



Fig. 1: Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The rainy season in Nigeria typically occurs annually, with the highest concentration of rainfall between June and September. Many states have been impacted by hefty rains, resulting in significant flooding that has devastated various communities. The floods have caused extensive damage to infrastructure, crops, and shelters, severely affecting livelihoods and displacing many households. Climate variability and human-induced factors have exacerbated the flood 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 Taraba State Emergency Management Agency (TSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 56 locations in Taraba State that were impacted by floods or received internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the flooding. Through a network of 56 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 seven (7) Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Taraba State that were assessed, DTM identified 32,319 individuals in 7,349 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs displaced by the floods and residents impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 1,741 displaced individuals and 232 returnees. Twenty per cent (20%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, 12 per cent are partially damaged and need repairs, and nine per cent are completely destroyed. In 77 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 natural 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. DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours if displacement occurs, notifying partners and stakeholders.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — TARABA STATE

LGAs affected by floods

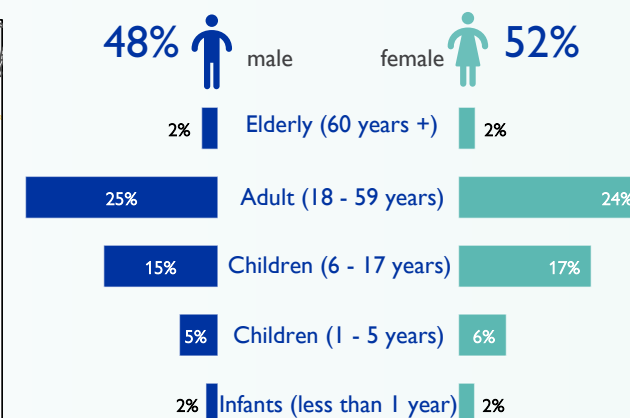
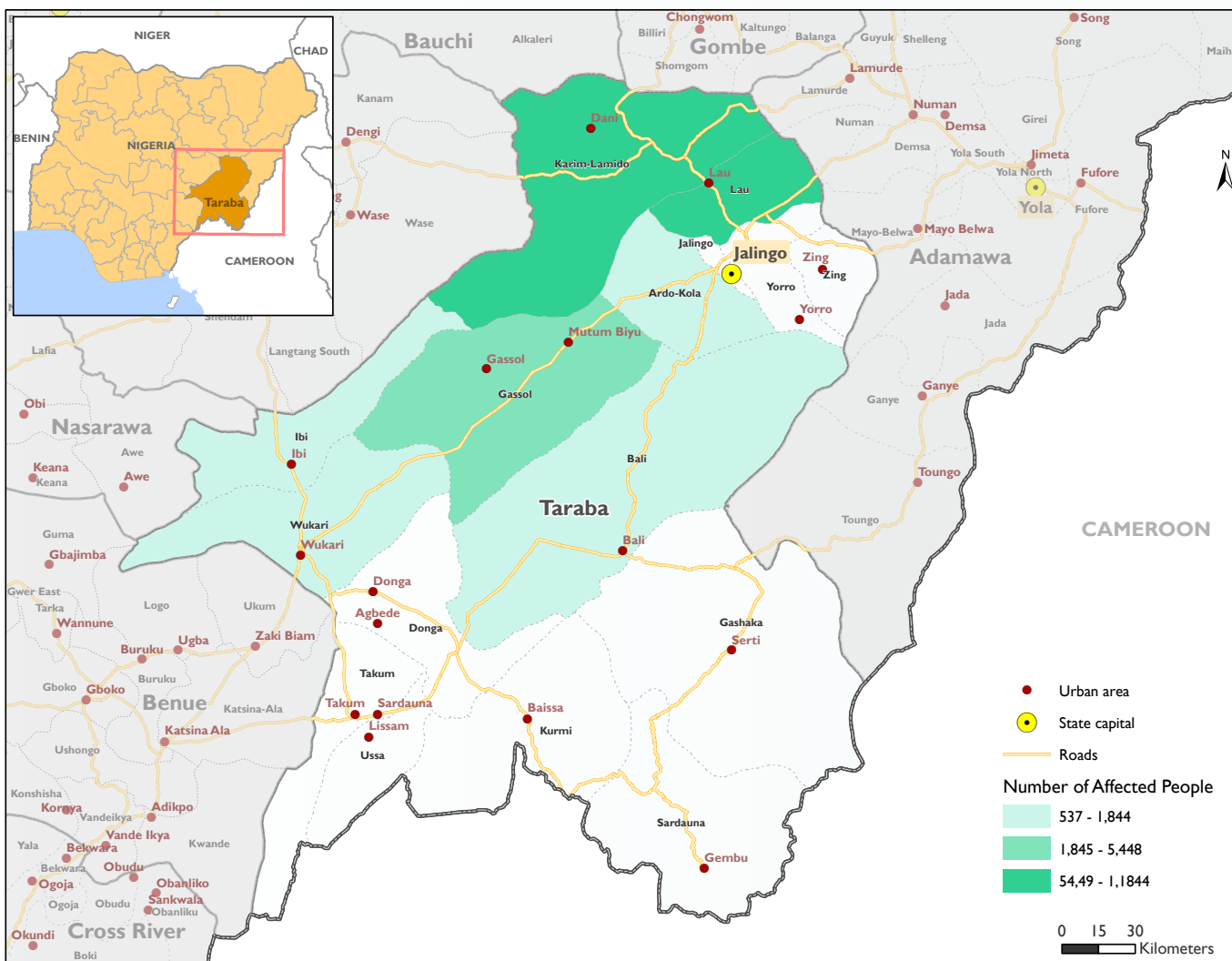


Fig. 2: Demographic breakdown

The demographic analysis of the population affected by the flood in Taraba 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) 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 is almost evenly split between males and females, with a slight majority of females (52%). This balanced distribution suggests that response efforts should be designed to address the needs of both genders equally, with an awareness of gender-specific vulnerabilities and roles. Gender-sensitive approaches should be incorporated into all aspects of the response.

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.

Karim-Lamido LGA had the highest number of affected persons, with 11,844 individuals or 37 per cent of the affected population in the State. Karim-Lamido was followed by Lau with 9,459 individuals, or 29 per cent of the affected population. Gasol LGA was reported to host 5,448 individuals, or 17 per cent, affected by the flood; 1,844 individuals or six per cent, were estimated to be affected by the flood in Bali LGA, and Ibi LGA recorded 1,659 individuals or five per cent, affected by the flood. In Wukari LGA, 1,528 individuals or five per cent were estimated to be affected by the flood while 537 individuals or two per cent were among the flood-affected in Ardo-Kola LGA.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent needs in 96 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 non-food items (NFIs) in 68 per cent of locations assessed: A significant proportion of the population requires non-food items, such as blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, and hygiene products. This suggests that many people have lost personal possessions or have insufficient resources to meet their basic needs. Nearly 40 per cent of the population is experiencing health-related challenges, including a lack of access to medical services, the spread of waterborne diseases, or injuries sustained during the floods—the need for healthcare services and medical supplies in these locations.

One-third of the locations assessed need shelter assistance, reflecting damage to homes and displacement. Temporary shelter solutions and long-term housing rehabilitation will be essential to support the affected population. The equal percentage of demand for water and sanitation services highlights the urgent need to restore access to clean water and improve sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks and ensure basic hygiene. A smaller percentage of the locations assessed has indicated the need for education (5%) and psychosocial (5%) support. This could involve rebuilding schools, providing educational materials, or offering alternative learning solutions for displaced children.

The relatively low demand for psychosocial support might suggest that mental health needs are underreported or not yet prioritised by affected communities. However, this remains an essential area of focus, as the psychological impact of displacement and loss is significant. The low need for security services suggests that, for now, the affected populations feel relatively safe regarding physical security. However, ongoing monitoring will be necessary to ensure that security remains stable as humanitarian efforts progress.

In conclusion, the most pressing needs are food, non-food items, health, shelter, and water/sanitation, 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.



Fig. 3: Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse vulnerabilities were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (771 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (1,191 individuals), the elderly (1,271 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (53 individuals) require immediate and sustained access to healthcare services. These individuals face significant health risks in displacement settings, where access to healthcare services may be limited, and living conditions can exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (9 individuals) and orphaned minors (271 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.

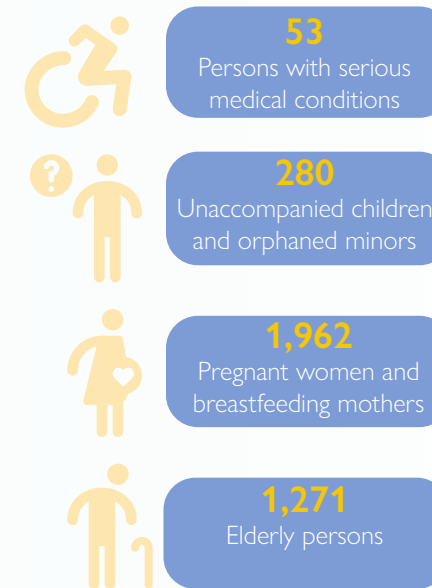


Fig. 4: Vulnerable persons

IMPACT AND GAPS

Livelihood

The breakdown of income sources for the affected population reveals a heavy dependence on crop/vegetable farming, which accounts for a substantial 77 per cent of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Taraba State. Other income sources include fishing, mentioned in 14 per cent of the assessed locations. Petty trade, recorded in five per cent of the locations, suggests a small portion of the population engages in small-scale commerce or selling goods. Livestock and remittances from family members are minor contributors, each constituting about two per cent of income sources.

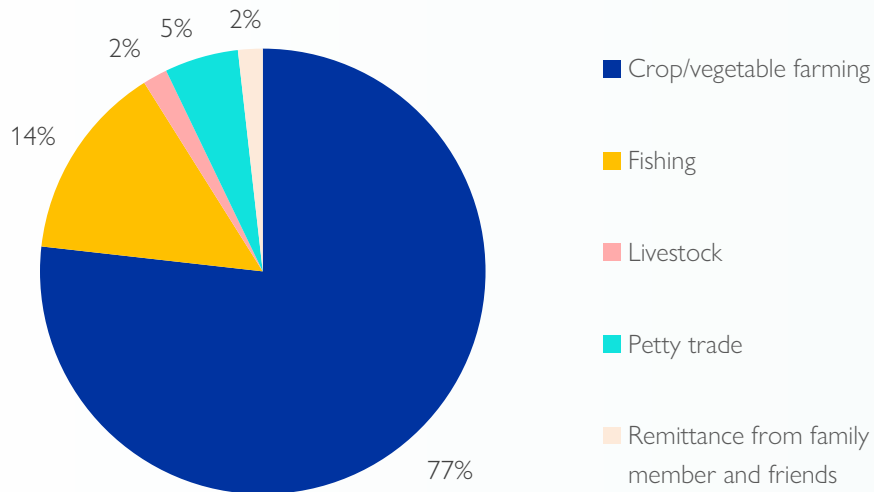


Fig. 5: Main source of livelihood for the majority in the location before the floods

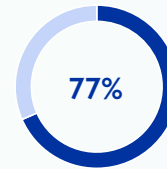


Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods

Fig. 6: Farmlands affected

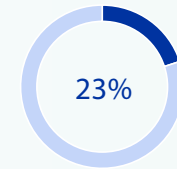


Estimated area of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectares)

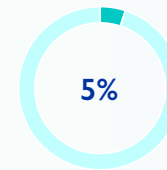


Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig. 7: Status of farmlands after the flood

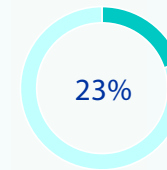


Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

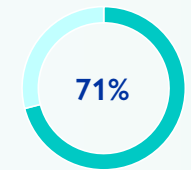


Foodstocks not affected by the flood

Fig. 8: Status of foodstocks after the flood



Foodstocks partially affected by the flood



Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

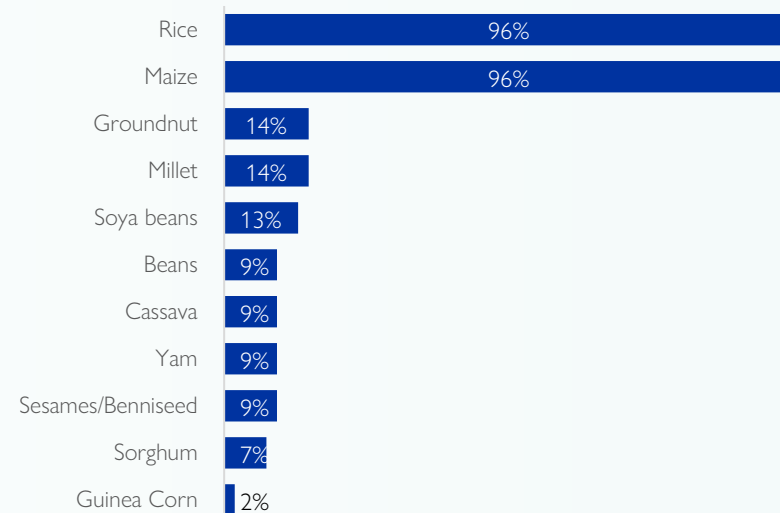


Fig. 9: Crops planted within the year

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — TARABA STATE

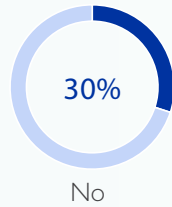
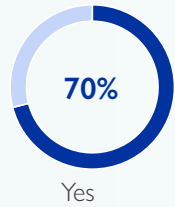


Fig. 10: Access to farmland after the flood

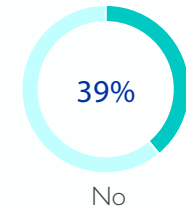
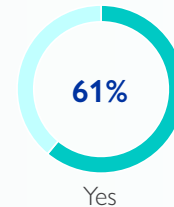


Fig. 13: Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

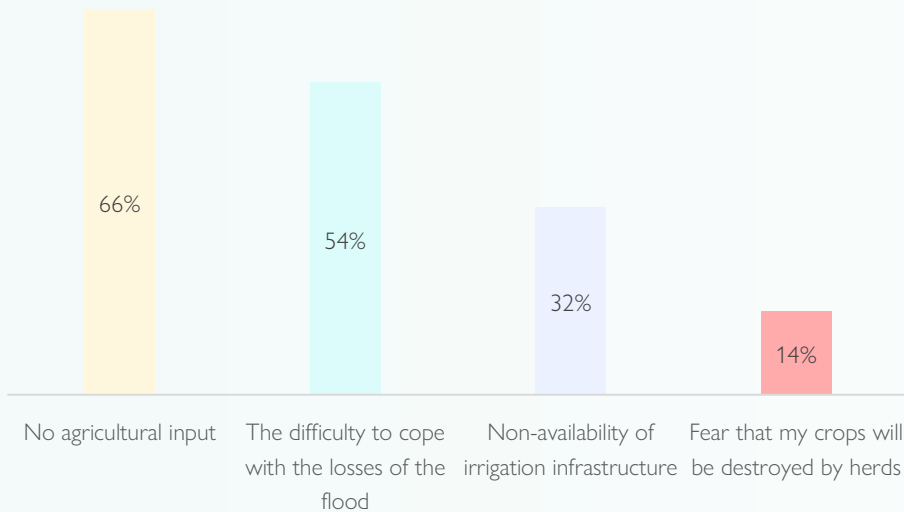


Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future

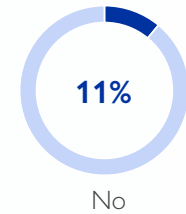


Fig. 14: Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

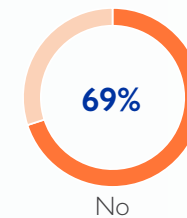
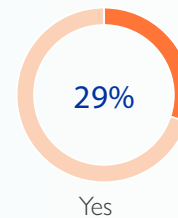


Fig. 15: Access to education facilities after flood

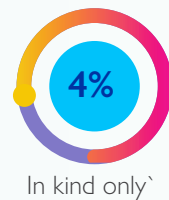
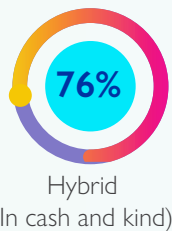


Fig. 12: Preferred modality of assistance

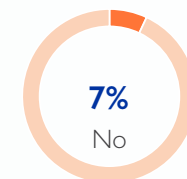
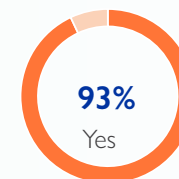


Fig. 16: Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — TARABA STATE

Shelter

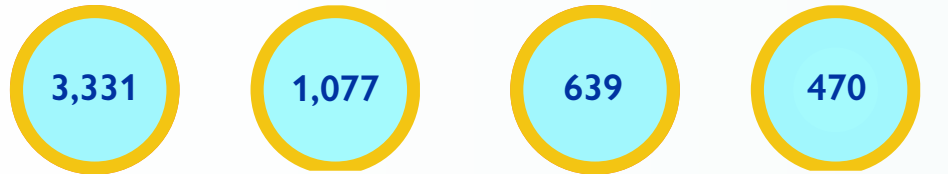


Fig. 17: Shelter conditions

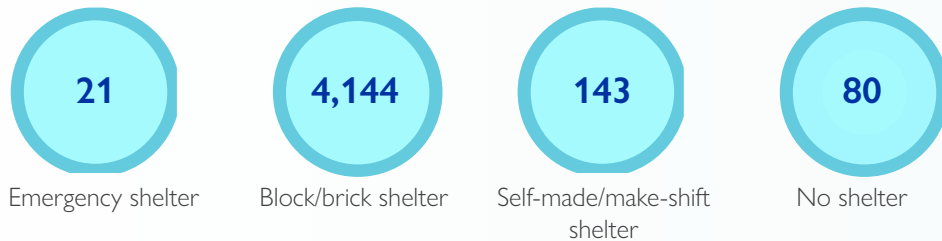


Fig. 18: Shelter conditions

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Fig. 19: Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community



Fig. 20: Status of toilets/latrines after flood

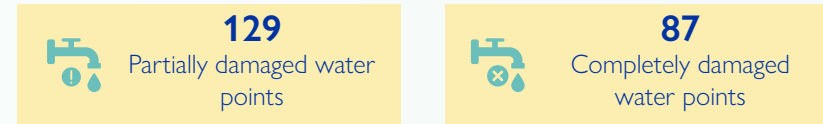


Fig. 21: Status of water points after flood

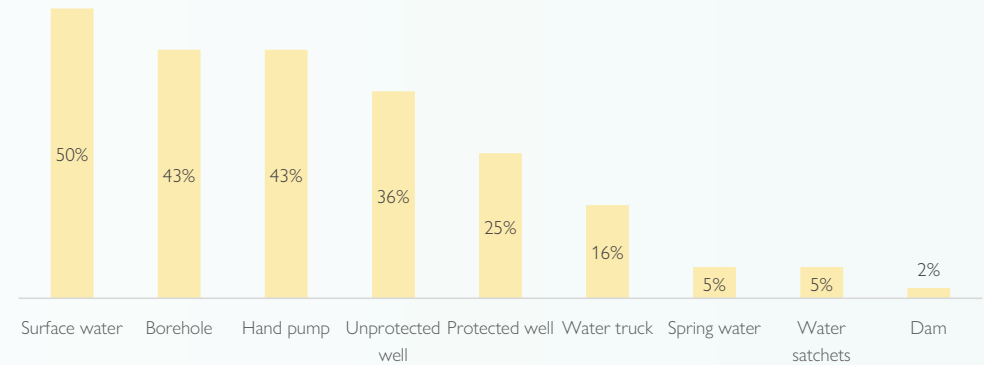


Fig. 22: Water sources available in the community

Health

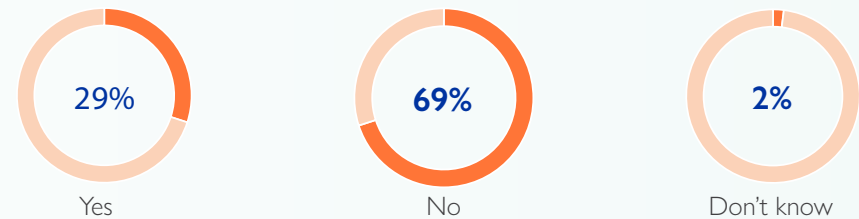
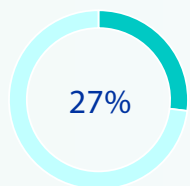
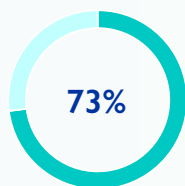


Fig. 23: Barriers accessing healthcare since flood

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — TARABA STATE

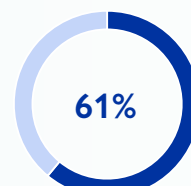


Yes

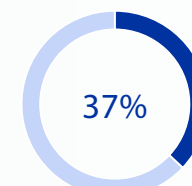


No

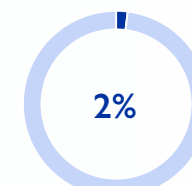
Fig. 24: Cases of acute diarrheal diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood



Yes



No



Don't know

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

Table 1. LGAs affected by flood in Taraba State

LGAs	Locations	Affected Individuals	Displaced Individuals	Returnees
Ardo-Kola	6	537	-	-
Bali	6	1,844	-	-
Gassol	4	5,448	101	-
Ibi	8	1,659	1,228	186
Karim-lamido	9	11,844	10	11
Lau	14	9,459	232	-
Wukari	9	1,528	170	35
Total	56	32,319	1,741	232

Table 2: Sex and age breakdown of affected population in Taraba State

LGA	Ward	Location	Affected households	Affected individuals	Females (0-1 year)	Males (0-1 year)	Females (1-5 year)	Males (1-5 year)	Females (6-17 year)	Males (6-17 year)	Females (18-59 year)	Males (18-59)	Females (60+)	Males (60+ year)
Ardo - Kola	Mayo Ranewo	Palace Area	15	62	2	1	4	3	6	5	20	19	1	1
Ardo - Kola	Mayo Ranewo	Rafin Sanyi	9	36	1	1	2	4	7	4	9	8	-	-
Ardo - Kola	Mayo Ranewo	Sarkin Alaro	7	26	2	-	2	1	2	2	9	7	-	1
Ardo - Kola	Tau	Karim-Lazai	16	101	5	4	5	7	12	11	28	24	2	3
Ardo - Kola	Tau	Shomo Gali	16	73	3	2	4	2	11	8	21	19	1	2
Ardo - Kola	Tau	Tau Town	49	239	3	2	16	15	34	32	67	62	5	3
Bali	Badakoshi	Anguwan Gabas Mayokam	23	138	1	2	4	5	36	30	27	26	4	3
Bali	Badakoshi	Anguwan Mayokam Bariki	123	500	5	3	28	25	51	63	182	131	7	5
Bali	Badakoshi	Dadin Kowa Mayokam	28	168	2	3	6	4	40	35	38	37	1	2
Bali	Badakoshi	Garin Kadiri Mayokam	19	102	3	4	5	4	15	11	29	26	3	2
Bali	Badakoshi	Lawai Mayokam	17	102	2	1	4	3	21	21	24	22	2	2
Bali	Gang Mata	Pam Manga	139	834	9	7	28	21	115	104	288	252	6	4
Gassol	Nam Nai	Anguwan Kurungu	214	621	21	33	28	52	60	216	85	64	23	39
Gassol	Nam Nai	Shagarda	507	2,535	15	13	312	171	463	414	611	501	14	21
Gassol	Wurojam	Dadin Kowa Wurno	88	487	12	10	27	12	127	56	129	93	13	8
Gassol	Wuryo	Nyunkun	361	1,805	16	15	25	21	416	358	471	406	35	42
Ibi	Dampar I	Dampar Bakin Kasuwa	48	185	9	11	21	24	14	29	21	38	8	10
Ibi	Dampar III	Kogin Wase	64	273	6	7	8	10	37	43	65	78	8	11
Ibi	Ibi Nwonyo I	Anguwan Madina	18	92	3	1	6	5	14	11	28	23	-	1
Ibi	Ibi Nwonyo I	Anguwan Sheik Mallam Gambo	21	108	2	2	6	6	19	18	28	24	2	1
Ibi	Ibi Nwonyo I	Anguwan Sheik Mallam Gambo Ishak	21	108	2	2	6	6	19	18	28	24	2	1
Ibi	Ibi Nwonyo II	Angwan Kabawa	17	89	2	1	4	6	8	7	31	27	1	2
Ibi	Ibi Nwonyo II	Sarkin Baji	17	116	1	-	2	3	31	21	28	27	1	2
Ibi	Sarkin Kudu II	Dooshima 2	121	688	12	13	34	44	53	78	187	243	11	13
Karim-Lamido	Bikwin	Munga Dosso	212	1,692	21	41	29	117	80	414	249	648	22	71
Karim-Lamido	Darofai	Binari	363	586	20	18	47	41	98	88	126	128	11	9
Karim-Lamido	Didango	Didango	363	683	21	13	29	31	80	58	249	161	22	19
Karim-Lamido	Jen Ardido	Anguwan Hausawa	49	66	3	3	7	4	4	10	12	15	3	5
Karim-Lamido	Jen Kaigama	Saredu	47	66	2	2	3	3	5	10	15	15	5	6
Karim-Lamido	Karim "A"	Karim Town	648	3,140	102	38	300	120	600	280	640	700	160	200
Karim-Lamido	Karim "A"	Usumanu	612	3,140	50	41	174	117	693	314	1,004	612	64	71
Karim-Lamido	Karim "B"	Madaka Kifi	364	683	13	21	31	29	58	80	161	249	19	22
Karim-Lamido	Kwanchi	Dinya	588	1,788	109	82	302	213	482	184	187	171	36	22
Lau	Donadda	Sakantare	67	383	13	9	24	17	67	52	97	89	8	7
Lau	Donadda	Sonadda Kofan Maigari	25	136	7	4	16	7	18	10	40	27	5	2
Lau	Garin Dogo	Anguwan Dolla	92	480	2	1	19	6	128	45	165	107	5	2
Lau	Garin Dogo	Anguwan Jenjo	137	698	9	4	32	28	132	109	235	125	15	9
Lau	Garin Dogo	Anguwan Saidu	45	232	2	1	10	10	51	42	52	58	4	2
Lau	Kunini	Bandawa Jillahi	51	261	5	2	6	4	54	41	85	57	4	3
Lau	Kunini	Kunini	213	1,161	45	31	76	62	281	219	235	194	11	7
Lau	Lau I	Anguwan Makera	475	2,393	49	9	5	21	359	550	631	759	6	4
Lau	Lau I	Anguwan Sarkin W'in Lau	312	1,593	7	4	21	99	41	121	252	980	63	5
Lau	Lau I	Santuraki	30	164	1	-	8	5	44	24	48	31	2	1
Lau	Lau I	W'in Lau	231	1,192	16	8	113	86	216	192	285	258	12	6
Lau	Lau II	Anguwan Jenjo	53	266	7	4	14	10	60	46	63	49	8	5
Lau	Lau II	Anguwan Lakawa	81	417	2	1	23	13	124	26	135	80	11	2
Lau	Lau II	Garin Mashu	15	83	-	-	3	1	14	14	25	23	1	2
Wukari	Bantaje	Gindin Doruwa	29	145	5	4	9	8	16	17	14	32	35	5

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Wukari	Bantaje	Kwuko	37	185	6	4	23	20	27	26	37	34	5	3
Wukari	Bantaje	Nyankwala	42	205	7	6	27	22	36	28	41	31	4	3
Wukari	Jibu	Angwan Sabon Jibu	49	245	3	4	14	19	43	45	51	57	4	5
Wukari	Kente	Ando Yaku	14	75	-	-	1	3	9	13	23	25	-	1
Wukari	Kente	Chankai Town	62	248	-	-	11	9	48	45	69	63	2	1
Wukari	Kente	Kwantan Gishiri	11	55	-	-	1	-	12	10	18	13	1	-
Wukari	Tsokundi	Tsokundi Town	43	215	4	5	21	20	35	35	51	39	2	3
Wukari	Tsokundi	Wuribo	31	155	2	1	13	10	29	31	29	37	2	1
Total			7,349	32,319	672	499	1,999	1,609	5,555	4,774	7,778	8,048	702	683

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