24,169
Flood-affected population

38
Functional health facility after flooding

218
Casualties

401
No shelter

1,009
Houses partially damaged

578
House completely damaged

7,074
Displaced population

2,705
Number of farmlands affected (Hectares)

566
Toilets/latrines affected

44
Water points partially damaged

36
Water points completely damaged

Fig 1 Key highlights

OVERVIEW

The rainy season in Nigeria, which typically peaks between April and October, has brought hefty rains, resulting in widespread flooding across many states. In Adamawa State, the flooding has been exacerbated by the overflowing of the Kiri Dam in Tudun Tsira, Shelleng local government area (LGA). The breach has caused severe flooding in Kwakwambe, Lure, Nbalang, Imburu, and Bare communities in Numan local government area (LGA). These floods have devastated infrastructure, crops, and shelters, displaced numerous households, and severely impacted livelihoods.

Between 3 and 9 September 2024, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA), and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), identified 38 locations in Adamawa 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 nine (9) LGAs of Adamawa State that were assessed, DTM identified 24,169 individuals in 4,373 households affected by the floods. These individuals included IDPs who were displaced by the floods and residents who were impacted by the floods but remained in their communities. The affected population included 7,074 individuals and 3,120 returnees. Twenty-two per cent (22%) of the affected houses are habitable but need repair, thirty-one per cent (31%) of the houses are partially damaged but need repairs, and 18 per cent (18%) of the houses are destroyed. In eighty-two per cent (82%) of the locations assessed, crop and vegetable farming were 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.

For further information, please contact DTM Nigeria
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FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ADAMAWA STATE

LGAs affected by floods

Affected Population
- 60 - 300
- 301 - 1,500
- 1,501 - 6,687

Legend:
- Urban area
- State capital
- Roads

0 15 30 Kilometers

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.

46% male   female 54%

	Male		Female	
Elderly (60 years +)	4%		3%	
Adult (18 - 59 years)	15%		19%	
Children (6 - 17 years)	18%		21%	
Children (1 - 5 years)	6%		7%	
Infants (less than 1 year)	3%		3%	

Fig 2 Demographic breakdown

The demography analysis of the flood-affected population in Adamawa State indicates that children aged 6 to 17 represent the largest group, comprising thirty-nine per cent, which underscores the critical impact on school-aged youth. Adults aged 18 to 59 years follow with thirty-four per cent, highlighting significant effects on the working population and potential economic repercussions. Children aged 1 to 5 years account for fourteen per cent, pointing to the need for child-focused health and nutrition support. Infants less than one year make up six per cent, emphasising the importance of maternal and infant care in relief efforts. In contrast, the elderly (60 years and above) represent seven per cent, indicating a need for special care provisions for older adults.

The gender distribution shows that females make up fifty-four per cent of the population and males forty-six per cent, suggesting slightly higher vulnerability among women.

Numan LGA had the highest number of affected persons, with 6,687 individuals or 28 per cent of the affected population in the state. Demsa followed Numan with 6,288 individuals, or 26 per cent of those affected. Madagali and Lamurde LGAs reported significant impacts, with 4,550 and 4,490 individuals, respectively, accounting for 19 per cent each of the total affected population. Shelleng LGA had affected 1,440 individuals, or six per cent, while Yola South, Girei, and Fufore LGAs recorded 314, 195, and 145 individuals, respectively, each representing one per cent of those affected. Yola North was the least affected, with only 60 individuals, amounting to less than one per cent of the total affected population.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ADAMAWA STATE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food was reported among the top three most urgent, with an overwhelming ninety-seven per cent (97%) of respondents identifying it as a critical necessity. The devastation caused by the flood has severely disrupted livelihoods, leaving many without access to their regular food sources. Households that relied on farming and local markets have been particularly hard-hit, as the floodwaters destroyed their crops and food supplies. Immediate food assistance is crucial to prevent widespread hunger and malnutrition among the affected population.

Non-food items (NFIs) also emerged as a significant need, with ninety-five per cent (95%) of the population highlighting this as urgent. Due to the flood, many families have lost essential household items such as bedding, cooking utensils, and clothing. The lack of these essential items exacerbates daily living challenges as displaced families struggle to maintain a sense of normalcy and dignity amidst the crisis. Providing NFIs is vital to helping the affected communities rebuild their lives and recover from the disaster.

Eighty-nine per cent (89%) of respondents identified shelter as a critical need, reflecting the extensive damage to homes and shelters across the flood-affected areas. Many families have been displaced and live in temporary shelters that are inadequate for long-term habitation. The lack of proper shelter exposes vulnerable populations, including women and children, to further risks, such as health complications and insecurity. Addressing shelter needs will help restore stability and provide a safe space for displaced families to regroup and recover.

Water, sanitation, psychosocial support, and health services, though reported at lower percentages—five per cent (5%) and three per cent (3%) respectively—remain essential for the well-being of the population. Clean water and proper sanitation facilities are critical to preventing the outbreak of waterborne diseases. At the same time, psychosocial and health support services can help mitigate the emotional and physical toll of the disaster. Although fewer respondents reported these needs, they are nonetheless crucial in ensuring the overall recovery and health of the affected communities.
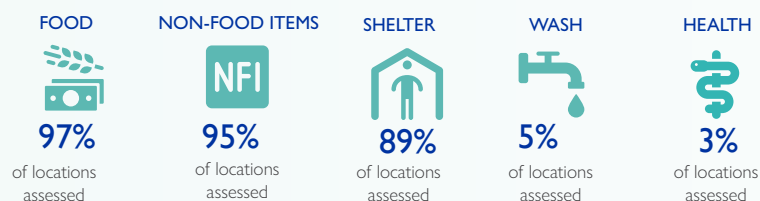
FOOD	NON-FOOD ITEMS	SHELTER	WASH	HEALTH
97%	95%	89%	5%	3%
of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed	of locations assessed

Fig 3 Top most urgent needs (multiple responses)

VULNERABILITY

Diverse groups of vulnerable people were identified among the displaced population due to the floods. Pregnant women (421 individuals), breastfeeding mothers (791 individuals), the elderly (1,556 individuals), and persons with chronic illnesses (27 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 could exacerbate pre-existing conditions. Unaccompanied children (56 individuals) and orphaned minors (114 individuals) need protection services to ensure their safety and well-being.
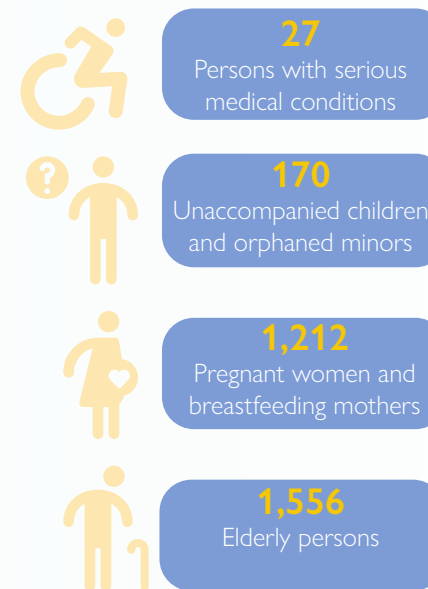
27 Persons with serious medical conditions

170 Unaccompanied children and orphaned minors

1,212 Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers

1,556 Elderly persons

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, accounting for eighty-two per cent (82%) of locations assessed. Agriculture, particularly crop and vegetable farming, is the dominant livelihood activity for most individuals in the assessed locations in Adamawa State. Livestock rearing accounts for eight per cent of the income sources. In comparison, casual labourers and fishing each contribute five per cent each, highlighting a predominantly agriculture-based livelihood with limited diversification among the population—about two per cent of income sources.
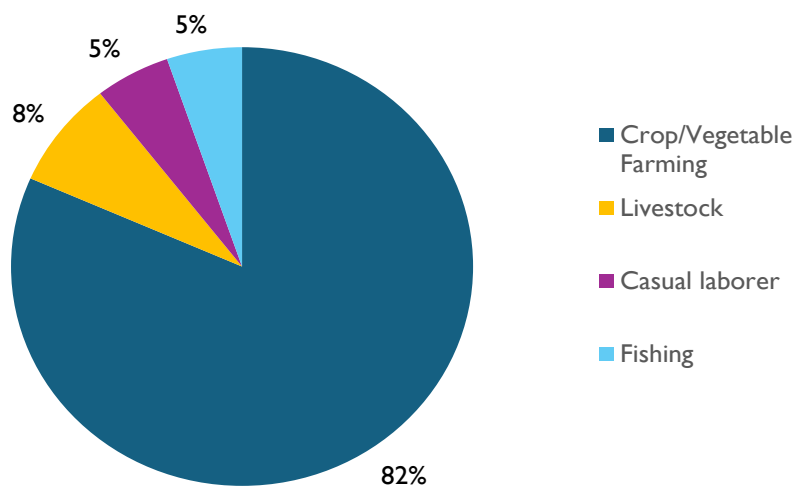
Fig 5 Main source of livelihood for majority in the location before the floods

- Crop/Vegetable Farming
- Livestock
- Casual laborer
- Fishing

82% · 8% · 5% · 5% · 5%

58% Farmlands completely destroyed as a result of the flood
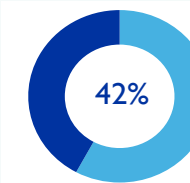
42% Farmlands partially destroyed as a result of the flood

Fig 7 Status of farmlands after the flood
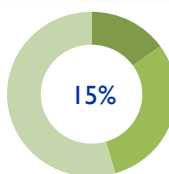
15% Foodstocks not affected by the flood
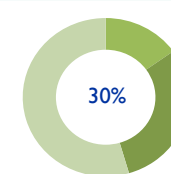
30% Foodstocks partially affected by the flood
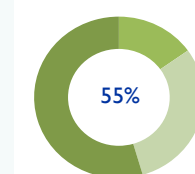
55% Foodstocks completely affected by the flood

Fig 8 Status of foodstocks after the flood

2,061 Farmlands submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)

2,705 Estimated hectares of farmland submerged as a result of the floods (in hectare)

Fig 6 Farmlands affected

Crop	%
Rice	97%
Maize	89%
Soya Beans	24%
Millet	24%
Sorghum	21%
Guinea Corn	16%
Beans	13%
Groundnut	8%
Cassava	3%
Sesames/Benniseed	3%
Cowpea	3%
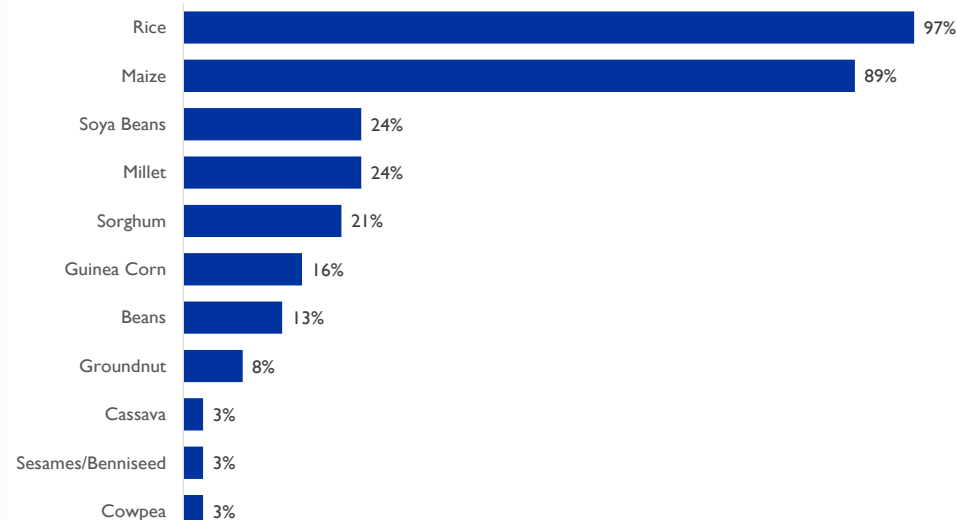
Fig 9 Crops planted within the year (multiple responses)

FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ADAMAWA STATE

53% Yes

47% No
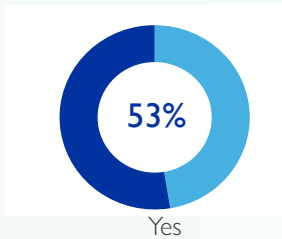
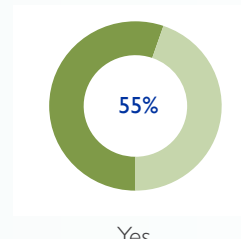Fig 10 Access to farmland after the flood

55% Yes

45% No
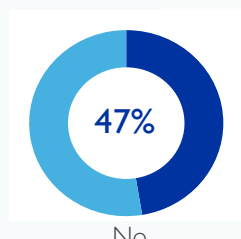
Fig 13 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) financial institution in the community

39% No agricultural input (seeds, fertilizers, e.t.c)

34% The difficulty to cope with the loses of the floods.

13% Non-availability of irrigation infrastructure

8% No more access to farmland

8% Fear that my crops will be destroyed by herders
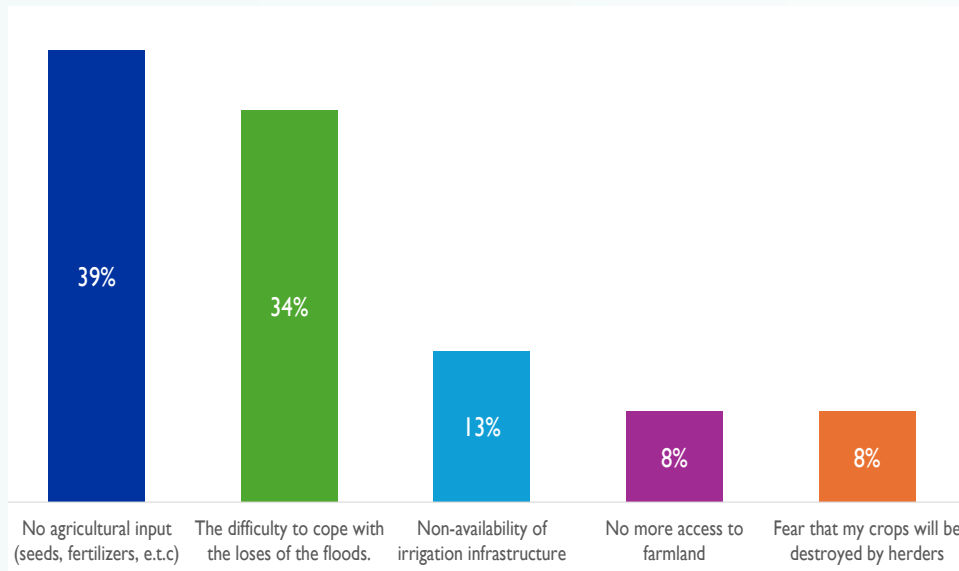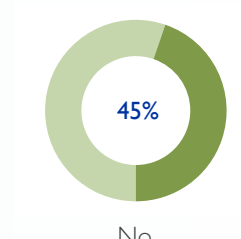
Fig 11 Factors restricting plans to replant in the future (multiple responses)

82% Yes

18% No
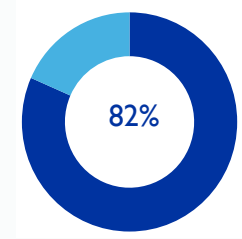
Fig 14 Access to an operational (accessible and functional) market institution in the community

Education

40% Yes

53% No

7% Don't know
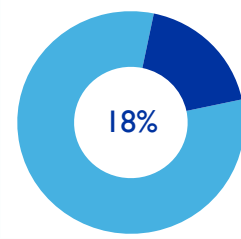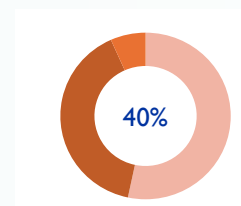
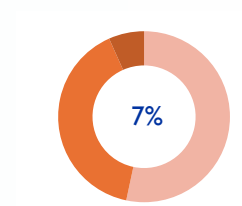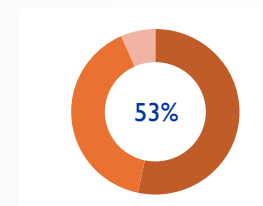Fig 15 Access to education facilities after flood

66% Hybrid (In cash and kind)

34% In cash only
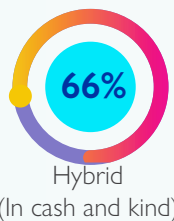
Fig 12 Preferred modality of assistance

79% Yes

18% No

3% Don't know
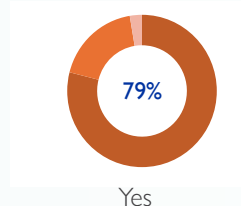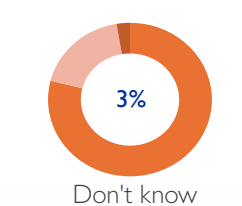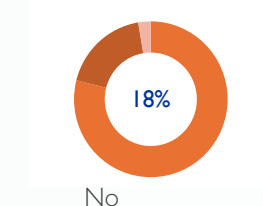
Fig 16 Availability of education facilities within a 30 minute walking distance
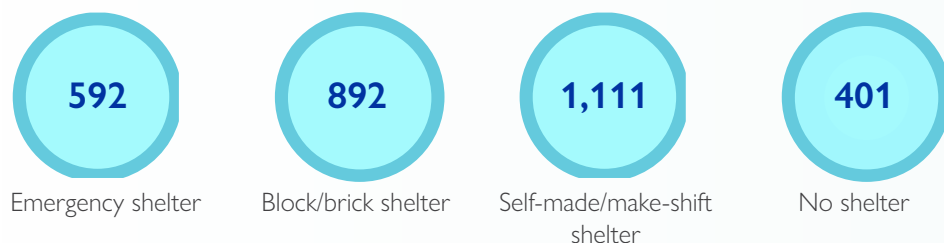
FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ADAMAWA STATE

Shelter

927 Habitable, do not need repairs

703 Habitable but need repairs

1,009 Partially damaged and need repairs

578 Completely damaged

Fig 17 Shelter conditions

592 Emergency shelter

892 Block/brick shelter

1,111 Self-made/make-shift shelter

401 No shelter

Fig 18 Shelter conditions

220 Toilets/latrines affected by flood

346 Toilets/latrines completely damaged by flood

Fig 20 Status of toilets/latrines after flood

44 Partially damaged water points

36 Completely damaged water points
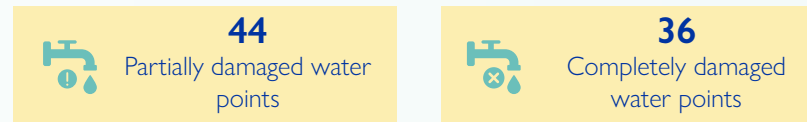
Fig 21 Status of water points after flood

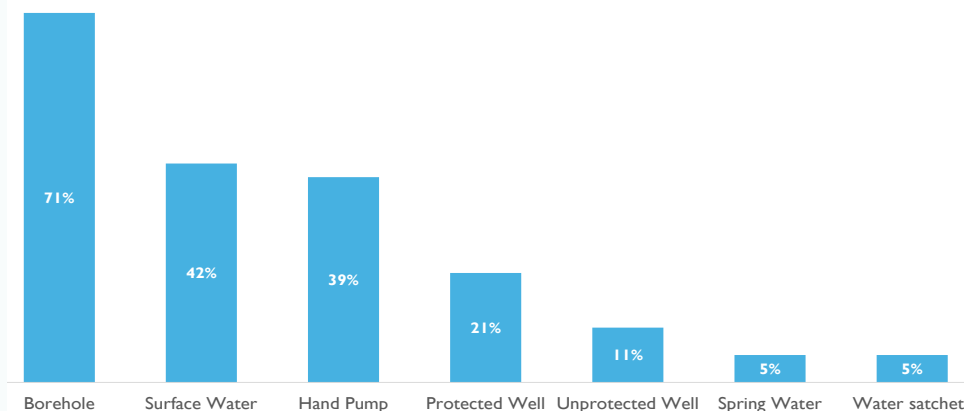| Water source	Percentage
Borehole	71%
Surface Water	42%
Hand Pump	39%
Protected Well	21%
Unprotected Well	11%
Spring Water	5%
Water satchets	5%

Fig 22 Water sources available in the community (multiple responses)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

92% Yes

3% No

5% Don't know

Fig 19 Access to water

Health

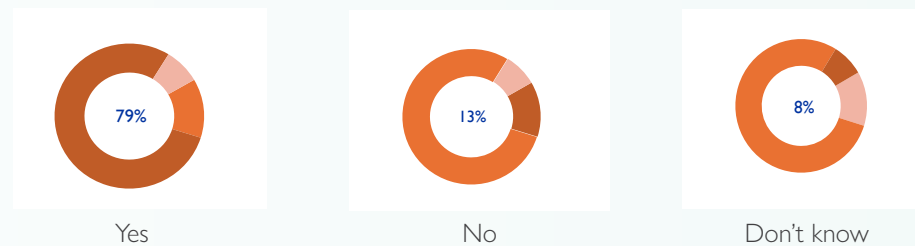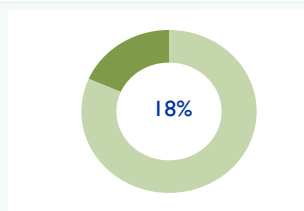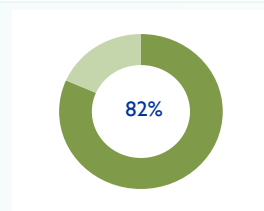**79%** Yes

13% No

8% Don't know

Fig 23 Access to health facilities after flood
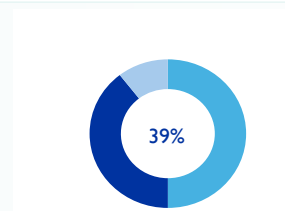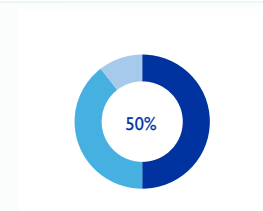
FLOOD SITUATION REPORT — ADAMAWA STATE
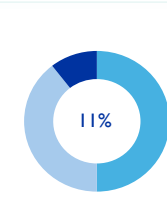

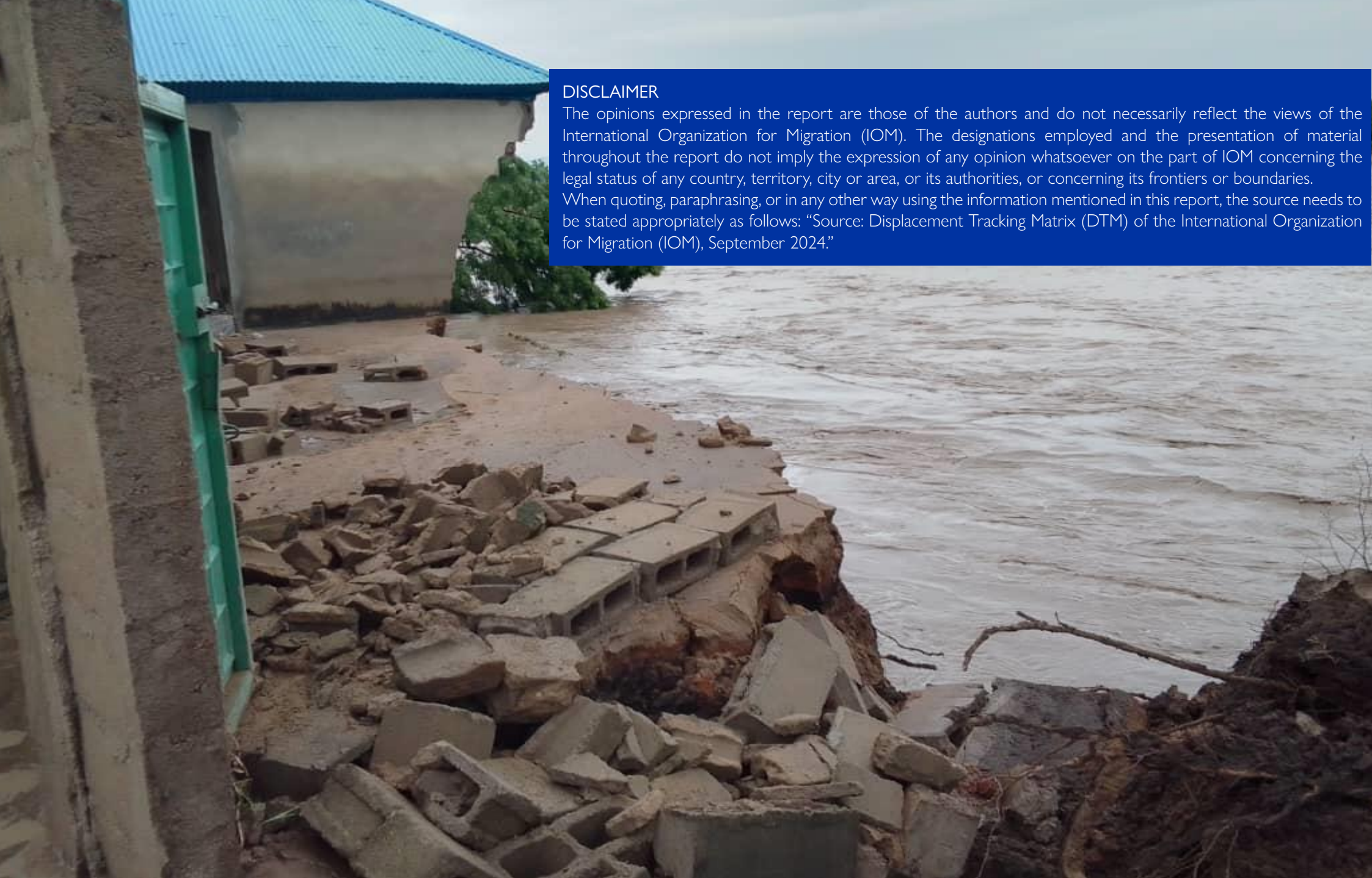Fig 24 Cases of acute diarrhea diseases and cholera related illnesses as a result of the flood

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

Table 1. Number of individuals affected by floods in Adamawa State

LGA	WARD	Number of Locations	Affected Households	Affected Individuals	Male (<1 y)	Female (<1 y)	Male (1 -5y)	Female (1 -5y)	Male (6 - 17y)	Female (6 -17y)	Male (18 - 59y)	Female (18 - 59y)	Male (60 +y)	Female (60 +y)
DEMSA	BORRONG	1	84	504	8	7	38	38	125	122	55	54	29	28
DEMSA	DEMSA	1	80	480	10	11	34	35	124	126	55	55	15	15
DEMSA	DILLI	1	220	1,320	18	20	58	60	394	405	137	139	44	45
DEMSA	DONG	1	135	810	13	14	42	44	211	218	59	63	73	73
DEMSA	DWAM	1	259	1,554	69	71	73	74	432	444	150	153	44	44
DEMSA	MBULA KULI	1	270	1,620	22	21	55	54	406	399	297	294	37	35
FUFORE	WURO BOKKI	1	38	145	0	0	0	2	25	25	41	44	5	3
GIREI	GERENG	1	27	131	1	2	8	5	22	27	29	32	3	2
GIREI	JERA BONYO	1	7	45	0	0	2	3	5	13	10	9	0	3
GIREI	MODIRE/ VINIKILANG	1	5	19	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	6	0	0
LAMURDE	GYAWANA	2	180	1,020	30	50	90	130	130	170	150	200	50	20
LAMURDE	NGBAKOWO	2	160	960	20	50	70	110	110	170	150	200	50	30
LAMURDE	OPALO	2	220	1,140	40	60	110	140	140	180	180	180	80	30
LAMURDE	WADUKU	3	230	1,370	30	50	110	140	220	240	170	320	70	20
MADAGALI	DUHU/ SHUWA	3	510	2,550	98	103	247	298	290	499	360	525	55	75
MADAGALI	PALLAM	1	150	750	6	7	78	75	100	150	111	213	5	5
MADAGALI	SHELMI / SUKUR/ VAPURA	1	250	1,250	78	35	150	100	150	250	122	250	50	65
NUMAN	BARE	2	176	298	9	16	20	26	32	42	50	72	13	18
NUMAN	GAMADIO	2	50	287	6	11	24	25	33	40	53	66	11	18
NUMAN	IMBURU	5	1,017	6,102	139	169	237	286	1,168	1,281	1,073	1,365	184	200
SHELLENG	KETEMBERE	1	210	1,260	20	30	50	50	150	205	240	305	150	60
SHELLENG	SHELLENG	1	30	180	6	10	8	15	20	36	21	49	5	10
YOLA NORTH	GWADABAWA	1	13	60	2	3	4	6	7	10	11	14	1	2
YOLA SOUTH	NAMTARI	2	52	314	13	16	19	22	28	31	74	91	10	10
Total		38	4,373	24,169	638	757	1,528	1,739	4,325	5,086	3,602	4,699	984	811

Click the link for details on the location

A flooded community in Madagali LGA of Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria / Bello Jabula / IOM 2024

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