015 and 2025. Quantitative techniques were used to examine spatial patterns, while qualitative engineering judgment was applied to interpret dominant failure mechanisms in relation to structural configuration, construction stage, and environmental conditions. The research framework utilized the incident data collected to provide an engineering-contextual assessment of building collapse occurrences in Nigeria.

2.2 Data Sources

Only secondary sources, including peer-reviewed academic publications, regional and national newspaper reports, reputable online news sources, and publicly available social media reports, were used to gather incident data. To enhance data reliability, an adapted PRISMA-based screening approach (Figure 1) was applied. The process included, identification of data sources, screening out duplicate data and exclusion of collapse incidents that are without specific location and date. The procedure ended with the selection of documented building collapse occurrences across Nigeria between 2015 and 2025, each having a distinct location, date, building height, apparent failure stage and causes. Finally, 111 event data points were selected for this study.

2.3 Data Standardisation and Classification

Each building collapse incident was systematically classified using a predefined data extraction framework. Variables extracted included date of occurrence, geographical location (full address where possible), building height (number of storeys) prior to collapse, status of building prior to collapse, and reported triggering factors.

The underlying causes of building collapses are often heterogeneous, non-uniform, and inconsistently explained. To ensure a uniform reporting framework, collapse trigger data were standardized into eleven (11) technically meaningful categories based on dominant failure mechanisms. These categories are: poor construction practice (PCP); substandard materials (SM); regulatory breach (RB); weather-induced (WI); accidental impact (AI); Alteration/Renovation/Repurposing error (ARRE); structural defect (SD); overloading (OL); foundation settlement (FS); others (OT); and not reported (NR). Meanwhile, where multiple contributing factors were reported, the dominant technical cause was assigned based on engineering judgement.

In addition, building height data were standardized using the reported number of storeys at the time of collapse. Heights were then grouped into low-rise (1 – 2 storeys), mid-rise (3 – 6 storeys), and high-rise (≥ 7 storeys) categories. Events with unspecified storey information were assigned “NA”, which was intended to mean “not clearly specified”. Meanwhile, for the purpose of numerical standardization, bungalow structures were classified as single-storey buildings. Furthermore, the building’s condition at the time of collapse was standardized into six (6) categories, namely, under construction (UC), in service (IS), dilapidated (DP), renovation/repurposing (RR), and not disclosed (ND).

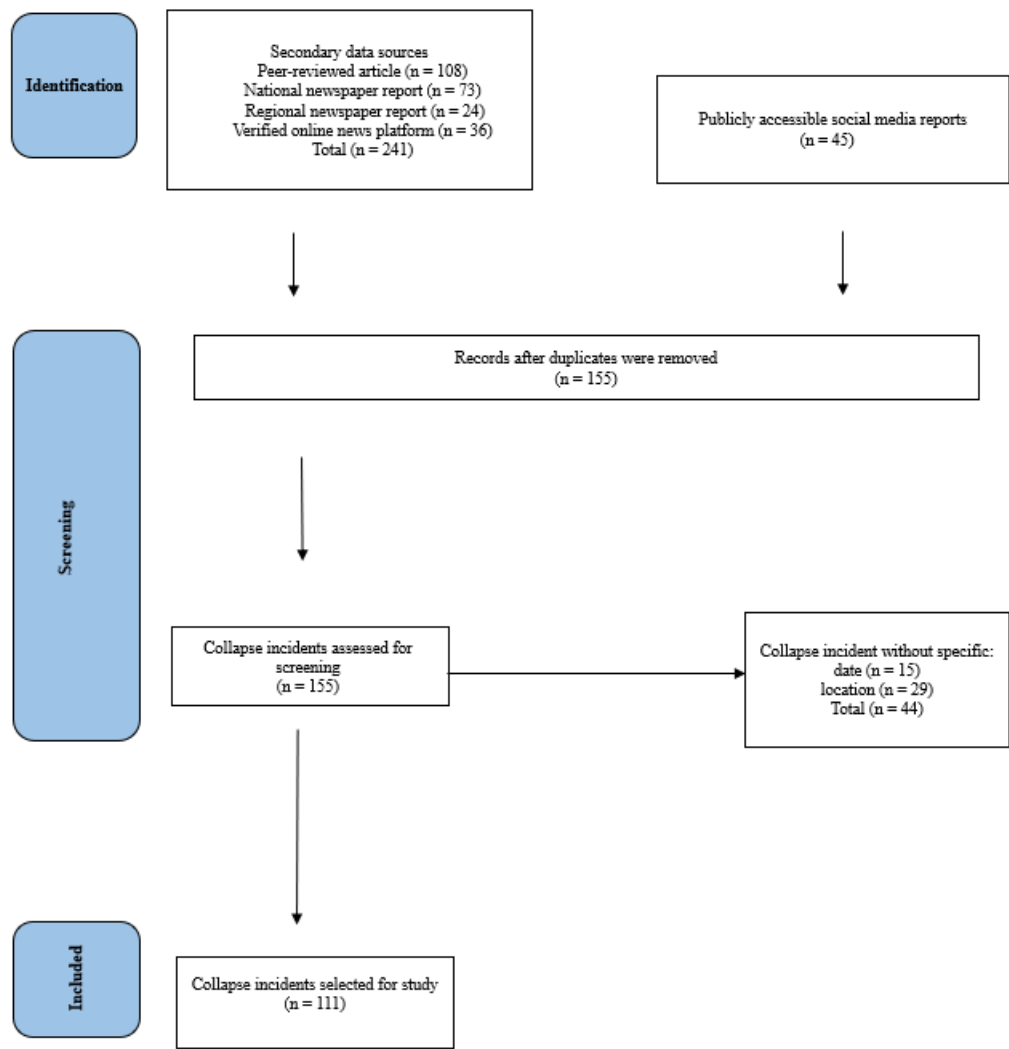


Figure 1: Adapted PRISMA-based screening

2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Descriptive statistical methods were employed to analyse the frequency and distribution of building collapse incidents. Frequency distribution analyses were conducted based on year of occurrence, state, building height, stage of construction, and identified triggering factors. Engineering interpretation was subsequently applied to relate observed patterns to known structural failure mechanisms, particularly those associated with construction-stage practices, material quality, and foundation performance. In addition, the deficiencies within the nation’s regulatory framework were considered in explaining reported collapse events where applicable.

2.5 Study Limitation

The reliance of this study on secondary data sources is a limitation. Due to incomplete reporting and inconsistencies in collapse incident documentation in Nigeria. For instance, the Building Collapse Prevention Guild reported sixty-two (62) cases of building collapse nationwide in 2022, fifty-two (52) cases in 2023, and seventeen (17) cases in 2024 (Jennifer & Chimamkpam, 2025). However, only a small number of collapse occurrences were specifically recorded in the literature and media sources considered throughout the data gathering process for this study. Consequently, this limitation is responsible for the relatively small number of collapse events captured across the years considered in this study.

In addition, the absence of field-based forensic investigations restricts the ability to independently verify reported failure causes or quantitatively assess material properties and structural conditions. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, the adopted methodological framework provides a well-structured, transparent, and reproducible approach for examining patterns of building collapse incidents in Nigeria.

3.0 Results and Discussion

A total of one hundred and eleven (111) reported building collapse incidents which occurred between 2015 and 2025 across various states in Nigeria were identified and validated for the study. The recorded collapse incidents exhibit variability across the study years due to the constraints of the secondary data used in this investigation, with the highest occurring in 2019 (Figure 2C). These incidents occurred predominantly in urban areas, with Lagos State recording the highest number of collapse events (Figure 2A & 2B). Most of the recorded events, however, involved low- to mid-rise buildings (Figure 3).

In addition, the examination of the status of the buildings at the time of collapse shows that a substantial proportion of collapses occurred during the construction stage (Figure 4). Furthermore, cases with unknown collapse triggers ranked as the highest (30 cases), indicating the limitations of field-based forensic investigations. Meanwhile, second to this was the trigger from structural defects (19 cases), while poor construction practices (17 cases) and substandard material (13 cases) followed respectively (Figure 5). Table 1 shows the cross tabulation of building height categories against the status of buildings at the time of collapse, with low to mid-rise buildings which were under construction at the time of collapse ranking highest. The causality data of the collapse events recorded is shown in Figure 2.

In summary, such descriptive information provides an overview of the magnitude, distribution and fundamental characteristics of building collapse accidents in Nigeria in the period of the study.

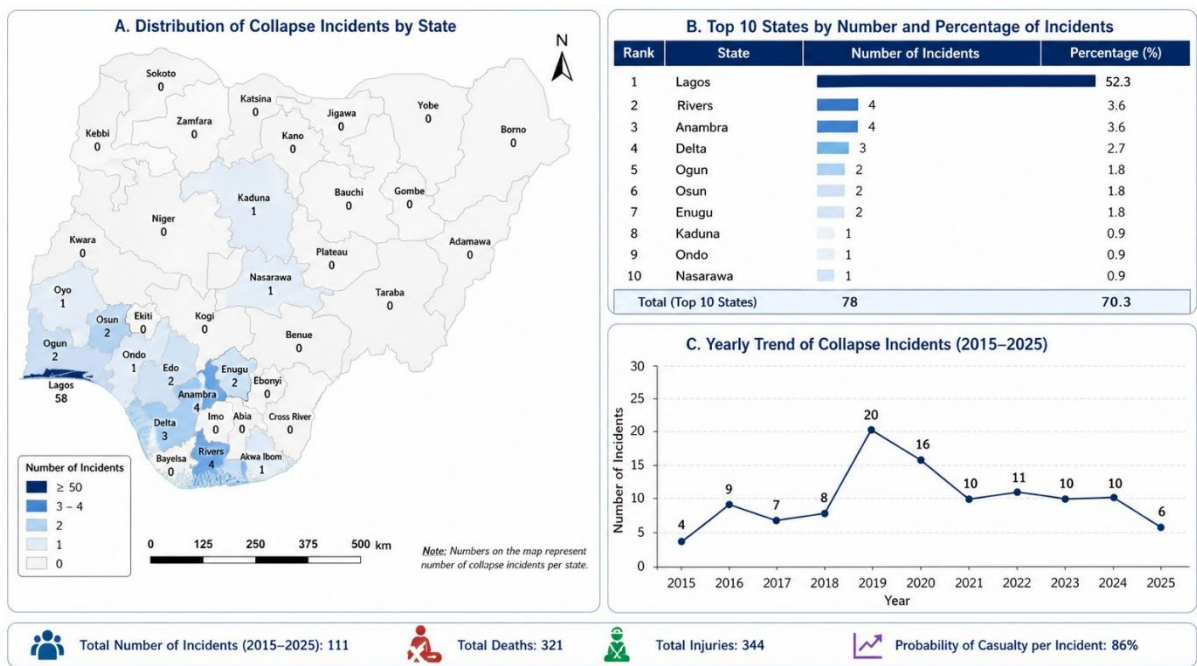


Figure 2: Spatial data of collapse incidents

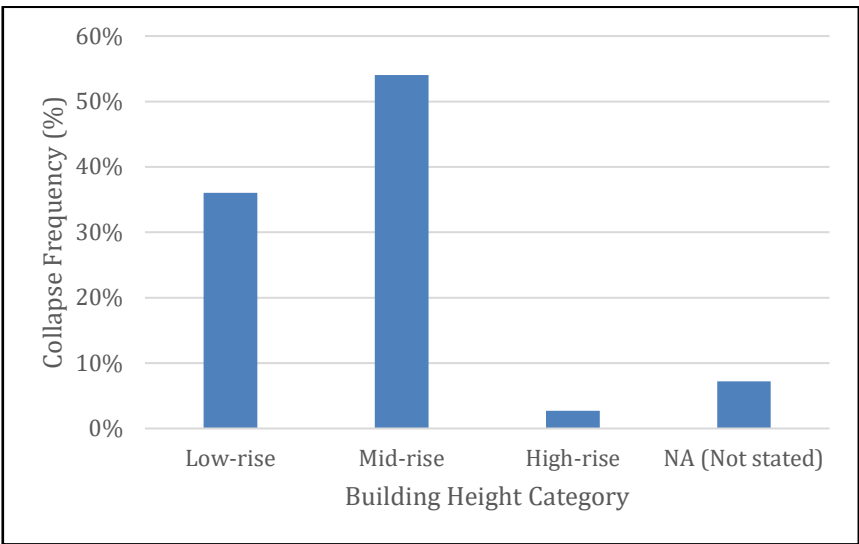


Figure 3: Collapse frequency by building height category

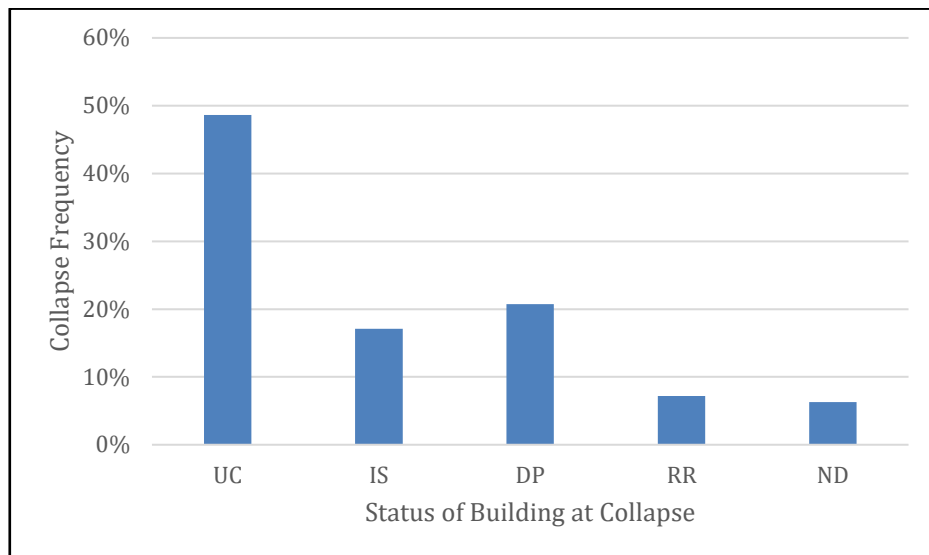


Figure 4: Collapse frequency by status of buildings at collapse

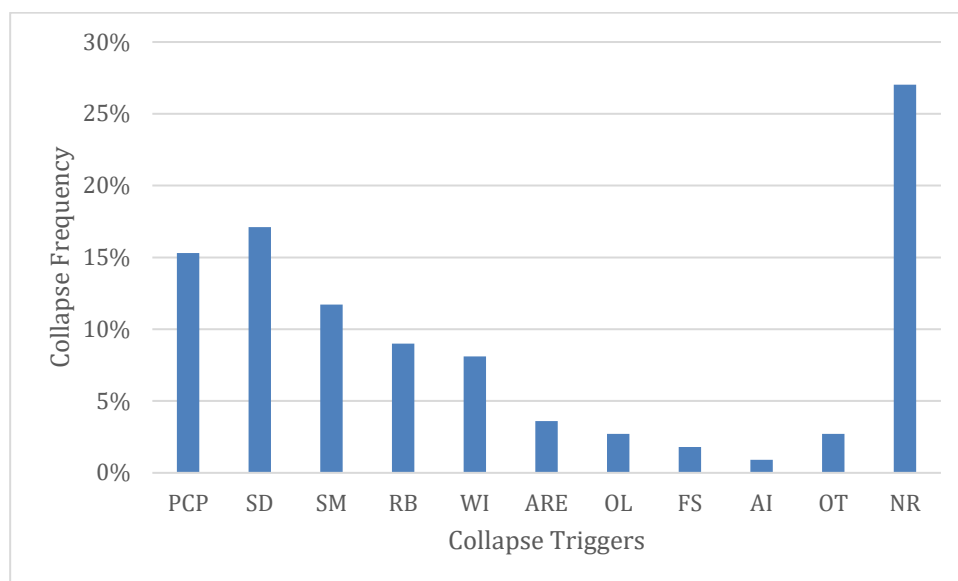


Figure 5: Collapse Frequency by Collapse Triggers

Table 1: Cross tabulation of building height categories against the status of buildings

Building height category	Under construction	In service	Dilapidated	Renovation/Re purposing	Not disclosed	Total
Low-rise	15	11	6	5	3	40
Mid-rise	34	5	15	3	3	60
High-rise	3	0	0	0	0	3
Not stated	2	3	2	0	1	8
Total	54	19	23	8	7	111

3.1 Frequency and Spatial Distribution of Building Collapse Incidents

Twenty-nine (29) collapse accidents were reported between 2015 and 2025, with the highest number occurring in 2019. Meanwhile, a total of twenty-eight (28) and thirty-six (36) collapse occurrences were documented in the first year and last four years, respectively. These results are in line with those of Ajayi et al. (2024) and Akinyemi et al. (2016), which demonstrate that rapid urbanization and accelerated development timelines enhance structural risk exposure in Nigerian cities.

In addition, Lagos State's dominance reflects the increase in informal developments and regulatory overload, thereby corroborating the findings by Orikpete and Ewim (2023) that enforcement capacity weakens as urban density increases. Furthermore, the prevalence of low- to mid-rise buildings (100 of 111 cases) and construction-stage failures (54 cases) further supports Boateng and Wright's (2019) assertion that non-iconic structures are most vulnerable in weak institutional regulation monitoring and conformance. Thus, rapid urbanisation and accelerated construction, which is typical of cities in Nigeria, poses a more predictable collapse risk.

3.2 Dominant Collapse Mechanisms within an Engineering Framework

The dominance of structural defects, poor construction practices, and material deficiencies aligns with the theory of structural failure, which attributes collapse to imbalance between applied loads and structural resistance (Levy & Salvadori, 2002). Studies by Okagbue et al. (2018) and Akinyemi et al. (2016) reinforce this by identifying overstressed members, weak concrete quality, and foundation distress as recurring collapse triggers across Nigeria. The high incidence of mid-rise buildings collapsing during construction (34 cases) further aligns with Ajayi et al. (2024), who stated that increasing verticality without proportional engineering rigor heightens collapse risk. Furthermore, the 86% casualty probability observed establishes that collapse events are abrupt but capable of leaving indelible and disastrous impacts on society. This aligns with the findings of Akinyemi et al., (2016), that collapse events in Nigeria have led to significant loss of lives and property.

4.0 Conclusion

This study provides a spatially informed and engineering-based assessment of building collapse incidents in Nigeria between 2015 and 2025, drawing on one-hundred and eleven (111) validated cases. The findings establish that building collapse remains a persistent and predictable urban safety problem. The concentration of incidents in rapidly urbanising states such as Lagos, the dominance of low- to mid-rise buildings, and the high frequency of construction-stage failures collectively indicate systemic weaknesses in construction governance, professional oversight, and regulatory enforcement. The causality data, showing 321 deaths and 344 injuries with an 86% probability of casualty per event, highlights the implications that come with these failures. From the engineering viewpoint, structural defects, poor construction techniques, and inferior materials are the most identifiable triggers, while the prevalence of unknown causes exposes critical gaps in forensic investigation and institutional learning. Overall, the study demonstrates that building collapse in Nigeria is a socio-technical problem that requires integrated engineering, institutional, and regulatory solutions.

4.1 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, it is evident that a multi-layered and evidence-based approach is required to mitigate building collapse risks in Nigeria. The following recommendations are noteworthy:

1. Mandatory engagement of certified structural engineers and strengthened on-site supervision should be enforced at all construction stages, particularly for low- and mid-rise buildings which account for most collapses.
2. Regulatory agencies should institutionalize routine and independent post-collapse forensic investigations to address the high proportion of unidentified failure triggers and to enhance learning from past incidents.
3. Material quality control must be improved through compulsory testing, certification, and strict penalties for the use of substandard materials.
4. Improved coordination between planning authorities and building control agencies is essential to facilitate adherence to approved designs and construction timelines.

These measures would collectively reduce structural vulnerability, enhance accountability, and significantly lower the human and economic costs of building failures in Nigeria.

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Appendix

Table 2: A1: List of reported collapse incidents

S/N	Location	No. of Storey	Building height	Date	Stage of Collapse	Reported Trigger	Causality
1	Behind Anambra State House of Assembly, off Ekwueme Square, Okpuno, Awka, Anambra State	5-storey building	Mid-rise	25th September 2025	In service	Poor construction practice	Not disclosed
2	Prince Chinedu Akwuaka Street, Akpaka GRA 33, Onitsha, Anambra State	2-storey building	Low-rise	23rd September 2025	In service	Poor construction practice	1 person died, 1 injured
3	333, Borno Street, Alagomeji, Yaba, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	12th September 2025	Under construction	Poor construction practice	4 people died, 10 injured

4	Kabal Village, Kirikasamma LGA, Jigawa State	Not disclosed	NA	5th September 2025	In service	Weather-induced	1 person died, 7 injured
5	Kado, FCT Abuja	3-storey building	Mid-rise	2nd August 2025	Under construction	Weather-induced	1 person injured
6	Uromi, Edo State	1-storey building	Low-rise	31st July 2025	Under construction	Substandard materials	Not disclosed
7	Pentagon Lodge, Izamgbo, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	25th July 2025	In service	Foundation settlement	Not disclosed
8	Unity Estate, Alagbole-Akute, Ogun State	1-storey building	Low-rise	3rd June 2025	In service	Accidental impact	1 person injured
9	Government Day Secondary School, Nannai, Gassol LGA, Taraba State	Bungalow	Low-rise	28th May 2025	In service	Weather-induced	5 people injured
10	Obafemi Awolowo Road, Ota-Ona Area, Ikorodu, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	27th May 2025	Under construction	Not reported	3 people died, 9 injured
11	Ishaga Road, opposite Idi Araba Central Mosque, Mushin, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	18th May 2025	Under construction	Poor construction practice	10 people injured
12	Oremeta Street, Ojodu-Berger, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	19th April 2025	In service	Regulatory breach	7 people died, 13 injured
13	Agarawu Street, off Aroloya, near Central Mosque, Idumota Bus Stop, Lagos State	1-storey building	Low-rise	14th April 2025	Under construction	Not reported	No causality
14	No. 4, Agarawu Street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	13th April 2015	Under construction	Not reported	2 people injured
15	Government Girls Science Technical College, Gombe Road, Potiskum, Yobe State	Bungalow	Low-rise	20th February 2025	In service	Not reported	1 person died

16	Enugu-Onitsha Expressway, opposite Five Star Restaurant, Awka, Anambra State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	29th January 2025	In service	Not reported	2 people injured
17	Ikota, Lekki, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	28th January 2025	Under construction	Not reported	2 people died, 5 injured
18	Aboga along Igwuruta-Etche Road, Ikwerre LGA, Rivers State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	4th January 2025	Under construction	Substandard materials	7 people injured
19	Saint Academy, Busa-Buji Community, Jos North LGA, Plateau State	Multi-storey building	NA	25th July 2024	Under construction	Not reported	5 deaths
20	Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, Anambra State	5-storey building	Mid-rise	12th June 2024	Under construction	Not reported	No casualty
21	No. 15, Iga Idungaran Street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	30th May 2024	Renovation/Repurposing	Regulatory breach	No casualty
22	First Avenue, Banana Island, Ikoyi, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	12th April 2023	In service	Structural defect	No casualty
23	Aluu Community, Rivers State	2-storey building	Low-rise	4th February 2023	Under construction	Not reported	3 persons died
24	Oba Idowu Oniru Street, Lagos State	7-storey building	High-rise	21st August 2022	Under construction	Not reported	6 people died
25	Lady-Lark, Bariga, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	21st August 2022	Renovation/Repurposing	Poor construction practice	2 people died, 2 injured
26	Alayaki Lane, Lagos Island, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	21st May 2022	Under construction	Weather-induced	4 people died, 5 injured
27	Chris Igadi Street, opposite Kilimanjaro, off Ago Palace Way, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	7th May 2022	In service	Structural defect	No casualty
28	24, Ibadan Street, Ebute Meta Area, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	1st May 2022	Dilapidated	Structural defect	10 people died, 22 injured

29	Area 5 Extension, Umuguma, Owerri West LGA, Imo State	2-storey building	Low-rise	27th April 2022	Under construction	Substandard materials	9 people injured
30	Opposite Taraba State Polytechnic Gate, Jalingo, Taraba State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	1st April 2022	Under construction	Substandard materials	1 person died, 4 injured
31	Oba, Idemili South Local Government Area, Anambra State	5-storey building	Mid-rise	31st March 2022	Under construction	Substandard materials	5 people died
32	Diamond Grammar College, Ikang, Bakassi Local Government Area, Cross River State	2-storey building	Low-rise	25th March 2022	In service	Weather-induced	2 persons died, several injured
33	Ahmadu Bello Way, Kano State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	18th March 2022	Under construction	Substandard materials	1 person died, 2 injured
34	Akanbi Crescent, off Adesina Street, Harvey, Yaba, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	12th February 2022	Under construction	Regulatory breach	5 people died
35	Ochanja Market, Onitsha, Anambra State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	4th February 2022	In service	Overloading	3 persons died
36	Okpanam, Oshimili North Local Government Area, Delta State	2-storey building	Low-rise	11th January 2022	Renovation/Repurposing	Alteration/Renovation/Repurposing error	10 people died, 18 injured
37	Sunny Filled Flour Mills Estate, Magbon, Badagry, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	17th November 2021	Renovation/Repurposing	Regulatory breach	4 people died, 5 injured
38	Gerrard Road, Ikoyi, Lagos State	21-storey building	High-rise	1st November 2021	Under construction	Regulatory breach	57 people died
39	97, Lagos road, Haruna Bus stop in Ikorodu Area, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	18th October 2021	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person dead, 18 injured
40	Fanibi Area, Akure, Ondo State	2-storey building	Low-rise	21st September 2021	Renovation/Repurposing	Alteration/Renovation/Repurposing error	1 person died, 7 injured

41	Nweke Awkuzu Street, Ugbene Area, Ahakpa Nike Township, Enugu State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	20th August 2021	Under construction	Structural defect	No causality
42	No. 19, Church Street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	9th July 2021	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person died, several injured
43	Amawbia Bypass, Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State.	2-storey building	Low-rise	4th June 2021	Under construction	Substandard materials	6 people injured
44	Arakale Area, Akure, Ondo State	2-storey building	Low-rise	2nd June 2021	Dilapidated	Alteration/Renovation/Repurposing error	3 people died
45	62, Odo Street, Obalende Area, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	12th October 2020	Under construction	Not reported	6 people died, 10 injured
46	Umuota Village, Obosi, Idemili North Local Government Area, Anambra State	2-storey building	Low-rise	20th September 2020	In service	Structural defect	1 person died
47	Excel College, 15, Ansarudeen Street, Ile Epo Bus Stop, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	19th September 2020	Dilapidated	Structural defect	No causality
48	Cemetery Road, Opposite Health Centre Building, Ebute Metta, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	24th July 2020	Dilapidated	Structural defect	2 people injured
49	Nkaliki Road, Opposite Abakaliki Local Government Council Headquarters, Ebonyi State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	22nd July 2020	Under construction	Substandard materials	No causality
50	Freeman Street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	11th July 2020	Dilapidated	Structural defect	3 people died, 9 injured
51	Gafari Balogun Area, Ogudu, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	17th June 2020	In service	Weather-induced	2 people died
52	Ezeluikwe Street, Olympic Layout, Off One-Day, Agbani Road,	3-storey building	Mid-rise	6th April 2020	Under construction	Not reported	No causality

	Awkunanaw, Enugu State						
53	Beverly hills, Palmgrove Area, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	8th March 2020	Renovation/Repu rposing	Poor construction practice	1 person died
54	Ago Palace Way, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	17th January 2020	Under construction	Poor construction practice	1 person injured
55	9, Amosun Street, Ijora Badia, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	2nd February 2019	Under construction	Substandard materials	2 people died, 1 Injured
56	University of Lagos, Lagos State	7-storey building	High- rise	14th February 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	No casualty
57	Park Road, Umuahia, Abia State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	27th February 2019	Under construction	Substandard materials	1 person died
58	Old Express, Off Sameck Junction, Faulks Road, Aba, Abia State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	27th February 2019	Under construction	Others	1 person died
59	Massey Street, Ita-Faaji, Lagos Island, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	13th March 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	20 people died, 45 injured
60	Sogoye, Bode Area, Ibadan, Oyo State	3- Storey building	Mid-rise	15th March 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	No casualty
61	57, Egerton Square, Oke Arin, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	18th March 2019	Dilapidated	Not reported	1 person injured
62	50, Kakawa Street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	25th March 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	No Casualty
63	Eleyele Road, Jericho Area, Ibadan, Oyo State	2-storey building	Low-rise	30th April 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	8 people injured
64	2/4, Richard Abimbola, Off Limca Road, Ire Adri Estate, Ilasamaja, Lagos State	3- storey building	Mid-rise	17th May 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	3 people died, 19 injured
65	Ebute Metta Area, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	20th May 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	No casualty
66	9, Ezenwa Street, Onitsha, Anambra State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	22nd May 2019	Under construction	Substandard materials	2 people died, 3 injured

67	St Andrew's Grammar School, Ondo West Local Government Area, Ondo State	Bungalow	Low-rise	24th May 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person died
68	Agarawu Area, Lagos Island, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	28th May 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person died
69	35, Adesanya Street, Mafoluku Area, Oshodi, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	23rd June 2019	Renovation/Repurposing	Alteration/Renovation/Repurposing error	8 people injured.
70	Farm Estate, Fagba, Iju Road, Ifako Ijaye Local Council Development Area, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	26th June 2019	Under construction	Regulatory breach	13 people injured
71	Butcher Street, Dilimi Area, Jos, Plateau State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	15th July 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	14 people died, 2 injured
72	Bariga Axis, Somolu Local Government Area, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	28th July 2019	Dilapidated	Overloading	4 people injured
73	Adio Street, Bariga, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	1st August 2019	Renovation/Repurposing	Regulatory breach	No causality
74	No. 22, Nkisi Aroli Street, Onitsha, Anambra State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	11th September 2019	Dilapidated	Weather-induced	No causality
75	Layin Yankoba, Angwan Rogo Area, Jos Local Council, Plateau State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	30th September 2019	Dilapidated	Regulatory breach	3 people died, 3 injured
76	Sharks Squad, Abijo Road, Along Lekki Expressway, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	10th October 2019	Under construction	Poor construction practice	3 people injured.
77	Rufai Street, Off Makinde Street, Ojuelegba, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	25th October 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	5 people injured
78	Butcher Line, Jos, Plateau State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	27th October 2019	Under construction	Not reported	No casualty

79	Glover Road, Ikoyi, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	1st November 2019	Under construction	Overloading	1 person died, 4 injured
80	Tejuosho Area, Yaba, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	14th November 2019	In service	Others	2 people injured
81	Apo Mechanic Village, FCT Abuja	2-storey building	Low-rise	23rd November 2019	Under construction	Substandard materials	4 people injured
82	97, Lagos Road, Haruna Bus Stop, Ikorodu, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	18th October 2019	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person died, 5 injured
83	Ochanja Market, Onitsha, Anambra State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	26th December 2019	Under construction	Regulatory breach	No causality
84	1 Community Road, off Old Otta Road, Alagbado, Ijaiye LGA, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	25th February 2018	Not disclosed	Not reported	No causality
85	Salvation bus stop near Adebola House, Ikeja, Lagos State	Not disclosed	NA	23rd March 2018	Not disclosed	Not reported	Not disclosed
86	9 Abeje Street, Morikaz road, Agege, Lagos State	1-storey building	Low-rise	30th March 2018	Not disclosed	Not reported	2 people died, several injured
87	24, Daddy Aladja Street, Oke Arin, Lagos Island, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	29th May 2018	Not disclosed	Not reported	2 people injured
88	Olushi street, Lagos Island, Lagos State	2-storey building	Low-rise	5th August 2018	Not disclosed	Not reported	No causality
89	2/4 Richard Abimbola Street, Off Limca Road, Ire Akari Estate Isolo, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	18th May 2017	Under construction	Not reported	Several injured
90	Umuguma, near Imo State Specialist Hospital, Imo State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	6th July 2017	Under construction	Not reported	Several injured
91	Ulakkwo Junction, Oweri North LGA, Imo State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	7th July 2017	Under construction	Poor construction practice	No causality

92	Along the Federal University of Technology, Oweri, Imo State.	3-storey building	Mid-rise	7th July 2017	Under construction	Poor construction practice	No causality
93	Oforola Community, Oweri West Council, Imo State	1-storey building	Low-rise	8th July 2017	Under construction	Not reported	3 people died
94	No. 7 Saidu Okeleji Street Meran, Abule Egba axis, Lagos State	Bungalow	Low-rise	22nd July 2017	Under construction	Foundation settlement	2 people died
95	Fire Service/Mbaise Road, Oweri, Imo State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	13th August 2017	Not disclosed	Poor construction practice	4 people died, 5 injured
96	21 Saka Okoro Street Ilufe Road, Alaba International Market, Ojo, Lagos State.	3-storey building	Mid-rise	29th August 2017	Dilapidated	Not reported	No causality
97	Opposite Chisco Bus Stop, Lekki Garden Estate, Lagos Island, Lagos State	5-storey building	Mid-rise	8th March 2016	Under construction	Regulatory breach	35 people died, several injured
98	No. 9 Ali Close, behind Mile 12 Garage, Lagos State	1-storey building	Low-rise	19th March 2016	Dilapidated	Not reported	1 person died
99	Onifufu Compound, OkeIjeun, Abeokuta, Ogun State	Not disclosed	NA	25th March 2016	Dilapidated	Weather-induced	2 people died
100	Itoku Market Abeokuta, Ogun State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	13th May 2016	Under construction	Not reported	2 people died, several injured
101	Nwagu Village, near the Federal Polytechnic, Oko, Anambra State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	22nd May 2016	Under construction	Not reported	7 people died
102	Kano University of Technology, Kano State	2-storey building	Low-rise	22nd August 2016	Under construction	Not reported	20 people died
103	Apo Mechanic Village, FCT Abuja	1-storey building	Low-rise	24th August 2016	Under construction	Substandard materials	4 people injured

104	Gwarinpa, FCT Abuja	4-storey building	Mid-rise	29th August 2016	Not disclosed	Poor construction practice	2 persons died, 6 injured
105	Ajose Street, Amukoko, Apapa, Lagos State	Not disclosed	NA	28th September 2016	Dilapidated	Structural defect	1 person died
106	Rune Reigners Bible Ministry, Uyo, Akwa-Ibom State	Not disclosed	NA	10th December 2016	Under construction	Not reported	29 people dead, several injured
107	Cathedral of St. Anthony Catholic Church, Oduma, Aninri, Enugu State	Not disclosed	NA	11th April 2015	In service	Weather-induced	5 people died
108	19B Dolphin Estate, HFB Way, Lagos State	Not disclosed	NA	18th April 2015	In service	Others	4 people injured
109	Landpark Street, Coker, Orile, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	6th July 2015	In service	Not reported	No causality
110	43, Commercial Avenue, Sabo Yaba, Lagos State	4-storey building	Mid-rise	9th July 2015	Under construction	Not reported	No causality
111	29, Olotan Street Ebute Meta, Lagos State	3-storey building	Mid-rise	15th July 2015	Dilapidated	Structural defect	No causality